INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

CITY OF LINCOLN

MCBEAN PARK DRIVE BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

FEDERAL ID: BRLS-5089(021)
CALTRANS BR. NO.: BRLS-5089(021)

APRIL 2023

INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

MCBEAN PARK DRIVE
BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Prepared for:

City of Lincoln
600 Sixth Street, Lincoln, CA 95648
Contact Person: Edgar Garcia, PE
Phone: (916) 434-2470

Consultant:

5080 California Avenue, Suite 220
Bakersfield, CA 93309
Contact: Jaymie Brauer
Phone: (661) 616-2600
Fax: (661) 616-5970

April 2023

Project #140276

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

This is to advise that the City of Lincoln has prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project identified below that is scheduled to be considered at the City Council regular meeting on Tuesday, **AUGUST 22, 2023.**

PLEASE BE ADVISED that the City Council will consider adopting the Mitigated Negative Declaration at the meeting to be held on August 22, 2023. Presentations will be made at approximately 6:00 p.m. Action on items on the City Council agenda will occur after the presentations.

Project Name

McBean Park Drive Bridge Replacement Project

Project Location

McBean Park Drive Bridge over Auburn Ravine in Lincoln, California.

Project Description

The City of Lincoln proposes to remove and replace the existing two-way, two-lane road McBean Park Bridge (Bridge No. 19C0254) at McBean Park Drive (formerly State Route 193) over the Auburn Ravine in Lincoln, California. The project includes demolition of the existing bridge, construction of the replacement bridge with three traffic lanes, road shoulders, two sidewalks, the relocation of utilities, temporary installation of water diversion structures, sediment removal and fill, and vegetation and tree removal. Street improvements connecting to McBean Park Bridge will also include portions of intersecting Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue.

The existing bridge is categorized as an "on-system" bridge and is determined to be hydraulically inadequate with a history of frequent flooding events. Due to the poor integrity of the deck and superstructure, the bridge has a sufficiency rating of 67.6 when Caltrans Structures Maintenance and Investigations Division completed a routine inspection report for this bridge.

The purpose of the Project is to replace the hydraulically inadequate McBean Park Bridge to provide reliable general and emergency vehicle access, along with other local pedestrian and automotive activities on McBean Park Drive with the intersections of Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue. The Project will enhance the seismic integrity of the bridge, support hydraulic conveyance to improve access during emergencies, and mitigate flooding events.

The document referenced in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for review at Lincoln City Hall located at 600 Sixth Street, Lincoln, CA 95648.

As mandated by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the public review period for this document was 30 days (CEQA Section 15073[b]). The public review period began on June 12, 2023, and ends on July 11, 2023. For further information, please contact Jaymie Brauer at 661-616-2600 or jaymie.brauer@qkinc.com.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

As Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City of Lincoln reviewed the project described below to determine whether it could have a significant effect on the environment because of its development. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15382, "[s]ignificant effect on the environment" means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

Project Name

McBean Park Drive Bridge Replacement Project

Project Location

McBean Park Drive Bridge over Auburn Ravine in Lincoln, California.

Project Description

The City of Lincoln proposes removing and replacing the existing two-way, two-lane road McBean Park Bridge (Bridge No. 19C0254) at McBean Park Drive (formerly State Route 193) over the Auburn Ravine in Lincoln, California. The Project includes demolition of the existing 148-foot-long, 43-foot-wide bridge, construction of the replacement bridge to approximately 220 feet long by 68 feet wide with three 12-foot traffic lanes, two 8-foot shoulders, and two 6-foot sidewalks, relocation of utilities, temporary installation of water diversion structures, sediment removal and fill, and removal of vegetation and trees. Street improvements connecting to McBean Park Bridge will also include portions of intersecting Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue.

The existing bridge is categorized as an "on-system" bridge and is determined to be hydraulically inadequate with a history of frequent flooding events. Due to the poor integrity of the deck and superstructure, the bridge has a sufficiency rating of 67.6 when Caltrans Structures Maintenance and Investigations Division completed a routine inspection report for this bridge (Caltrans, 2021a). The following issues have been noted in this report:

- This bridge has an NBI 113 Scour code of 3 (Scour Critical).
- Bridge foundations determined to be unstable for calculated conditions.
- There is one soffit crack in Bay 3 and one in Bay 4 in Span 2. There is also one soffit crack in Bay 3 and one in Bay 4 of Span 3.
- There is a longitudinal crack in the AC. The crack is less than 0.25 inches wide.
- There are vertical cracks in the girders of the original structure. Most of the cracks are about 0.015 inches wide and spaced about 3 feet on center near midspan. There is one larger vertical crack with a few edge spalls in Girder 2 of Span 3 in the original portion of the bridge. The crack is up 0.04 inches wide and approximately 3 feet in

length, is located near midspan and is reflected on both sides. Twenty feet of the girders are affected by cracks significant enough to be in Condition State 2.

The purpose of the project is to replace the hydraulically inadequate McBean Park Bridge to provide reliable general and emergency vehicle access, along with other local pedestrian and automotive activities, on McBean Park Drive with the intersections of Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue. The project will enhance the seismic integrity of the bridge, support hydraulic conveyance to improve access during emergencies, and mitigate flooding events.

Construction

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to commence in the summer of 2024, and the anticipated project duration is two construction seasons. Construction activities would be permitted Monday through Friday between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., with evening construction prohibited. However, extended work periods and weekend operations may be necessary. If extended work periods are necessary, work would be permitted on Saturdays and Sundays from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Typical construction equipment would include backhoes, excavators, dump trucks, graders, mulcher, crane, drill rig, hoe ram, boom and cement truck, vibrating roller, forklift, air compressors, loaders, smooth wheeled roller, asphalt paver, striping truck, cutting torch and saw, jackhammers, and chipping guns. Construction Staging Area

The proposed project contains 0.93 acres of staging areas within the project limits (Figure 2-3). The selected staging area will be needed for the duration of construction activities to store equipment and materials, and the staging area will also provide parking areas for construction workers. The temporary staging area will comply with the same requirements and mitigation measures as the project and will be restored to preconstruction conditions after project completion.

Construction Methods

Construction activities will proceed in the following general sequence within the project area limits:

1. Clearing and Grubbing: The banks of Auburn Ravine will be cleared and grubbed to accommodate the new bridge, remove a portion of the constricting easterly abutment fill prism, and widen roadway approaches. This work includes removing above-ground material, including all vegetation, non-salvageable trees, and debris. A Revegetation Plan will be established in conformance with City specifications and regulations as required by the PCCP, CARP, USACE, CDFW, NMFS and USFWS.

2. Water Diversion: To remove portions of the existing bridge and widen or construct the new bridge piers, it will be necessary to temporarily dewater the construction site and divert creek flows through the construction area (bridge site). A Fish Passage

Plan will be established in conformance with City specifications and regulations as required by the PCCP, CARP, USACE, CDFW, NMFS and USFWS. The containment dam will be constructed within the channel banks within the project limits upstream and possibly downstream of the construction activities. Materials to construct the diversion would likely consist of pipes to convey anticipated flows, sandbags, and plastic sheeting to construct a containment dam or use of bladder dams upstream and downstream of the site and within the proposed project limits.

3. New Bridge Construction: A longer multi-span bridge would replace the existing shorter multi-span bridge. The bridge will be constructed in two phases to accommodate maintaining traffic on McBean Park Drive during construction. It is anticipated that drilled piles would be utilized for the abutment foundations. The bridge will require pile placement, abutment construction with wing walls, superstructure construction, followed by construction of the bridge sidewalks and barrier rails. The new bridge will be approximately 220 feet long by 68 feet wide. This will include three 12-foot traffic lanes, two 8-foot shoulders, and two 6-foot sidewalks.

4. Remove Existing Bridge: Traffic would be shifted to the constructed portion of the new bridge, and the original bridge would be removed. The demolition will remove the bridge railing and then strip the asphalt concrete (AC) overlay from the existing bridge deck. The channel flow below would be protected in the clear water diversion system as described above. This will be followed by removing the bridge deck edges through saw cutting and jackhammering into manageable sections. The existing bridge will be tested for hazardous materials before demolition, and the bridge deck edges will be dismantled and disposed of in proper landfill facilities based on the finding of the hazardous materials study.

5. Construction of the Roadway Approach: The roadway will be raised by approximately five feet over Auburn Ravine to better accommodate the design flood to allow for the maximum flood flow to pass without damage or serious threat to the stability of the bridge structure. The excavated soils will be used for the fill prism of the roadway approach to accomplish the elevated roadway profile, and some soil import will be required for roadway approach fill. Once the roadway is excavated, and the fill prisms are placed and graded, the roadbed will be constructed consisting of an asphalt concrete wearing surface on top of an aggregate base over compacted subgrade. The western approach begins at East Avenue, and the eastern approach terminates approximately 1,200 feet east of Ferrari Ranch Road.

6. Erosion Protection Installation: Rock slope protection and or soft armoring would be installed in front of the bridge abutments on the sloped banks to a point approximately 10 feet from the abutments and along the ravine invert/thalweg upstream and downstream of the bridges approximately 40 feet, and to a height on the sloped creek bank approximately three feet below the roadway surface.

7. Utility Relocation: An existing underground natural gas line, aerial and underground electrical and telecommunication facilities are contained within the McBean Park Drive right-of-way and across the existing bridge.

    - The natural gas line that exists on the westerly roadway approach to the bridge and may require vertical relocation to account for the additional overburden which would be placed to raise the roadway profile over Auburn Ravine.
    - The aerial electrical and telecommunications will be relocated to accommodate the new roadway slight realignment.
    - The underground electrical and telecommunications facilities are supported by the existing bridge and will be relocated with the construction of the new bridge.

Mailing Address and Phone Number of Contact Person

Edgar Garcia, PE
City of Lincoln
600 Sixth Street
Lincoln, CA 95648
(916) 434-2419

Findings

As Lead Agency, the City finds that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment. The Initial Study (IS) (see *Section 3 - Environmental Checklist*) identified one or more potentially significant effects on the environment, but revisions to the project have been made before the release of this MND, or mitigation measures will be implemented that reduce all potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels. The City further finds that there is no substantial evidence that this project will have a significant effect on the environment.

Mitigation Measures included in the Project to Avoid Potentially Significant Effects

MM BIO-1: If project construction activities are initiated during the migratory bird and raptor nesting season (February 1 to November 15), a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted within seven days prior to the start of construction. The surveys shall encompass the project plus a 250-foot buffer for songbirds and a 500-foot buffer for the yellow-billed cuckoo and raptors. If no active nests are observed during the preconstruction survey, no further action is necessary.

The surveys shall be phased with the construction activities of the project. Existing nests may become active, and new nests may be built at any time throughout the nesting season, including when construction activities are in progress. Therefore, surveys for nesting birds

shall be conducted monthly during the period when construction activities overlap the breeding bird season to identify newly created and new active nests. If active nests are found at any time during construction of the project, an avoidance buffer ranging from 50 feet to 500 feet may be required, with the avoidance buffer from any specific nest being determined by a qualified biologist, with that determination being based upon the risk of the activities being conducted to reduce nesting success. The avoidance buffer shall remain in place until the biologist has determined that the young are no longer reliant on the adults or the nest. Work may occur within the avoidance buffer under the approval and guidance of the biologist, but full-time monitoring may be required. The biologist shall have the ability to stop construction if nesting adults show any sign of distress. A copy of the preconstruction survey report shall be submitted to the lead agency as evidence of compliance.

MM BIO-2: If the project cannot avoid active Swainson's hawk nest trees or includes ground disturbance within 1,320 feet of an active Swainson's hawk nest and construction shall occur during the nesting season (approximately February 1 to September 15), a preconstruction survey shall be conducted within a 1,320-foot radius of the project no more than 15 days prior to ground disturbance. Surveys shall be conducted consistent with current guidelines (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000). In instances where an adjacent parcel is not accessible to survey, the qualified biologist shall scan all potential nest trees from the adjacent property, roadsides, or other safe, publicly accessible viewpoints, without trespassing, using binoculars and/or a spotting scope. Surveys are required from February 1 to September 15 (or sooner if it is determined that birds are nesting earlier in the year). If a Swainson's hawk nest is located and presence confirmed, only one follow-up visit is required.

During the nesting season (approximately February 1 to September 15 or sooner if it is determined that birds are nesting earlier in the year), ground-disturbing activities within 1,320 feet of occupied nests or nests under construction shall be prohibited to minimize the potential for nest abandonment. While the nest is occupied, activities outside the buffer can take place provided they do not stress the breeding pair.

If the active nest site is shielded from view and noise from the project site by other development, topography, or other features, the project applicant can apply to the PCA for a reduction in the buffer distance or waiver. A qualified biologist shall be required to monitor the nest and determine that the reduced buffer does not cause nest abandonment. If a qualified biologist determines nestlings have fledged, Covered Activities can proceed normally.

Construction monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified biologist and shall focus on ensuring that activities do not occur within the buffer zone. The qualified biologist performing the construction monitoring shall ensure that effects on Swainson's hawks are minimized. If monitoring indicates that construction outside of the buffer is affecting nesting, the buffer shall be increased if space allows (e.g., move staging areas farther away). If space does not allow, construction shall cease until the young have fledged from the nest (as confirmed by a qualified biologist).

The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA and based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of the active nest. In most cases, monitoring shall occur at least every other day, but in some cases, daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that direct effects on Swainson's hawks are minimized. The qualified biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones.

Active (within the last 5 years) nest trees on a project site shall not be removed during the nesting season. If a nest tree must be removed (as determined by the PCA), tree removal shall occur only between September 15 and February 1, after any young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest and before breeding activity begins.

MM BIO-3: If a covered activity is located within 500 feet of the perimeter of a fresh emergent wetland greater than 0.2 acre in size, presence/absence surveys for California black rail shall be conducted. Surveys shall be initiated between March 15 and May 31, and preferably before May 15. A minimum of four surveys shall be conducted. The survey dates shall be spaced at least 10 days apart and shall cover the time period from the date of the first survey through the end of June to early July. Projects shall conduct surveys during this time period, regardless of when the project is scheduled to begin, and shall be conducted the year in which ground disturbance activities commence.

Surveys shall be conducted using survey protocols based on the methods used in Richmond et al. (2008) or guidance agreed upon by the Permittees and Wildlife Agencies. Surveys shall also be conducted if a fresh emergent wetland greater than 0.2 acre in size occurs on an adjacent parcel that is within 500 feet of the project site (as determined by aerial photographs), using survey methods that rely on call playback to elicit response from California black rails (e.g., those used by Richmond et al. 2008). Calls shall be played from edge of the adjacent parcel, or where most appropriate to elicit a response, without trespassing.

If a California black rail is determined to be present, no project activities are permitted within 500 feet of the outside perimeter of the occupied wetland. Project proponents may conduct activities within 500 feet of an occupied wetland based on site-specific conditions (e.g., noise barriers) and if approved by the PCA and the wildlife agencies and if a qualified biologist monitors construction activities within 500 feet to ensure that California black rail nests are not disturbed.

If a project occurs within or near a wetland and the PCA does not grant take coverage, a buffer around the avoided wetland shall be demarcated 500 feet from the outside perimeter of the occupied wetland with an exclusion fence to prevent construction activities from encroaching into the buffer zone and to identify the occupied wetland and buffer zone as a no-work area within the covered project. If the work would dewater occupied habitat and the PCA does not grant coverage, the activity cannot take place under the Plan.

Clearing of the habitat (or dewatering) shall occur between September 15 and February 1 (i.e., outside the breeding season). For ground disturbing activities, if the project will not convert all the wetland habitat present, a buffer around the avoided wetland shall be demarcated with exclusion fencing to prevent construction activities from encroaching into California black rail habitat and to identify the occupied wetland and buffer zone as a no-work area.

A qualified biologist shall monitor on-site during construction to ensure that adverse effects are minimized.

The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of the active nest. In most cases, monitoring shall occur at least every other day, but in some cases daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that direct effects on California black rail are minimized. The qualified biologist may increase the buffer size if s/he determines that activities are particularly disruptive (e.g., use of dynamite, or other explosives).

Prior to the start of construction, the qualified biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones.

MM BIO-4: Two surveys shall be conducted within 15 days prior to ground disturbance to establish the presence or absence of burrowing owls. The surveys shall be conducted at least 7 days apart (if burrowing owls are detected on the first survey, a second survey is not needed) for both breeding and non-breeding season surveys. All burrowing owls observed shall be counted and mapped.

During the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), surveys shall document whether burrowing owls are nesting in or within 250 feet of the project area.

During the non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31), surveys shall document whether burrowing owls are using habitat in or directly adjacent to any area to be disturbed. Survey results shall be valid only for the season (breeding or non-breeding) during which the survey was conducted.

The qualified biologist shall survey the proposed footprint of disturbance and a 250-foot radius from the perimeter of the proposed footprint to determine the presence or absence of burrowing owls. The site be surveyed by walking line transects, spaced 20 to 60 feet apart, adjusting for vegetation height and density. At the start of each transect and, at least, every 300 feet, the surveyor, with use of binoculars, shall scan the entire visible project area for burrowing owls. During walking surveys, the surveyor shall record all potential burrows used by burrowing owls, as determined by the presence of one or more burrowing owls, pellets, prey remains, whitewash, or decoration. Some burrowing owls may be detected by their calls; therefore, observers shall also listen for burrowing owls while conducting the survey. Adjacent parcels under different land ownership shall be surveyed only if access is granted. If portions of the survey area are on adjacent sites for which access has not been

granted, the qualified biologist shall get as close to the non-accessible are as possible, and use binoculars to look for burrowing owls.

The presence of burrowing owl or their sign anywhere on the site or within the 250-foot accessible radius around the site shall be recorded and mapped. Surveys shall map all burrows and occurrence of sign of burrowing owl on the project site. Surveys must begin 1 hour before sunrise and continue until 2 hours after sunrise (3 hours total) or begin 2 hours before sunset and continue until 1 hour after sunset. Additional time may be required for large project sites.

If burrowing owls are found during the breeding season (approximately February 1 to August 31, the project applicant shall avoid all nest sites that could be disturbed by project construction during the remainder of the breeding season or while the nest is occupied by adults or young (occupation includes individuals or family groups foraging on or near the site following fledging). The applicant shall establish a 250-foot non-disturbance buffer zone around nests. The buffer zone shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked. Should construction activities cause the nesting bird to vocalize, make defensive flights at intruders, or otherwise display agitated behavior, then the exclusionary buffer shall be increased such that activities are far enough from the nest so that the bird(s) no longer display this agitated behavior. The exclusionary buffer shall remain in place until the chicks have fledged or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist. Construction may only occur within the 250-foot buffer zone during the breeding season if a qualified raptor biologist monitors the nest and determines that the activities do not disturb nesting behavior, or the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation, or that the juveniles from the occupied burrows have fledged and moved off site. Measures such as visual screens may be used to further reduce the buffer with Wildlife Agency approval and provided a biological monitor confirms that such measures do not cause agitated behavior.

If burrowing owls are found during the non-breeding season (approximately September 1 to January 31), the project applicant shall establish a 160-foot buffer zone around active burrows. The buffer zone shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked. Measures such as visual screens may be used to further reduce the buffer with Wildlife Agency approval and provided a biological monitor confirms that such measures do not cause agitated behavior.

After all alternative avoidance and minimization measures are exhausted as confirmed by the Wildlife Agencies, a qualified biologist may passively exclude birds from those burrows during the non-breeding season. A burrowing owl exclusion plan shall be developed by a qualified biologist consistent with the most recent guidance from the Wildlife Agencies (e.g., California Department of Fish and Game 2012) and submitted to and approved by the PCA and the Wildlife Agencies. Burrow exclusion shall be conducted for burrows located in the project footprint and within a 160-foot buffer zone as necessary.

A biological monitor shall be present on site daily to ensure that no covered activities occur within the buffer zone. The qualified biologist performing the construction monitoring shall ensure that effects on burrowing owls are minimized. If monitoring indicates that construction outside of the buffer is affecting nesting, the buffer shall be increased if space

allows (e.g., move staging areas farther away). If space does not allow, construction shall cease until the young have fledged from all the nests in the colony (as confirmed by a qualified biologist) or until the end of the breeding season, whichever occurs first.

A biological monitor shall conduct training of construction personnel on the avoidance procedures, buffer zones, and protocols in the event a burrowing owl flies into an active construction zone.

MM BIO-5: Prior to initiation of Covered Activities, the qualified biologist(s) shall conduct preconstruction surveys to evaluate the presence of tricolored blackbird nesting colonies. In instances where an adjacent parcel is not accessible to survey because the qualified biologist was not granted permission to enter, the qualified biologist shall scan all potential nest colony site(s) from the adjacent property, roadsides, or other safe, publicly accessible viewpoints, without trespassing, using binoculars and/or a spotting scope to look for tricolored blackbird nesting activity.

Surveys shall be conducted at least twice, with at least one month between surveys, during the nesting season one year prior to initial ground disturbance for the Covered Activity (if feasible), and the year of ground disturbance for the Covered Activity (required). If Covered Activities will occur in the project work area during the nesting season, three surveys shall be conducted within 15 days prior to the Covered Activity, with one of the surveys occurring within five days prior to the start of the Covered Activity. The survey methods shall be based on Kelsey (2008) or a similar protocol approved by the PCA and the Wildlife Agencies based on site-specific conditions.

If the first survey indicates that suitable nesting habitat is not present on the project site or within 1,300 feet of the project work area, additional surveys for nest colonies are not required.

If an active colony is known to occur within 3 miles of the project site, a qualified biologist shall conduct two surveys of foraging habitat within the project site and within a 1,300-foot radius around the project site to determine whether foraging habitat is being actively used by foraging tricolored blackbirds. The qualified biologist shall map foraging habitat, as defined by the land cover types listed above, within a 1,300-foot radius around the project site to delineate foraging habitat that will be surveyed. The surveys shall be conducted approximately one week apart, with the second survey occurring no more than five calendar days prior to ground-disturbing activities.

Each survey shall last four hours, and begin no later than 8:00 a.m. The qualified biologist shall survey the entire project site and a 1,300-foot radius around the project site by observing and listening from accessible vantage points that provide views of the entire survey area. If such vantage points are not available, the qualified biologist shall survey from multiple vantage points to ensure that the entire survey area is surveyed. In instances where an adjacent parcel is not accessible to survey because the qualified biologist was not granted permission to enter, the qualified biologist shall scan all foraging habitat from the adjacent property, roadsides, or other safe, publicly accessible viewpoints, without trespassing, using

binoculars and/or a spotting scope to look for tricolored blackbird foraging activity. The qualified biologist shall map the locations on the site and within a 1,300-foot radius around the project site where tricolored blackbirds are observed and record an estimate of the numbers of tricolored blackbirds observed (estimated by 10s, 100s, or 1,000s), the frequency of visits (e.g., if individuals or a flock makes repeated foraging visits to the site during the survey period), whether tricolored blackbirds are leaving the site with food in their bills, and the direction they fly to/from.

Construction activity or other covered activities that may disturb an occupied nest colony site, as determined by a qualified biologist, shall be prohibited during the nesting season (March 15 through July 31) or until the chicks have fledged or the colony has been abandoned on its own) within a 1,300-foot buffer zone around the nest colony, to the extent practicable. The intent of this condition is to prevent disturbance to occupied nest colony sites on or near project sites so they can complete their nesting cycle. This condition is not intended to preserve suitable breeding habitat on project sites but to ensure impacts to active colony sites only take place once the site is no longer occupied by the nesting colony. The buffer shall be applied to extend beyond the nest colony site as follows: 1) if the colony is nesting in a wetland, the buffer must be established from the outer edge of all hydric vegetation associated with the colony, or 2) if the colony is nesting in non-wetland vegetation (e.g., Himalayan blackberry), the buffer must be established from the edge of the colony substrate. This buffer may be modified to a minimum of 300 feet, with written approval from the wildlife agencies, in areas with dense forest, buildings, or other features between the Covered Activities and the occupied active nest colony; where there is sufficient topographic relief to protect the colony from excessive noise or visual disturbance; where sound curtains have been installed; or other methods developed in consultation with the wildlife agencies where conditions warrant reduction of the buffer distance. If tricolored blackbirds colonize habitat adjacent to Covered Activities after the activities have been initiated, the project applicant shall reduce disturbance through establishment of buffers or noise reduction techniques or visual screens, as determined in consultation with the wildlife agencies and PCA. The buffer must be clearly marked to prevent project-related activities from occurring within the buffer zone.

Construction activity or other covered activities that may disturb foraging tricolored blackbirds, as determined by a qualified biologist, shall be prohibited within 1,300-feet of the foraging site to the extent feasible during the nesting season (March 15 through July 31 or until the chicks have fledged or the colony has been abandoned on its own) if the foraging habitat was found to be actively used by foraging tricolored blackbirds during at least one of the two foraging habitat surveys conducted under Tricolored Blackbird 2. If survey results indicate that the area provides marginal foraging habitat (e.g., tricolored blackbirds were observed foraging, but only briefly, and most were not successfully capturing prey), or site-specific conditions may warrant a reduced buffer, the PCA technical staff shall consult with the wildlife agencies to evaluate whether the project needs to avoid the foraging habitat or whether a reduced buffer may be appropriate. In such cases, additional surveys may be needed to assess site conditions and the value of the foraging habitat.

The buffer must be clearly marked to prevent project-related activities from occurring within the buffer zone. This buffer may be modified to a minimum of 300 feet, with written approval from the wildlife agencies, in areas with dense forest, buildings, or other features between the Covered Activities and the actively used foraging habitat; where there is sufficient topographic relief to protect foraging birds from excessive noise or visual disturbance; or in consultation with the Wildlife Agencies if other conditions warrant reduction of the buffer distance. If tricolored blackbird begins using foraging habitat adjacent to Covered Activities after the activities have been initiated, the project applicant shall reduce disturbance through establishment of buffers or noise reduction techniques or visual screens, as determined in consultation with the Wildlife Agencies and PCA.

The intent of this condition is to allow actively nesting colonies on or near project sites to complete their nesting cycle prior to the loss of the foraging habitat on site. Protecting actively used-foraging habitat during the nesting season will help to enable the tricolored blackbird nesting colony to complete its nesting cycle, as loss of valuable foraging habitat could cause the nesting colony to fail. This condition is not intended to preserve suitable foraging habitat on project sites in the long term.)

Active nesting colonies that occur within the no-disturbance buffer shall be monitored by the qualified biologist(s) to verify the Covered Activity is not disrupting the nesting behavior of the colony. The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA and based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of the active nest. In most cases, monitoring shall occur at least every other day, but in some cases, daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that direct effects on tricolored blackbird are minimized. The biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones.

If the qualified biologist(s) determines that the Covered Activity is disrupting nesting and/or foraging behavior, the qualified biologist(s) shall notify the project applicant immediately, and the project applicant shall notify the PCA within 24 hours to determine additional protective measures that can be implemented. The qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities until additional protective measures are implemented. Additional protective measures shall remain in place until the qualified biologist(s) determine(s) tricolored blackbird behavior has normalized. If additional protective measures are ineffective, the qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities as needed until the additional protective measures are modified and nesting behavior of tricolored blackbird returns to normal.

Additional protective measures may include increasing the size of the buffer (within the constraints of the project site), delaying Covered Activities (or the portion of Covered Activities causing the disruption) until the colony is finished breeding and chicks have left the nest site, temporarily relocating staging areas, or temporarily rerouting access to the project work area. The project proponent shall notify the PCA and Wildlife Agencies within 24 hours if nests or nestlings are abandoned. If the nestlings are still alive, the qualified biologist(s) shall work with the Wildlife Agencies to determine appropriate actions for salvaging the eggs or nestlings. Notification to PCA and Wildlife Agencies shall be via

telephone or email, followed by a written incident report. Notification shall include the date, time, location, and circumstances of the incident.

Foraging habitat within the buffer shall be monitored by the qualified biologist(s) to verify that the Covered Activity is not disrupting tricolored blackbird foraging behavior. The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA and based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of foraging tricolored blackbirds. In most cases, monitoring will occur at least every other day, but in some cases, daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that effects on tricolored blackbird are minimized. The biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones.

If the qualified biologist(s) determines that the Covered Activity is disrupting foraging behavior, the qualified biologist(s) shall notify project applicant immediately, and the project applicant shall notify the PCA within 24 hours to determine additional protective measures that can be implemented. The qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities until additional protective measures are implemented. Additional protective measures shall remain in place until the qualified biologist(s) determine(s) tricolored blackbird behavior has normalized. If additional protective measures are ineffective, the qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities as needed until the additional protective measures are modified and foraging behavior of tricolored blackbird returns to normal. Additional protective measures may include increasing the size of the buffer (within the constraints of the project site), temporarily relocating staging areas, or temporarily rerouting access to the project work area.

MM BIO-6: If the project proponent cannot avoid suitable habitat for giant garter snake during construction activities, the project proponent shall implement the following measures to minimize effects of construction projects:

a. Conduct preconstruction clearance surveys using USFWS and CDFW-approved methods within 24 hours prior to construction activities within identified giant garter snake aquatic and adjacent upland habitat. If construction activities stop for a period of 2 weeks or more, conduct another preconstruction clearance survey within 24 hours of resuming construction activity.
b. Restrict all construction activity involving disturbance of giant garter snake habitat to the snake's active season, May 1 through October 1. During this period, the potential for direct mortality is reduced, because snakes are expected to actively move and avoid danger.
c. In areas where construction is to take place, encourage giant garter snakes to leave the site on their own by dewatering all irrigation ditches, canals, or other aquatic habitat (i.e., removing giant garter snake aquatic habitat) between April 15 and September 30. Dewatered habitat must remain dry, with no water puddles remaining, for at least 15 consecutive days prior to excavating or filling of the habitat. If a site cannot be completely dewatered, netting and salvage of giant garter snake prey items may be necessary to discourage use by snakes.

d. Provide environmental awareness training for construction personnel. Training may be implemented through the distribution of approved brochures and other materials that describe resources protected under the Plan and methods for avoiding effects. If a live giant garter snake is encountered during construction activities, immediately notify the project's biological monitor and USFWS and CDFW. The monitor shall stop construction in the vicinity of the snake, monitor the snake, and allow the snake to leave on its own. The monitor shall remain in the area for the remainder of the workday to ensure the snake is not harmed or, if it leaves the site, does not return. The qualified biologist shall work with the PCA, USFWS, and CDFW to redirect the snake away from the disturbance area within 3 days of reporting the snake's presence at the construction site to USFWS and CDFW.
e. Employ the following management practices to minimize disturbances to habitat.
    a. Install temporary fencing to identify and protect adjacent marshes, wetlands, and ditches from encroachment from construction equipment and personnel.
    b. Maintain water quality and limit construction runoff into wetland areas through the use of hay bales, filter fences, vegetative buffer strips, or other accepted practices. No plastic, monofilament, jute, or similar erosion control matting that could entangle snakes or other wildlife shall be permitted.

MM BIO-7: Impacts to Foothill Yellow-legged frog (FYLF) and western pond turtle (WPT) species are addressed through implementation of General Condition 1; Community Conditions 1.1, 1.2, 2 and 3; Stream System Condition 1; Species Conditions 4 and 7 of the PCCP. In addition, PCCP General Condition 3 (Land Conversion) provides the process for accounting for loss of natural and semi-natural land cover that is more encompassing than standard practice. If individual FYLF or WPT are identified on-site, the project proponent shall obtain an incidental take permit from CDFW and/or USFWS before relocating or otherwise impacting the species.

MM BIO-8: If construction activities occur between October 1 and March 15, a pre-construction survey shall be conducted between 14 and 30 days prior to the start of any demolition activities to gather information on current conditions at the bridge immediately prior to construction. The survey shall include a daytime assessment to identify roosts and signs of bats and a follow-up flyout observation at dusk. If bats are found to be roosting under the bridge, acoustic monitoring shall be conducted to determine the species. If roosting bats are not present, no further action would be necessary, and demolition activities can proceed.

If roosting bats are present and exclusion is necessary. Bats shall only be excluded once an exclusion plan has been prepared and subsequently approved by CDFW. The bats shall be excluded by a qualified biologist and exclusion devices installed to prevent bats from occupying the bridge. If bridge demolition and removal activities are scheduled to begin during the bat maternity season (approximately May 1 through August 31), the exclusion devices shall be installed no later than March 15. If a maternity roost is established prior to or during construction, the Project shall be delayed and the bridge shall be left undisturbed until the season ends (i.e., early- to mid-September) and the pups are volant. Exclusion

devices shall be examined on a weekly basis by a qualified biologist throughout the construction period to ensure they remain functional and effective.

Because the bridge is known to house a maternity colony, an alternative roost site shall be installed. The design and placement of the bat boxes should meet standards approved by "Bat Conservation International (www.batcon.org)." Types of bat boxes and placement of these bat boxes shall be included in the bat exclusion plan.

MM BIO-9: (a) A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for the Ahart's dwarf rush during the appropriate blooming periods (March to May) and within 14 days before the commencement of ground-disturbance activities. If Ahart's dwarf rush is detected during pre-construction surveys, it shall be avoided. If seasonal constraints for surveys cannot be met, all rush species shall be avoided.

(b) If Ahart's dwarf rush is determined to be present and impacts cannot be avoided, then salvage of those individual plants shall need to occur. Salvaged plants shall need to be replanted in a suitable habitat outside of the PIA.

MM BIO-10: (a) A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for the Red Bluff dwarf rush during the appropriate blooming periods (March to June) and within 14 days before the commencement of ground-disturbance activities. If Red Bluff dwarf rush is detected during pre-construction surveys, it shall be avoided. If seasonal constraints cannot be met, all rush species shall be avoided.

(b) If Red Bluff dwarf rush is determined to be present and impacts cannot be avoided, then salvage of those individual plants shall need to occur. Salvaged plants shall need to be replanted in a suitable habitat outside of the PIA.

MM BIO-11: Prior to ground disturbance activities, or within one week of being deployed at the project site for newly hired workers, all construction workers at the project site shall attend a Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program, developed and presented by a qualified biologist.

The Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program shall be presented by the biologist and shall include information on the life history wildlife and plant species that may be encountered during construction activities, their legal protections, the definition of "take" under the Endangered Species Act, measures the project operator is implementing to protect the species, reporting requirements, specific measures that each worker must employ to avoid take of the species, and penalties for violation of the Act. Identification and information regarding special status or other sensitive species with the potential to occur on the project site shall also be provided to construction personnel. The program shall include:

- An acknowledgement form signed by each worker indicating that environmental training has been completed.
- A copy of the training transcript and/or training video/CD, as well as a list of the names of all personnel who attended the training and copies of the signed

acknowledgment forms, shall be maintained onsite for the duration of construction activities.

MM BIO-12: Unavoidable impacts to individual valley oak trees or valley oak woodlands or their 50-foot buffers shall pay the Plan land conversion fee by quantifying impacts as described in Effects on Valley Oak Woodlands of the PCCP User's Guide.

MM BIO-13: Covered Activities shall compensate for the loss of valley oak woodland natural community and individual valley oak trees. Projects that impact individual valley oak trees or stands of valley oak woodland shall pay the Plan land conversion fee. All revenue shall be provided to the PCA and applied to in-kind mitigation of effects on valley oaks and valley oak woodlands.

MM BIO-14: (A) *General:* No person shall conduct any construction activity within the protected zone of a native oak tree or landmark tree without an approved grading permit issued in conformance with the tree permit conditions. Great care shall be exercised when work is conducted upon or around protected trees. All tree permits shall be deemed to incorporate the provisions of this mitigation except as the tree permit may otherwise specifically provide.

a. Trenching within the protected zone of a protected tree, when permitted, shall only be conducted with hand tools to avoid root damage.

b. Minor roots less than one inch in diameter may be cut, but damaged roots shall be traced back and cleanly cut behind any split, cracked, or damaged area.

c. Major roots over one inch in diameter may not be cut without the approval of an arborist. Depending upon the type of improvement being proposed, bridging techniques or a new site design may need to be employed to protect the root and the tree.

d. If any native ground surface fabric within the protected zone shall be removed for any reason, it shall be protected within 48 hours.

e. An independent low-flow drip irrigation system may be used for establishing drought-tolerant plants within the protected zone of a protected tree. Irrigation shall be gradually reduced and discontinued after two years.

f. Planting live material under native oak trees is generally discouraged, and it will not be permitted within 6 feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with a DBH of 18 inches or less or within 10 feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with a DBH of more than 18 inches. Only drought-tolerant plants will be permitted within the protected zone of native oak trees.

g. A minimum 4-foot chain link or orange mesh fence shall be installed at the outermost edge of the protected zone of each protected tree or group of protected trees. The fence shall not be removed until written authorization is received from the Planning

Director. Exceptions to this policy may occur in cases where protected trees are located on slopes that will not be graded. However, approval shall be obtained from the City Planning Department to omit fences in any area of the Project. The fences must be installed in accordance with the approved fencing plan prior to the commencement of any grading operations or such other time as determined by the approving body. The developer shall call the City Planning Department and Public Works Department for an inspection of the fencing prior to grading operations.

Signs shall be installed on the fence in four locations equidistant around each individual protected tree. The size of each sign shall be a minimum of 2 feet by 2 feet and shall contain the following language:

WARNING
THIS FENCE SHALL NOT BE REMOVED OR RELOCATED WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FROM THE CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

On fencing around a grove of protected trees, the signs shall be placed at approximately 50-foot intervals.

h. Once approval has been obtained, the fences shall remain in place throughout the entire construction period and may not be removed without obtaining written authorization from the Planning Department.

i. A minimum $10,000 deposit, or amount deemed necessary by the City, shall be posted and maintained to ensure the preservation of protected trees during construction. The deposit shall be posted in a form approved by the City Attorney prior to any grading or movement of heavy equipment onto the site or issuance of any permits. Each violation of any tree permit condition regarding tree preservation shall result in the forfeiture of a portion or the entirety of the deposit at the discretion of the approving body.

j. In cases where a tree permit has been approved for the construction of a retaining wall(s) within the protected zone of a protected tree, the developer shall be required to provide immediate protection of exposed roots from moisture loss during the time prior to completion of the wall. The retaining wall shall be constructed within 72 hours after completion of the grading.

k. If required, preservation devices such as aeration systems, oak tree wells, drains, special paving, and cabling systems shall be installed per approval.

(B) Compensatory Mitigation

At the end of construction, all areas of temporary disturbance shall be revegetated by hydroseeding using a species list that is approved by the CDFW. For each species of shrub that is removed, compensatory shrubs greater than 4 inches DBH shall be planted at a ratio of 3:1. Compensatory measures shall also be required to mitigate impacts to oak trees and

other species of trees. Where impacts to oak trees greater than 4 inches DBH occur, one or more of the following compensatory mitigation measures should be implemented:

1. Conserve oak woodlands through the use of conservation easements.

2. Plant and maintain an appropriate number of trees (a minimum 4:1 ratio). Monitor the success of plantings for a minimum of five years following a restoration and monitoring plan approved by CDFW.

3. Contribute funds to the Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund, as established under subdivision (a) of Section 1363 of the Fish and Wildlife Code, for the purpose of purchasing oak woodlands conservation easements, as specified under paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of that section and the guidelines and criteria of the Wildlife Conservation Board. The city that contributes funds under this paragraph shall not receive a grant from the Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund as part of the mitigation for the Project.

MM BIO-15: Prior to initiating any ground disturbance activities, the City shall:

a. Obtain authorization for land conversion coverage from the Placer County Conservation Program/County Aquatic Resources Program through City of Lincoln Ordinance No. 1019B , § 3 (effective October 27, 2020).

b. Obtain coverage under Programmatic General Permit 18 by participating in the Placer County Conservation Program/County Aquatic Resources Program from the United States Army Corps of Engineers through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

c. Obtain an approved Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement through CDFW Code Section 1600.

d. Submit a Notice of Intent and obtain coverage under Programmatic General Permit 18 by participating in the Placer County Conservation Program/County Aquatic Resources Program from the Regional Water Quality Control Board through Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

MM BIO-16: Streamflow through new and replacement culverts, bridges, and over stream gradient control structures shall meet the velocity, depth, and other passage criteria for salmonid streams as described by NMFS and CDFW guidelines or as developed in cooperation with NMFS and CDFW to accommodate site-specific conditions (Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings [National Marine Fisheries Service 2001]).

Fish passage through dewatered channel sections shall be maintained at all times during the adult and juvenile migration season on streams with covered species to allow for unimpeded passage of migrating adults and juveniles (smolts). In addition, fish passage shall be maintained during summer on streams supporting summer rearing of covered species to allow for seasonal movement of resident (over- summering) fish when the natural channel segment within the vicinity of work areas also supports the movement of resident fish.

To allow for fish passage, the diversion shall:

a. Maintain continuous flows through a low flow channel in the channel bed or an adjacent artificial open channel.

b. Present no vertical drops exceeding six inches and follow the natural grade of the site.

c. Maintain water velocities that shall not exceed 1.5 feet per second and provide velocity refugia, as necessary.

d. Maintain adequate water depths consistent with normal conditions in the Project reach.

e. Be lined with cobble/gravel to simulate stream bottom conditions.

f. Be checked daily to prevent accumulation of debris at diversion inlet and outlet.

A closed conduit pipe shall not be used for fish passage. Pipes may be used to divert flow through dewatered channel segments on streams that do not support migratory species or during low flow conditions when the channel segment within the vicinity of work areas at the time of construction does not support the movement of fish.

Prior to the start of work or during the installation of water diversion structures, if fish covered species are present and it is determined that they could be injured or killed by construction activities, a qualified biologist shall first attempt to gently herd fish covered species away from work areas and exclude them from work areas with nets, if practicable. If herding is not practicable or ineffective, a qualified biologist shall capture fish covered species and transfer them to another appropriate reach. In considering the relocation, the qualified biologist will determine whether relocation is ecologically appropriate using a number of factors, including site conditions, system carrying capacity for potential relocated fish, and flow regimes (e.g., if flows are managed). If fish covered species are to be relocated, the following factors will be considered when selecting release site(s):

a. Similar (within 3.6°F [2 degrees Celsius (°C)]) water temperature as capture location. In addition, fish must be held in water that is at the same temperature as release sites at the time of release. If raising or lowering of water temperature in the holding apparatus is required, water temperatures in the holding apparatus containing fish should not be changed at a rate that exceeds l.8°F (1°C) every two minutes and should not exceed 41°F (5°C) per hour.

b. Ample habitat availability prior to the release of captured individuals.

c. Presence of others of the same species so that relocation of new individuals will not upset the existing prey/predation function.

d. Carrying capacity of the relocation location.

e. Potential for the relocated individual to transport disease.

f. Low likelihood of fish reentering work site or becoming impinged on exclusion net or screen.

Capture and relocation of fish covered species is not required at individual project sites when site conditions preclude reasonably effective operation of capture gear and equipment or when the safety of the biologist conducting the capture may be compromised.

Spawning gravel cleaning and replacement activities should be timed to occur during the dry season and after the fry have emerged from the gravel (generally July 1 through October 1). Based on the Project timeframe, a request may be submitted to the PCA for review by CDFW and NMFS if an extension of this work window is necessary. Spawning gravel cleaning and replacement activities shall be timed to occur when stream flows are at a minimum to minimize the need for site dewatering (if needed) and to minimize the potential for downstream turbidity and sedimentation effects. If dewatering is needed, other applicable avoidance and minimization measures shall be implemented prior to commencing spawning gravel cleaning and replacement activities. Gravel to be placed in streams shall be washed (to remove fines), rounded (i.e., non- angular), and spawning-sized (between 0.4 and 4.0 inches [10 to 100 millimeters] in diameter). If gravel augmentation is needed, gravels shall be placed such that high flows naturally sort and distribute the material.

Riprap is not planned to be placed within the OHWM of the Project. If it is required to be placed below the OHWM at a later date, it shall have a cleanliness value of no less than 85 percent and shall be covered with clean, uncrushed rock consistent with NMFS spawning gravel size requirements (currently 98 to 100 percent of the clean, uncrushed rock must pass through a 4-inch sieve, and 60 to 80 percent must pass through a 2-inch sieve). Of the total volume of rock placed, 50 percent shall consist of clean, uncrushed rock. This measure may be updated with more current standards.

MM BIO-17: Prior to ground disturbance activities, the project shall obtain coverage under the *General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity* (Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ); including requirements to develop a project-based Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); and applicable NPDES program requirements as implemented by the County. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling, or excavation.

The project shall comply with the West Placer Storm Water Quality Design Manual (Design Manual).

The project shall implement the following BMPs. This list shall be included on the Notes page of the grading plans and shall be shown on the plans:

1. When possible, vehicles and equipment will be parked on pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas. When vehicle parking areas are to be established as a

temporary facility, the site will be recovered to pre-project or ecologically improved conditions within 1 year of start of groundbreaking to ensure effects are temporary (refer to Section 6.3.1.4, *General Condition 4, Temporary Effects*, for the process to demonstrate temporary effects).

2. Trash generated by Covered Activities will be promptly and properly removed from the site.
3. Appropriate erosion control measures (e.g., fiber rolls, filter fences, vegetative buffer strips) will be used on site to reduce siltation and runoff of contaminants into avoided wetlands, ponds, streams, or riparian vegetation.
    a. Erosion control measures will be of material that will not entrap wildlife (i.e., no plastic monofilament). Erosion control blankets will be used as a last resort because of their tendency to biodegrade slowly and trap reptiles and amphibians.
    b. Erosion control measures will be placed between the area of disturbance and any avoided aquatic feature, within an area identified with highly visible markers (e.g., construction and erosion-control fencing, flagging, silt barriers) prior to commencement of construction activities. Such identification will be properly maintained until construction is completed and the soils have been stabilized.
    c. Fiber rolls used for erosion control will be certified by the California Department of Food and Agriculture or any agency that is a successor or receives delegated authority during the permit term as weed free.
    d. Seed mixtures applied for erosion control will not contain California Invasive Plant Council–designated invasive species (http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/) but will be composed of native species appropriate for the site or sterile non-native species. If sterile non-native species are used for temporary erosion control, native seed mixtures must be used in subsequent treatments to provide long-term erosion control and slow colonization by invasive non-natives.
4. If the runoff from the development will flow within 100 feet of a wetland or pond, vegetated storm water filtration features, such as rain gardens, grass swales, tree box filters, infiltration basins, or similar LID features to capture and treat flows, shall be installed consistent with local programs and ordinances.

MM BIO-18: The applicant shall restore all temporarily disturbed area and, one year after project groundbreaking, provide the County with a written assessment of how the performance standards were met. The project will result in temporary effects to special habitats. Prior to issuance of land conversion authorization, the project proponent shall pay mitigation fees as directed by the Placer County Conservation Program. The fee to be paid shall be that in effect at the time of land conversion authorization issuance. If it is determined by the County or the Program Biologist that the effects remain one year after groundbreaking activities have commenced, the effects shall be considered permanent and the County Project Lead shall reassess fees based on those effects.

MM BIO-19: The project's activities is subject to the PCCP Stream System Encroachment Special Habitats Fee. Fees shall be paid prior to the issuance of any permit or authorization that results in ground disturbance within the Stream System.

MM BIO-20: The project shall not modify any area within a buffer that extends 50 feet outward from the outermost bounds of the riparian vegetation. The grading plans shall show the location of the riverine/riparian buffer. Compensation of impacts to these features shall be addressed by participation in the PCCP/NCCP.

MM BIO-21: Prior to land conversion authorization, the applicant shall coordinate with the PCA and comply with the appropriate In-Stream and Stream System Best Management Practices (BMPs) from Table 7-1 of the User's Guide. The applicant shall identify the applicable BMPs on the project's (improvement or grading) plans. The selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project's Land Conversion Authorization letter.

Prior to land conversion authorization approval, the unavoidable impacts to riverine and riparian habitat or their buffers shall be mitigated through payment of mitigation fees as directed by the Placer County Conservation Program. The fees to be paid shall be those in effect at the time of land conversion authorization.

MM BIO-22: Prior to the start of any construction activities,

1. all work within the Plan Area that impacts Aquatic Resources of Placer County shall be completed according to the plans and documents included in the County Aquatic Resources Program (CARP) application, Water Quality Certification, and, if applicable, WDRs. All changes to those plans shall be reported to Placer County. Minor changes may require an amendment to the CARP Authorization, Water Quality Certification, and, if applicable, WDRs. Substantial changes may render the authorization, Water Quality Certification, and, if applicable, WDRs, void, and a new application may be required.
2. A copy of the CARP conditions and Water Quality Certification and WDRs shall be given to individuals responsible for activities on the site. Site personnel, (employees, contractors, and subcontractors) shall be adequately informed and trained to implement all permit, Water Quality Certification, and WDR conditions and shall have a copy of all permits available onsite at all times for review by site personnel and agencies.
3. Any construction within the Stream System shall be implemented in a way to avoid and minimize impacts to vegetation outside the construction area. All preserved wetlands, other Aquatic Resources of Placer County, and the Stream Zone shall be protected with bright construction fencing. Temporary fencing shall be removed immediately upon completion of the project.
4. Before beginning construction, the project Applicant must have a valid CARP authorization or waiver notice. In order to obtain a permit, the Applicant must pay all mitigation fees or purchase appropriate credits from an agency-approved mitigation bank.
5. All deviations from plans and documents provided with the Application and approved by Placer County Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) must be reported to Placer County CDRA immediately.

6. Erosion control measures shall be specified as part of the CARP application, and the application shall not be complete without them. All erosion control specified in the permit application shall be in place and functional before the beginning of the rainy season and shall remain in place until the end of the season. Site supervisors shall be aware of weather forecasts year-round and shall be prepared to establish erosion control on short notice for unusual rain events. Erosion control features shall be inspected and maintained after each rainfall period. Maintenance includes, but is not limited to, removal of accumulated silt and the replacement of damaged barriers and other features.
7. All required setbacks shall be implemented according to the HCP/NCCP Condition 4 (HCP/NCCP Section 6.1.2).
8. All work in aquatic resources within the Stream System shall be restricted to periods of low flow and dry weather between April 15 and October 15, unless otherwise permitted by Placer County CDRA and approved by the appropriate State and federal regulatory agency. Work within aquatic resources in the Stream System outside of the specified periods may be permitted under some circumstances. The Applicant shall provide Placer County CDRA with the following information: a) the extent of work already completed; b) specific details about the work yet to be completed; and c) an estimate of the time needed to complete the work in the Stream System.
9. Following work in a stream channel, the low flow channel shall be returned to its natural state to the extent possible. The shape and gradient of the streambed shall be restored to the same gradient that existed before the work to the extent possible.
10. Work shall not disturb active bird nests until young birds have fledged. To avoid impacts to nesting birds, any disturbance shall occur between September 1 and February 1 prior to the nesting season. Tree removal, earthmoving or other disturbance at other times is at Placer County CDRA's discretion and will require surveys by a qualified biologist to determine the absence of nesting birds prior to the activity.
11. All trees marked for removal within the Stream System must be shown on maps included with the Application. Native trees over five inches diameter at breast height (DBH) shall not be removed without the consent of Placer County CDRA.
12. Except for site preparation for the installation and removal of dewatering structures, no excavation is allowed in flowing streams unless dredging WDRs are issued by the RWQCB. Detailed plans for dewatering must be part of the Application.
13. Temporary crossings as described in the Application shall be installed no earlier than April 15 and shall be removed no later than October 15, unless otherwise permitted by Placer County CDRA and approved by the appropriate State and federal regulatory agency. This work window could be modified at the discretion of Placer County and the CDFW.
14. No vehicles other than necessary earth-moving and construction equipment shall be allowed within the Stream System after the section of stream where work is performed is dewatered.
15. The equipment and vehicles used in the Stream System shall be described in the Application.
16. Staging areas for equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, and solvents shall be located outside the stream channel and banks and away from all preserved aquatic resources. All stationary equipment operated within the Stream System must be positioned over drip-

pans. Equipment entering the Stream System must be inspected daily for leaks that could introduce deleterious materials into aquatic resources. All discharges, unintentional or otherwise, shall be reported immediately to Placer County CDRA. Placer County CDRA shall then immediately notify the appropriate State and federal agencies.

17. Cement, concrete, washings, asphalt, paint, coating materials, oil, other petroleum products, and other materials that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from reaching streams, lakes, or other water bodies. These materials shall be placed a minimum of 50 feet away from aquatic environments. All discharges, unintentional or otherwise, shall be reported immediately to Placer County CDRA. Placer County CDRA shall then immediately notify the appropriate State and federal agencies.
18. During construction, no litter or construction debris shall be dumped into water bodies or other aquatic resources; nor shall it be placed in a location where it might be moved by wind or water into aquatic resources. All construction debris shall be removed from the site upon completion of the project.
19. Only herbicides registered with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation shall be used in streams, ponds, and lakes, and shall be applied in accordance with label instructions. A list of all pesticides that may be used in the project area shall be submitted to Placer County CDRA before use. The PCCP does not authorize the use of herbicides; herbicide application is not a Covered Activity.
20. Placer County CDRA shall be notified immediately if threatened or endangered species that are not Covered Species are discovered during construction activities. Placer County CDRA shall suspend work and notify the USFWS, NMFS, and the CDFW for guidance.
21. Wildlife entering the construction site shall be allowed to leave the area unharmed or shall be flushed or herded humanely in a safe direction away from the site.
22. All pipe sections shall be capped or inspected for wildlife before being placed in a trench. Pipes within a trench shall be capped at the end of each day to prevent entry by wildlife, except for those pipes that are being used to divert stream flow.
23. At the end of each workday, all open trenches will be provided with a ramp of dirt or wood to allow trapped animals to escape.

MM BIO-23: The project shall pay a land conversion fee for the permanent conversion of acres of natural land cover as directed by the Placer County Conservation Program. The fees to be paid shall be those in effect at the time of ground disturbance authorization for each project step and shall be the per acre fee based on the amount of land disturbance resulting from the activity. For example, the entity responsible for constructing the [improvement or grading] plans would be obligated to submit the per-acre PCCP Fee (1b, 2c, and 2d) based on the area of disturbance and future homeowners would be obligated to submit the remainder of the per-acre and per-dwelling fees PCCP Fee (1b, 2c, and 2d).

An application for PCCP Authorization shall accompany the permit application for each project step (i.e. improvement plans → grading permit → building permit). If the applicant will not be developing the future lots, the subsequent homebuilder shall pay the remaining fee obligation based on the total applicable fee minus a credit for any prior fee payment apportioned equally among all final lots.

In addition to land conversion, the project may result in permanent direct impacts (Special Habitat Type, Fees 4a-4g) and/or temporary impacts (Special Habitat Type, fees 4a, 4c, and/or 4d). The total special habitat fee obligation including temporary effect fees shall be paid prior to issuance of a land conversion authorization that allows ground disturbance of a special habitat as directed by the PCCP.

MM BIO-24: After receiving a PCCP Certificate of Authorization and prior to construction, the project shall retain a qualified professional to temporarily stake non-vernal pool wetlands and their buffer that will be avoided to ensure construction equipment and personnel completely avoid these features. A note to this effect shall be shown on the projects (improvement plans or grading plans) and the location of temporary fencing demonstrated on the plans. Once installed, the applicant shall notify the PCA and the County of the temporary fencing and provide photographs as evidence of the installation. The fencing shall remain in place for the duration of ground-disturbing activities.

Prior to land conversion authorization approval, the unavoidable impacts to non-vernal pool wetlands or their buffers shall be mitigated through payment of special habitat fees. The fees to be paid shall be that in effect at the time of land conversion authorization issuance as directed by the PCCP.

MM BIO-25: Prior to land conversion authorization, the project shall demonstrate compliance with the following measures. These measures shall be included on the (improvement or grading) plans.

1. Personnel conducting ground-disturbing activities in or around other wetlands shall be trained by a qualified biologist in these minimization measures and the permit obligations of project applicants working under the Plan.

2. Construction and maintenance vehicles or equipment shall not be refueled within the wetland or its buffer unless a bermed and lined refueling area is constructed and hazardous material absorbent pads are available in the event of a spill.

3. No equipment shall be present in the wetted portion of the aquatic feature. Equipment shall only enter the area when the aquatic feature is dry and there is no forecasted rain within 72 hours. Vehicles shall be checked for leaks prior to entering or traveling around the aquatic feature.

4. All organic matter shall be removed from nets, traps, boots, vehicle tires, and all other surfaces that have come into contact with aquatic features, or potentially contaminated sediments. Items shall be rinsed with clean water before leaving each study site (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005).

5. Measures to minimize the spread of disease and non-native species shall be implemented based on current Wildlife Agency protocols (e.g., *Revised Guidance on Site Assessments and Field Surveys for the California Red-legged Frog*, Appendix B,

Recommended Equipment Decontamination Procedures [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005]) and other best available science.

6. Used cleaning materials (e.g., liquids) shall be disposed of safely and, if necessary, taken off site for proper disposal. Used disposable gloves shall be retained for safe disposal in sealed bags (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005).

7. Native vegetation (shrubs and small trees) shall be planted between other wetlands and the development such that the line of sight between other wetlands and the development is shielded. This measure is only required when the reviewing Permittee deems it necessary to shield other wetlands from adjacent development or to avoid direct or indirect effects from the adjacent development (e.g., trespass).

8. The reviewing Permittee shall make a determination if fencing shall be required on a case-by-case basis. If needed, the type of fencing will match the activity and impact types. For example, projects that have the potential to cause erosion will require erosion-control barriers, and projects that may bring more household pets to a site must have permanent fencing to exclude pets. The temporal requirements for fencing also depend on the activity and impact type. For example, fencing to minimize permanent effects will be permanent, and fencing to minimize short-term effects will be removed after the activity is completed. Permanent fencing will be installed after grading or other construction activities in the area have been completed. If installed, a party responsible for maintenance will be identified prior to construction.

MM CUL-1: If prehistoric or historic-era cultural materials are encountered during construction activities, all work within 50 feet of the find shall halt until a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for a prehistoric and historic archaeologist, can evaluate the significance of the find and make recommendations. Cultural resource materials may include prehistoric resources such as flaked and ground stone tools and debris, shell, bone, ceramics, fire-affected rock, and historic resources such as glass, metal, wood, brick, or structural remnants. If the qualified professional archaeologist determines that the discovery represents a potentially significant cultural resource, additional investigations may be required to mitigate adverse impacts from project implementation. These additional studies may include avoidance, testing, and evaluation or data recovery excavation.

If a potentially eligible resource is encountered, then the qualified professional archaeologist, the Lead Agency shall arrange for either (1) total avoidance of the resource or (2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility and, if eligible, total data recovery. The determination shall be formally documented in writing and submitted to the Lead Agency as verification that the provisions for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.

MM CUL-2: Throughout project-related vegetation grubbing, stripping, grading, or other ground-disturbing activities, the City and construction contractor shall implement the following methods to identify tribal cultural resources (TCRs):

a. A compensated (paid) Tribal Monitor from a traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribe shall be retained to monitor specified ground-disturbing project-related activities.

b. Consulting tribes shall be contacted at least two weeks prior to project ground-disturbing activities to retain the services of a paid Tribal Monitor. The duration of the monitoring and construction schedule shall be determined at this time.

c. Field-monitoring activities will be documented on a Tribal Monitor log. The total time commitment of the Tribal Monitor will vary depending on the intensity and location of construction and the sensitivity of the area, including the number of finds.

d. The Tribal Monitor shall wear the appropriate safety equipment and shall have the necessary background training in construction safety protocols.

e. The Tribal Monitor shall have all necessary background training to identify and recommend appropriate treatment for any discoveries, including sites and objects of cultural value, that are a potential TCR.

f. Tribal Monitors or Tribal Representatives have the authority to request that work be temporarily stopped, diverted, or slowed within 100 feet of the direct impact area if sites or objects of significance are identified. Only a Tribal Monitor or Representative from a culturally affiliated tribe can recommend appropriate treatment and final disposition of TCRs.

MM CUL-3: If human remains are discovered during construction or operational activities, further excavation or disturbance shall be prohibited pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The specific protocol, guidelines, and channels of communication outlined by the Native American Heritage Commission, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (Chapter 1492, Statutes of 1982, Senate Bill 297), and Senate Bill 447 (Chapter 44, Statutes of 1987), shall be followed. Section 7050.5(c) shall guide the potential Native American involvement, in the event of the discovery of human remains, at the direction of the Placer County Coroner. All reports, correspondence, and determinations regarding the discovery of human remains on the project site shall be submitted to the Placer County Resource Management Agency.

According to the California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and willful disturbance of human remains is a felony (Section 7052).

MM GEO-1: Prior to the start of excavations, a qualified Principal Paleontologist (M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology familiar with paleontological procedures and techniques) will be retained to prepare a detailed Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) prior to the start of construction. The PMP will include the following elements and stipulations:

- The PMP will identify all areas where excavation will disturb in situ geologic units identified as highly sensitive for paleontological resources.
- Spot checking may be required to confirm the extent of the low sensitivity deposits should they overlie high sensitivity units. This includes areas of artificial fill and Holocene alluvium.
- Full-time monitoring will be required for all impacts to the Riverbank Formation as well as areas more than eight feet below the original ground surface in areas mapped as Holocene alluvium.
- Requirements for reduction of monitoring effort.
- The paleontological monitor's authority to temporarily halt or divert construction equipment to investigate finds.
- Protocols for fossil recovery, preparation, and curation.
- Other pertinent items for the PMP as per (Caltrans, 2016).

MM GEO-2: The qualified Principal Paleontologist will be present at pre-grading meetings to consult with grading and excavation contractors.

MM GEO-3: Before excavation begins, a training session on fossil identification and the procedures to follow should fossils be encountered will be conducted by the Principal Paleontologist or their designee for all personnel involved in earthmoving for the project.

MM GEO-4: If unanticipated discoveries of paleontological resources occur during excavations, all work within 25-feet of the discovery must cease, and the find must be protected in place until it can be evaluated by a qualified paleontologist. Work may resume immediately outside of the 25-foot radius.

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 - CEQA Requirements

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration analyzes the potential environmental effects of removing and replacing the existing two-way, two-lane road McBean Park Bridge (Bridge No. 19C0254) at McBean Park Drive (State Route [SR] 193) over the Auburn Ravine, which is located in the City of Lincoln, California. The City of Lincoln (City) will act as the Lead Agency for this project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CEQA Guidelines.

The City of Lincoln is the Lead Agency for this project pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines (Public Resources Code Section 15000 et seq.). The Environmental Checklist (CEQA Guidelines Appendix G) or Initial Study (IS) (see Section 3 – Initial Study) provides an analysis that examines the potential environmental effects of the construction and operation of the project. Section 15063 of the CEQA Guidelines requires the Lead Agency to prepare an IS to determine whether a discretionary project will have a significant effect on the environment. A Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is appropriate when an IS has been prepared, and a determination can be made that no significant environmental effects will occur because revisions to the project have been made or mitigation measures will be implemented that reduce all potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels. The content of an MND is the same as a Negative Declaration, with the addition of identified mitigation measures and a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) (see Section 4– Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

Based on the IS, the Lead Agency has determined that the environmental review for the proposed application can be completed with an MND.

1.2 - Impact Terminology

The following terminology is used to describe the level of significance of project environmental impacts.

- A finding of "no impact" is appropriate if the analysis concludes that the project would not affect a topic area in any way.
- An impact is considered "less than significant" if the analysis concludes that it would cause no substantial adverse change to the environment and requires no mitigation.
- An impact is considered "less than significant with mitigation incorporated" if the analysis concludes that it would cause no substantial adverse change to the environment with the inclusion of environmental commitments that have been agreed to by the proponent.
- An impact is considered "potentially significant" if the analysis concludes that it could have a substantial adverse effect on the environment.

1.3 - Document Organization and Contents

The content and format of this IS/MND are designed to meet the requirements of CEQA. The report contains the following sections:

- *Section 1 – Introduction:* This section provides an overview of CEQA requirements, intended uses of the IS/MND, document organization, and a list of regulations that have been incorporated by reference.
- *Section 2– Project Description:* This section describes the project and provides data on the site's location.
- *Section 3 – Environmental Checklist:* This section contains the evaluation of 21 different environmental resource factors contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Each environmental resource factor is analyzed to determine whether the proposed project would have an impact. One of four findings is made, which include: no impact, less-than-significant impact, less than significant with mitigation, or significant and unavoidable. If the evaluation results in a finding of significant and unavoidable for any of the 21 environmental resource factors, then an Environmental Impact Report will be required.
- *Section 4 – Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*
- *Section 5- List of Preparers*
- *Section 6- References:* This section contains a full list of references that were used in the preparation of this IS/MND.

1.4 - Incorporated by Reference

The following documents and/or regulations are incorporated into this IS/MND by reference:

- City of Lincoln 2050 General Plan (2008)
- City of Lincoln 2050 General Plan EIR (2008)
- City of Lincoln Village 1 Specific Plan (2012)
- Placer County General Plan (2013)
- AASHTO Local and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) Bridge Design Specifications with California Amendments (2016)
- Placer County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans (2014)
- Western Placer County Conservation Program – Volume I and Volume II (2020)
- Western Placer County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan Programmatic General Permit (2021)

SECTION 2 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 - Project Location, Background, and Existing Conditions

The project site is in the City of Lincoln, California, located at McBean Park Drive Bridge over Auburn Ravine (see Figures 2-1 and 2-2). The project is bounded by commercial and residential and Auburn Ravine to the north, residential development to the northeast and southeast, and Auburn Ravine and public facilities to the south. The project is within USGS Quadrangle Lincoln Sections 14 and 15, Township 12 North, Range 6 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

The City of Lincoln General Plan (General Plan) identifies the Auburn Ravine as a valuable natural resource. McBean Park Drive is identified as a scenic corridor (City of Lincoln, 2008). The Auburn Ravine, a seasonal stream that connects with the Sacramento River, is the major feature within the project, which has a significant nexus with a Traditional Navigable Water (the Sacramento River) and is thus under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The Auburn Ravine is also a water of the State under the regulatory authority of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The Project is also located within the boundaries of the Western Placer County Conservation Program Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Communities Conservation Plan (PCCP or HCP/NCCP) and the Western Placer County Aquatic Resources Program (CARP).

The McBean Park Bridge is currently overtopped during mild storm events, rendering this major ingress/egress arterial of the city impassible and unsafe. The improvements would provide a safe, reliable structure, support alternative modes of transportation involving bikes, pedestrians, and neighborhood electrical vehicles (NEV), and be acceptable to the community with minimal impacts to traffic and the surrounding environment.

Existing Roadway

The State relinquished McBean Park Drive (formerly SR 193) to the City of Lincoln (City) and is classified as a minor arterial roadway. The roadway ADT (Average Daily Trips) is approximately 9,500, and this ADT is projected to increase to nearly 16,500 by 2034. McBean Park Drive is the primary ingress and egress route on the city's east side and provides an important emergency evacuation route.

The existing roadway corridor within the city is constrained by buildings and businesses west of Auburn Ravine and passes through open land east of the Auburn Ravine, leading to SR 193 in Placer County. This roadway is a two-way, two-lane road with left and right turn pockets at the flanking intersections and incorporates reasonably wide shoulders. The lanes are 12-foot lanes, and the shoulders are generally uniform and 8 feet in width. Parking is prohibited between East Avenue and the bridge. Three business driveways access McBean Park Drive from the north and west of the bridge. Two of these driveways are short, and one provides direct access to a building with no setback.

The existing roadway within the project limits does not formally accommodate the desired alternative travel modes of pedestrians, bikes, and NEVs. By providing standard shoulders

Figure 2-1
Regional Location

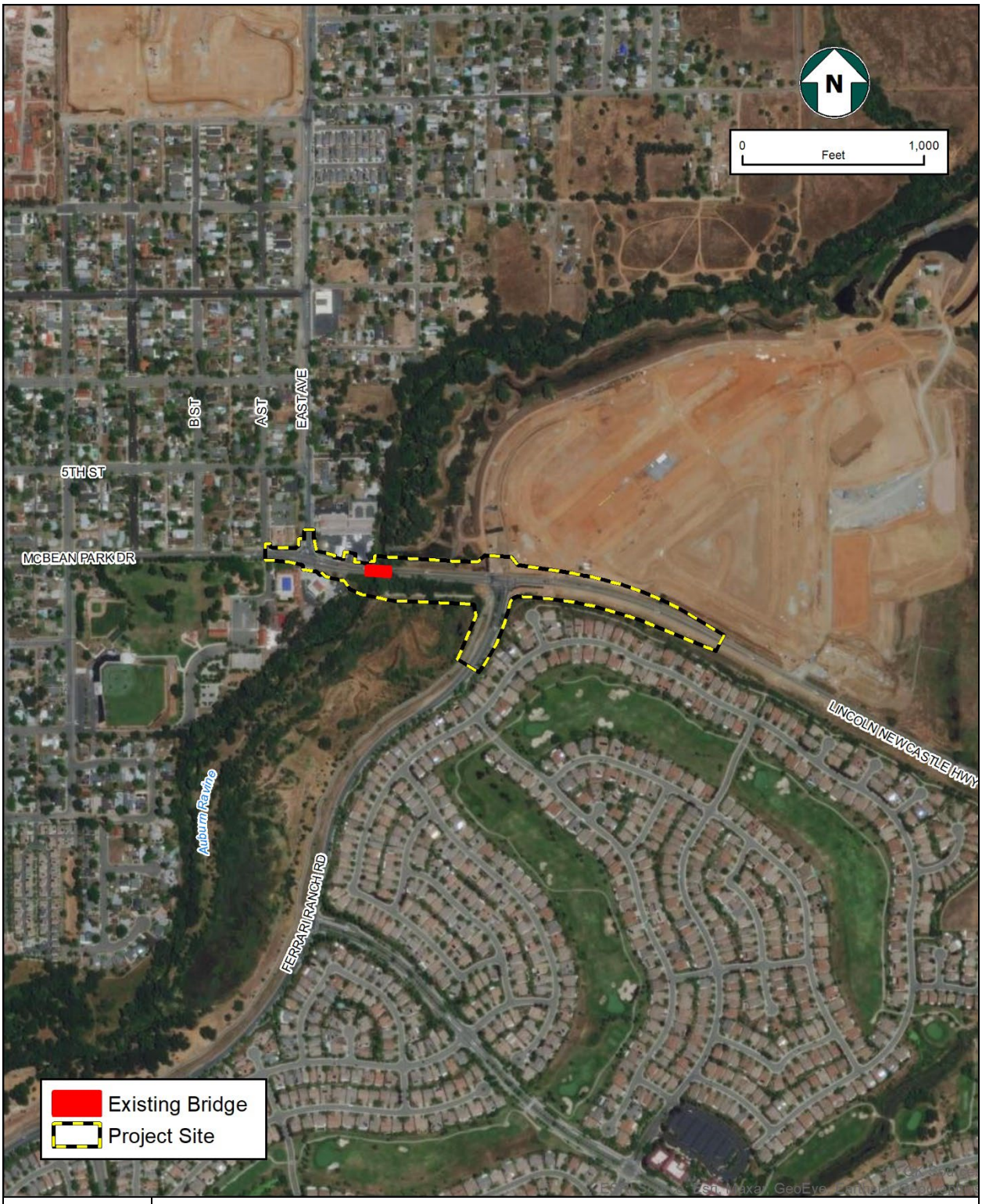

Figure 2-2
Vicinity Location Map

and sidewalks on each side of the new bridge, this project provides an opportunity to enhance the corridor across the bridge for improved pedestrian, bicycle, and NEV access.

Existing Bridge

The existing bridge was built in 1923 and widened in 1963. It includes five spans for a total length of approximately 148 feet and a width of 43 feet. The original bridge superstructure consists of two reinforced concrete girders with reinforced concrete floor beams and slabs. The superstructure for the widened portion consists of three reinforced concrete "T"-beams. The bridge piers consist of reinforced concrete walls founded on spread footings (original portion) and piles (widened portion). The abutments are closed-end, bin-type abutments.

The existing bridge is categorized as an "on-system" bridge and is determined to be hydraulically inadequate with a history of frequent flooding events. Due to the poor integrity of the deck and superstructure, the bridge has a sufficiency rating of 67.6 when Caltrans Structures Maintenance and Investigations Division completed a routine inspection report for this bridge (Caltrans, 2021a). The following issues have been noted in this report:

- This bridge has an NBI 113 Scour code of 3 (Scour Critical).
- Bridge foundations determined to be unstable for calculated conditions.
- There is one soffit crack in Bay 3 and one in Bay 4 in Span 2. There is also one soffit crack in Bay 3 and one in Bay 4 of Span 3.
- There is a longitudinal crack in the asphalt concrete (AC). The crack is less than 0.25 inches wide.
  There are vertical cracks in the girders of the original structure. Twenty feet of the girders are affected by cracks significant enough to be in Condition State 2.

The existing bridge piers are located within the river channel, and removing the structural supports in the river channel may result in environmental impacts requiring mitigation. Similarly, the construction of the new bridge may also impact plants and wildlife within the riparian corridor.

The existing bridge structure was considered "functionally obsolete" in 2012 when it was programmed in the Highway Bridge Program, is hydraulically inadequate, and fails to meet current safety standards.

The City has identified the following purposes for this Project.

- To replace the 97-year-old functionally obsolete and hydraulically inadequate bridge.
- To widen McBean Park Drive and provide a standard three-lane improved facility with standard shoulders and sidewalks consistent with City and American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards to accommodate vehicles, NEVs, bicycles, and pedestrians.
- To minimize adverse long-term traffic noise and visual impacts that may result from raising the bridge profile.

2.2 - Project Description

The City of Lincoln proposes removing and replacing the existing two-way, two-lane road McBean Park Bridge (Bridge No. 19C0254) at McBean Park Drive (formerly State Route 193) over the Auburn Ravine in Lincoln, California. The Project includes demolition of the existing 148-foot-long, 43-foot-wide bridge, construction of the replacement bridge to approximately 220 feet long by 68 feet wide with three 12-foot traffic lanes, two 8-foot shoulders, and two 6-foot sidewalks, relocation of utilities, temporary installation of water diversion structures, sediment removal and fill, and removal of vegetation and trees. Street improvements connecting to McBean Park Bridge will also include portions of intersecting Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue.

The existing bridge is categorized as an "on-system" bridge and is determined to be hydraulically inadequate with a history of frequent flooding events. Due to the poor integrity of the deck and superstructure, the bridge has a sufficiency rating of 67.6 when Caltrans Structures Maintenance and Investigations Division completed a routine inspection report for this bridge (Caltrans, 2021a). The following issues have been noted in this report:

- This bridge has an NBI 113 Scour code of 3 (Scour Critical).
- Bridge foundations determined to be unstable for calculated conditions.
- There is one soffit crack in Bay 3 and one in Bay 4 in Span 2. There is also one soffit crack in Bay 3 and one in Bay 4 of Span 3.
- There is a longitudinal crack in the AC. The crack is less than 0.25 inches wide.
- There are vertical cracks in the girders of the original structure. Most of the cracks are about 0.015 inches wide and spaced about 3 feet on center near midspan. There is one larger vertical crack with a few edge spalls in Girder 2 of Span 3 in the original portion of the bridge. The crack is up 0.04 inches wide and approximately 3 feet in length, is located near midspan and is reflected on both sides. Twenty feet of the girders are affected by cracks significant enough to be in Condition State 2.

The purpose of the project is to replace the hydraulically inadequate McBean Park Bridge to provide reliable general and emergency vehicle access, along with other local pedestrian and automotive activities on McBean Park Drive, at the intersections of Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue. The project will enhance the seismic integrity of the bridge, support hydraulic conveyance to improve access during emergencies, and mitigate flooding events.

2.3 - Construction

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to commence in the summer of 2024, and the anticipated project duration is two construction seasons. Construction activities would be permitted Monday through Friday between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., with evening construction prohibited. However, extended work periods and weekend operations may be necessary. If extended work periods are necessary, work would be permitted on Saturdays and Sundays from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

2.3.1 - CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Typical construction equipment would include backhoes, excavators, dump trucks, graders, mulcher, crane, drill rig, hoe ram, boom and cement truck, vibrating roller, forklift, air compressors, loaders, smooth wheeled roller, asphalt paver, striping truck, cutting torch and saw, jackhammers, and chipping guns.

2.3.2 - CONSTRUCTION STAGING AREA

The proposed project contains 0.93 acres of staging areas within the project limits (Figure 2-3). The selected staging area will be needed for the duration of construction activities to store equipment and materials, and the staging area will also provide parking areas for construction workers. The temporary staging area will comply with the same requirements and mitigation measures as the project and will be restored to preconstruction conditions after project completion.

Figure 2-3
Proposed Project

2.4 - Construction Methods

Construction activities will proceed in the following general sequence within the project area limits:

8. Clearing and Grubbing: The banks of Auburn Ravine will be cleared and grubbed to accommodate the new bridge, remove a portion of the constricting easterly abutment fill prism, and widen roadway approaches. This work includes removing above-ground material, including all vegetation, non-salvageable trees, and debris. A Revegetation Plan will be established in conformance with City specifications and regulations as required by the PCCP, CARP, USACE, CDFW, NMFS and USFWS.

9. Water Diversion: To remove portions of the existing bridge and widen or construct the new bridge piers, it will be necessary to temporarily dewater the construction site and divert creek flows through the construction area (bridge site). A Fish Passage Plan will be established in conformance with City specifications and regulations as required by the PCCP, CARP, USACE, CDFW, NMFS and USFWS. The containment dam will be constructed within the channel banks within the project limits upstream and possibly downstream of the construction activities. Materials to construct the diversion would likely consist of pipes to convey anticipated flows, sandbags, and plastic sheeting to construct a containment dam or use of bladder dams upstream and downstream of the site and within the proposed project limits.

10. New Bridge Construction: A longer multi-span bridge would replace the existing shorter multi-span bridge. The bridge will be constructed in two phases to accommodate maintaining traffic on McBean Park Drive during construction. It is anticipated that drilled piles would be utilized for the abutment foundations. The bridge will require pile placement, abutment construction with wing walls, superstructure construction, followed by construction of the bridge sidewalks and barrier rails. The new bridge will be approximately 220 feet long by 68 feet wide. This will include three 12-foot traffic lanes, two 8-foot shoulders, and two 6-foot sidewalks.

11. Remove Existing Bridge: Traffic would be shifted to the constructed portion of the new bridge, and the original bridge would be removed. The demolition will remove the bridge railing and then strip the asphalt concrete (AC) overlay from the existing bridge deck. The channel flow below would be protected in the clear water diversion system as described above. This will be followed by removing the bridge deck edges through saw cutting and jackhammering into manageable sections. The existing bridge will be tested for hazardous materials before demolition, and the bridge deck edges will be dismantled and disposed of in proper landfill facilities based on the finding of the hazardous materials study.

12. Construction of the Roadway Approach: The roadway will be raised by approximately five feet over Auburn Ravine to better accommodate the design flood to allow for the maximum flood flow to pass without damage or serious threat to the stability of the

bridge structure. The excavated soils will be used for the fill prism of the roadway approach to accomplish the elevated roadway profile, and some soil import will be required for roadway approach fill. Once the roadway is excavated, and the fill prisms are placed and graded, the roadbed will be constructed consisting of an asphalt concrete wearing surface on top of an aggregate base over compacted subgrade. The western approach begins at East Avenue, and the eastern approach terminates approximately 1,200 feet east of Ferrari Ranch Road.

13. Erosion Protection Installation: Rock slope protection and or soft armoring would be installed in front of the bridge abutments on the sloped banks to a point approximately 10 feet from the abutments and along the ravine invert/thalweg upstream and downstream of the bridges approximately 40 feet, and to a height on the sloped creek bank approximately three feet below the roadway surface.

14. Utility Relocation: An existing underground natural gas line, aerial and underground electrical and telecommunication facilities are contained within the McBean Park Drive right-of-way and across the existing bridge.

    - The natural gas line that exists on the westerly roadway approach to the bridge and may require vertical relocation to account for the additional overburden which would be placed to raise the roadway profile over Auburn Ravine.
    - The aerial electrical and telecommunications will be relocated to accommodate the new roadway slight realignment.
    - The underground electrical and telecommunications facilities are supported by the existing bridge and will be relocated with the construction of the new bridge.

2.5 - Surrounding Setting

The project site is located in the central part of the City of Lincoln. The Land Use Element of the General Plan (City of Lincoln, 2008) and the Village 1 Specific Plan (City of Lincoln, 2019)indicates that the site is surrounded by the following land uses – Community Commercial, Low-Density Residential and Village Open Space to the north, Village Low-Density Residential to the northeast, Low-Density Residential to the southeast, and Open Space and Public Facilities to the south.

The existing uses within the immediate project vicinity predominantly consist of residential development to the northeast and southeast and Auburn Ravine to the north and south. The nearest sensitive receptors include single-family residences and Auburn Ravine, which are located adjacent to the project.

SECTION 3 - INITIAL STUDY

3.1 - Environmental Checklist

1. **Project Title:**

   McBean Park Drive Bridge Replacement Project

2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:**

   City of Lincoln
   600 Sixth Street
   Lincoln, CA 95648

3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:**

   Edgar Garcia, PE, Sr. Civil Engineer
   Engineering Division
   City of Lincoln
   (916) 434-2419

4. **Project Location:**

   The project site is in the City of Lincoln, California, McBean Park Drive Bridge over Auburn Ravine. The project is bounded by commercial and residential development and Auburn Ravine to the north, residential development to the northeast and southeast, and Auburn Ravine and Public Facilities to the south. The project is within USGS Quadrangle Lincoln Sections 14 and 15, Township 12 North, Range 6 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:**

   City of Lincoln
   600 Sixth Street
   Lincoln, CA 95648

6. **General Plan Designation:**

   - Auburn Ravine is designated as Open Space by the City of Lincoln 2050 General Plan and as Village Open Space by the Village 1 General Development Plan.

   - McBean Park Drive is designated as SR 193 in the Circulation Element of the Lincoln General Plan. However, in 2011, the State relinquished McBean Park Drive to the City and was classified as a minor arterial roadway.

- Street improvements connecting to McBean Park Bridge will also include portions of intersecting Ferrari Ranch Road (minor arterial) and East Avenue (collector street).

7. Zoning:

Not Applicable.

8. Description of Project:

The City of Lincoln proposes removing and replacing the existing two-way, two-lane road McBean Park Bridge (Bridge No. 19C0254) at McBean Park Drive (formerly SR 193) over the Auburn Ravine in Lincoln, California. The project includes demolition of the existing 148-foot-long, 43-foot-wide bridge, construction of the replacement bridge to approximately 220 feet long by 68 feet wide with three 12-foot traffic lanes, two 8-foot shoulders, and two 6-foot sidewalks, relocation of utilities, temporary installation of water diversion structures, sediment removal and fill, and vegetation and tree removal. Street improvements connecting to McBean Park Bridge will also include portions of intersecting Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue.

The existing bridge is categorized as an "on-system" bridge and is determined to be hydraulically inadequate with a history of frequent flooding events. Due to the poor integrity of the deck and superstructure, the bridge has a sufficiency rating of 67.6 when Caltrans Structures Maintenance and Investigations Division completed a routine inspection report. The following issues have been noted in this report:

- This bridge has an NBI 113 Scour code of 3 (Scour Critical).
- Bridge foundations determined to be unstable for calculated conditions.
- There is one soffit crack in Bay 3 and one in Bay 4 in Span 2. There is also one soffit crack in Bay 3 and one in Bay 4 of Span 3.
- There is a longitudinal crack in the AC. The crack is less than 0.25 inches wide.
- There are vertical cracks in the girders of the original structure. Most of the cracks are about 0.015 inches wide and spaced about 3 feet on center near midspan. There is one larger vertical crack with a few edge spalls in Girder 2 of Span 3 in the original portion of the bridge. The crack is up 0.04 inches wide and approximately 3 feet in length, is located near midspan and is reflected on both sides. Twenty feet of the girders are affected by cracks significant enough to be in Condition State 2.

The purpose of the project is to replace the hydraulically inadequate McBean Park Bridge to provide reliable general and emergency vehicle access, along with other local pedestrian and automotive activities, on McBean Park Drive with the intersections of Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue. The project will enhance the seismic integrity of the bridge, support hydraulic conveyance to improve access during emergencies, and mitigate flooding events.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The project site is surrounded by the following General Plan land uses – Community Commercial, Low-Density Residential and Village Open Space to the north, Village Low-Density Residential to the northeast, Low-Density Residential to the southeast, and Open Space and Public Facilities to the south.

The existing uses within the immediate project vicinity predominantly consist of residential development to the northeast and southeast and the Auburn Ravine to the north and south. The nearest sensitive receptors include the Auburn Ravine and single-family residences located adjacent to the project.

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:

- California Department of Transportation
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- United States Army Corps of Engineers
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Western Placer County Conservation Program/Western Placer County Aquatic Resources Program

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?

A Sacred Land Files search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a response was received on May 17, 2021. The NAHC responded with its findings and attached a list of Native American tribes and individuals culturally affiliated with the project area. On May 20, 2021, an outreach letter was mailed or emailed to the contacts identified by the NAHC (Appendix C). The outreach letter and follow-up calls are considered best practices within cultural resource management. To date, four responses were received from the tribes requesting a consultation, including the Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe, Tsi Akim Maidu, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, and the Wilton Rancheria. On May 28, 2021, and June 1, 2021, follow-up correspondence was conducted with each respondent to begin tribal consultation.

NOTE: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code Section 21083.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code Section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code Section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

3.2 - Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology and Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology and Water Quality	☐ Land Use and Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population and Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities and Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

3.3 - Determination

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 project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. 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 (a) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (b) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENT 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.

Signature	Date
Printed Name	For

3.4 - Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including offsite as well as onsite, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries that cannot be mitigated to less than significant when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less-Than-Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

    a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

    b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

    c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9. The explanation of each issue should identify:

    a. the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

    b. the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.1 - AESTHETICS					
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:					
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c.	In non-urban 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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.1a – Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

The California Scenic Highway Mapping System does not identify any scenic highways within the project area (Caltrans, 2021c). In addition, no scenic vistas, highways, or roadways are listed within the Project area in the City's General Plan (City of Lincoln, 2008). The project will not substantially alter any visual resources in the project area but may temporarily affect riparian vegetation in Auburn Ravine. However, the Village 1 Specific Plan (City of Lincoln, 2019) indicates that the project area (McBean Park Drive) is within a scenic corridor. The General Plan provides policies governing scenic quality within the project area as a part of the Village 1 Specific Plan, which the project will be required to implement as part of City standard requirements, including:

- Retention of the scenic corridor that exists along Highway 193. The frontage design along this roadway should maintain the existing natural characteristics with a separated pedestrian/bike trail.
- Development should be set back and not dominate the corridor.
- Retain the mature tree canopy to the extent feasible.

- All light standards shall be shielded and directed downward so that no light falls onto adjacent properties.

The project includes demolition of the existing 148-foot-long, 43-foot-wide bridge and construction of the replacement bridge at the same location to approximately 220 feet long by 68 feet wide with the addition of a third 12-foot traffic lane. The project will comply with all local codes and development standards during construction activities. The project will have no impact on a scenic vista as the project is the reconstruction of an existing bridge.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

Impact #3.4.1b – Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?

See Impact #3.4.1a, above. The project area (McBean Park Drive) is within an identified scenic corridor as discussed in the City of Lincoln 2050 General Plan and 2050 General Plan Background Report. The project includes demolition of the existing 148-foot-long, 43-foot-wide bridge and construction of the replacement bridge at the same location to approximately 220 feet long by 68 feet wide with the addition of a third 12-foot traffic lane. The project will comply with all local codes and development standards during construction activities. Mitigation measure MM BIO-14(B) requires the revegetation of temporary disturbance areas at the end of construction to restore impacted areas to original conditions, which would reduce potential visual impacts to the project site to less than significant levels. The project would not substantially damage scenic resources with the implementation of MM BIO-14(B), and therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-14(B).

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.1c – In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

The visual character of the site and its surrounding areas include the existing McBean Drive Bridge crossing the Auburn Ravine, which is primarily surrounded by urban development

for residential uses. The project area contains features typically associated with a public viewshed. The General Plan provides policies governing scenic quality within the project area as a part of the Village 1 Specific Plan (City of Lincoln, 2019).

- Retention of the scenic corridor that exists along SR 193. The frontage design along this roadway should maintain the existing natural characteristics with a separated pedestrian/bike trail.
- Development should be set back and not dominate the corridor.
- Retain the mature tree canopy to the extent feasible.
- All light standards shall be shielded and directed downward so that no light falls onto adjacent properties.

During the construction phase, the project would create temporary impacts to the viewshed, although the site will be restored to the original condition upon the conclusion of construction with the implementation of MM BIO-14(B), which requires the developer to restore impacted areas to original conditions. Once operational, the project would not degrade the existing visual character, and uses of the surrounding area and impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-14(B).

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation implemented*.

Impact #3.4.1d – Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated for two construction seasons and would be temporary. They would generally occur during daytime hours, typically from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. However, extended work periods and weekend operations may be necessary. If extended work periods are necessary, work would be permitted on Saturdays and Sundays from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

All lighting would be directed downward and shielded to focus illumination on the desired work areas only, prevent light trespass onto adjacent properties, and minimize impacts to adjacent properties.

Increased truck traffic, the transport of construction materials to the project site, and the use of heavy construction equipment would temporarily increase glare conditions during construction. However, the increase in glare would be minimal. Construction activity would focus on specific areas on the sites, and any sources of glare would not be stationary for a prolonged period. Once operational, the project would appear to be similar in nature to the

existing bridge. Therefore, the construction and operation of the proposed project would not create a new source of substantial glare that would affect nighttime views in the area.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact

3.4.2 - AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the State's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

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 nonagricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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])?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d.	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e.	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to nonagricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.2a – Would the project 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 nonagricultural use?

No property on or surrounding the project site is identified as being Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance by the Department of Conservation -

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (California Department of Conservation, 2021). Project construction will occur within existing City-owned and expanded rights of way. Therefore, there is no impact on Farmland.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.2b – Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?

See Impact #3.4.2a, above. There are no agriculturally zoned or identified properties on or adjacent to the project, and the project site is not subject to a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, the implementation of the project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, and there would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.2c – Would the project 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])?

The project site is not identified as forest land or timberland. Therefore, the project will not 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]). There would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.2d – Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

As discussed in Impact #3.4.1c, the project area does not include forest land. Therefore, there would not be loss or conversion of forest land as a result of the project.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

Impact #3.4.2e – Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to nonagricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

As discussed in Impact #3.4.1a-d, the project will not result in conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.3 - AIR QUALITY					
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:					
a.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b.	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d.	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

The impact analyses in this section are based on an Air Quality Study (QK, 2021a) prepared for the project, which is included in Appendix A.

Impact #3.4.3a – Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The project is within the jurisdiction of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD). In general, a project would not interfere with the applicable air quality plan if it is consistent with growth assumptions used to form the applicable Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and if the project implements all available and reasonably feasible air quality control measures.

Air quality impacts are controlled through policies and provisions of the PCAPCD, the City of Lincoln General Plan, the AQMP, and the PCAPCD's adopted Triennial Progress Reports. The proposed project was evaluated within the 2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS). Since the proposed project is listed within the 2020 MTP/SCS and was included as part of this analysis, it can be concluded that implementation of the proposed project would be in conformance with the applicable air

quality plan, and pollutant emissions would be less than significant within applicable nonattainment areas to the project site.

The project is consistent with growth assumptions as projected by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) and supports policies contained within the MTP/SCS through its design. The project contains design features that support the use of alternative modes of transportation by adding an electric vehicle (EV) and bicycle lane to the bridge to encourage their use, thereby reducing the number of vehicle miles traveled within the general vicinity. The use of alternative transportation directly decreases emissions of criteria pollutants that are generated by vehicular traffic. This supports policies within the General Plan, which are consistent with the AQMP and PCAPCD's Triennial Progress Report. Some of these policies include:

Policy T-4.8 Neighborhood Electric Vehicles

Through the implementation of the Neighborhood Electric Vehicle Plan, the City shall support the use of Neighborhood Electrical Vehicles (NEV) and similar vehicles by providing, where possible, for street classifications that provide for their use and ensure connectivity throughout the City.

Policy T-5.1 Develop Bike Lanes

The City shall require bike lanes in the design and construction of major new street and highway improvements, and to establish bike lanes on those city streets wide enough to accommodate bicycles safely.

The project will comply with the applicable policies of the General Plan related to air quality and with PCAPCD regulations. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan, and the impact would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.3b – Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

See Impact #3.4.3a, above. The project area is in nonattainment for 8-hour ozone (Severe) and $PM_{2.5}$ (Moderate) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and is either attainment or unclassified for the remaining criteria pollutants.

The PCAPCD's CEQA *Air Quality Handbook* includes the thresholds as listed in Table 3.4.3-1, expressed in pounds per day (lbs/day), which serve as air quality standards in evaluating air quality impacts associated with development projects. In setting these thresholds, the PCAPCD considered both the health-based air quality standards and the attainment strategies developed in conjunction with the CARB and the U.S. EPA. The project area is located within a $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area. However, since PCAPCD has not established a $PM_{2.5}$ threshold, this analysis uses the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's $PM_{2.5}$ threshold.

Table 3.4.3-1
Recommended Significance Threshold and Project Emissions

Pollutant	Proposed Project Emissions (lbs/day)	Construction/Operational Threshold (lbs/day)	Cumulative Threshold (lbs/day)
ROG	5.15	82	10
NOx	62.91	82	10
PM_{10}	52.60	82	N/A
$PM_{2.5}$	12.60	82	N/A

Notes: PCAPCD has not developed a $PM_{2.5}$ threshold. The $PM_{2.5}$threshold shown in this table is based on the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's $PM_{2.5}$threshold.
Source: (QK, 2021a)

As shown in Table 3.4.3.-1 above, construction emissions are anticipated to be below the stated threshold for criteria pollutants.

As previously mentioned, the build-out of the project would result in an additional alternative mode of transportation by created a new NEV/bicycle lane. The project also promotes the reduction of automobile usage by pedestrian sidewalks to encourage walking. The addition of the extra vehicle land would allow existing traffic to flow easier when coming in and out of the City and would reduce traffic congestion and idling. Therefore, the project will not directly contribute to a cumulative, long-term significant net increase of any criteria pollutant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

This impact is *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.3c – Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

See Impact #3.4-3b, above. The construction phase would result in short-term, intermittent pollutants from construction equipment. These emissions do not exceed the significance

threshold as noted above and are not expected to expose any nearby sensitive receptors to long-term pollutant concentrations. Therefore, the project impacts are less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

This impact is *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.3d – Would the project result in emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

During the construction phase, the project may result in minimal odors from the usage of construction equipment; however, any potential for odors would be short-term and limited to the construction phase only. Long-term, the project itself is not expected to generate direct odors to the surrounding vicinity. Adding the extra vehicle lane would not generate more vehicle trips but would rather allow for existing traffic to flow easier when coming in and out of the City.

If in a carbon monoxide (CO) and/or particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}) area, include results of "hot-spot" analysis for conformity requirements. In 1997, the EPA approved the Transportation Project-Level Carbon Monoxide Protocol (CO Protocol) as an alternative hot spot analysis method in California. Statewide and regional interagency consultation groups also reviewed the protocol and approved it for conformity use. The protocol provides a screening procedure for determining when a project may be of concern for CO violations and a standardized method of using the CALINE4 dispersion model for detailed analysis, if necessary.

According to the 2020 MTP/SCS, the analysis determined that the implementation of the 2020 MTP/SCS and the MTIP would result in less total regional on-road vehicle-related emissions (ROG and NOx) than the emissions budget found adequate by the EPA in the 2009 Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan, 2013 SIP Revisions. The proposed project was included within this evaluation; therefore, it can be concluded that the construction of the proposed project, along with the other projects included within the MTP/SCS, would result in fewer total regional on-road vehicle-related emissions. Appendix D of the Conformity Analysis for the RTP/SCS lists the Transportation Control Measures (TCM) applicable to the Sacramento region. Although the proposed project is not listed as one of the TCMs, implementation of the project will not interfere with any of the listed TCMs (QK, 2021a). Construction odors will be temporary and are considered at less than significant levels. Once operational, the project would not generate odors beyond what is current baseline. Therefore, impacts related to odors are less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

This impact is *less than significant*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.4 - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Would the project:				
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on State or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The impact analyses in this section is based on the following documents that were prepared for the project: *Biological Assessment* (QK, 2022a), *Natural Environment Study* (QK, 2022b), *Bat Survey Report* (QK, 2021b), *Aquatic Resources Delineation Report* (QK, 2021c), *Arborist Survey* (Foothill Associates, 2021), and a *Memorandum of Revisions to the Natural Environmental Survey Report and Fisheries Biological Assessment Report* (QK, 2023a), all of which are included in Appendix B of this document.

Discussion

Reconnaissance surveys of the project site were conducted during the fall in August 2014, the early spring in March 2015 and 2018, again in the late winter in January 2019 and in January 2021. Surveys included a 500-foot buffer around portions of the project site that adjoined more natural communities such as riparian corridors and annual grassland habitat. Qualified biologists walked transects at approximately 50-foot intervals, which provided 100 percent visual coverage. Surveys for raptor nests were conducted up to 0.5 miles from the project footprint during the 2015 surveying efforts. A 50-foot survey buffer was examined around the project site for the presence of wetlands, and delineations of the Auburn Ravine were conducted 100 feet upstream and downstream of the McBean Park Drive Bridge.

The Biological Survey Area (BSA) assessed for the Project was approximately 98.14 acres. It included the footprint of the existing bridge, staging areas along unused portions of McBean Park Drive and to the south of McBean Park Drive adjacent to the Project, and a 500-foot buffer around each of these Project components. The Project Impact Area (PIA) is 11.60 acres that include the footprint of the existing bridge, staging areas, water diversion structures, rock slope protection, portions of McBean Park Drive to the west and east of the bridge, and a portion of Ferrari Ranch Road. The PIA includes areas where temporary impacts may occur, including vehicle, equipment, and materials staging and storage and placement of fencing, erosion control, and other measures to delineate Project boundaries.

An aquatic resources delineation was also conducted, and an Aquatic Resources Delineation Report (ARDR) was prepared using standard methods described in both the *1987 Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* and the most recent version of the *Arid West Regional Supplement Version 2.0* and/or *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States*.

Arborist surveys were conducted in March 2015 and in 2021, which identified all riparian trees and oak trees within 50 feet of the project that measured greater than or greater in diameter at breast height (DBH) (54 inches above the ground).

On February 27, 2023, a memorandum was prepared as an update to the *Natural Environmental Study Report* and the *Biological Assessment* for the McBean Bridge Replacement Project's application for coverage under the PCCP/CARP..

Impact #3.4.4a – Would the project 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?

Special-Status Wildlife Species

There were 33 special-status wildlife species identified from the database search that potentially occurred within 10 miles of the BSA. The BSA includes potential habitat for 18 of these wildlife species. The Central Valley steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*), Central

Valley spring-run chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), and Sacramento River winter-run chinook salmon could be present in Auburn Ravine during migrations, spawning, or rearing periods. The western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*) and foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylii*) could be present within Auburn Ravine, primarily during dry periods or within adjacent wetlands and upland habitat. Limited habitat for the giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) could be present within the ditches and riparian habitat within the Project site. Limited nesting and foraging habitat within the grassland habitat for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) was present within the BSA. The riparian habitat present within the BSA could provide nesting habitat for western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), but it is unlikely that this species would nest and breed within the BSA. Nesting and foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), the Modesto population of the song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia mailliardi*), black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*), and yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) occurs within the BSA. Foraging and limited roosting habitat for the pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) are present within the BSA. These species were determined to be absent from the BSA during surveys but could potentially move into the BSA prior to or during construction. Mitigation measures are included below that would reduce the impacts of the project on these species.

Migratory Birds and Raptors

The BSA contains suitable habitats for a wide variety of migratory bird species and raptors within the project area. Migratory birds and raptor species could potentially occur as transient and/or forager within the BSA. Direct impacts to the species and foraging habitat could potentially occur as a result of the project due to noise and vegetation removal and could cause disturbance to nesting activities. MM BIO-1 requires that a preconstruction survey be conducted prior to any ground disturbance activities to confirm the presence or absence of migratory birds and establishes avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant. MM BIO-2 requires that a preconstruction survey be conducted prior to any ground disturbance activities to confirm the presence or absence of Swainson's hawk nest trees and establishes species-specific avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant. MM BIO-5 requires that a preconstruction survey be conducted prior to any ground disturbance activities to confirm the presence or absence of tricolored blackbird nesting colonies and establishes species-specific survey requirements and avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant. MM BIO-11 requires Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program occur for all newly hired workers and construction workers prior to ground disturbance activities to provide information regarding special status or other sensitive species with the potential to occur on the project site, measures to avoid take of species, and reporting requirements. With the implementation of MM BIO-1, MM BIO-2, MM BIO-5, and BIO-11 impacts to avian species would be reduced to less than significant levels
.

Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo

The riparian habitat present within the BSA could provide nesting habitat for this species but considering the adjacent urban settings, it is unlikely that this species would nest and breed within the BSA. The habitat is suitable to be used during the species migration as a resting stop and for foraging. No CNDDB records of this species occurred within 10 miles of the BSA; the nearest record was located approximately 14.5 miles west of the BSA and situated along the Feather River. No western yellow-billed cuckoo was observed within the BSA. This species could potentially occur as a transient and/or forager within the BSA. Direct impacts to the species and foraging habitat could potentially occur. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-1 requires that a preconstruction survey be conducted prior to any ground disturbance activities to confirm the presence or absence of migratory birds and establishes avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Swainson's Hawk

Nesting and foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk was observed during the reconnaissance survey within the BSA. Nesting habitat occurs within the riparian corridor, and foraging habitat occurs within the grassland area within and near the BSA. Ten Swainson's hawk CNDDB records occurred within 10 miles of the BSA. The closest of these records was located approximately 1.7 miles west-northwest of the BSA. No Swainson's hawks were observed within the survey area, but 20 inactive nests were identified within the BSA. No active nests were observed.

Direct impacts to the species could include mortality or injury caused by a vehicle collision, being caught in or crushed by operating equipment, or entombment during earth moving. Direct impacts could also include general disturbances such as construction noise and increased human presence. The Swainson's hawk could experience stressors due to construction activities that could deter nesting activities. No direct or indirect impacts are expected to occur from the loss of riparian habitat as any loss will be minimal and will occur close to the road, which is a significant disturbance to potential nesting and foraging activities. Swainson's hawk species is covered by the PCCP. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-2 requires that a preconstruction survey be conducted prior to any ground disturbance activities to confirm the presence or absence of Swainson's hawk nest trees and establishes species-specific avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant.

California Black Rail

The California black rail was not detected during the surveys conducted within the BSA. Three surveys were conducted between 2015 and 2021, but only one survey was conducted during the breeding season. No protocol-level California black rail surveys have been conducted but will be required as outlined in mitigation measure MM BIO-3, prior to

construction. The are no CNDDB records of California black rail on or within 10 miles of the BSA. However, this species could potentially occur within the wetlands adjacent within and adjacent to the BSA. The California black rail could experience stressors due to construction activities that could deter nesting activities. No direct or indirect impacts are expected to occur from the loss of riparian habitat as any loss will be minimal and will occur close to the road, which is a significant disturbance to potential nesting and foraging activities. California back rail species is covered by the PCCP. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-3 by requiring surveys to determine presence or absence of California black rail and establishes species-specific avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl was not detected during the surveys conducted within the BSA. Three surveys were conducted between 2015 and 2021, but only one survey was conducted during the early breeding and nesting season (March to April), which is the time of the year when adults are most active and are paired up for the nesting season. Four western burrowing owl CNDDB records occurred within 10 miles of the BSA. The closest of these records was located approximately 3.4 miles northwest of the BSA. Limited nesting and foraging habitat were present within the BSA. Nesting habitat and foraging habitat occurs within the annual grassland area (1.13 acres) within and near the BSA south and east of the bridge. The annual grassland is adjacent to and surrounded by wetlands and may be seasonally flooded. Limiting the burrowing owl from inhabiting the annual grassland. No diagnostic sign (e.g., existing burrows, whitewash) was observed during the surveys. This species could potentially occur within the grassland habitat within the PIA and BSA. This species could be impacted by construction activities that occur within grassland habitats or the construction noise and increased disturbance adjacent to grassland habitats. Burrowing owl species are covered by the PCCP. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-4 by requiring surveys to determine presence or absence of burrowing owls and establishes species-specific avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Tricolored Blackbird

The tricolored blackbird was not detected during the surveys conducted within the BSA. Three surveys were conducted between 2015 and 2021, but only one survey was conducted during the breeding season. Eight CNDDB records of tricolored blackbird are located within 10 miles of the BSA, including one observation located adjacent to the project. Marginal habitat that could support movement and foraging for this species is present on the PIA. Aquatic Marshland Complex Fresh Emergent Wetlands (7.39 acres) and Valley Foothill Riparian (6.29 acres) , and Valley Foothill Riparian – Annual Grassland Complex (3.24 acres) are located within and immediately adjacent to the Project and may support this species. The remaining habitat within the biological survey area does not support tricolored blackbird due to expanding urban/suburban development (e.g., residential and commercial

development, 79.17 acres), and habitat that does not provide suitable foraging or breeding habitat such as Annual Grassland (1.13 acres) and Riverine (0.93 acres). Breeding habitat may be available south of the Project within the McBean Park Expansion Preserve. This species could potentially occur within the BSA. This species could be impacted by Project activities that occur within the Auburn Ravine or adjacent to wetland habitat where nests could be located. Tricolored blackbird species is covered by the PCCP. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-5 by requiring surveys to determine presence or absence of tricolored blackbird and establishes species-specific avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Giant Garter Snake

The giant garter snake was not detected during the surveys conducted within the BSA. Three surveys were conducted between 2015 and 2021, but only one survey was conducted during mating season (March to May), which is the time of year when this species is most active and likely to be observed. There are no CNDDB records of giant garter snake on or within 10 miles of the BSA. Marginal habitat that could support this species was present within the PIA. No marshes or sloughs were in the vicinity of the PIA, but irrigation ditches and the aquatic habitat, including the Aquatic Marshland Complex Fresh Emergent Wetland (7.39 acres), Valley Foothill Riparian (6.29 acres), and Valley Foothill Riparian – Annual Grassland Complex (3.24 acres) are located within and immediately adjacent to the project and may support this species. The remaining habitat within the biological survey area does not support giant garter snake due to expanding urban/suburban development (e.g., residential and commercial development). This species could potentially occur within the BSA. This species may be present within the wetland habitats or Auburn Ravine. Work within the Auburn Ravine may impact this species. Giant garter snake species is covered by the PCCP. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-6 by requiring surveys to determine presence or absence of giant garter snake and establishes species-specific avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Western Pond Turtle

The western pond turtle was not detected during the surveys conducted within the BSA. Three surveys were conducted between 2015 and 2021, but none were conducted during the optimal surveying window (May to July) which is during the breeding season. There are two CNDDB records of this species occurring within 10 miles of the PIA. The closest known record of this species is approximately 1.7 miles east of the BSA. The BSA contains habitat that could potentially support this species, specifically the Auburn Ravine (0.93 acres). The BSA also provides potential upland habitat, Valley Foothill Riparian (9.53 acres), Valley Foothill Riparian – Annual Grassland Complex (3.24 acres), and Annual Grassland (1.13 acres), for this species on the banks of Auburn Ravine and near the Aquatic Marshland Complex Fresh Emergent Wetland (7.39 acres) features. Basking and breeding sites occur within the banks of Auburn Ravine, particularly on the portion south of the bridge. These species could potentially occur within the Auburn Ravine and/or the adjoining wetland and

riparian habitat. Project construction and staging within these areas may impact these species. Western pond turtle species is covered by the PCCP. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-7 by requiring surveys to determine presence or absence of western pond turtle and establishes species-specific avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog

The foothill yellow-legged frog was not detected during the surveys conducted within the BSA. Three surveys were conducted between 2015 and 2021. The breeding season is timed with the streamflow levels but generally occurs in the spring after winter runoff has ended. Only one survey was conducted during the appropriate breeding season (March 2015). No surveys were conducted in the late summer (late August to early October) when the subadults and adults may still be in the vicinity after the breeding season. There are no CNDDB records of foothill yellow-legged frog on or within 10 miles of the BSA. Habitat that could support this species is present on the PIA. In summer, Auburn Ravine is a slow-moving stream, and it provides areas where eggs can be laid. This species could also potentially forage and breed on and near the PIA. Supporting habitat on-site within the BSA includes the Valley Foothill Riparian (9.53 acres) , Valley Foothill Riparian – Annual Grassland Complex (3.24 acres), and Riverine (0.93 acres) that are located within and immediately adjacent to the Project and may support this species. The remaining habitat within the biological survey area does not support foothill yellow-legged frog due to expanding urban/suburban development (e.g., residential and commercial development, 79.17 acres), and habitat that does not provide suitable foraging or breeding habitat such as Annual Grassland (1.13 acres). This species should not be impacted by the Project if the Project avoidance and minimization measures are followed. Western pond turtle species is covered by the PCCP. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-7 by requiring surveys to determine presence or absence of foothill yellow-legged frog and establishes species-specific avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Central Valley Steelhead and Central Valley/Sacramento River Chinook Salmon

No salmonid species were observed during fish habitat assessment surveys. Habitat in Auburn Ravine within, directly downstream, and directly upstream of the McBean Park Drive Bridge was generally characterized as being poor for salmonids. There were minimal scattered areas of cobbles and gravel that would be suitable for spawning, but most of the substrate was sand. There were no substantial pools and few glide riffles, few large boulders, and few areas with undercut banks or overhanging vegetation that would provide shade and protection. Salmonids have been absent from Auburn Ravine in the past because of severely disturbed conditions, but recent management actions have improved conditions, and small numbers of salmons are now present in upstream areas, first sighted in 2015 after extensive management actions were implemented. It is reasonable to assume that small numbers of salmonids are present in Auburn Ravine and that the area of Auburn Ravine occurring within

the project area supports migrating salmon. It is not likely that spawning occurs within the project area.

However, during the spring, when smoltification would be occurring, the project area would serve as a migration route and rearing area. During the spring and early summer, there would be more water in the ravine for rearing salmonids, although high water temperatures during late summer (July and August) would potentially preclude salmonids from remaining in this area. Two CNDDB records of Central Valley steelhead occurred within 10 miles of the BSA, one of which occurs within the Auburn Ravine. There are no CNDDB records of the Central Valley and Sacramento River chinook salmon within the BSA. There is a potential for steelhead and Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon to be present in Auburn Ravine, but it is not likely that Sacramento fall-run chinook salmon would be present.

Auburn Ravine is designated by the USFWS as critical habitat for Central Valley steelhead. This habitat can be utilized for adult spawning, migration, juvenile rearing, and juvenile migration. Local records indicate that adult steelhead have been observed, and juvenile steelhead have been collected from Auburn Ravine. There is the potential for exposure of Central Valley steelhead and Central Valley fall-run chinook salmon to direct and indirect stressors. Central Valley steelhead and chinook salmon could be exposed to direct mortality or injuries from electrofishing, fish relocation, and noise. Using high voltages and amperages during electrofishing can result in stress, fish burning, back-breaking, and death. Construction noise may directly affect the fish by causing mortality, hearing loss, tissue damage, exploded swim bladders, and release of stress hormones. Indirect impacts may include exposure to contaminants and habitat loss. The Central Valley steelhead and chinook salmon response to contaminants in the water predominantly concern physiological changes. Contaminants may impair reproduction, suppress the immune system, or reduce the growth rates in the fish. Other contaminants may cause premature death, and other contaminants may cause the fish to avoid the contaminated area. As such, the fish may get sick more often, have less reproductive success, and have less success competing or thriving. The number of fish exposed to stressors depends on how many toxic contaminants enter the stream, the quantity of water present and the stream's ability to dilute the contaminants, the time when contaminants enter the stream, and the number of fish present at the time contaminants entered the stream. The Sacramento River fall-run chinook salmon have not historically been present in the project area and are not likely to occur, and these species have a low probability of being exposed to any stressors. The Central Valley steelhead is known to occur in the project area, and the Central Valley fall-run chinook salmon could be present. These two species could be exposed to the described stressors. Salmonoid species are covered under the PCCP/CARP. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measures MM BIO-16 through MM BIO-22 which requires pre-construction surveys to determine presence or absence of Central Valley steelhead and Central Valley/Sacramento River chinook salmon and for the City to obtain authorization from the PCCP/CARP, Regional Water Quality Control Board, WRDs, National Marine Fisheries Service, and the California Department of Wildlife (CDFW) to reduce impacts to aquatic resources and salmonoid species to less than significant within the Auburn Ravine through implementation of a fish passage plan.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat and Pallid Bat

The Townsend's big-eared bat and pallid bat were not detected during "flyout" surveys or during bat acoustic monitoring conducted at the bridge. However, habitat that is suitable to support these species is present. Auburn Ravine and the associated riparian habitat (which consists of approximately 9.53 acres) provide potential foraging habitat. These species are not known to occur within the Auburn Ravine drainage. The closest CNDDB record of Townsend's big-eared bat to the Project is approximately 5.6 miles east of the BSA near Dutch Ravine. The only CNDDB closest record of pallid bat to the Project is approximately 5.8 miles to the northwest of the BSA. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-8 a preconstruction survey to identify presence or absence of Townsend's big-eared bat and pallid bat, and requirements to prepare an exclusion plan to be approved by CDFW should they be identified, to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Bat Maternity Colonies and Roosting Bats

The biological surveys of the BSA identified bat maternity colonies occurring at the McBean Park Drive Bridge. Roosting bats were present along the entire length of the McBean Park Drive Bridge expansion joint, and urine staining, body staining, and guano deposits were directly below the joint. Four bat species were recorded during acoustic monitoring in 2017, including the Mexican free-tailed bat (*Tadarida braziliensis*), Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*), California myotis (*Myotis californicus*), and big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*). Bat species that were detected during 2021 acoustic monitoring included Mexican free-tailed bats and either Yuma myotis or California myotis. The existing bridge supports a substantial maternity colony of Mexican free-tailed bats, which is not a special-status species. The bridge is also used as a night roost by other bat species. None of these species are State or federally listed as threatened or endangered or are classified as a California Species of Special Concern, but maternity colonies of any bat species are protected. Roosting bats, including maternity colonies, are known to use the McBean Bridge. The removal of the existing bridge could impact roosting bats, particularly during the maternity season when young cannot fly. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-8 by requiring a preconstruction survey to identify presence or absence of bat maternity colonies and roosting bats, and requirements to prepare an exclusion plan to be approved by CDFW should they be identified, to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Special-Status Plant Species

There were 21 special-status plant species identified from database searches as potentially occurring within 10 miles of the BSA. The BSA includes potential habitat for two of these species: Ahart's dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *ahartii*) and Red Bluff dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*). These two species were not observed during the biological surveys of the site. The most recent survey was conducted outside the blooming period for Ahart's dwarf rush (March to May) and Red Bluff dwarf rush (March to June).

Ahart's Dwarf Rush

The BSA contains vegetation associations that could support this species. This species was not observed during the surveys, but there is a limited possibility that Ahart's dwarf rush could occur within the wetlands and drainage ditch south of McBean Park Drive on the eastern side of the BSA. There is one CNDDB record of this species occurring within 10 miles of the BSA. This record is approximately 2.4 miles northwest of the BSA. Habitat for the Ahart's dwarf rush exists within the BSA but outside the PIA. The mesic grassland, wetland habitat, and drainage ditch south of McBean Park Drive on the eastern side of the PIA where this species would occur are within the PIA but will be avoided and are not expected to be impacted by Project activities. Ahart's dwarf rush species are covered by the PCCP. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-9 by requiring a preconstruction survey to determine presence or absence of Ahart's dwarf rush and establishes species-specific avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Red Bluff Dwarf Rush

The BSA contains vegetation associations and mesic habitat that is suitable to support this species. This species was not observed during biological surveys of the BSA, but there is a limited possibility that the Red Bluff dwarf rush could occur within the PIA. There is one CNDDB record of this species occurring within 10 miles of the BSA. This record is approximately 5.9 miles south of the BSA. Habitat for the Red Bluff dwarf rush exists within the BSA, but there is limited habitat for this species within the PIA. The mesic valley and foothill grasslands, wetland habitat, and the drainage ditch south of McBean Park Drive on the eastern side of the PIA where this species would occur are within the PIA but can be avoided, and this species is not expected to be impacted by Project activities. Red Bluff dwarf rush species are covered by the PCCP. Direct and indirect impacts are unlikely to occur with the implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-10 by requiring a preconstruction survey to determine presence or absence of Red Bluff dwarf rush and establishes species-specific avoidance and monitoring measures during construction activities to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Project impacts to other migratory birds and raptors, Swainson's hawk, California black rail, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Tricolored Blackbird, Burrowing owl, Giant garter snake, Townsend's big-eared bat and pallid bat, maternity colony/roosting bats, Ahart's dwarf rush, and Red Bluff dwarf rush are not anticipated but could occur if these species are present during project activities. Therefore, mitigation measures are recommended to avoid and minimize impacts to these species by requiring preconstruction surveys to identify presence or absence of species and avoidance and monitoring measures should species be identified. With the implementation of mitigation measures MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-11, and MM BIO-16 through MM BIO-22, impacts to biological resources would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

MM BIO-1: If project construction activities are initiated during the migratory bird and raptor nesting season (February 1 to November 15), a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted within seven days prior to the start of construction. The surveys shall encompass the project plus a 250-foot buffer for songbirds and a 500-foot buffer for the yellow-billed cuckoo and raptors. If no active nests are observed during the preconstruction survey, no further action is necessary.

The surveys shall be phased with the construction activities of the project. Existing nests may become active, and new nests may be built at any time throughout the nesting season, including when construction activities are in progress. Therefore, surveys for nesting birds shall be conducted monthly during the period when construction activities overlap the breeding bird season to identify newly created and new active nests. If active nests are found at any time during construction of the project, an avoidance buffer ranging from 50 feet to 500 feet may be required, with the avoidance buffer from any specific nest being determined by a qualified biologist, with that determination being based upon the risk of the activities being conducted to reduce nesting success. The avoidance buffer shall remain in place until the biologist has determined that the young are no longer reliant on the adults or the nest. Work may occur within the avoidance buffer under the approval and guidance of the biologist, but full-time monitoring may be required. The biologist shall have the ability to stop construction if nesting adults show any sign of distress. A copy of the preconstruction survey report shall be submitted to the lead agency as evidence of compliance.

MM BIO-2: If the project cannot avoid active Swainson's hawk nest trees or includes ground disturbance within 1,320 feet of an active Swainson's hawk nest and construction shall occur during the nesting season (approximately February 1 to September 15), a preconstruction survey shall be conducted within a 1,320-foot radius of the project no more than 15 days prior to ground disturbance. Surveys shall be conducted consistent with current guidelines (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000). In instances where an adjacent parcel is not accessible to survey, the qualified biologist shall scan all potential nest trees from the adjacent property, roadsides, or other safe, publicly accessible viewpoints, without trespassing, using binoculars and/or a spotting scope. Surveys are required from February 1 to September 15 (or sooner if it is determined that birds are nesting earlier in the year). If a Swainson's hawk nest is located and presence confirmed, only one follow-up visit is required.

During the nesting season (approximately February 1 to September 15 or sooner if it is determined that birds are nesting earlier in the year), ground-disturbing activities within 1,320 feet of occupied nests or nests under construction shall be prohibited to minimize the potential for nest abandonment. While the nest is occupied, activities outside the buffer can take place provided they do not stress the breeding pair.

If the active nest site is shielded from view and noise from the project site by other development, topography, or other features, the project applicant can apply to the PCA for a reduction in the buffer distance or waiver. A qualified biologist shall be required to monitor

the nest and determine that the reduced buffer does not cause nest abandonment. If a qualified biologist determines nestlings have fledged, Covered Activities can proceed normally.

Construction monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified biologist and shall focus on ensuring that activities do not occur within the buffer zone. The qualified biologist performing the construction monitoring shall ensure that effects on Swainson's hawks are minimized. If monitoring indicates that construction outside of the buffer is affecting nesting, the buffer shall be increased if space allows (e.g., move staging areas farther away). If space does not allow, construction shall cease until the young have fledged from the nest (as confirmed by a qualified biologist).

The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA and based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of the active nest. In most cases, monitoring shall occur at least every other day, but in some cases, daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that direct effects on Swainson's hawks are minimized. The qualified biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones.

Active (within the last 5 years) nest trees on a project site shall not be removed during the nesting season. If a nest tree must be removed (as determined by the PCA), tree removal shall occur only between September 15 and February 1, after any young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest and before breeding activity begins.

MM BIO-3: If a covered activity is located within 500 feet of the perimeter of a fresh emergent wetland greater than 0.2 acre in size, presence/absence surveys for California black rail shall be conducted. Surveys shall be initiated between March 15 and May 31, and preferably before May 15. A minimum of four surveys shall be conducted. The survey dates shall be spaced at least 10 days apart and shall cover the time period from the date of the first survey through the end of June to early July. Projects shall conduct surveys during this time period, regardless of when the project is scheduled to begin, and shall be conducted the year in which ground disturbance activities commence.

Surveys shall be conducted using survey protocols based on the methods used in Richmond et al. (2008) or guidance agreed upon by the Permittees and Wildlife Agencies. Surveys shall also be conducted if a fresh emergent wetland greater than 0.2 acre in size occurs on an adjacent parcel that is within 500 feet of the project site (as determined by aerial photographs), using survey methods that rely on call playback to elicit response from California black rails (e.g., those used by Richmond et al. 2008). Calls shall be played from edge of the adjacent parcel, or where most appropriate to elicit a response, without trespassing.

If a California black rail is determined to be present, no project activities are permitted within 500 feet of the outside perimeter of the occupied wetland. Project proponents may conduct activities within 500 feet of an occupied wetland based on site-specific conditions

(e.g., noise barriers) and if approved by the PCA and the wildlife agencies and if a qualified biologist monitors construction activities within 500 feet to ensure that California black rail nests are not disturbed.

If a project occurs within or near a wetland and the PCA does not grant take coverage, a buffer around the avoided wetland shall be demarcated 500 feet from the outside perimeter of the occupied wetland with an exclusion fence to prevent construction activities from encroaching into the buffer zone and to identify the occupied wetland and buffer zone as a no-work area within the covered project. If the work would dewater occupied habitat and the PCA does not grant coverage, the activity cannot take place under the Plan.

Clearing of the habitat (or dewatering) shall occur between September 15 and February 1 (i.e., outside the breeding season). For ground disturbing activities, if the project will not convert all the wetland habitat present, a buffer around the avoided wetland shall be demarcated with exclusion fencing to prevent construction activities from encroaching into California black rail habitat and to identify the occupied wetland and buffer zone as a no-work area.

A qualified biologist shall monitor on-site during construction to ensure that adverse effects are minimized.

The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of the active nest. In most cases, monitoring shall occur at least every other day, but in some cases daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that direct effects on California black rail are minimized. The qualified biologist may increase the buffer size if s/he determines that activities are particularly disruptive (e.g., use of dynamite, or other explosives).

Prior to the start of construction, the qualified biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones.

MM BIO-4: Two surveys shall be conducted within 15 days prior to ground disturbance to establish the presence or absence of burrowing owls. The surveys shall be conducted at least 7 days apart (if burrowing owls are detected on the first survey, a second survey is not needed) for both breeding and non-breeding season surveys. All burrowing owls observed shall be counted and mapped.

During the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), surveys shall document whether burrowing owls are nesting in or within 250 feet of the project area.

During the non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31), surveys shall document whether burrowing owls are using habitat in or directly adjacent to any area to be disturbed. Survey results shall be valid only for the season (breeding or non-breeding) during which the survey was conducted.

The qualified biologist shall survey the proposed footprint of disturbance and a 250-foot radius from the perimeter of the proposed footprint to determine the presence or absence

of burrowing owls. The site be surveyed by walking line transects, spaced 20 to 60 feet apart, adjusting for vegetation height and density. At the start of each transect and, at least, every 300 feet, the surveyor, with use of binoculars, shall scan the entire visible project area for burrowing owls. During walking surveys, the surveyor shall record all potential burrows used by burrowing owls, as determined by the presence of one or more burrowing owls, pellets, prey remains, whitewash, or decoration. Some burrowing owls may be detected by their calls; therefore, observers shall also listen for burrowing owls while conducting the survey. Adjacent parcels under different land ownership shall be surveyed only if access is granted. If portions of the survey area are on adjacent sites for which access has not been granted, the qualified biologist shall get as close to the non-accessible are as possible, and use binoculars to look for burrowing owls.

The presence of burrowing owl or their sign anywhere on the site or within the 250-foot accessible radius around the site shall be recorded and mapped. Surveys shall map all burrows and occurrence of sign of burrowing owl on the project site. Surveys must begin 1 hour before sunrise and continue until 2 hours after sunrise (3 hours total) or begin 2 hours before sunset and continue until 1 hour after sunset. Additional time may be required for large project sites.

If burrowing owls are found during the breeding season (approximately February 1 to August 31, the project applicant shall avoid all nest sites that could be disturbed by project construction during the remainder of the breeding season or while the nest is occupied by adults or young (occupation includes individuals or family groups foraging on or near the site following fledging). The applicant shall establish a 250-foot non-disturbance buffer zone around nests. The buffer zone shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked. Should construction activities cause the nesting bird to vocalize, make defensive flights at intruders, or otherwise display agitated behavior, then the exclusionary buffer shall be increased such that activities are far enough from the nest so that the bird(s) no longer display this agitated behavior. The exclusionary buffer shall remain in place until the chicks have fledged or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist. Construction may only occur within the 250-foot buffer zone during the breeding season if a qualified raptor biologist monitors the nest and determines that the activities do not disturb nesting behavior, or the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation, or that the juveniles from the occupied burrows have fledged and moved off site. Measures such as visual screens may be used to further reduce the buffer with Wildlife Agency approval and provided a biological monitor confirms that such measures do not cause agitated behavior.

If burrowing owls are found during the non-breeding season (approximately September 1 to January 31), the project applicant shall establish a 160-foot buffer zone around active burrows. The buffer zone shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked. Measures such as visual screens may be used to further reduce the buffer with Wildlife Agency approval and provided a biological monitor confirms that such measures do not cause agitated behavior.

After all alternative avoidance and minimization measures are exhausted as confirmed by the Wildlife Agencies, a qualified biologist may passively exclude birds from those burrows during the non-breeding season. A burrowing owl exclusion plan shall be developed by a

qualified biologist consistent with the most recent guidance from the Wildlife Agencies (e.g., California Department of Fish and Game 2012) and submitted to and approved by the PCA and the Wildlife Agencies. Burrow exclusion shall be conducted for burrows located in the project footprint and within a 160-foot buffer zone as necessary.

A biological monitor shall be present on site daily to ensure that no covered activities occur within the buffer zone. The qualified biologist performing the construction monitoring shall ensure that effects on burrowing owls are minimized. If monitoring indicates that construction outside of the buffer is affecting nesting, the buffer shall be increased if space allows (e.g., move staging areas farther away). If space does not allow, construction shall cease until the young have fledged from all the nests in the colony (as confirmed by a qualified biologist) or until the end of the breeding season, whichever occurs first.

A biological monitor shall conduct training of construction personnel on the avoidance procedures, buffer zones, and protocols in the event a burrowing owl flies into an active construction zone.

MM BIO-5: Prior to initiation of Covered Activities, the qualified biologist(s) shall conduct preconstruction surveys to evaluate the presence of tricolored blackbird nesting colonies. In instances where an adjacent parcel is not accessible to survey because the qualified biologist was not granted permission to enter, the qualified biologist shall scan all potential nest colony site(s) from the adjacent property, roadsides, or other safe, publicly accessible viewpoints, without trespassing, using binoculars and/or a spotting scope to look for tricolored blackbird nesting activity.

Surveys shall be conducted at least twice, with at least one month between surveys, during the nesting season one year prior to initial ground disturbance for the Covered Activity (if feasible), and the year of ground disturbance for the Covered Activity (required). If Covered Activities will occur in the project work area during the nesting season, three surveys shall be conducted within 15 days prior to the Covered Activity, with one of the surveys occurring within five days prior to the start of the Covered Activity. The survey methods shall be based on Kelsey (2008) or a similar protocol approved by the PCA and the Wildlife Agencies based on site-specific conditions.

If the first survey indicates that suitable nesting habitat is not present on the project site or within 1,300 feet of the project work area, additional surveys for nest colonies are not required.

If an active colony is known to occur within 3 miles of the project site, a qualified biologist shall conduct two surveys of foraging habitat within the project site and within a 1,300-foot radius around the project site to determine whether foraging habitat is being actively used by foraging tricolored blackbirds. The qualified biologist shall map foraging habitat, as defined by the land cover types listed above, within a 1,300-foot radius around the project site to delineate foraging habitat that will be surveyed. The surveys shall be conducted approximately one week apart, with the second survey occurring no more than five calendar days prior to ground-disturbing activities.

Each survey shall last four hours, and begin no later than 8:00 a.m. The qualified biologist shall survey the entire project site and a 1,300-foot radius around the project site by observing and listening from accessible vantage points that provide views of the entire survey area. If such vantage points are not available, the qualified biologist shall survey from multiple vantage points to ensure that the entire survey area is surveyed. In instances where an adjacent parcel is not accessible to survey because the qualified biologist was not granted permission to enter, the qualified biologist shall scan all foraging habitat from the adjacent property, roadsides, or other safe, publicly accessible viewpoints, without trespassing, using binoculars and/or a spotting scope to look for tricolored blackbird foraging activity. The qualified biologist shall map the locations on the site and within a 1,300-foot radius around the project site where tricolored blackbirds are observed and record an estimate of the numbers of tricolored blackbirds observed (estimated by 10s, 100s, or 1,000s), the frequency of visits (e.g., if individuals or a flock makes repeated foraging visits to the site during the survey period), whether tricolored blackbirds are leaving the site with food in their bills, and the direction they fly to/from.

Construction activity or other covered activities that may disturb an occupied nest colony site, as determined by a qualified biologist, shall be prohibited during the nesting season (March 15 through July 31) or until the chicks have fledged or the colony has been abandoned on its own) within a 1,300-foot buffer zone around the nest colony, to the extent practicable. The intent of this condition is to prevent disturbance to occupied nest colony sites on or near project sites so they can complete their nesting cycle. This condition is not intended to preserve suitable breeding habitat on project sites but to ensure impacts to active colony sites only take place once the site is no longer occupied by the nesting colony. The buffer shall be applied to extend beyond the nest colony site as follows: 1) if the colony is nesting in a wetland, the buffer must be established from the outer edge of all hydric vegetation associated with the colony, or 2) if the colony is nesting in non-wetland vegetation (e.g., Himalayan blackberry), the buffer must be established from the edge of the colony substrate. This buffer may be modified to a minimum of 300 feet, with written approval from the wildlife agencies, in areas with dense forest, buildings, or other features between the Covered Activities and the occupied active nest colony; where there is sufficient topographic relief to protect the colony from excessive noise or visual disturbance; where sound curtains have been installed; or other methods developed in consultation with the wildlife agencies where conditions warrant reduction of the buffer distance. If tricolored blackbirds colonize habitat adjacent to Covered Activities after the activities have been initiated, the project applicant shall reduce disturbance through establishment of buffers or noise reduction techniques or visual screens, as determined in consultation with the wildlife agencies and PCA. The buffer must be clearly marked to prevent project-related activities from occurring within the buffer zone.

Construction activity or other covered activities that may disturb foraging tricolored blackbirds, as determined by a qualified biologist, shall be prohibited within 1,300-feet of the foraging site to the extent feasible during the nesting season (March 15 through July 31 or until the chicks have fledged or the colony has been abandoned on its own) if the foraging habitat was found to be actively used by foraging tricolored blackbirds during at least one of

the two foraging habitat surveys conducted under Tricolored Blackbird 2. If survey results indicate that the area provides marginal foraging habitat (e.g., tricolored blackbirds were observed foraging, but only briefly, and most were not successfully capturing prey), or site-specific conditions may warrant a reduced buffer, the PCA technical staff shall consult with the wildlife agencies to evaluate whether the project needs to avoid the foraging habitat or whether a reduced buffer may be appropriate. In such cases, additional surveys may be needed to assess site conditions and the value of the foraging habitat.

The buffer must be clearly marked to prevent project-related activities from occurring within the buffer zone. This buffer may be modified to a minimum of 300 feet, with written approval from the wildlife agencies, in areas with dense forest, buildings, or other features between the Covered Activities and the actively used foraging habitat; where there is sufficient topographic relief to protect foraging birds from excessive noise or visual disturbance; or in consultation with the Wildlife Agencies if other conditions warrant reduction of the buffer distance. If tricolored blackbird begins using foraging habitat adjacent to Covered Activities after the activities have been initiated, the project applicant shall reduce disturbance through establishment of buffers or noise reduction techniques or visual screens, as determined in consultation with the Wildlife Agencies and PCA.

The intent of this condition is to allow actively nesting colonies on or near project sites to complete their nesting cycle prior to the loss of the foraging habitat on site. Protecting actively used-foraging habitat during the nesting season will help to enable the tricolored blackbird nesting colony to complete its nesting cycle, as loss of valuable foraging habitat could cause the nesting colony to fail. This condition is not intended to preserve suitable foraging habitat on project sites in the long term.)

Active nesting colonies that occur within the no-disturbance buffer shall be monitored by the qualified biologist(s) to verify the Covered Activity is not disrupting the nesting behavior of the colony. The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA and based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of the active nest. In most cases, monitoring shall occur at least every other day, but in some cases, daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that direct effects on tricolored blackbird are minimized. The biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones.

If the qualified biologist(s) determines that the Covered Activity is disrupting nesting and/or foraging behavior, the qualified biologist(s) shall notify the project applicant immediately, and the project applicant shall notify the PCA within 24 hours to determine additional protective measures that can be implemented. The qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities until additional protective measures are implemented. Additional protective measures shall remain in place until the qualified biologist(s) determine(s) tricolored blackbird behavior has normalized. If additional protective measures are ineffective, the qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities as needed until the additional protective measures are modified and nesting behavior of tricolored blackbird returns to normal.

Additional protective measures may include increasing the size of the buffer (within the constraints of the project site), delaying Covered Activities (or the portion of Covered Activities causing the disruption) until the colony is finished breeding and chicks have left the nest site, temporarily relocating staging areas, or temporarily rerouting access to the project work area. The project proponent shall notify the PCA and Wildlife Agencies within 24 hours if nests or nestlings are abandoned. If the nestlings are still alive, the qualified biologist(s) shall work with the Wildlife Agencies to determine appropriate actions for salvaging the eggs or nestlings. Notification to PCA and Wildlife Agencies shall be via telephone or email, followed by a written incident report. Notification shall include the date, time, location, and circumstances of the incident.

Foraging habitat within the buffer shall be monitored by the qualified biologist(s) to verify that the Covered Activity is not disrupting tricolored blackbird foraging behavior. The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA and based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of foraging tricolored blackbirds. In most cases, monitoring will occur at least every other day, but in some cases, daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that effects on tricolored blackbird are minimized. The biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones.

If the qualified biologist(s) determines that the Covered Activity is disrupting foraging behavior, the qualified biologist(s) shall notify project applicant immediately, and the project applicant shall notify the PCA within 24 hours to determine additional protective measures that can be implemented. The qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities until additional protective measures are implemented. Additional protective measures shall remain in place until the qualified biologist(s) determine(s) tricolored blackbird behavior has normalized. If additional protective measures are ineffective, the qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities as needed until the additional protective measures are modified and foraging behavior of tricolored blackbird returns to normal. Additional protective measures may include increasing the size of the buffer (within the constraints of the project site), temporarily relocating staging areas, or temporarily rerouting access to the project work area.

MM BIO-6:.

If the project proponent cannot avoid suitable habitat for giant garter snake during construction activities, the project proponent shall implement the following measures to minimize effects of construction projects:

a. Conduct preconstruction clearance surveys using USFWS and CDFW-approved methods within 24 hours prior to construction activities within identified giant garter snake aquatic and adjacent upland habitat. If construction activities stop for a period of 2 weeks or more, conduct another preconstruction clearance survey within 24 hours of resuming construction activity.

b. Restrict all construction activity involving disturbance of giant garter snake habitat to the snake's active season, May 1 through October 1. During this period, the potential for direct mortality is reduced, because snakes are expected to actively move and avoid danger.
c. In areas where construction is to take place, encourage giant garter snakes to leave the site on their own by dewatering all irrigation ditches, canals, or other aquatic habitat (i.e., removing giant garter snake aquatic habitat) between April 15 and September 30. Dewatered habitat must remain dry, with no water puddles remaining, for at least 15 consecutive days prior to excavating or filling of the habitat. If a site cannot be completely dewatered, netting and salvage of giant garter snake prey items may be necessary to discourage use by snakes.
d. Provide environmental awareness training for construction personnel. Training may be implemented through the distribution of approved brochures and other materials that describe resources protected under the Plan and methods for avoiding effects. If a live giant garter snake is encountered during construction activities, immediately notify the project's biological monitor and USFWS and CDFW. The monitor shall stop construction in the vicinity of the snake, monitor the snake, and allow the snake to leave on its own. The monitor shall remain in the area for the remainder of the workday to ensure the snake is not harmed or, if it leaves the site, does not return. The qualified biologist shall work with the PCA, USFWS, and CDFW to redirect the snake away from the disturbance area within 3 days of reporting the snake's presence at the construction site to USFWS and CDFW.
e. Employ the following management practices to minimize disturbances to habitat.
    a. Install temporary fencing to identify and protect adjacent marshes, wetlands, and ditches from encroachment from construction equipment and personnel.
    b. Maintain water quality and limit construction runoff into wetland areas through the use of hay bales, filter fences, vegetative buffer strips, or other accepted practices. No plastic, monofilament, jute, or similar erosion control matting that could entangle snakes or other wildlife shall be permitted.

MM BIO-7: Impacts to Foothill Yellow-legged frog (FYLF) and western pond turtle (WPT) species are addressed through implementation of General Condition 1; Community Conditions 1.1, 1.2, 2 and 3; Stream System Condition 1; Species Conditions 4 and 7 of the PCCP. In addition, PCCP General Condition 3 (Land Conversion) provides the process for accounting for loss of natural and semi-natural land cover that is more encompassing than standard practice. If individual FYLF or WPT are identified on-site, the project proponent shall obtain an incidental take permit from CDFW and/or USFWS before relocating or otherwise impacting the species.

MM BIO-8: If construction activities occur between October 1 and March 15, a pre-construction survey shall be conducted between 14 and 30 days prior to the start of any demolition activities to gather information on current conditions at the bridge immediately prior to construction. The survey shall include a daytime assessment to identify roosts and signs of bats and a follow-up flyout observation at dusk. If bats are found to be roosting under

the bridge, acoustic monitoring shall be conducted to determine the species. If roosting bats are not present, no further action would be necessary, and demolition activities can proceed.

If roosting bats are present and exclusion is necessary. Bats shall only be excluded once an exclusion plan has been prepared and subsequently approved by CDFW. The bats shall be excluded by a qualified biologist and exclusion devices installed to prevent bats from occupying the bridge. If bridge demolition and removal activities are scheduled to begin during the bat maternity season (approximately May 1 through August 31), the exclusion devices shall be installed no later than March 15. If a maternity roost is established prior to or during construction, the Project shall be delayed and the bridge shall be left undisturbed until the season ends (i.e., early- to mid-September) and the pups are volant. Exclusion devices shall be examined on a weekly basis by a qualified biologist throughout the construction period to ensure they remain functional and effective.

Because the bridge is known to house a maternity colony, an alternative roost site shall be installed. The design and placement of the bat boxes should meet standards approved by "Bat Conservation International (www.batcon.org)." Types of bat boxes and placement of these bat boxes shall be included in the bat exclusion plan.

MM BIO-9: (a) A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for the Ahart's dwarf rush during the appropriate blooming periods (March to May) and within 14 days before the commencement of ground-disturbance activities. If Ahart's dwarf rush is detected during pre-construction surveys, it shall be avoided. If seasonal constraints for surveys cannot be met, all rush species shall be avoided.

(b) If Ahart's dwarf rush is determined to be present and impacts cannot be avoided, then salvage of those individual plants shall need to occur. Salvaged plants shall need to be replanted in a suitable habitat outside of the PIA.

MM BIO-10: (a) A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for the Red Bluff dwarf rush during the appropriate blooming periods (March to June) and within 14 days before the commencement of ground-disturbance activities. If Red Bluff dwarf rush is detected during pre-construction surveys, it shall be avoided. If seasonal constraints cannot be met, all rush species shall be avoided.

(b) If Red Bluff dwarf rush is determined to be present and impacts cannot be avoided, then salvage of those individual plants shall need to occur. Salvaged plants shall need to be replanted in a suitable habitat outside of the PIA.

MM BIO-11: Prior to ground disturbance activities, or within one week of being deployed at the project site for newly hired workers, all construction workers at the project site shall attend a Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program, developed and presented by a qualified biologist.

The Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program shall be presented by the biologist and shall include information on the life history wildlife and plant species that may be encountered during construction activities, their legal protections,

the definition of "take" under the Endangered Species Act, measures the project operator is implementing to protect the species, reporting requirements, specific measures that each worker must employ to avoid take of the species, and penalties for violation of the Act. Identification and information regarding special status or other sensitive species with the potential to occur on the project site shall also be provided to construction personnel. The program shall include:

- An acknowledgement form signed by each worker indicating that environmental training has been completed.
- A copy of the training transcript and/or training video/CD, as well as a list of the names of all personnel who attended the training and copies of the signed acknowledgment forms, shall be maintained onsite for the duration of construction activities.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation implemented*.

Impact #3.4.4b – Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Riparian habitat within the Biological Survey Area (BSA) is primarily associated with Auburn Ravine and within the open space to the east of Auburn Ravine. The BSA does not include any State- or federally-listed sensitive natural communities. However, an updated arborist survey was conducted for this project in 2021 to identify impacts to valley oaks that are identified as a sensitive communities under the PCCP and City municipal code as also discussed under Impact #3.4.4e and Impact #3.4.4f.

Impacts will occur to riparian vegetation consisting of Fremont's cottonwood, black cottonwood, protected oak species, and various understory species. Impacts will be a result of widening the road approaches, installing rock slope protection, using staging areas, installing a water diversion structure, and using a work area at the bridge construction site. Permanent impacts to the riparian habitat caused by the widening of the bridge and road approaches, water diversion, rock slope protection, staging, and grubbing will be 1.06 acres, which includes the 0.56 acre of riparian habitat expected to be cleared and grubbed. Construction of the two laydown areas south of McBean Park Drive (0.93 acres), the water diversion structures (0.12 acre), and a portion of the total bridge-work area (0.44 acre) will be temporary impacts. Construction activities will remove 70 trees, of which 30 are protected trees. There will be 28 trees removed that require compensation.

With the implementation of the mitigation measures, MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-14, that includes obtaining necessary permits and approvals from the PCCP/CARP, United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), CDFW, and RWQCB, that will identify necessary compensatory mitigation for the loss of valley oak woodland natural community and

individual oak trees as a result of project activities.. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact with implementation of MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-14.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

MM BIO-12: Unavoidable impacts to individual valley oak trees or valley oak woodlands or their 50-foot buffers shall pay the Plan land conversion fee by quantifying impacts as described in Effects on Valley Oak Woodlands of the PCCP User's Guide.

MM BIO-13: Covered Activities shall compensate for the loss of valley oak woodland natural community and individual valley oak trees. Projects that impact individual valley oak trees or stands of valley oak woodland shall pay the Plan land conversion fee. All revenue shall be provided to the PCA and applied to in-kind mitigation of effects on valley oaks and valley oak woodlands.

MM BIO-14: (A) *General:* No person shall conduct any construction activity within the protected zone of a native oak tree or landmark tree without an approved grading permit issued in conformance with the tree permit conditions. Great care shall be exercised when work is conducted upon or around protected trees. All tree permits shall be deemed to incorporate the provisions of this mitigation except as the tree permit may otherwise specifically provide.

a. Trenching within the protected zone of a protected tree, when permitted, shall only be conducted with hand tools to avoid root damage.

b. Minor roots less than one inch in diameter may be cut, but damaged roots shall be traced back and cleanly cut behind any split, cracked, or damaged area.

c. Major roots over one inch in diameter may not be cut without the approval of an arborist. Depending upon the type of improvement being proposed, bridging techniques or a new site design may need to be employed to protect the root and the tree.

d. If any native ground surface fabric within the protected zone shall be removed for any reason, it shall be protected within 48 hours.

e. An independent low-flow drip irrigation system may be used for establishing drought-tolerant plants within the protected zone of a protected tree. Irrigation shall be gradually reduced and discontinued after two years.

f. Planting live material under native oak trees is generally discouraged, and it will not be permitted within 6 feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with a DBH of 18 inches or less or within 10 feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with a DBH of more than 18 inches. Only drought-tolerant plants will be permitted within the protected zone of native oak trees.

g. A minimum 4-foot chain link or orange mesh fence shall be installed at the outermost edge of the protected zone of each protected tree or group of protected trees. The fence shall not be removed until written authorization is received from the Planning Director. Exceptions to this policy may occur in cases where protected trees are located on slopes that will not be graded. However, approval shall be obtained from the City Planning Department to omit fences in any area of the Project. The fences must be installed in accordance with the approved fencing plan prior to the commencement of any grading operations or such other time as determined by the approving body. The developer shall call the City Planning Department and Public Works Department for an inspection of the fencing prior to grading operations.

   Signs shall be installed on the fence in four locations equidistant around each individual protected tree. The size of each sign shall be a minimum of 2 feet by 2 feet and shall contain the following language:

   WARNING
   THIS FENCE SHALL NOT BE REMOVED OR RELOCATED WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FROM THE CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

   On fencing around a grove of protected trees, the signs shall be placed at approximately 50-foot intervals.

h. Once approval has been obtained, the fences shall remain in place throughout the entire construction period and may not be removed without obtaining written authorization from the Planning Department.

i. A minimum $10,000 deposit, or amount deemed necessary by the City, shall be posted and maintained to ensure the preservation of protected trees during construction. The deposit shall be posted in a form approved by the City Attorney prior to any grading or movement of heavy equipment onto the site or issuance of any permits. Each violation of any tree permit condition regarding tree preservation shall result in the forfeiture of a portion or the entirety of the deposit at the discretion of the approving body.

j. In cases where a tree permit has been approved for the construction of a retaining wall(s) within the protected zone of a protected tree, the developer shall be required to provide immediate protection of exposed roots from moisture loss during the time prior to completion of the wall. The retaining wall shall be constructed within 72 hours after completion of the grading.

k. If required, preservation devices such as aeration systems, oak tree wells, drains, special paving, and cabling systems shall be installed per approval.

(B) Compensatory Mitigation

At the end of construction, all areas of temporary disturbance shall be revegetated by hydroseeding using a species list that is approved by the CDFW. For each species of shrub

that is removed, compensatory shrubs greater than 4 inches DBH shall be planted at a ratio of 3:1. Compensatory measures shall also be required to mitigate impacts to oak trees and other species of trees. Where impacts to oak trees greater than 4 inches DBH occur, one or more of the following compensatory mitigation measures should be implemented:

1. Conserve oak woodlands through the use of conservation easements.
2. Plant and maintain an appropriate number of trees (a minimum 4:1 ratio). Monitor the success of plantings for a minimum of five years following a restoration and monitoring plan approved by CDFW.
3. Contribute funds to the Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund, as established under subdivision (a) of Section 1363 of the Fish and Wildlife Code, for the purpose of purchasing oak woodlands conservation easements, as specified under paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of that section and the guidelines and criteria of the Wildlife Conservation Board. The city that contributes funds under this paragraph shall not receive a grant from the Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund as part of the mitigation for the Project.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.4c – Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on State or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

The Auburn Ravine is a Water of the U.S. and Water of the State that is present in the project area. The Auburn Ravine is listed by National Hydrology Dataset (NHD) as an intermittent stream and by National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) as a Riverine feature. No other wetlands or water features were identified by NWI or NHD as occurring within the Biological Survey Area (BSA). The Project will impact 0.178 acres of temporary impacts, and 0.002 acres of permanent impacts within the OHWM of Auburn Ravine. Approximately 0.064 acres of temporary impacts, and 0.027 acres of permanent impacts beyond the OHWM and within the bank of Auburn Ravine will be impacted and within the PIA. Riparian habitat within the PIA that will be impacted includes, 1.0 acres that will be permanently impacted, which includes 0.56 acres expected to be cleared and grubbed, and 0.18 acres that will be temporarily impacted. The PIA encompasses 0.24 acres of the OHWM of the ditches, but Ditches 1 and 2 will be avoided. The Project will impact 0.013 acres of the OHWM of Ditch 3. Although 0.0007 acres of Wetland 1 and 0.04 acres of Wetland 2 encroach into the PIA, these two wetlands will be avoided, and no direct impacts to these wetlands would occur. Therefore, the Project will impact wetlands and jurisdictional waters that require land use authorization and mitigation measures from the United States Army Corps of Engineers through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the Regional Water Quality Control Board through Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife through CDFW Code Section 1600. As discussed under Impact #3.4.4d through

#3.4.4f, the project is also within boundaries of the PCCP/CARP which requires land use authorization and mitigation measures associated with the proposed project activities. With the implementation of the outlined mitigation measures as discussed above and with the implementation of MM BIO-15, impacts to wetlands and jurisdictional waters would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

MM BIO-15: Prior to initiating any ground disturbance activities, the City shall:

a. Obtain authorization for land conversion coverage from the Placer County Conservation Program/County Aquatic Resources Program through City of Lincoln Ordinance No. 1019B , § 3 (effective October 27, 2020).

b. Obtain coverage under Programmatic General Permit 18 by participating in the Placer County Conservation Program/County Aquatic Resources Program from the United States Army Corps of Engineers through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

c. Obtain an approved Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement through CDFW Code Section 1600.

d. Submit a Notice of Intent and obtain coverage under Programmatic General Permit 18 by participating in the Placer County Conservation Program/County Aquatic Resources Program from the Regional Water Quality Control Board through Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.4d – Would the project 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?

The project is located within the Auburn Ravine, which could support the Central Valley steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). Central Valley steelhead are listed as federally threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and the Sacramento River spring run Chinook salmon is listed as threatened, and winter run Chinook salmon is listed as endangered under FESA. Auburn Ravine is designated as Critical Habitat by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the Central Valley steelhead and is within an Essential Fish Habitat area designated by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for the Chinook salmon. A fish habitat assessment was initially conducted for this project in 2014, and an updated fish habitat assessment was conducted in 2021, and a separate *Biological Assessment* was prepared to determine to what extent the project may affect threatened and endangered fishes or fish species proposed for listing (QK, 2022a).

However, a 2023 *Memorandum* was prepared for the Project discussing consultation with NOAA-Fisheries and CDFW regarding spring-run Chinook salmon and Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon, and their presence/absence within the Project site. Consensus from NOAA-Fisheries and CDFW indicated that spring-run Chinook salmon are considered to be absent from the section of the Auburn Ravine where the project is situated. The agencies indicated that a trapping study that was conducted near the project site in 2013, which supports this consensus. Based on this meeting and the 2013 trapping study, it is concluded that spring-run Chinook salmon will not be impacted by Project activities and therefore, no mitigation measures associated with spring-run Chinook are necessary (QK, 2023a).

Information about conditions at each stream reach that was gathered included length of reach, maximum and average width, maximum and average depth, gradient, presence of spawning gravel, air and water temperature, relative abundance and type of cover, and the type and relative dominance of substrate.

With the implementation of MM BIO-16 through MM BIO-22, impacts would be considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

MM BIO-16: Streamflow through new and replacement culverts, bridges, and over stream gradient control structures shall meet the velocity, depth, and other passage criteria for salmonid streams as described by NMFS and CDFW guidelines or as developed in cooperation with NMFS and CDFW to accommodate site-specific conditions (Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings [National Marine Fisheries Service 2001]).

Fish passage through dewatered channel sections shall be maintained at all times during the adult and juvenile migration season on streams with covered species to allow for unimpeded passage of migrating adults and juveniles (smolts). In addition, fish passage shall be maintained during summer on streams supporting summer rearing of covered species to allow for seasonal movement of resident (over- summering) fish when the natural channel segment within the vicinity of work areas also supports the movement of resident fish.

To allow for fish passage, the diversion shall:

a. Maintain continuous flows through a low flow channel in the channel bed or an adjacent artificial open channel.

b. Present no vertical drops exceeding six inches and follow the natural grade of the site.

c. Maintain water velocities that shall not exceed 1.5 feet per second and provide velocity refugia, as necessary.

d. Maintain adequate water depths consistent with normal conditions in the Project reach.

e. Be lined with cobble/gravel to simulate stream bottom conditions.

f. Be checked daily to prevent accumulation of debris at diversion inlet and outlet.

A closed conduit pipe shall not be used for fish passage. Pipes may be used to divert flow through dewatered channel segments on streams that do not support migratory species or during low flow conditions when the channel segment within the vicinity of work areas at the time of construction does not support the movement of fish.

Prior to the start of work or during the installation of water diversion structures, if fish covered species are present and it is determined that they could be injured or killed by construction activities, a qualified biologist shall first attempt to gently herd fish covered species away from work areas and exclude them from work areas with nets, if practicable. If herding is not practicable or ineffective, a qualified biologist shall capture fish covered species and transfer them to another appropriate reach. In considering the relocation, the qualified biologist will determine whether relocation is ecologically appropriate using a number of factors, including site conditions, system carrying capacity for potential relocated fish, and flow regimes (e.g., if flows are managed). If fish covered species are to be relocated, the following factors will be considered when selecting release site(s):

a. Similar (within 3.6°F [2 degrees Celsius (°C)]) water temperature as capture location. In addition, fish must be held in water that is at the same temperature as release sites at the time of release. If raising or lowering of water temperature in the holding apparatus is required, water temperatures in the holding apparatus containing fish should not be changed at a rate that exceeds l.8°F (1°C) every two minutes and should not exceed 41°F (5°C) per hour.

b. Ample habitat availability prior to the release of captured individuals.

c. Presence of others of the same species so that relocation of new individuals will not upset the existing prey/predation function.

d. Carrying capacity of the relocation location.

e. Potential for the relocated individual to transport disease.

f. Low likelihood of fish reentering work site or becoming impinged on exclusion net or screen.

Capture and relocation of fish covered species is not required at individual project sites when site conditions preclude reasonably effective operation of capture gear and equipment or when the safety of the biologist conducting the capture may be compromised.

Spawning gravel cleaning and replacement activities should be timed to occur during the dry season and after the fry have emerged from the gravel (generally July 1 through October 1). Based on the Project timeframe, a request may be submitted to the PCA for review by CDFW and NMFS if an extension of this work window is necessary. Spawning gravel cleaning and

replacement activities shall be timed to occur when stream flows are at a minimum to minimize the need for site dewatering (if needed) and to minimize the potential for downstream turbidity and sedimentation effects. If dewatering is needed, other applicable avoidance and minimization measures shall be implemented prior to commencing spawning gravel cleaning and replacement activities. Gravel to be placed in streams shall be washed (to remove fines), rounded (i.e., non- angular), and spawning-sized (between 0.4 and 4.0 inches [10 to 100 millimeters] in diameter). If gravel augmentation is needed, gravels shall be placed such that high flows naturally sort and distribute the material.

Riprap is not planned to be placed within the OHWM of the Project. If it is required to be placed below the OHWM at a later date, it shall have a cleanliness value of no less than 85 percent and shall be covered with clean, uncrushed rock consistent with NMFS spawning gravel size requirements (currently 98 to 100 percent of the clean, uncrushed rock must pass through a 4-inch sieve, and 60 to 80 percent must pass through a 2-inch sieve). Of the total volume of rock placed, 50 percent shall consist of clean, uncrushed rock. This measure may be updated with more current standards.

MM BIO-17: Prior to ground disturbance activities, the project shall obtain coverage under the *General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity* (Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ); including requirements to develop a project-based Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); and applicable NPDES program requirements as implemented by the County. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling, or excavation.

The project shall comply with the West Placer Storm Water Quality Design Manual (Design Manual).

The project shall implement the following BMPs. This list shall be included on the Notes page of the grading plans and shall be shown on the plans:

1. When possible, vehicles and equipment will be parked on pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas. When vehicle parking areas are to be established as a temporary facility, the site will be recovered to pre-project or ecologically improved conditions within 1 year of start of groundbreaking to ensure effects are temporary (refer to Section 6.3.1.4, *General Condition 4, Temporary Effects*, for the process to demonstrate temporary effects).
2. Trash generated by Covered Activities will be promptly and properly removed from the site.
3. Appropriate erosion control measures (e.g., fiber rolls, filter fences, vegetative buffer strips) will be used on site to reduce siltation and runoff of contaminants into avoided wetlands, ponds, streams, or riparian vegetation.
    a. Erosion control measures will be of material that will not entrap wildlife (i.e., no plastic monofilament). Erosion control blankets will be used as a last resort because of their tendency to biodegrade slowly and trap reptiles and amphibians.

b. Erosion control measures will be placed between the area of disturbance and any avoided aquatic feature, within an area identified with highly visible markers (e.g., construction and erosion-control fencing, flagging, silt barriers) prior to commencement of construction activities. Such identification will be properly maintained until construction is completed and the soils have been stabilized.
c. Fiber rolls used for erosion control will be certified by the California Department of Food and Agriculture or any agency that is a successor or receives delegated authority during the permit term as weed free.
d. Seed mixtures applied for erosion control will not contain California Invasive Plant Council–designated invasive species (http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/) but will be composed of native species appropriate for the site or sterile non-native species. If sterile non-native species are used for temporary erosion control, native seed mixtures must be used in subsequent treatments to provide long-term erosion control and slow colonization by invasive non-natives.

4. If the runoff from the development will flow within 100 feet of a wetland or pond, vegetated storm water filtration features, such as rain gardens, grass swales, tree box filters, infiltration basins, or similar LID features to capture and treat flows, shall be installed consistent with local programs and ordinances.

MM BIO-18: The applicant shall restore all temporarily disturbed area and, one year after project groundbreaking, provide the County with a written assessment of how the performance standards were met. The project will result in temporary effects to special habitats. Prior to issuance of land conversion authorization, the project proponent shall pay mitigation fees as directed by the Placer County Conservation Program. The fee to be paid shall be that in effect at the time of land conversion authorization issuance. If it is determined by the County or the Program Biologist that the effects remain one year after groundbreaking activities have commenced, the effects shall be considered permanent and the County Project Lead shall reassess fees based on those effects.

MM BIO-19: The project's activities is subject to the PCCP Stream System Encroachment Special Habitats Fee. Fees shall be paid prior to the issuance of any permit or authorization that results in ground disturbance within the Stream System.

MM BIO-20: The project shall not modify any area within a buffer that extends 50 feet outward from the outermost bounds of the riparian vegetation. The grading plans shall show the location of the riverine/riparian buffer. Compensation of impacts to these features shall be addressed by participation in the PCCP.

MM BIO-21: Prior to land conversion authorization, the applicant shall coordinate with the PCA and comply with the appropriate In-Stream and Stream System Best Management Practices (BMPs) from Table 7-1 of the User's Guide. The applicant shall identify the applicable BMPs on the project's (improvement or grading) plans. The selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project's Land Conversion Authorization letter.

Prior to land conversion authorization approval, the unavoidable impacts to riverine and riparian habitat or their buffers shall be mitigated through payment of mitigation fees as directed by the Placer County Conservation Program. The fees to be paid shall be those in effect at the time of land conversion authorization.

MM BIO-22: Prior to the start of any construction activities:

1. All work within the Plan Area that impacts Aquatic Resources of Placer County shall be completed according to the plans and documents included in the County Aquatic Resources Program (CARP) application, Water Quality Certification, and, if applicable, WDRs. All changes to those plans shall be reported to Placer County. Minor changes may require an amendment to the CARP Authorization, Water Quality Certification, and, if applicable, WDRs. Substantial changes may render the authorization, Water Quality Certification, and, if applicable, WDRs, void, and a new application may be required.
2. A copy of the CARP conditions and Water Quality Certification and WDRs shall be given to individuals responsible for activities on the site. Site personnel, (employees, contractors, and subcontractors) shall be adequately informed and trained to implement all permit, Water Quality Certification, and WDR conditions and shall have a copy of all permits available onsite at all times for review by site personnel and agencies.
3. Any construction within the Stream System shall be implemented in a way to avoid and minimize impacts to vegetation outside the construction area. All preserved wetlands, other Aquatic Resources of Placer County, and the Stream Zone shall be protected with bright construction fencing. Temporary fencing shall be removed immediately upon completion of the project.
4. Before beginning construction, the project Applicant must have a valid CARP authorization or waiver notice. In order to obtain a permit, the Applicant must pay all mitigation fees or purchase appropriate credits from an agency-approved mitigation bank.
5. All deviations from plans and documents provided with the Application and approved by Placer County Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) must be reported to Placer County CDRA immediately.
6. Erosion control measures shall be specified as part of the CARP application, and the application shall not be complete without them. All erosion control specified in the permit application shall be in place and functional before the beginning of the rainy season and shall remain in place until the end of the season. Site supervisors shall be aware of weather forecasts year-round and shall be prepared to establish erosion control on short notice for unusual rain events. Erosion control features shall be inspected and maintained after each rainfall period. Maintenance includes, but is not limited to, removal of accumulated silt and the replacement of damaged barriers and other features.
7. All required setbacks shall be implemented according to the HCP/NCCP Condition 4 (HCP/NCCP Section 6.1.2).
8. All work in aquatic resources within the Stream System shall be restricted to periods of low flow and dry weather between April 15 and October 15, unless otherwise permitted by Placer County CDRA and approved by the appropriate State and federal regulatory agency. Work within aquatic resources in the Stream System outside of the specified

periods may be permitted under some circumstances. The Applicant shall provide Placer County CDRA with the following information: a) the extent of work already completed; b) specific details about the work yet to be completed; and c) an estimate of the time needed to complete the work in the Stream System.

9. Following work in a stream channel, the low flow channel shall be returned to its natural state to the extent possible. The shape and gradient of the streambed shall be restored to the same gradient that existed before the work to the extent possible.
10. Work shall not disturb active bird nests until young birds have fledged. To avoid impacts to nesting birds, any disturbance shall occur between September 1 and February 1 prior to the nesting season. Tree removal, earthmoving or other disturbance at other times is at Placer County CDRA's discretion and will require surveys by a qualified biologist to determine the absence of nesting birds prior to the activity.
11. All trees marked for removal within the Stream System must be shown on maps included with the Application. Native trees over five inches diameter at breast height (DBH) shall not be removed without the consent of Placer County CDRA.
12. Except for site preparation for the installation and removal of dewatering structures, no excavation is allowed in flowing streams unless dredging WDRs are issued by the RWQCB. Detailed plans for dewatering must be part of the Application.
13. Temporary crossings as described in the Application shall be installed no earlier than April 15 and shall be removed no later than October 15, unless otherwise permitted by Placer County CDRA and approved by the appropriate State and federal regulatory agency. This work window could be modified at the discretion of Placer County and the CDFW.
14. No vehicles other than necessary earth-moving and construction equipment shall be allowed within the Stream System after the section of stream where work is performed is dewatered.
15. The equipment and vehicles used in the Stream System shall be described in the Application.
16. Staging areas for equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, and solvents shall be located outside the stream channel and banks and away from all preserved aquatic resources. All stationary equipment operated within the Stream System must be positioned over drip-pans. Equipment entering the Stream System must be inspected daily for leaks that could introduce deleterious materials into aquatic resources. All discharges, unintentional or otherwise, shall be reported immediately to Placer County CDRA. Placer County CDRA shall then immediately notify the appropriate State and federal agencies.
17. Cement, concrete, washings, asphalt, paint, coating materials, oil, other petroleum products, and other materials that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from reaching streams, lakes, or other water bodies. These materials shall be placed a minimum of 50 feet away from aquatic environments. All discharges, unintentional or otherwise, shall be reported immediately to Placer County CDRA. Placer County CDRA shall then immediately notify the appropriate State and federal agencies.
18. During construction, no litter or construction debris shall be dumped into water bodies or other aquatic resources; nor shall it be placed in a location where it might be moved by wind or water into aquatic resources. All construction debris shall be removed from the site upon completion of the project.

19. Only herbicides registered with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation shall be used in streams, ponds, and lakes, and shall be applied in accordance with label instructions. A list of all pesticides that may be used in the project area shall be submitted to Placer County CDRA before use. The PCCP does not authorize the use of herbicides; herbicide application is not a Covered Activity.
20. Placer County CDRA shall be notified immediately if threatened or endangered species that are not Covered Species are discovered during construction activities. Placer County CDRA shall suspend work and notify the USFWS, NMFS, and the CDFW for guidance.
21. Wildlife entering the construction site shall be allowed to leave the area unharmed or shall be flushed or herded humanely in a safe direction away from the site.
22. All pipe sections shall be capped or inspected for wildlife before being placed in a trench. Pipes within a trench shall be capped at the end of each day to prevent entry by wildlife, except for those pipes that are being used to divert stream flow.
23. At the end of each workday, all open trenches will be provided with a ramp of dirt or wood to allow trapped animals to escape.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.4e – Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

See also Impacts #3.4.1- through #3.4-4d.

The following measures excerpted from the 2050 General Plan (City of Lincoln, 2008) would designate, protect, and encourage natural resources, open space, and recreation lands in the city, protect and enhance a significant system of interconnected natural habitat areas, and provide opportunities for recreation activities to meet citizen needs. The project will preserve and protect existing biological resources from any adverse effects of construction activities and runoff as feasible and practicable.

Goal OSC-1 - To designate, protect, and encourage natural resources, open space, and recreation lands in the city, protect and enhance a significant system of interconnected natural habitat areas, and provide opportunities for recreation activities to meet citizen needs.

- Policy OSC-1.1 Protect Natural Resources - The City shall strive to protect natural resource areas, fish and wildlife habitat areas, scenic areas, open space areas, and parks from encroachment or destruction by incompatible development.

- Policy OSC-1.2 Coordinate with Placer County for Open Space Preservation - The City shall coordinate with Placer County and their Placer Legacy program to ensure City issues are incorporated into future plans.

- Policy OSC-1.3 Creation of Buffers - In new development areas, the City shall encourage the use of open space, or recreational buffers between incompatible land uses.

- Policy OSC-1.4 100-year Floodplains - The City will apply open space designations to all lands located within the 100-year floodway as shown on the FIRM panel or as determined by a project drainage plan and approved by the City Engineer/Director of Public Works; The City will also apply open space designations to all 100-year floodplain fringe areas, and/or remaining floodplain fringe areas as determined by a project drainage plan identifying floodplain fringe encroachment areas, and quantifying their impact along with other improvements to show a zero (0) net impact to the upstream, downstream and adjacent properties. Open space designations will apply to all land located within a minimum of 50 feet from the center channel of all perennial and intermittent streams and creeks providing natural drainage and to areas consisting of riparian habitat. In designating these areas as open space, the city is preserving natural resources and protecting these areas from development.

- Policy OSC-1.5 Protection of Minerals - The City will protect mineral resources such as groundwater, clay deposits, as well as groundwater recharge areas from urban development.

- Policy OSC-1.6 Soil Erosion - The City shall require new development to implement measures that minimize soil erosion from wind and water related to construction. Measures may include, but not be limited to:

    - Grading requirements that limit grading to the amount necessary to provide stable areas for structural foundations, street rights-of-way, parking facilities, or other intended uses; and/or

    - Construction techniques that utilize site preparation, grading, and best management practices that provide erosion and sediment control to prevent construction-related contaminants from leaving development sites and polluting local waterways.

- Policy OSC-1.7 Soil Erosion and Site Planning - The City shall require all development to minimize soil erosion by maintaining compatible land uses, suitable building designs, and appropriate construction techniques. Contour grading, where appropriate, and revegetation shall be required to mitigate the appearance of engineered slopes and to control erosion.

GOAL OSC-4 - To preserve and enhance local streams, creeks, and aquifers.

- Policy OSC-4.1 Identify and Protect Aquifers - The City will protect local aquifers and water recharge areas.

- Policy OSC-4.2 Develop Groundwater Management Plan - The City shall develop and periodically update a groundwater management plan to protect local aquifers.

- Policy OSC-4.3 Protect Surface Water and Groundwater - The City shall ensure that new development projects do not degrade surface water and groundwater.

- Policy OSC-4.4 Protection and Management of Flood Plains - The City shall encourage the protection of 100-year floodplains and, where appropriate, obtain public easements for purposes of flood protection, public safety, wildlife preservation, groundwater recharge, access, and recreation.

- Policy OSC-4.5 Use of Reclaimed Water - The City shall encourage the use of reclaimed water in place of treated potable water for landscaping and other suitable applications.

- Policy OSC-4.6 Best Management Practices - The City shall continue to require the use of feasible and practical best management practices (BMPs) to protect surface water and groundwater from the adverse effects of construction activities and urban runoff. Additionally, The City shall require, as part of its Storm Water NPDES Permit and ordinances, to implement the Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) during construction activities for any improvement projects, new development, and redevelopment projects for reducing pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

- Policy OSC-4.7 Landscape Irrigation - The City shall explore the possibility of using reclaimed water to irrigate new commercial developments and new areas with large landscape areas. In areas where reclaimed water can be provided in the future, the City shall require landscape irrigation to be installed so that the system could be used with reclaimed water. The City shall also explore the use of industrial process water for landscape irrigation provided that it meets City standards for irrigation.

GOAL OSC-5 - To preserve and protect existing biological resources, including both wildlife and vegetative habitat.

- Policy OSC-5.1 Protect Significant Vegetation - The City shall support the preservation of heritage oaks and threatened or endangered vegetative habitat from destruction. A heritage oak shall be defined as a tree with a diameter of 36 inches measured at a point 4.5 feet above grade level (i.e., diameter at breast height).

- Policy OSC-5.2 Management of Wetlands - The City shall support the management of wetland and riparian plant communities for passive recreation, groundwater

recharge, and wildlife habitats. Such communities shall be restored or expanded where possible and as appropriate.

- Policy OSC-5.3 Placer Legacy Open Space and Conservation Program - The City will continue to coordinate with Placer County and the Placer Legacy Open Space and Conservation Program to protect habitat areas that support endangered species and other special-status species.

- Policy OSC-5.4 Encourage Planting of Native Vegetation - The City shall encourage the planting of native trees, shrubs, and grasslands to preserve the visual integrity of the landscape, provide habitat conditions suitable for native vegetation, and ensure that a maximum number and variety of well-adapted plants are maintained.

- Policy OSC-5.5 New Development in Sensitive Areas - The City shall require that new development in areas that are known to have particular value for biological resources be carefully planned and, where possible, avoided so that the value of existing sensitive vegetation and wildlife habitat can be maintained.

- Policy OSC-5.6 No Net Loss of Wetlands - The City will maintain a policy of no net loss of wetlands on a project-by-project basis, which may include an entire specific plan area. For the purpose of identifying such wetlands, the City will accept a map delineating wetlands, which has been accepted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972. The term "no net loss" may include mitigation implemented through participation in an off-site mitigation bank or similar mitigation mechanism acceptable to the City and permitting agencies.

- Policy OSC-5.7 404 Permit Requirements - The City may require project proponents to obtain 404 Permits and prepare mitigation plans for or provide for the avoidance, preservation, and maintenance of identified wetlands prior to submitting applications for land use entitlements.

- Policy OSC-5.8 Corps of Engineers Disclaimers - The City may, but need not, accept a Corps of Engineers disclaimer of any jurisdiction over the project of a Corps of Engineers 404 permit as the City's own plan for the achievement of a project's no net loss of wetlands.

- Policy OSC-5.9 Wetlands Dedication - All preserved wetlands shall be dedicated to the City or a non-profit organization acceptable to the City and preserved through perpetual covenants enforceable by the City or other appropriate agencies to ensure their maintenance and survival. With respect to areas dedicated to the City, acceptance shall be conditioned upon the establishment of a lighting and landscaping district or other public or private funding mechanisms acceptable to the City.

- Policy OSC-5.10 Native Vegetation for Landscaping - The City shall develop a list of native vegetation to be used as a landscape pallet for use within open space/preserve

areas. Native plants should also be incorporated into plant palettes used in developed areas by citizens and developers.

- Policy OSC-5.11 Requirement for Biological Studies - Prior to project (i.e., specific plan or individual project) approval, the City shall require a biological study to be prepared by a qualified biologist for any proposed development within areas that contain a moderate to high potential for sensitive habitat. As appropriate, the study shall include the following activities: (1) inventory species listed in the California Native Plant Society Manual of California Vegetation, (2) inventory species identified by the USFWS and CDFG, (3) inventory special-status species listed in the California Natural Diversity Database, and (4) field survey of the project site by a qualified biologist.

- Policy OSC-5.12 Appropriate Mitigation Measures - The City shall consider using appropriate mitigation measures for future projects (i.e., specific plans or individual projects) based on mitigation standards or protocols adopted by the applicable statute or agency (e.g., USFWS, CDFG, etc.) with jurisdiction over any affected sensitive habitats or special-status species.

- Policy OSC-5.13 Minimize Lighting Impacts - The City shall ensure that lighting in residential areas and along roadways shall be designed to prevent artificial lighting from reflecting into adjacent natural or open space areas.

In October 2020, the City implemented Ordinance No. 1019B , § 3, which adopted Chapter 18.89 *Placer County Conservation Program* in the City's municipal code that implements the PCCP and NCCP, the CARP, and the Western Placer County Mitigation Fee Program. The PCCP/CARP ordinance regulatory framework promotes the protection and recovery of natural resources, including covered species and aquatic resources of Placer County, for development projects within the City of Lincoln. The Project will implement the applicable conditions on covered activities in Chapter 6 of the PCCP and, Chapter 6 of the CARP, as directed by the agencies and City administrative authorities.

The project will temporarily and permanently impact wetland and riparian plant communities during construction and operation activities and will implement MM-BIO 1 through MM-BIO 22 to avoid and minimize impacts, and therefore, the project will have a less-than-significant impact with mitigation implemented.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of Mitigation Measures MM BIO-1 through BIO-22.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.4f – Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan?

The Project is located within the Placer County Conservation Program, a multi-component permitting vehicle comprised of a Habitat Conservation Plan, a Natural Communities Conservation Plan, and a County Aquatic Resource Program. Implementation of Mitigation Measures MM BIO-23 through MM BIO-25 requires the City to pay land conversion fee(s) for the permanent conversion of acres of natural land cover as directed by the PCCP and to obtain land use authorization from the PCCP/CARP as the project may result in temporary and permanent impacts to designated special habitat. Prior to construction activities, a qualified professional is required to temporarily stake non-vernal pool wetlands and their buffer that will be avoided to ensure construction equipment and personnel completely avoid these features, which would reduce project impacts associated with the sensitive status species and habitat under the PCCP/CARP to less than significant. In addition, MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-22 would also ensure compliance with the PCCP reduce impacts.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of Mitigation Measures MM BIO-1 through BIO-22.

MM BIO-23: The project shall pay a land conversion fee for the permanent conversion of acres of natural land cover as directed by the Placer County Conservation Program. The fees to be paid shall be those in effect at the time of ground disturbance authorization for each project step and shall be the per acre fee based on the amount of land disturbance resulting from the activity. For example, the entity responsible for constructing the [improvement or grading] plans would be obligated to submit the per-acre PCCP Fee (1b, 2c, and 2d) based on the area of disturbance and future homeowners would be obligated to submit the remainder of the per-acre and per-dwelling PCCP Fee (1b, 2c, and 2d).

An application for PCCP Authorization shall accompany the permit application for each project step (i.e. improvement plans → grading permit → building permit). If the applicant will not be developing the future lots, the subsequent homebuilder shall pay the remaining fee obligation based on the total applicable fee minus a credit for any prior fee payment apportioned equally among all final lots.

In addition to land conversion, the project may result in permanent direct impacts (Special Habitat Type, Fees 4a-4g) and/or temporary impacts (Special Habitat Type, fees 4a, 4c, and/or 4d). The total special habitat fee obligation including temporary effect fees shall be paid prior to issuance of a land conversion authorization that allows ground disturbance of a special habitat as directed by the PCCP.

MM BIO-24: After receiving a PCCP Certificate of Authorization and prior to construction, the project shall retain a qualified professional to temporarily stake non-vernal pool wetlands and their buffer that will be avoided to ensure construction equipment and personnel completely avoid these features. A note to this effect shall be shown on the projects

(improvement plans or grading plans) and the location of temporary fencing demonstrated on the plans. Once installed, the applicant shall notify the PCA and the County of the temporary fencing and provide photographs as evidence of the installation. The fencing shall remain in place for the duration of ground-disturbing activities.

Prior to land conversion authorization approval, the unavoidable impacts to non-vernal pool wetlands or their buffers shall be mitigated through payment of special habitat fees. The fees to be paid shall be that in effect at the time of land conversion authorization issuance as directed by the PCCP.

MM BIO-25: Prior to land conversion authorization, the project shall demonstrate compliance with the following measures. These measures shall be included on the (improvement or grading) plans.

1. Personnel conducting ground-disturbing activities in or around other wetlands shall be trained by a qualified biologist in these minimization measures and the permit obligations of project applicants working under the Plan.

2. Construction and maintenance vehicles or equipment shall not be refueled within the wetland or its buffer unless a bermed and lined refueling area is constructed and hazardous material absorbent pads are available in the event of a spill.

3. No equipment shall be present in the wetted portion of the aquatic feature. Equipment shall only enter the area when the aquatic feature is dry and there is no forecasted rain within 72 hours. Vehicles shall be checked for leaks prior to entering or traveling around the aquatic feature.

4. All organic matter shall be removed from nets, traps, boots, vehicle tires, and all other surfaces that have come into contact with aquatic features, or potentially contaminated sediments. Items shall be rinsed with clean water before leaving each study site (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005).

5. Measures to minimize the spread of disease and non-native species shall be implemented based on current Wildlife Agency protocols (e.g., *Revised Guidance on Site Assessments and Field Surveys for the California Red-legged Frog*, Appendix B, *Recommended Equipment Decontamination Procedures* [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005]) and other best available science.

6. Used cleaning materials (e.g., liquids) shall be disposed of safely and, if necessary, taken off site for proper disposal. Used disposable gloves shall be retained for safe disposal in sealed bags (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005).

7. Native vegetation (shrubs and small trees) shall be planted between other wetlands and the development such that the line of sight between other wetlands and the development is shielded. This measure is only required when the reviewing Permittee deems it necessary to shield other wetlands from adjacent development or to avoid direct or indirect effects from the adjacent development (e.g., trespass).

8. The reviewing Permittee shall make a determination if fencing shall be required on a case-by-case basis. If needed, the type of fencing will match the activity and impact types. For example, projects that have the potential to cause erosion will require erosion-control barriers, and projects that may bring more household pets to a site must have permanent fencing to exclude pets. The temporal requirements for fencing also depend on the activity and impact type. For example, fencing to minimize permanent effects will be permanent, and fencing to minimize short-term effects will be removed after the activity is completed. Permanent fencing will be installed after grading or other construction activities in the area have been completed. If installed, a party responsible for maintenance will be identified prior to construction.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.5 - CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The impact analyses in this section is based on an Archaeological Survey Report and a Historic Property Survey Report (Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., 2022), which is attached as Appendix C.

Discussion

Impact #3.4.5a – Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?

A cultural resources records search was conducted at North Central Information Center (NCIC) for the project. The purpose of the search was to determine whether any known cultural resources or previously conducted cultural resource surveys were located on or near the proposed project site.

The records search covered an area within a one-mile radius of the project site Area of Potential Effect (APE) and included a review of the National Register of Historic Places, California Points of Historical Interest, California Registry of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, California State Historic Resources Inventory, and a review of cultural resource reports on file.

The records search indicated that a total of 10 cultural resources investigations covering 95 percent of the APE and an additional 49 previous cultural resources studies had been completed within a one-mile radius of the APE. These surveys had negative results for cultural resources within the project APE. Outside of the APE, 63 cultural resources have been documented within a one-mile search radius, consisting of 20 cultural resources within one-quarter to one-half mile of the APE and 42 cultural resources within a one-half mile to one mile of the APE. Of the 63 cultural resources, two are historic districts, 32 are historic built environment resources, one is a modern built environment resource, 14 are historic

archaeological sites, five are multi-component archaeological sites, three are prehistoric archaeological sites, two are historic isolated finds, and four are prehistoric isolated finds. An intensive pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on April 17 and April 18, 2021, which concluded that no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed.

There are eight parcels that intersect with the APE. Of these eight parcels, two parcels are associated with three built environment resources 45 years old or more (the resource "Sonny's Warehouse" is located across multiple parcels). The three historic built environment resources were newly recorded and evaluated for historical significance. No historic properties are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As a result of the study, no resources are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP and are, therefore, not considered historic properties for the purpose of Section 106 of the NHPA.

A Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 21, 2021. The NAHC responded on May 17, 2021, that there are no known sacred lands within the APE. The NAHC recommended that seven representatives from four local Native American tribal organizations be contacted for further information regarding the general project vicinity.

Letters were sent via certified mail to the seven contacts on May 20, 2021, requesting information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within the APE. An additional attempt at communication was made by email on May 28, 2021, and by a phone call on June 1, 2021. To date, four responses have been received, and their requests are outlined below. All consultation correspondence and a contact log are provided as Appendix C. Consultation is ongoing.

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe: On June 1, 2021, Ms. Pamela Cubbler responded on behalf of the Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe that they would like to have monitoring conducted within areas of native sediments and/or undisturbed areas within the APE.

Tsi Akim Maidu Tribe: On June 1, 2021, Mr. Grayson Coney responded via phone call that he is no longer affiliated with the Tsi Akim Maidu Tribe and that the NAHC information is out of date.

United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC): On May 28, 2021, Ms. Anna Starkey responded on behalf of the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) that the project APE is culturally sensitive and has the potential for unidentified Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs). The UAIC would like to consult under AB 52 and Section 106 (with Caltrans) to discuss topics listed in Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.2(a), including project alternatives and mitigation measures for any direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts the project may cause to TCRs. The UAIC has requested to review the cultural and biological report, APE photographs, as well as the bridge design and any alternatives. In addition, the UAIC has requested to visit the site, if needed, and to provide recommendations and mitigation measures once they have received additional information, including:

- Description of project.

- Map/engineering drawings of APE.
- Archaeological/biological/TCR reports.
- Pedestrian survey results and photographs.
- Proposed offsite improvements.
- Infrastructure required for the project and offsite improvements including types, depths, and timing.

Wilton Rancheria: On June 9, 2021, Ms. Mariah Mayberry of the Wilton Rancheria, responded via email that the Tribe had identified cultural resources near the project's footprint. The Tribe's preferred method of treatment for Cultural Resources is preservation in place. A tribal monitor, compensated at the Tribe's current rate, is requested to be present during any ground disturbance to properly treat any unearthed cultural materials with dignity and respect. On June 15, 2021, Ms. Mayberry requested via email that the Tribe would like to set up a consultation meeting for the project at the earliest convenience.

Identification efforts for the McBean Park Bridge Project included a review of existing literature and historical maps, a review of a record search conducted at the NCIC, and an intensive pedestrian survey following tribal consultation. The City of Lincoln and Caltrans District 3 conducted the Native American consultations for Section 106 and AB 52. Based on those meetings, MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-2 requires a tribal monitor on site during ground disturbance activities.

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources have been previously recorded or were observed within the APE during the pedestrian survey. Bridge 19C0254 is located within the APE and the bridge itself has been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Since there is no indication of any historic resources on the project site, subsurface construction activities associated with the proposed project could potentially damage or destroy previously undiscovered historic resources. This is considered a potentially significant impact. To reduce the potential impacts of the project on unknown cultural resources, the following measure is recommended. With the implementation of MM CUL-1, impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

MM CUL-1: If prehistoric or historic-era cultural materials are encountered during construction activities, all work within 50 feet of the find shall halt until a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for a prehistoric and historic archaeologist, can evaluate the significance of the find and make recommendations. Cultural resource materials may include prehistoric resources such as flaked and ground stone tools and debris, shell, bone, ceramics, fire-affected rock, and historic resources such as glass, metal, wood, brick, or structural remnants. If the qualified professional archaeologist determines that the discovery represents a potentially significant cultural resource, additional investigations may be required to mitigate adverse impacts from project implementation. These additional studies may include avoidance, testing, and evaluation or data recovery excavation.

If a potentially eligible resource is encountered, then the qualified professional archaeologist, the Lead Agency shall arrange for either (1) total avoidance of the resource or (2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility and, if eligible, total data recovery. The determination shall be formally documented in writing and submitted to the Lead Agency as verification that the provisions for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.

MM CUL-2: Throughout project-related vegetation grubbing, stripping, grading, or other ground-disturbing activities, the City and construction contractor shall implement the following methods to identify tribal cultural resources (TCRs):

a. A compensated (paid) Tribal Monitor from a traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribe shall be retained to monitor specified ground-disturbing project-related activities.

b. Consulting tribes shall be contacted at least two weeks prior to project ground-disturbing activities to retain the services of a paid Tribal Monitor. The duration of the monitoring and construction schedule shall be determined at this time.

c. Field-monitoring activities will be documented on a Tribal Monitor log. The total time commitment of the Tribal Monitor will vary depending on the intensity and location of construction and the sensitivity of the area, including the number of finds.

d. The Tribal Monitor shall wear the appropriate safety equipment and shall have the necessary background training in construction safety protocols.

e. The Tribal Monitor shall have all necessary background training to identify and recommend appropriate treatment for any discoveries, including sites and objects of cultural value, that are a potential TCR.

f. Tribal Monitors or Tribal Representatives have the authority to request that work be temporarily stopped, diverted, or slowed within 100 feet of the direct impact area if sites or objects of significance are identified. Only a Tribal Monitor or Representative from a culturally affiliated tribe can recommend appropriate treatment and final disposition of TCRs.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.5b – Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?

See discussion for Impact #3.4.5a, above.

Although considered unlikely since there is no indication of any historical or archaeological resources on the project site, subsurface construction activities associated with the proposed project could potentially damage or destroy previously undiscovered

archaeological resources. This is considered a potentially significant impact. Mitigation is proposed requiring the implementation of standard inadvertent discovery procedures to reduce potential impacts to previously undiscovered subsurface historical and archaeological resources.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM CUL-1 and MM CUL-2.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.5c – Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

The records searches did not indicate the presence of any human remains, burials, or cemeteries within the project site. No human remains have been discovered at the project site, and no burials or cemeteries are known to occur within the area of the project site. However, construction would involve earth-disturbing activities, and it is still possible that human remains may be discovered, possibly in association with archaeological sites. Mitigation Measure MM CUL-3 has been included in the unlikely event that human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities. Accordingly, this is a potentially significant impact. Mitigation is proposed to reduce this potentially significant impact to a level of less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

MM CUL-3: If human remains are discovered during construction or operational activities, further excavation or disturbance shall be prohibited pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The specific protocol, guidelines, and channels of communication outlined by the Native American Heritage Commission, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (Chapter 1492, Statutes of 1982, Senate Bill 297), and Senate Bill 447 (Chapter 44, Statutes of 1987), shall be followed. Section 7050.5(c) shall guide the potential Native American involvement, in the event of the discovery of human remains, at the direction of the Placer County Coroner. All reports, correspondence, and determinations regarding the discovery of human remains on the project site shall be submitted to the Placer County Resource Management Agency.

According to the California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and willful disturbance of human remains is a felony (Section 7052).

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.6 - ENERGY					
Would the project:					
a.	Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b.	Conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.6a – Would the project result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation?

The proposed project includes removal and expansion of the existing two-way, two-lane road McBean Park Bridge at McBean Park Drive over the Auburn Ravine, including street improvements to connecting portions of intersecting Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue, relocation of utilities, temporary installation of water diversion structures, sediment removal and fill, vegetation and tree removal, and revegetation within the Project area.

The purpose of the project is to replace the hydraulically inadequate McBean Park Bridge to provide reliable general and emergency vehicle access, along with other local pedestrian and automotive activities, on McBean Park Drive with the intersections of Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue. The project will enhance the seismic integrity of the bridge, support hydraulic conveyance to improve access during emergencies, and mitigate flooding events. The project may consume high amounts of energy in the short term during project construction; however, the road is passive and will not require substantial amounts of energy post-construction.

During construction, the project would consume energy in two general forms: (1) the fuel energy consumed by construction vehicles and equipment; and (2) bound energy in construction materials, such as asphalt, steel, concrete, pipes, and manufactured or processed materials such as lumber and glass.. It is expected that contractors have a strong financial incentive to use recycled materials and products originating from nearby sources to reduce materials costs. As such, it is anticipated that materials used in construction and

construction vehicle fuel energy would not involve the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy.

Post-Construction

The operation of the project will not result in the inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be a *less-than-significant impact*.

Impact #3.4.6b – Would the project conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

See response to Impact #3.4.6a.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.7 - GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
Would the project:				
a. Directly or indirectly cause 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.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv. Landslides?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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 offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.7a(i) – Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving – 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?

The project site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone. The closest recently active fault in the western Sierra Nevada foothills is the Cleveland Hills fault, situated approximately 36 miles northeast of Lincoln. The potential for ground shaking is high, but due to the underlying geology and the distance from active faults, the potential for loss of life or property damage is minimal. The project will be required to adhere to building standard codes, and therefore, the project will have a less than significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.7a(ii) – Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving – strong seismic ground shaking?

See discussion of Impact #3.4.7a(i), above.

The City of Lincoln is situated in a region where ground shaking can occur. However, the effects of this ground-shaking will only have a minimal impact on buildings and infrastructure inside the City. The project shall adhere to all applicable local and State regulations to reduce any potentially significant impacts resulting from strong seismic ground shaking at the project site. Therefore, project impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.7a(iii) – Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving – seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

See discussion of Impact #3.4.7a(i), above.

Liquefaction is defined as a phenomenon where earthquake-induced ground vibrations increase the pore pressure in saturated, granular soils until it is equal to the confining, overburden pressure. When this occurs, the soil can completely lose its shear strength and enter a liquefied state. The possibility of liquefaction is dependent upon grain size, relative density, confining pressure, a saturation of the soils, and intensity and duration of ground shaking. In order for liquefaction to occur, three criteria must be met: "low density," coarse-grained (sandy) soils, a groundwater depth of less than about 50 feet, and potential for seismic shaking from nearby large magnitude earthquake.

Liquefaction hazards are more likely to exist in and around wetland areas and creeks. However, soil types in the project vicinity are not highly erosive, and no large cuts will occur. Erosion protective measures, such as rock slope protection and or soft armoring, will be installed in front of abutments on the sloped banks.. Therefore, the potential for liquefaction is minimal, and there would be a less-than-significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.7a(iv) – Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving – landslides?

See discussion for Impact #3.4.7(iii). The project site is located within the Auburn Ravine and will temporarily and permanently impact the river banks and slopes of the ravine walls. However, erosion-protective measures, such as rock slope protection and or soft armoring, will be installed in front of abutments on the sloped banks are project design features as outlined in Chapter 2 – *Project Description*. These features will reduce the potential for bank or ravine wall collapse during construction. Mitigation Measure MM BIO-14(B) requires revegetation of temporary disturbance areas following construction activities, that will also reduce impacts. The project will not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides with the implementation of the project design features and MM BIO-14(B). Therefore, the project will have a less- than- significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-14(B).

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation implemented*.

Impact #3.4.7b – Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Soil types in the project vicinity are not highly erosive, and no large cuts will occur during construction. Erosion protective measures, such as rock slope protection and or soft armoring, will be installed in front of abutments on the sloped banks. As the project will impact Waters of the U.S., a Section 401 Clean Water Act (CWA) permit through the RWQCB, a Section 404 CWA permit through the USACE, a Section 1600 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement through the CDFW, and land use authorization from the PCCP/CARP are anticipated to be needed (MM BIO-15). Obtaining these permits will ensure that the project does not result in substantial soil erosion or loss. Once completed, the project proponent is required to pay a fee related to impacts to oak trees (MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-14), to protect existing trees during construction and compensate for removed shrubs and trees and to hydroseed the area (MM BIO-14).

Project impacts would also be less than significant with the incorporation of MM BIO 17, which requires the development of a SWPPP and implementation of required BMPs. With the implementation of these measures, impacts related to significant soil erosion would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-12, MM BIO-13 through MM BIO-15, and MM BIO-17.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.7c – Would the project 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 offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

There are three types of soils found within the project Site (Figure 3.4.7-1). The three soils include Ramona dandy loam, Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, and San Joaquin sandy loams. The project site is underlain by five soil types: San Joaquin sandy loam, Ramona sandy loam, Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, Xerofluvents, and Xerorthents (QK, 2022a).

Ramona sandy loam is a member of the Ramona series, which is fine-loamy, mixed, thermic soil. The Ramona soils are nearly level to moderately steep. They are on terraces and fans at elevations of 250 to 3,500 feet. They formed in alluvium derived mostly from granitic and related rock sources.

The Cometa soil series consists of moderately deep and moderately well-drained soils. These soils formed in alluvium are derived from granitic rock sources. These soils occur on gently sloping, slightly dissected older stream terraces. They have very slow permeability and slow to medium runoff.

The San Joaquin series consists of well and moderately well-drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from mixed but dominantly granitic rock sources and are moderately deep. This soil type occurs on undulating low terraces with slopes of 0 to 9 percent. San Joaquin soils are nearly level to undulating terraces at elevations of about 20 to 500 feet.

Xerofluvents and Xerorthents are groups consisting of Entisols, which exhibit little to no soil horizon development. Some Entisols have steep, actively eroding slopes, and others are on flood plains. This is due to repeated inundation and deposition of alluvial materials. These soils are typically found in valleys or river systems.

The National Wetlands Inventory and National Hydrologic Dataset list the Auburn Ravine as an intermittent Riverine system, but it is more likely a semi-perennial or seasonal stream because of nearly year-long flows. The Auburn ravine carries natural flows generated by fall/winter rainfall events and augmented flows generated from irrigation water from other sources, such as the Middle Fork American River and snowmelt from the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the east. The water in the ravine flows from north to south and ultimately into the Sacramento River. Winter flow peaks of Auburn Ravine can range from a few hundred cubic feet per second (cfs) to an estimated 100- year flow event exceeding 17,000 cfs (Placer County, 2002). During dry periods, parts of Auburn Ravine may be dry or have flows as low as 1 to 2 cfs with only a few inches of water in the stream (Placer County, 2002).

The McBean Bridge and portions of the eastern approach roadway occur within a regulatory Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodway (FEMA, 2021). That regulatory floodway follows the Auburn Ravine and extends to the east of Auburn Ravine to the north and south of McBean Park Drive (Figure 3.4.10-1). Most of the open space along Auburn Ravine is within a 100-year flood zone, as is a portion of the commercial and residential area to the northwest of McBean Bridge (Figure 3.4.10-1).

Construction in the project area will be performed consistent with City and the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials standards . These building code regulations and standards will ensure that potential seismic and geologic hazards are reduced to an insignificant level. Further, the project will reduce temporary and permanent impacts to soils by implementation of MM BIO-14(B) what requires revegetation of temporary disturbance areas to preconstruction conditions, and the project design features that require the use of a Fish Passage Plan as outlined in Chapter 2 – *Project Description*. Therefore, with the implementation of MM BIO-14(B), the project will have a less than significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-14(B).

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation implemented*.

Impact #3.4.7d – Would the project 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?

See discussion for Impact #3.4.7c, above.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.7e – Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

The project does not involve septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, the project will have no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.7f – Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

No unique geological features were identified in the one-mile vicinity of the project site (Cogstone Resource Management Inc., 2021); however, fossil-bearing sediments within the riverbank formation were identified within the project site and are given a high sensitivity rating for previously unknown, buried paleontological resources to be uncovered during subsurface construction activities. Although considered unlikely, since there is no indication of any resources on the project site surface, subsurface construction activities associated with the proposed project could potentially damage or destroy previously undiscovered paleontological resources. This is considered a potentially significant impact. To reduce the potential impacts of the project on unknown paleontological resources, the following measures are recommended. With the implementation of MM GEO-1 through MM GEO-4, impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

MM GEO-1: Prior to the start of excavations, a qualified Principal Paleontologist (M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology familiar with paleontological procedures and techniques)

will be retained to prepare a detailed Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) prior to the start of construction. The PMP will include the following elements and stipulations:

- The PMP will identify all areas where excavation will disturb in situ geologic units identified as highly sensitive for paleontological resources.
- Spot checking may be required to confirm the extent of the low sensitivity deposits should they overlie high sensitivity units. This includes areas of artificial fill and Holocene alluvium.
- Full-time monitoring will be required for all impacts to the Riverbank Formation as well as areas more than eight feet below the original ground surface in areas mapped as Holocene alluvium.
- Requirements for reduction of monitoring effort.
- The paleontological monitor's authority to temporarily halt or divert construction equipment to investigate finds.
- Protocols for fossil recovery, preparation, and curation.
- Other pertinent items for the PMP as per (Caltrans, 2016).

MM GEO-2: The qualified Principal Paleontologist will be present at pre-grading meetings to consult with grading and excavation contractors.

MM GEO-3: Before excavation begins, a training session on fossil identification and the procedures to follow should fossils be encountered will be conducted by the Principal Paleontologist or their designee for all personnel involved in earthmoving for the project.

MM GEO-4: If unanticipated discoveries of paleontological resources occur during excavations, all work within 25-feet of the discovery must cease, and the find must be protected in place until it can be evaluated by a qualified paleontologist. Work may resume immediately outside of the 25-foot radius.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

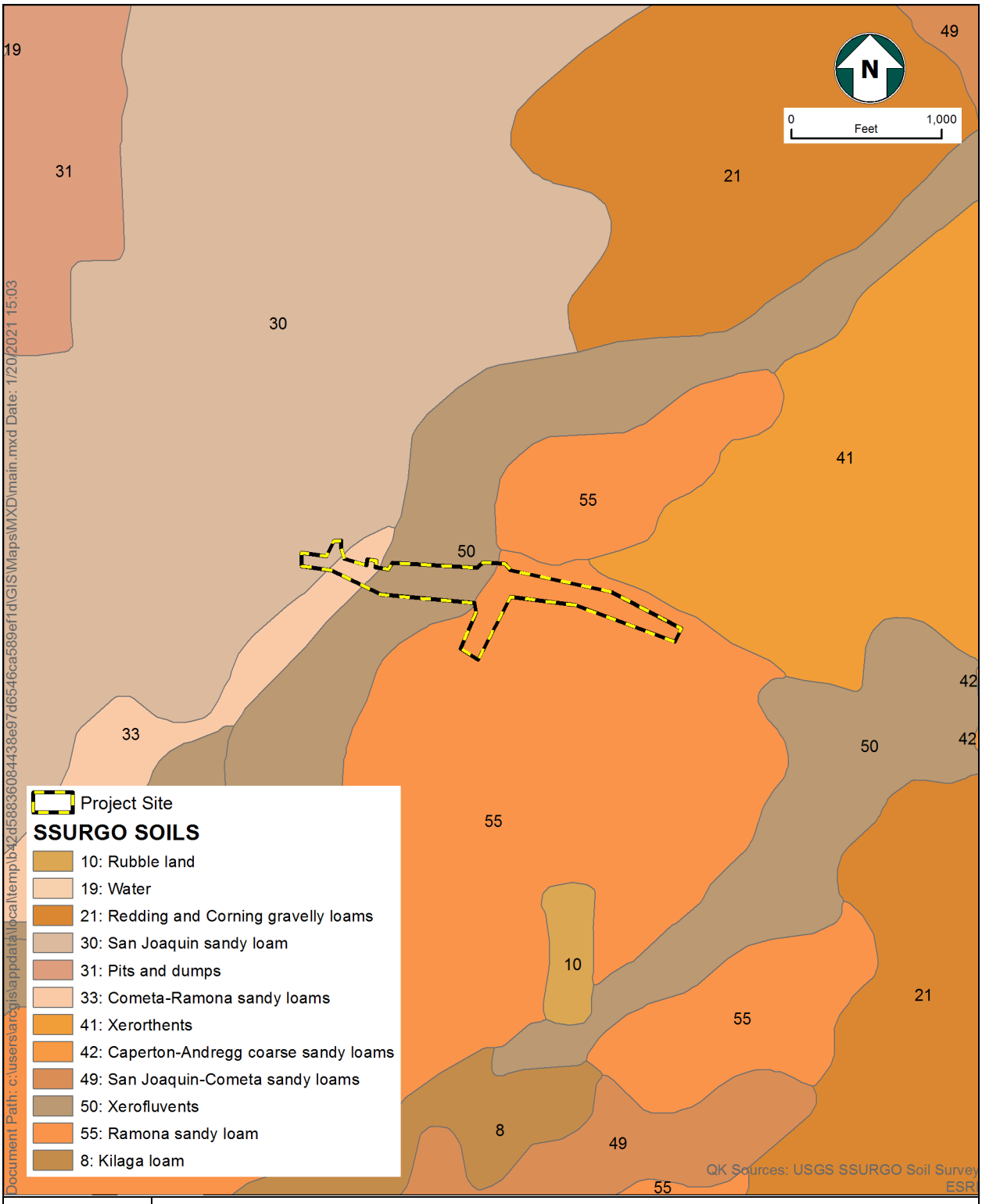

Figure 3.4.7-1
Soils Map

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.8 - GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS				
Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The impact analyses in this section are based on an Air Quality Study (QK, 2021a) prepared for the project, which is included in Appendix A and the City's Planning documents (City of Lincoln, 2008) and (City of Lincoln, 2019).

Discussion

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are identified as gasses that absorb infrared radiation in the atmosphere. GHGs include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), halogenated fluorocarbons (HCFCs), ozone (O_3), perfluorinated carbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). On December 7, 2009, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued an Endangerment Finding on the above referenced, key, well-mixed GHGs. These GHGs are considered "pollutants" under the Endangerment Finding. However, these findings do not themselves impose any requirements on industry or other entities.

The planning area lies within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The Air Basin is comprised of eight counties: Colusa, Tehama, Yuba, Glenn, Shasta, Sacramento, Butte, and Yolo/Solano. This air basin has been designated as a nonattainment area for failing to meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for two pollutants: ozone and particulates.

Impact #3.4.8a – Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

After evaluation, it was determined that this type of project is not considered to result in substantially new vehicular traffic, as the project is to reconstruct an existing bridge, and the addition of the bike lane will support a reduction in vehicle travel. Accordingly, the lack of substantially additional vehicle trips indicates that there would be no correlated increase in greenhouse gas generation as a result of the project during the operational phase.

Impacts would be limited to the construction phase, where greenhouse gases would be emitted from construction equipment vehicle and truck exhaust. The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) has no specific GHG emissions reduction rules, regulations, or policies (City of Lincoln, 2019). However, PCAPCD advises using compliance with AB 32 in evaluating a proposed project's incremental contribution to global warming impacts; however, that does not mean a significant finding should not be identified.

The PCAPCD does not have thresholds or guidance regarding the significance of construction-related GHG emissions. Emissions from construction are temporary in nature. Although no thresholds have been established for GHG emissions, during construction activities, greenhouse gases would be emitted from construction equipment, vehicle, and truck exhaust. The PCAPCD does not have a recommendation for assessing the significance of construction-related GHG emissions. However, there will be a less-than-significant impact since the project will not increase traffic as identified previously and will incorporate lanes for biking and electric vehicle use.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.8b – Would the project conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

The project would reduce GHG emissions and help attain the goals set forth by the City of Lincoln and the County of Placer by improving the traffic lanes, adding lanes to encourage the safe use of NEV and bicycles, and adding sidewalks to encourage walking rather than using vehicles. These project components will reduce criteria pollutants and GHG emissions. Therefore, project impacts are considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.9 - HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.9a – Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

There are no known hazard-emitting sites within a 1,000-foot radius of the project site, including hazardous waste sites or underground storage tanks (GeoTracker, 2021).

Project construction activities may involve the use and transport of hazardous materials. These materials may include fuels, oils, mechanical fluids, and other chemicals used in equipment during construction. The use of such materials would be considered minimal and would not require these materials to be stored in bulk form. As such, the project would not create a significant hazard to the public through the routine use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials. Since hazardous materials would not be stored in bulk form, no impacts are expected regarding potential upset and accidental conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Transportation, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials during construction activities would be required to comply with applicable federal, State, and local statutes and regulations. Compliance would ensure that humans and the environment are not exposed to hazardous materials.

Further, the implementation of MM BIO-17 requires the implementation of a SWPPP and BMPs that would minimize the contamination of the surrounding area if a chemical spill should occur during construction. Therefore, with the implementation of BIO-17, there is minimal possibility that project construction could create a significant hazard to the environment through the use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-17.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.9b – Would the project 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?

See Impact #3.4.9a, above. Naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) is often found in serpentine rock formations, which is present in several foothill areas of Placer County (QK, 2021a). Because asbestos has been proven to cause serious adverse health effects, including asbestosis and lung cancer, it is strictly regulated based on its widespread natural occurrence and its use as a building material. The project site is located within a geologic area that has a low probability for the presence of NOA (California Department of Conservation, 2006).

In the unlikely event a spill occurred during construction, implementation of BIO-17 requires the development of an SWPPP and BMPs, which would reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-17.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation implemented*.

Impact #3.4.9c – Would the project emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

See Impacts #.3.4.9a-b.

The Guiding Stars Academy is located approximately one-quarter mile northwest of the project site. However, the proposed project would emit air pollutants or other hazardous materials during short term construction activities at levels that would not exceed health and safety exposure thresholds (see Impacts #3.4.3a-b). Therefore, it can be concluded that the proposed project would not expose the school to unacceptable levels of risk, and impacts related to exposure of criteria pollutant from project construction activities would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.9d – Would the project 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?

According to EnviroStor (Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2021), the project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. EnviroStor identified one voluntary cleanup site that is located one mile from the project site. That cleanup site has a status of no further action as of May 17, 1997. As such, no impacts would occur that would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.9e – For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

The closest airport is the Lincoln Regional Airport, located approximately 3.5 miles northwest of the project site. The project site is located entirely outside of the Airport Land Use Plan's Safety Zone 6 and outside of the Airport Influence Area (Traffic Pattern Zone) (Placer County, 2014). Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.9f – Would the project impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The project will utilize temporary road detours while under construction to avoid road closures. Standard procedures would be used to assure that emergency response vehicles would not suffer delays in traveling through the project area. Once operational, the improved As is also noted, the purpose of the project is to replace the McBean Park Bridge to provide reliable general and emergency vehicle access and mitigate flooding events. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.9g – Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?

According to the Fire Hazard Severity Zones in State Responsibility Area (SRA) Map (CalFire, 2021), the project site is located within both a moderate fire hazard severity zone and outside of a fire hazard severity zone. The project site is also located within a Local

Responsibility Area (LRA) for fire protection and an SRA. However, there is a low potential for wildland fires within these parameters because the project is not within a very high fire hazard severity zone and is protected by both local and State government fire protection services. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.10 - HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY				
Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on or offsite;	☐	☒	☐	☐
ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or offsite;	☐	☒	☐	☐
iii. Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☒	☐	☐
iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

The analysis in this section is in part based on a *Water Quality Memo* that was prepared for the project (QK, 2021d) and included as Appendix G,

Impact #3.4.10a – Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality?

See also Impact #3.4.7(b).

As noted previously, the purpose of the project is to replace the inadequate McBean Park Bridge to provide reliable general and emergency vehicle access, enhance the seismic integrity of the bridge, support hydraulic conveyance to improve access during emergencies, and mitigate flooding events.

The project replacement of the bridge has the potential to affect the water quality of the Auburn Ravine. which summarized that there would be no effects to water quality based on the following factors:

- The project is not within an area that has specific water quality requirements, is not within an Area of Special Biological Significance, and is not located in the Lake Tahoe or Mono Lake watersheds.
- Auburn Ravine is not identified as a Wild and Scenic River and is not connected to a drinking water source, recharge facility, or other high-risk areas.
- The project will not impact any downstream hydrologic sub-areas. There are nearby groundwater monitoring wells, but impacts to those wells are not anticipated.
- The project will not permanently alter the alignment of Auburn Ravine, impede fish passage, or impact any wetlands, special aquatic sites, or endangered aquatic or wetland-dependent species.
- Because the project will not permanently divert water, dewater Auburn Ravine, cause increases or other changes (time, duration) in runoff, or cause other potential stormwater runoff issues, the project will not result in significant impacts to Auburn Ravine or to any downstream water body.
- Water quality issues will not occur due to erosion, and discharges will not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or water quality objectives and ultimately will not adversely affect the beneficial uses of waters of the State.
- A Total Maximum Daily Load has not been established for Auburn Ravine, and there is no established Waste Load Allocation at this time.
- Clearing, grubbing, and disturbed soils will total approximately 0.56 acres. No slopes greater than 2H:1V will be cut and filled, and no soil containing aerosol lead deposits will be proposed for reuse.
- No equipment will be stored near water bodies, and no sandblasting will occur over Auburn Ravine. There will be Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) established near the staging area, but Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be in place to ensure no effects on water quality. Soils will not be stockpiled near any water body.

Construction activities have the potential to cause pollution if not properly monitored. Erosion, waste management, and vehicle operations are all potential sources of pollutants from the construction of the project. It was determined that the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade water quality. Water quality objectives would be met through the adherence to requirements identified in the Water Quality Memo, which indicates that temporary water diversion and dewatering will be conducted in conformance with City specifications and regulations as required by the PCCP, CDFW, USACE, RWQCB, and USFWS. A revegetation and fish passage plans will also be implemented as required by these agencies, which will reduce impacts associated with project activities to water quality and waste discharge. To mitigate storm water discharge effects, standard erosion and pollutant control measures will be implemented prior to the commencement of construction to comply with the NPDES General Permit conditions will be implemented by Mitigation Measures MM BIO-17. A SWPPP will be developed, identifying BMPs to address soil erosion, discharge of construction pollutants, spill and water contamination prevention, and minimize land disturbance. Sensitive biological resources and ESAs will be avoided by implementing project-specific measures as identified in MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-17, which includes the revegetation and hydroseeding of temporary disturbance areas, and the compensation for removal of trees through replanting and payment of fees.

As the project will impact Waters of the U.S., a Section 401 Clean Water Act (CWA) permit through the RWQCB, a Section 404 CWA permit through the USACE, a Section 1600 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement through the CDFW, and land use authorization from the PCCP/CARP are anticipated to be needed. Compliance with these regulatory measures will ensure that the project meets water quality standards, waste discharge requirements and will not substantially degrade water quality. With the project implementation of these mitigation measure, impacts will be reduced to less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-17.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.10b – Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

See also Impact #3.4.7(b).

The City primarily relies on surface water provided by the Placer County Water Agency to meet its water needs (Caltrans, 2021b). However, the City also owns and operates five municipal water supply wells to provide emergency potable water supplies and/or provide a supply of water when surface water supplies are unable to meet daily peak demands. Groundwater delivered by the City is regularly tested and meets all primary drinking water,

standards. Water quality testing was conducted at nine groundwater wells in Placer County between 2005 and 2020. The results indicate that concentrations of some constituents in groundwater are of concern. The constituents include total dissolved solids (TDS), iron, manganese, and arsenic. Auburn Ravine is not a 303(d) listed water body. Auburn Ravine has been assessed for several pollutants, including ammonia, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and pH, but none of these pollutants exceeded applicable water quality standards. The depth to groundwater is between 9.8 and 19.8 feet at DWR Station 388931N1212757W001, which occurs near Auburn Ravine just northeast of the project area. Although there is no final foundation report with information on loads, it is estimated that abutment piles would be approximately 50 feet below the existing grade and that pier columns would be 60 feet below the existing grade. Abutment piles and pier columns would thus encroach into groundwater. Groundwater would not be reasonably expected to be affected by this project, and therefore impacts are considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

Impact #3.4.10c(i) –Would the project 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 that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or offsite?

See also Impact #3.4.7(b) and Impact #3.4.10(a), above. The rate and amount of surface runoff are determined by multiple factors, including the following: topography, the amount and intensity of precipitation, the amount of evaporation that occurs in the watershed, and the amount of precipitation and water that infiltrates the groundwater. The proposed Project would alter the existing drainage pattern of the site in areas, which would have the project result in erosion, siltation, or flooding on or offsite. The disturbance of soils onsite during construction could cause erosion, resulting in temporary construction impacts. In addition, the placement of permanent structures onsite could affect the long-term drainage of the site. Impacts from construction and operation are discussed below.

The project will import approximately 855 cubic yards of soil and 261 cubic yards of Rock Slope Protection (RSP) as outlined as a project design feature in Chapter 2- *Project Description*. Approximately 131 cubic yards of RSP will be placed within the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM). Approximately 219.3 cubic yards of rip rap will be imported; of this amount, 77 cubic yards will temporarily be placed within the OHWM.

As discussed previously, potential impacts on water quality arising from erosion and sedimentation are expected to be localized and temporary during construction. Construction-related erosion and sedimentation impacts as a result of soil disturbance would be less than significant after implementation of project design features, such as of

revegetation, and Fish Passage Plan as required by MM BIO-16, the development of a SWPPP and BMPs as required by MM BIO-17, and with implementation of MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-15, that requires salvage or replanting of trees, shrubs and compensatory mitigation fees, impacts are reduced to less than significant.

With mitigation, the project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or offsite. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-17.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-17.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation implemented*.

Impact #3.4.10c(ii) – Would the project 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 that would substantially increase the rate of the amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or offsite?

See Impact #3.4.10a through c(i), above.

The project will temporarily divert or dewater the Auburn Ravine to remove and reconstruct the McBean Park Drive Bridge within the identified project site. The project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or offsite with the implementation of recommended Mitigation Measures MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-17. Once operational, there would be no permanent impacts. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact with the incorporation of mitigation.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-17.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation implemented*.

Impact #3.4.10c(iii) – Would the project 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 that would 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?

As noted in Impacts #3.4.4(a-c) and Impacts #3.4.10(c)i-ii,, the project will not permanently alter the alignment of the stream or the configuration of the water body. Modifications within the channel will occur with project activities, which include removing the existing bridge (abutments, T-beams, spread footings, piers, portions of the existing piles) and installing the replacement bridge (including piles, extensions, and abutments). However, temporary impacts to the banks and general course/alignment of Auburn Ravine will occur.

With implementation of MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-17, and other permitting requirements as identified by federal, State, and local agencies, including implementation of revegetation and fish passage plans. the project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or offsite, contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, nor provide additional sources of polluted runoff during construction or operations. Therefore, with mitigation, the project would have a less-than-significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-17.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.10c(iv) – Would the project 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 that would impede or redirect flood flows?

As noted in Impacts #3.4.7(c), the project site is located in 100 Year Flood Zone, as determined by the FEMA (See Figure 3.4.10-1). As discussed above, modifications within the channel will occur with project activities, which include removing the existing bridge (abutments, T-beams, spread footings, piers, portions of the existing piles) and installing the replacement bridge (including piles, extensions, and abutments) Erosion protective measures will occur, such as rock slope protection and or soft armoring will be installed in front of abutments on the sloped banks. The project will comply with MM BIO-16 regulatory standards (USACE Section 404 permit, RWQCB Water Quality Certification Section 401, CDFW 1600 SAA, and land use authorization from the PCCP/CARP) to ensure that the project does not violate any water quality standard or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade water quality.

The project, analysis demonstrates that based on current hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of Auburn Ravine, the existing bridge at McBean Park Drive is not capable of passing the 50-year or 100-year event without overtopping of the adjacent roadway and bridge (Civil Engineering Solutions, Inc., 2018). Furthermore, prior roadway improvements may have increased water surface elevations upstream of the bridge by obstructing overtopping flows, and increased conveyance capacity at the bridge location would be needed to correct this

issue. Therefore, modifications to the Auburn Ravine in order to perform bridge replacement activities are necessary.

With the incorporation of mitigation measures related to best management practices as required by implementing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Best Management Practices (BMPs), and implementation of revegetation and fish passage plans, project impacts would be considered less than significant. Therefore, the project will implement MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-17 to reduce impacts to the existing drainage pattern of the project site and are considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-12 through MM BIO-17.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.10d – Would the project, in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

As shown in Figure 3.4.10-1, below, the project is within a FEMA 100 year (A) flood hazard zone. As noted in the Section 2: *Project Description*, the existing bridge is categorized as an "on-system" bridge and is determined to be hydraulically inadequate with a history of frequent flooding events. Due to the poor integrity of the deck and superstructure was also determined to be functionally obsolete to meet current safety standards.

As is also noted, the purpose of the project is to replace the bridge to provide reliable general and emergency vehicle access, along with other local pedestrian and automotive activities on McBean Park Drive at the intersections of Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue. The project will enhance the seismic integrity of the bridge, support hydraulic conveyance to improve access during emergencies, and mitigate flooding events. Impacts related to flooding would be less than signficant.

The project site is not located near the ocean or a steep topographic feature (i.e., mountain, hill, bluff, etc.). Tsunamis are waves generated in oceans from seismic activity. Due to the inland location of the site, tsunamis are not considered a hazard for the site. Therefore, there is no potential for the site to be inundated by tsunami or mudflow.

A seiche is a wave generated by the periodic oscillation of a body of water whose period is a function of the resonant characteristics of the containing basin as controlled by its physical dimensions. The Auburn Ravine is within the vicinity of the project site but is not identified to cause risk release of pollutants due to project inundation. Based on this analysis, there would be no impacts related to seiches.

. .

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.10e – Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

The City of Lincoln 2020 Urban Water Master Plan (Plan) serves as the City's guide for water utility and planning (City of Lincoln, 2021). The Plan showed the maximum day regulated deliveries of 17,774,452 gallons per day and maximum day unregulated deliveries of 726,972.5 gallons per day (City of Lincoln, 2021). The project site is located within the North American Sub Basin, Basin No. 5-021.64, and is located within the West Placer County Groundwater Sustainability Agency (WPGSA) management area within the subbasin. Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) are required by Section 353.4 of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan Emergency Regulations (23 CCR). The GSP for Basin No. 5-021.64 contains the existing groundwater conditions as well as sustainability indicators and goals for the basin (West Placer Groundwater Sustainability Agency, 2021).

The water usage during construction would be minimal and used for dust control purposes. The operation of the project will not require any water usage. Therefore, the project will not conflict with a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan and would have no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

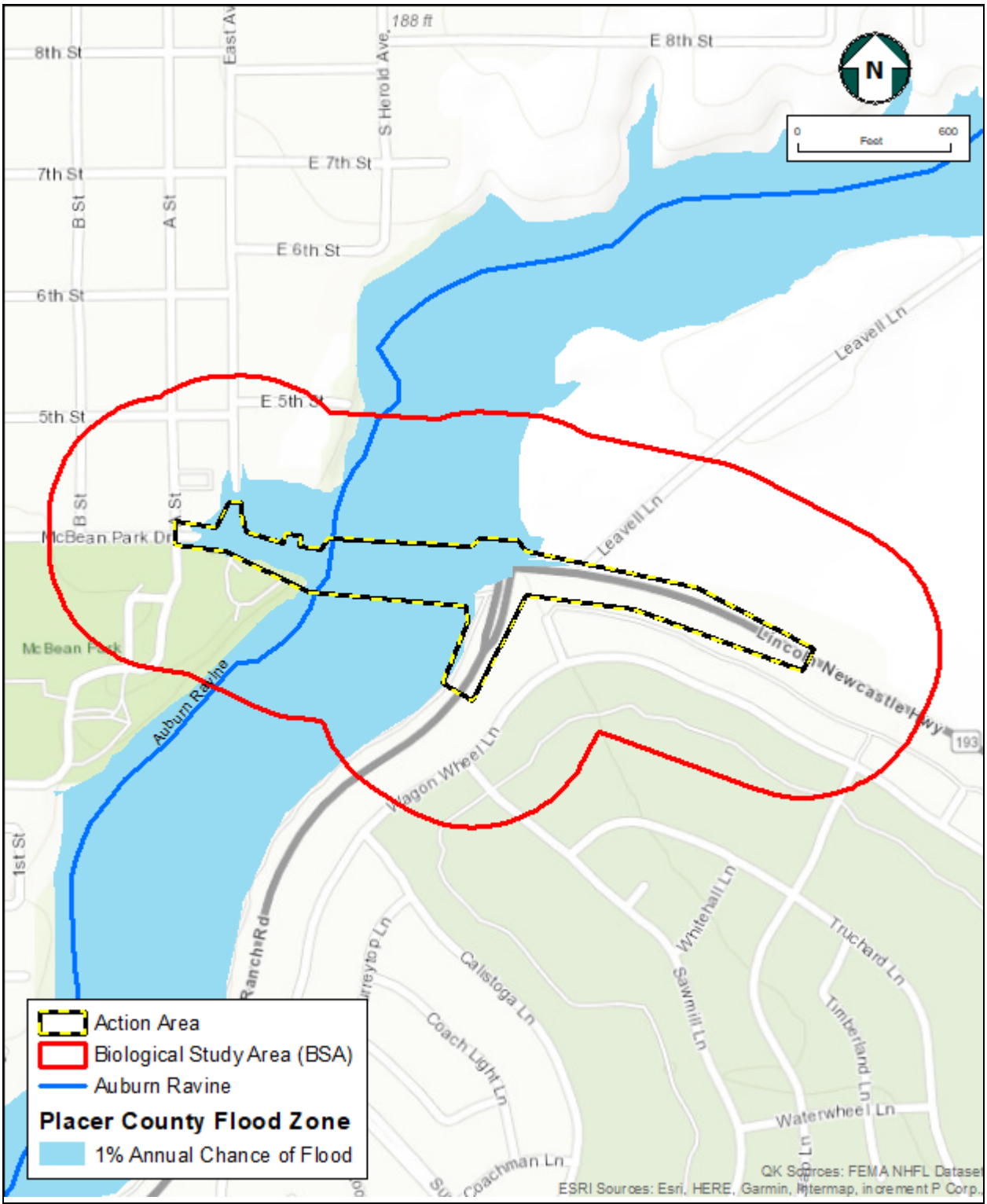

Figure 3.4.10-1
FEMA Flood Zone Map

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.11 - LAND USE AND PLANNING					
Would the project:					
a.	Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.11a – Would the project physically divide an established community?

The City proposes to remove and replace the existing McBean Park Bridge (Bridge No. 19C0254) at McBean Park Drive over the Auburn Ravine.

The project will improve and replace the existing bridge within the existing and expanded right-of-way for NEV/bicycle lanes and sidewalks, but will not extend into the existing, surrounding residential community. Therefore the project would not physically divide the established community, and would have no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

Impact #3.4.11b – Would the project 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?

McBean Park Drive and Ferrari Ranch Road are designated as a minor arterial roadway, and East Avenue is designated as a Collector in the Circulation Element of the General Plan.

As discussed under Impact #3.4.4e, the project is located within the PCCP/CARP boundaries and will implement all required mitigation measures as designated by the agencies. The project will enhance the seismic integrity of the bridge, support hydraulic conveyance to

improve access during emergencies, and mitigate flooding events, and implement requirements from local, State and federal agencies and, therefore does not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation. There would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.12 - MINERAL RESOURCES					
Would the project:					
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.12a – Would the project 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?

The project site is not located within a designated Mineral Resources Zone by the State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB), nor is it utilized for mineral extraction (California Department of Conservation, 1995). The General Plan does not designate the site for mineral and petroleum resources activities, nor is the site located in a Natural Resources (NR) or Petroleum Extraction (PE) zone district. No mining occurs in the project area or in the nearby vicinity. The closest mineral land classification is located in unincorporated Nevada and Placer Counties, north of the City limits.

The proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of mineral resources as the project does not propose the extraction of mineral resources, nor would the project preclude extraction of mineral resources.

The project site is currently used for roadway purposes and is not known to contain any significant mineral resources that would be of value to the region or residents of the State. Similarly, the underlying Auburn Ravine within the project site has not been noted in any plan for its potential to yield mineral resources. Its further development would not prohibit the exploration or loss of mineral resources and, therefore, will have no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

Impact #3.4.12b – Would the project 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?

See discussion for Impact #3.4.12(a). The project will not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource as the site is not identified on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan as such; and, therefore, will have no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.13 - NOISE				
Would the project result in:				
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

The following discussion is based on the Noise Study Report conducted for the project, dated July 2021 (Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc., 2021), attached as Appendix F.

Impact #3.4.13a – Would the project result in the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?

The City's 2050 General Plan's Health and Safety Element criteria applicable to construction noise are provided below:

HS-8.8 Construction Noise

The City will provide guidelines to developers for reducing potential construction noise impacts on surrounding land uses.

HS-8.13 Coordinate with Caltrans

The City shall work with Caltrans to mitigate noise impacts on sensitive receptors near SR65 and SR193 by requiring a variety of sound attenuation features (including noise buffering or insulation) in new construction.

HS-8.14 Noise Analysis

The City shall require noise analysis of proposed development projects as part of the environmental review process and to require mitigation measures that reduce noise impacts to acceptable levels. The noise analysis shall:

- Be the responsibility of the applicant.
- Be prepared by a qualified person experienced in the fields of environmental noise assessment and architectural acoustics.
- Include representative noise level measurements with sufficient sampling periods and locations to adequately describe local conditions.
- Estimate existing and projected noise levels in terms of Ldn/CNEL and compare the levels to the adopted policies of the City's General Plan.
- Recommend appropriate mitigation to achieve compatibility with the adopted noise policies and standards of the City's General Plan. Where the noise source in question consists of single intermittent events, the acoustical analysis must address the effects of maximum noise levels in sleeping rooms in terms of possible sleep disturbance.
- Estimate noise exposure after the prescribed mitigation measures have been implemented. If the project does not comply with the adopted standards and policies of the City's General Plan, the analysis must provide acoustical information for a statement of overriding considerations for the project.
- Describe a post-project assessment program, which could be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures.

HS-8.15 Limiting Construction Activities

The City shall establish restrictions regarding the hours and days of construction activities throughout the City.

Existing Ambient Noise Environment within the Project Vicinity

The existing ambient noise environment in the immediate project vicinity is defined primarily by traffic on McBean Park Drive. To generally quantify the existing ambient noise environment within the project vicinity, a short-term and long-term noise level survey was conducted (Bollard Acoustical Consultants, 2021).

The short-term ambient noise survey results are summarized below in Table 3.4.13-1, and the long-term ambient noise surveys are summarized in Table 3.4.13-2. The measurement results indicate that ambient conditions in the immediate project vicinity are typical for urban residential areas affected by local roadway noise.

Table 3.4.13-1
Short-Term Noise Measurement Results

Measurement Site No.	Nearest Receiver#	Duration	Land Use[1]	Measurement Date	Start Time	Autos	Medium Trucks	Heavy Trucks	Measured Leq, dBA	Predicted Leq, dBA[2]	Difference between predicted and measured Leq	TNM Calibration Offset, dB (K-Factor)
ST-1	SW-2	20 minutes	Fire Station	25-May-2021	7:31 am	314	4	10	62.0	61.8	0.2	None
ST-2	SE-5	15 minutes	SFR	25-May-2021	7:16 am	184	1	7	54.1	53.1	1.0	None

Notes:
1. Land Use: SFR - single-family residence; REC – recreational area
2. Levels predicted by TNM utilized observed vehicle counts and speeds present during the noise measurement interval as Model inputs.

Table 3.4.13-2
Long-Term Noise Measurement Results

Site No.	Receiver #	Description	Address	Measurement Dates	Measured Highest Hourly Leq. dBA	TNM Predicted Highest Hourly Leq. dBA	Difference
LT-1	SW-2	Fire Station	17 McBean Park Drive	May 4-7, 2021	60	60	0
LT-2	R7	SFR	108 Hay Wagon	May 4-7, 2021	56	54	2
LT-3	R8	SFR	926 Wagon Wheel	May 4-7, 2021	56	55	1
LT-4	R10	SFR	908 Wagon Wheel	May 5-7, 2021	56	55	1

Notes:
1 - Land Use: SFR - single-family residence, MFR – multi-family residence

Evaluation of Construction Noise Generation

The short-term and long-term noise levels were predicted using the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Traffic Noise Model Version 2.5 (TNM 2.5). They were utilized to model the various project equipment noise levels at the nearest identified noise-sensitive locations. TNM 2.5 is a computer model based on two FHWA reports: FHWA-PD-96-009 and FHWA-PD-96-010 (FHWA 1998a, 1998b). The nearest noise-sensitive uses have been identified as outdoor activity areas of residences that were typically considered to be backyards. In addition to residential uses, the exterior of the existing pool within McBean Park and the interior residence area of the fire station were considered sensitive receptors. Finally, the interior areas of the existing commercial uses located in the northwest quadrant of the project area were considered to be noise-sensitive areas for this analysis. A total of nineteen (19) representative noise-sensitive receptor locations were identified along the McBean Park Drive project study limits. Appendix C of the Noise Study Report indicates the location of these receptors. The TNM results for construction equipment noise are summarized below in Table 3.4.13-3.

Table 3.4.13-3
Construction Equipment Noise

Equipment	Maximum Noise Level (dBA at 50feet)
Scrapers	89
Bulldozers	85
Heavy Trucks	88
Backhoe	80
Pneumatic Tools	85
Concrete Pump	82

Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2006. See also: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook09.cfm

The proposed project includes demolition of the existing bridge, construction of the replacement bridge. During construction of the project, noise from construction activities may intermittently dominate the noise environment in the immediate area of construction. Table 3.4.13-3 summarizes noise levels produced by construction equipment that is commonly used on roadway construction projects. Construction activities would be temporary and would occur only during the hours specified by the Lincoln Municipal Code.

No adverse noise impacts from construction are anticipated because construction would be conducted in accordance with Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 14.8-02. Construction noise would be short-term, intermittent, and overshadowed by local traffic noise. Temporary activities associated with revegetation and fish passage plans as required by regulatory agencies are considered minor noise impacts during and following construction completion of the project.

With the implementation of the applicable Health and Safety Element's criteria, local regulations, and BMPs, impacts related to temporary construction noise would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.13b – Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Groundborne Noise- Construction and Operations

Construction activities associated with the proposed project would be temporary in nature and would result in short-term noise impacts. Site preparation, drilling, and testing activities are expected to use the following types of equipment: scrapers, bulldozers, heavy trucks, backhoes, pneumatic tools, concrete pumps, and a variety of miscellaneous equipment. The number and type of equipment used during the project would vary from day to day. These activities have the potential to create noticeable temporary noise impacts and are typically generated by two primary sources during the construction phase: (1) the transport of workers and equipment to construction sites; and (2) the noise related to the construction itself.

Once the construction is completed, no new sources of long-term noise will be created. This type of project would not increase vehicular traffic; therefore, no additional traffic/transportation studies were required for this project. For that reason, no adverse long-term or permanent noise impacts would be generated by this project beyond what already exists for the area.

The project's proposed improvements will accommodate future traffic conditions within the area and replace the hydraulically obsolete structure for flood protection. Because no increase in traffic-related noise levels would be generated by this project, noise abatement would not be necessary and, therefore, would have a less-than-significant impact.

Groundborne Vibrations Construction and Operations

Construction activities, in general, can have the potential to create groundborne vibrations. No blasting or pile-driving would be required in connection with the construction of the proposed project. Moreover, given the variety of construction equipment utilized during the project and its short-term duration, the potential for ground vibrations to occur as part of the demolition of the existing intersection is considered minimal. The proposed project would not result in the exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Any groundborne vibration generated from the

demolition and removal of the existing bridge would be short-term and temporary in nature and, therefore, will have a less-than-significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.13c – 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?

The project site is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The closest airport is the Lincoln Regional Airport/Karl Harder Field, located approximately 3.5 miles northwest of the project site and is classified as a General Aviation Airport in the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS). The project site is located entirely outside of the Airport Land Use Plan's Safety Zone 6 and outside of the Airport Influence Area (Traffic Pattern Zone) (Placer County, 2014). Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels, and impacts are less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.14 - POPULATION AND HOUSING				
Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.14a – Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

The proposed project includes demolition of the existing bridge, construction of the replacement bridge. Street improvements connecting to McBean Park Bridge will also include portions of intersecting Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue.

The project will not require demolition of housing or encourage population growth that generates new housing, but it will provide the community with a safe bridge that allows for improved traffic flow and encourages alternative modes of transportation with the construction of NEV and bike lanes, and pedestrian sidewalks. As such, implementation of the project would not create displacement of people or existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, no additional housing would be required or affected as a result of the project, and there is no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.14b – Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

See discussion for Impact #3.4.14(a). The project will not displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, as the project is to demolish and reconstruct a bridge. Therefore, there is no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact

3.4.15 - PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project:

a.	Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, 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 to other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
	i. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	ii. Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iii. Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
	iv. Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	v. Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.15a(i) – Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or to other performance objectives for any of the public services - Fire Protection?

Fire protection in the project area is provided by the Lincoln Fire Department. The proposed project would replace the existing 148-foot-long, 43-foot-wide bridge, construction of the replacement bridge to approximately 220 feet long by 68 feet wide with three 12-foot traffic lanes, two 8-foot shoulders and two 6-foot sidewalks, relocation of utilities, temporary installation of water diversion structures, sediment removal and fill, and vegetation and tree removal. Street improvements connecting to McBean Park Bridge will also include portions of intersecting Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue.

The purpose of the project is to replace the structurally inadequate McBean Park Bridge to provide reliable general and emergency vehicle access, along with other local pedestrian and

automotive activities, on McBean Park Drive. The project will enhance the seismic integrity of the bridge, support hydraulic conveyance to improve access during emergencies, and mitigate flooding events.

Construction activities would be in accordance with local and State fire codes. The project is not considered to be in a high-risk wildfire zone (see also Impact #3.4.9 (g)). Impacts of project construction would not result in a notable increase in fire risk and service demand, and once constructed will improve fire protection and safety services for the area. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

Impact #3.4.15a(ii) – Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or to other performance objectives for any of the public services – Police Protection?

Police protection is provided by the Lincoln Police Department. As discussed in Impact #3.4.14, the proposed project would not induce population growth. Impacts on police protection services are typically related to population growth and the construction of new homes. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

Impact #3.4.15a(iii) – Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or to other performance objectives for any of the public services – Schools?

The proposed project does not contain any residential uses and would not directly or indirectly induce population growth. Construction crews are anticipated to come from the local area and would not need additional housing. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the need for new or expanded school facilities. As such, no impacts would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.15a(iv) – Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or to other performance objectives for any of the public services – Parks?

The proposed project does not include the construction of residential uses that would require new parks. McBean Memorial Park is located 500 feet west of the project site. The project will utilize temporary road detours while under construction, and access to McBean Memorial Park will be maintained. Once constructed, the project will allow improved access to the park. Therefore, existing park facilities would not be impacted by this project, and impacts are considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.15a(v) – Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or to other performance objectives for any of the public services – Other Public Facilities?

The proposed project does not include any other impacts to public facilities, such as libraries and government services, and therefore has no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.16 - RECREATION				
Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

Impact #3.4.16a – Would the project 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?

See discussion in Impact #3.4.11(b) and Impact #3.4.15(a.iv).

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

Impact #3.4.16b – Would the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

See discussion in Impact #3.4.11(b) and Impact #3.4.15 (a.iv).

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.17 - TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC					
Would the project:					
a.	Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b.	Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c.	Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d.	Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.17a – Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?

The proposed project includes demolition of the existing bridge and the construction of the replacement bridge. Street improvements connecting to McBean Park Bridge will also include portions of intersecting Ferrari Ranch Road and East Avenue.

The existing bridge is categorized as an "on-system" bridge and is determined to be hydraulically inadequate with a history of frequent flooding events. The project will enhance the seismic integrity of the bridge, support hydraulic conveyance to improve access during emergencies, and mitigate flooding events.

The project would be in compliance with provisions of the Placer County Regional Transportation Plan 2010-2035, the 2050 General Plan, and Caltrans requirements. The project is intended to improve traffic flow and circulation in the area and would not create negative impacts to the performance of the circulation system or conflict with any applicable program, plan, ordinance or policy and therefore has a less-than-significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.17b – Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

See response to Impact #3.4.17a, above. The project does not create new residences, nor new destinations such as offices, stores, or other businesses that would generate additional vehicle miles traveled by the public. The project would also encourage the use of EV, bicycles and walking with the addition of NEV/bike lanes and new sidewalks. These features of the project would directly reduce VMT in the area.

The proposed intersection improvements will be completed and operated according to all applicable federal, State, and local regulations and would be consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b). Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.17c – Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The proposed improvements will include upgrades to the roadways to meet current standards, and additional lanes to encourage the use of EV, bikes and walking. The roadway will be completed and operated according to all applicable federal, State, and local regulations, and would not increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses, and therefore, would have no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be *no impact*.

Impact #3.4.17d – Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

See Impact #3.4.17-a-c. The proposed project will enhance the seismic integrity of the bridge, improve access during emergencies, and mitigate flooding events. The project will

utilize temporary road detours while under construction but it will maintain adequate emergency access as needed. Once constructed, travel by emergency first responders will be improved, and therefore, impacts are considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.18 - TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Would the project:				
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	☐	☒	☐	☐
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.	☐	☒	☐	☐

The impact analyses in this section is based on an Archaeological Survey and Report, and a Historic Property Survey Report (Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., 2022), which are attached as Appendix C.

Discussion

Impact #3.4.18a(i) – Would the project 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 – 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)?

Native American Tribal Consultation was completed for the project in compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the Public Resources Code. A Sacred Land Files search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a response was received on May 17, 2021. As noted, the NAHC Sacred Lands File, results were negative and did not indicate the presence of any cultural places within the project area.

As noted in Section 3.4.5, *Cultural Resources*, a cultural resources records search was conducted by the NCIC of CHRIS on March 17, 2021, and the NCIC responded with the results on March 23, 2021. It was noticed that there were no known cultural resources identified in the area. An archaeologist completed an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the 11.6-acre APE on April 17, 2021, and April 18, 2021. The survey consisted of walking parallel transects, spaced at no greater than 15-meter intervals, where accessible, within the APE while closely inspecting the ground surface. Existing disturbances (e.g., rodent burrows, ditches) were examined for artifacts or buried cultural deposits. The pedestrian survey results indicated no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed during the survey.

Although considered unlikely, since there is no indication of any tribal cultural resources on the project site, subsurface construction activities associated with the proposed project could potentially damage or destroy previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources. This is considered a potentially significant impact.

With the implementation of Mitigation Measures MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-3, the project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register of historical resources. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-3.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.18a(ii) – Would the project 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 – 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?

See discussion for Impact #3.4.18a(i), above.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-3.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.19 - UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS				
Would the project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Comply with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.19a – Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

As noted in Chapter 2- *Project Description*, the project proposes to conduct utility relocation that would require existing underground natural gas line, aerial and underground electrical and telecommunication facilities contained within the McBean Park Drive right-of-way and across the existing bridge to be relocated with the construction of the new bridge.

However, the project would not create increased demand for new or expanded services, negatively impact existing service systems or create growth in the area that would require new utilities or service systems. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.19b – Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?

The project would require minimal amounts of water for dust control purposes during construction. As noted in Impact #3.4.9(b), all water required for dust suppression during the construction of the project would be trucked to the proposed project site and supplied by the City. Once constructed, the project will not require or generate demand for water and will not impact the City's ability to serve the community. Therefore, project impacts are considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.19c – Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that 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?

As noted previously, the project would not create new homes or businesses that would expand the need for wastewater treatment services. During construction the project will utilize temporary bathrooms for use by the construction crews. These will be permitted per City requirements. Once constructed the project will not generate any wastewater.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

There would be ***no impact***.

Impact #3.4.19d – Would the project 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?

Project construction activities may generate construction debris, including concrete, metal, and asphalt. Solid waste generation during the construction phase would be taken offsite for proper disposal. The project will also comply with State, federal, and local regulations, and materials will be recycled to the extent feasible. Therefore, project impacts are considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

Impact #3.4.19e – Would the project comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

See discussion for Impact #3.4.19d, above. The developer will recycle materials to the extent feasible to divert solid waste materials from the landfill. The project would be served by the Western Regional Sanitary landfill, which is regulated by CalRecycle (SWIS # 31-AA-0210). The landfill is located approximately 5 miles southwest of the site, and is permitted to take in mixed municipal, and construction/demolition materials.

The landfill has a maximum capacity of 36.3 million tons and a remaining capacity of 29.1 million tons (Cal Recycle, 2023). Therefore, it is anticipated that the landfill has sufficient capacity to accept the solid waste generated during demolition and construction activities of the project. Once operational, the project will not generate solid waste. Therefore, impact would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.20 - WILDFIRE				
If located in or near State responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

Impact #3.4.20a – If located in or near State responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

See Impact #3.4.9(g). The project site is located within both a moderate fire hazard severity zone and outside of a fire hazard severity zone. Project-related development will be reviewed and approved in compliance with the City's Municipal Code and General Plan, which includes assuring that emergency vehicles have access to the project area. The project will utilize temporary road detours while under construction to avoid road closures. And standard procedures would be used to assure that emergency response vehicles would not suffer delays in traveling through the project area, and therefore, impacts are considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.20b – If located in or near State responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentration from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

See Impact #3.4.20(a), above. While the City is located near the base of the foothills, the majority of the City is developed into urban uses or in active agriculture, severely reducing the risk of wildland fire. According to the Placer County Fire Severity Zones Report (CalFire, 2021), the majority of the City has no threat of wildfire. The proposed project basin site is relatively flat in an area actively utilized with primarily commercial, agricultural, and residential uses.

State Responsibility Areas (SRA) are recognized by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection as areas where CAL FIRE is the primary emergency response agency responsible for fire suppression and prevention. According to available data, the project area is partially located in a designated State Responsibility Area (SRA) or Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) is also located in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) designated as Non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) (CalFire, 2021). As the project will be within both local and state responsibility areas for fire protection, impacts are considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.20c – If located in or near State responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project 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?

The proposed project would replace the existing bridge and improve the existing roadway through expanded lanes and pedestrian access. Existing utilities would be relocated to accommodate the new alignment of the roadway and bridge, complying with all local and State requirements. All project-related construction will meet or exceed all federal, State, and local regulations and codes and will provide improved access for fire protection and

suppression activities. Additionally, the project does not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that would exacerbate fire risk or result in impacts to the environment through the demolition and construction activities, as these activities will adhere to federal, State, and local requirements for building standards. Therefore, impacts for the project would be considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact #3.4.20d – If located in or near State responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project 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?

See Impacts #3.4.20 (a-c). The topography of the site is relatively flat with little topographic variation as a result of the Auburn Ravine Creek, which is a semi-perennial or seasonal stream that includes natural flows generated by fall/winter rains and snowmelt from the Sierra Nevada Mountain range. The surrounding area is predominantly developed with residential and commercial uses. The surrounding land is relatively flat, with a slight upward slope towards the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range to the east. Therefore, there is minimal risk of landslides.

The project area overlies the Auburn Ravine, a water resource, and is located in the 100 year Flood Hazard Zone as determined by FEMA (Figure 3.4.10-1).

The proposed roadway improvements will add new impervious surfaces to the existing bridge with the installation of the NEV/bicycle lanes and sidewalks. However, this is a small and minimal amount of surface, and is not expected to cause increased impacts from rain runoff. The project will also raise the existing bridge height in order to prevent flooding events and to protect the bridge structure. Therefore, the project will not expose people or structures to significant risks to downslope flooding, as the project purpose is to prevent those events from occurring in the future; and therefore, project impacts would be considered as less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

None are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be *less than significant*.

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

Discussion

Impact #3.4.21a – Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

As evaluated in this IS/MND, the proposed project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant

or animal community; reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species; or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. With mitigation, the proposed project would not 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. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-1 through BIO-25, MM CUL-1 through CUL-3.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.21b - Does the project have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)?

As described in the impact analyses of this IS/MND, any potentially significant impacts of the proposed project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level following incorporation of the mitigation measures listed in Section 4, *Mitigation and Reporting Plan*. Projects completed in the past have also implemented mitigation as necessary. Accordingly, the proposed project would not otherwise combine with impacts of related development to add considerably to any cumulative impacts in the region. With mitigation, the proposed project would not have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. Therefore, the project would have a less than cumulatively considerable impact with mitigation incorporated.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-1 through BIO-25, MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-3, and MM GEO-1 through MM GEO-4.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

Impact #3.4.21c - Does the project have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

All of the project's direct and indirect impacts that are attributable to the project were identified and mitigated. As shown in Section 4, *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan*,

the City has agreed to implement mitigation substantially reducing or eliminating impacts from the project. Therefore, the proposed project would not either directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects on human beings because all potentially adverse direct impacts of the proposed project are identified as having no impact, less-than-significant impact, or less-than-significant impact with mitigation.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Implementation of MM BIO-1 through BIO-25, MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-3, and MM GEO-1 through MM GEO-4.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation implemented***.

SECTION 4 - MITIGATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

State and local agencies are required by Section 21081.6 of the California Public Resources Code to establish a monitoring and reporting program for all projects that are approved and that require CEQA processing.

Local agencies are given broad latitude in developing programs to meet the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 21081.6. The mitigation monitoring program outlined in this document is based upon guidance issued by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the proposed project corresponds to mitigation measures outlined in the project MND. The Program summarizes the environmental issues identified in the MND, the mitigation measures required to reduce each potentially significant impact, and the agency or agencies responsible for the implementation of the MMRP.

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
Biological Resources			
3.4.4a	**MM BIO-1:** If project construction activities are initiated during the migratory bird and raptor nesting season (February 1 to November 15), a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted within seven days prior to the start of construction. The surveys shall encompass the project plus a 250-foot buffer for songbirds and a 500-foot buffer for the yellow-billed cuckoo and raptors. If no active nests are observed during the preconstruction survey, no further action is necessary. The surveys shall be phased with the construction activities of the project. Existing nests may become active, and new nests may be built at any time throughout the nesting season, including when construction activities are in progress. Therefore, surveys for nesting birds shall be conducted monthly during the period when construction activities overlap the breeding bird season to identify newly created and new active nests. If active nests are found at any time during construction of the project, an avoidance buffer ranging from 50 feet to 500 feet may be required, with the avoidance buffer from any specific nest being determined by a qualified biologist, with that determination being based upon the risk of the activities being conducted to reduce nesting success. The avoidance buffer shall remain in place until the biologist has determined that the young are no longer reliant on the adults or the nest. Work may occur within the avoidance buffer under the approval and guidance of the biologist, but full-time monitoring may be required. The biologist shall have the ability to stop construction if nesting adults show any sign of distress. A copy of the preconstruction survey report shall be submitted to the lead agency as evidence of compliance.	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
3.4.4a	**MM BIO-2:** If the project cannot avoid active Swainson's hawk nest trees or includes ground disturbance within 1,320 feet of an active Swainson's hawk nest and construction shall occur during the nesting season (approximately February 1 to September 15), a preconstruction survey shall be conducted within a 1,320-foot radius of the project no more than 15 days prior to ground disturbance. Surveys shall be conducted consistent with current guidelines (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000). In instances where an adjacent parcel is not accessible to survey, the qualified biologist shall scan all potential nest trees from the adjacent property, roadsides, or other safe, publicly accessible viewpoints, without trespassing, using binoculars and/or a spotting scope. Surveys are required from February 1 to September 15 (or sooner if it is determined that birds are nesting earlier in the year). If a Swainson's hawk nest is located and presence confirmed, only one follow-up visit is required. During the nesting season (approximately February 1 to September 15 or sooner if it is determined that birds are nesting earlier in the year), ground-disturbing activities within 1,320 feet of occupied nests or nests under construction shall be prohibited to minimize the potential for nest abandonment. While the nest is occupied, activities outside the buffer can take place provided they do not stress the breeding pair. If the active nest site is shielded from view and noise from the project site by other development, topography, or other features, the project applicant can apply to the PCA for a reduction in the buffer distance or waiver. A qualified biologist shall be required to	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	monitor the nest and determine that the reduced buffer does not cause nest abandonment. If a qualified biologist determines nestlings have fledged, Covered Activities can proceed normally. Construction monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified biologist and shall focus on ensuring that activities do not occur within the buffer zone. The qualified biologist performing the construction monitoring shall ensure that effects on Swainson's hawks are minimized. If monitoring indicates that construction outside of the buffer is affecting nesting, the buffer shall be increased if space allows (e.g., move staging areas farther away). If space does not allow, construction shall cease until the young have fledged from the nest (as confirmed by a qualified biologist). The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA and based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of the active nest. In most cases, monitoring shall occur at least every other day, but in some cases, daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that direct effects on Swainson's hawks are minimized. The qualified biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones. Active (within the last 5 years) nest trees on a project site shall not be removed during the nesting season. If a nest tree must be removed (as determined by the PCA), tree removal shall occur only between September 15 and February 1, after any young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest and before breeding activity begins.		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
3.4.4a	**MM BIO-3:** If a covered activity is located within 500 feet of the perimeter of a fresh emergent wetland greater than 0.2 acre in size, presence/absence surveys for California black rail shall be conducted. Surveys shall be initiated between March 15 and May 31, and preferably before May 15. A minimum of four surveys shall be conducted. The survey dates shall be spaced at least 10 days apart and shall cover the time period from the date of the first survey through the end of June to early July. Projects shall conduct surveys during this time period, regardless of when the project is scheduled to begin, and shall be conducted the year in which ground disturbance activities commence. Surveys shall be conducted using survey protocols based on the methods used in Richmond et al. (2008) or guidance agreed upon by the Permittees and Wildlife Agencies. Surveys shall also be conducted if a fresh emergent wetland greater than 0.2 acre in size occurs on an adjacent parcel that is within 500 feet of the project site (as determined by aerial photographs), using survey methods that rely on call playback to elicit response from California black rails (e.g., those used by Richmond et al. 2008). Calls shall be played from edge of the adjacent parcel, or where most appropriate to elicit a response, without trespassing. If a California black rail is determined to be present, no project activities are permitted within 500 feet of the outside perimeter of the occupied wetland. Project proponents may conduct activities within 500 feet of an occupied wetland based on site-specific conditions (e.g., noise barriers) and if approved by the PCA and the wildlife agencies and if a qualified biologist monitors construction	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	activities within 500 feet to ensure that California black rail nests are not disturbed. If a project occurs within or near a wetland and the PCA does not grant take coverage, a buffer around the avoided wetland shall be demarcated 500 feet from the outside perimeter of the occupied wetland with an exclusion fence to prevent construction activities from encroaching into the buffer zone and to identify the occupied wetland and buffer zone as a no-work area within the covered project. If the work would dewater occupied habitat and the PCA does not grant coverage, the activity cannot take place under the Plan. Clearing of the habitat (or dewatering) shall occur between September 15 and February 1 (i.e., outside the breeding season). For ground disturbing activities, if the project will not convert all the wetland habitat present, a buffer around the avoided wetland shall be demarcated with exclusion fencing to prevent construction activities from encroaching into California black rail habitat and to identify the occupied wetland and buffer zone as a no-work area. A qualified biologist shall monitor on-site during construction to ensure that adverse effects are minimized. The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of the active nest. In most cases, monitoring shall occur at least every other day, but in some cases daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that direct effects on California black rail are minimized. The qualified biologist may		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	increase the buffer size if s/he determines that activities are particularly disruptive (e.g., use of dynamite, or other explosives). Prior to the start of construction, the qualified biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones.		
3.4.4a	**MM BIO-4:** Two surveys shall be conducted within 15 days prior to ground disturbance to establish the presence or absence of burrowing owls. The surveys shall be conducted at least 7 days apart (if burrowing owls are detected on the first survey, a second survey is not needed) for both breeding and non-breeding season surveys. All burrowing owls observed shall be counted and mapped. During the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), surveys shall document whether burrowing owls are nesting in or within 250 feet of the project area. During the non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31), surveys shall document whether burrowing owls are using habitat in or directly adjacent to any area to be disturbed. Survey results shall be valid only for the season (breeding or non-breeding) during which the survey was conducted. The qualified biologist shall survey the proposed footprint of disturbance and a 250-foot radius from the perimeter of the proposed footprint to determine the presence or absence of burrowing owls. The site be surveyed by walking line transects, spaced 20 to 60 feet apart, adjusting for vegetation height and density. At the start of each transect and, at least, every 300 feet,	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	the surveyor, with use of binoculars, shall scan the entire visible project area for burrowing owls. During walking surveys, the surveyor shall record all potential burrows used by burrowing owls, as determined by the presence of one or more burrowing owls, pellets, prey remains, whitewash, or decoration. Some burrowing owls may be detected by their calls; therefore, observers shall also listen for burrowing owls while conducting the survey. Adjacent parcels under different land ownership shall be surveyed only if access is granted. If portions of the survey area are on adjacent sites for which access has not been granted, the qualified biologist shall get as close to the non-accessible are as possible, and use binoculars to look for burrowing owls. The presence of burrowing owl or their sign anywhere on the site or within the 250-foot accessible radius around the site shall be recorded and mapped. Surveys shall map all burrows and occurrence of sign of burrowing owl on the project site. Surveys must begin 1 hour before sunrise and continue until 2 hours after sunrise (3 hours total) or begin 2 hours before sunset and continue until 1 hour after sunset. Additional time may be required for large project sites. If burrowing owls are found during the breeding season (approximately February 1 to August 31, the project applicant shall avoid all nest sites that could be disturbed by project construction during the remainder of the breeding season or while the nest is occupied by adults or young (occupation includes individuals or family groups foraging on or near the site following fledging). The applicant shall establish a 250-foot non-disturbance buffer zone around nests. The buffer zone shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked. Should construction		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	activities cause the nesting bird to vocalize, make defensive flights at intruders, or otherwise display agitated behavior, then the exclusionary buffer shall be increased such that activities are far enough from the nest so that the bird(s) no longer display this agitated behavior. The exclusionary buffer shall remain in place until the chicks have fledged or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist. Construction may only occur within the 250-foot buffer zone during the breeding season if a qualified raptor biologist monitors the nest and determines that the activities do not disturb nesting behavior, or the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation, or that the juveniles from the occupied burrows have fledged and moved off site. Measures such as visual screens may be used to further reduce the buffer with Wildlife Agency approval and provided a biological monitor confirms that such measures do not cause agitated behavior. If burrowing owls are found during the non-breeding season (approximately September 1 to January 31), the project applicant shall establish a 160-foot buffer zone around active burrows. The buffer zone shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked. Measures such as visual screens may be used to further reduce the buffer with Wildlife Agency approval and provided a biological monitor confirms that such measures do not cause agitated behavior. After all alternative avoidance and minimization measures are exhausted as confirmed by the Wildlife Agencies, a qualified biologist may passively exclude birds from those burrows during the non-breeding season. A burrowing owl exclusion plan shall be developed by a qualified biologist consistent with the most recent guidance from the Wildlife Agencies (e.g., California Department		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	of Fish and Game 2012) and submitted to and approved by the PCA and the Wildlife Agencies. Burrow exclusion shall be conducted for burrows located in the project footprint and within a 160-foot buffer zone as necessary. A biological monitor shall be present on site daily to ensure that no covered activities occur within the buffer zone. The qualified biologist performing the construction monitoring shall ensure that effects on burrowing owls are minimized. If monitoring indicates that construction outside of the buffer is affecting nesting, the buffer shall be increased if space allows (e.g., move staging areas farther away). If space does not allow, construction shall cease until the young have fledged from all the nests in the colony (as confirmed by a qualified biologist) or until the end of the breeding season, whichever occurs first. A biological monitor shall conduct training of construction personnel on the avoidance procedures, buffer zones, and protocols in the event a burrowing owl flies into an active construction zone.		
3.4.4a	**MM BIO-5:** Prior to initiation of Covered Activities, the qualified biologist(s) shall conduct preconstruction surveys to evaluate the presence of tricolored blackbird nesting colonies. In instances where an adjacent parcel is not accessible to survey because the qualified biologist was not granted permission to enter, the qualified biologist shall scan all potential nest colony site(s) from the adjacent property, roadsides, or other safe, publicly accessible viewpoints, without trespassing, using binoculars and/or a spotting scope to look for tricolored blackbird nesting activity.	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	Surveys shall be conducted at least twice, with at least one month between surveys, during the nesting season one year prior to initial ground disturbance for the Covered Activity (if feasible), and the year of ground disturbance for the Covered Activity (required). If Covered Activities will occur in the project work area during the nesting season, three surveys shall be conducted within 15 days prior to the Covered Activity, with one of the surveys occurring within five days prior to the start of the Covered Activity. The survey methods shall be based on Kelsey (2008) or a similar protocol approved by the PCA and the Wildlife Agencies based on site-specific conditions. If the first survey indicates that suitable nesting habitat is not present on the project site or within 1,300 feet of the project work area, additional surveys for nest colonies are not required. If an active colony is known to occur within 3 miles of the project site, a qualified biologist shall conduct two surveys of foraging habitat within the project site and within a 1,300-foot radius around the project site to determine whether foraging habitat is being actively used by foraging tricolored blackbirds. The qualified biologist shall map foraging habitat, as defined by the land cover types listed above, within a 1,300-foot radius around the project site to delineate foraging habitat that will be surveyed. The surveys shall be conducted approximately one week apart, with the second survey occurring no more than five calendar days prior to ground-disturbing activities. Each survey shall last four hours, and begin no later than 8:00 a.m. The qualified biologist shall survey the entire project site and a 1,300-foot radius around the project site by observing and		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	listening from accessible vantage points that provide views of the entire survey area. If such vantage points are not available, the qualified biologist shall survey from multiple vantage points to ensure that the entire survey area is surveyed. In instances where an adjacent parcel is not accessible to survey because the qualified biologist was not granted permission to enter, the qualified biologist shall scan all foraging habitat from the adjacent property, roadsides, or other safe, publicly accessible viewpoints, without trespassing, using binoculars and/or a spotting scope to look for tricolored blackbird foraging activity. The qualified biologist shall map the locations on the site and within a 1,300-foot radius around the project site where tricolored blackbirds are observed and record an estimate of the numbers of tricolored blackbirds observed (estimated by 10s, 100s, or 1,000s), the frequency of visits (e.g., if individuals or a flock makes repeated foraging visits to the site during the survey period), whether tricolored blackbirds are leaving the site with food in their bills, and the direction they fly to/from. Construction activity or other covered activities that may disturb an occupied nest colony site, as determined by a qualified biologist, shall be prohibited during the nesting season (March 15 through July 31) or until the chicks have fledged or the colony has been abandoned on its own) within a 1,300-foot buffer zone around the nest colony, to the extent practicable. The intent of this condition is to prevent disturbance to occupied nest colony sites on or near project sites so they can complete their nesting cycle. This condition is not intended to preserve suitable breeding habitat on project sites but to ensure impacts to active colony sites only take place once the site is no longer occupied by the nesting		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	colony. The buffer shall be applied to extend beyond the nest colony site as follows: 1) if the colony is nesting in a wetland, the buffer must be established from the outer edge of all hydric vegetation associated with the colony, or 2) if the colony is nesting in non-wetland vegetation (e.g., Himalayan blackberry), the buffer must be established from the edge of the colony substrate. This buffer may be modified to a minimum of 300 feet, with written approval from the wildlife agencies, in areas with dense forest, buildings, or other features between the Covered Activities and the occupied active nest colony; where there is sufficient topographic relief to protect the colony from excessive noise or visual disturbance; where sound curtains have been installed; or other methods developed in consultation with the wildlife agencies where conditions warrant reduction of the buffer distance. If tricolored blackbirds colonize habitat adjacent to Covered Activities after the activities have been initiated, the project applicant shall reduce disturbance through establishment of buffers or noise reduction techniques or visual screens, as determined in consultation with the wildlife agencies and PCA. The buffer must be clearly marked to prevent project-related activities from occurring within the buffer zone. Construction activity or other covered activities that may disturb foraging tricolored blackbirds, as determined by a qualified biologist, shall be prohibited within 1,300-feet of the foraging site to the extent feasible during the nesting season (March 15 through July 31 or until the chicks have fledged or the colony has been abandoned on its own) if the foraging habitat was found to be actively used by foraging tricolored blackbirds during at least one of the two foraging habitat surveys conducted under Tricolored		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	Blackbird 2. If survey results indicate that the area provides marginal foraging habitat (e.g., tricolored blackbirds were observed foraging, but only briefly, and most were not successfully capturing prey), or site-specific conditions may warrant a reduced buffer, the PCA technical staff shall consult with the wildlife agencies to evaluate whether the project needs to avoid the foraging habitat or whether a reduced buffer may be appropriate. In such cases, additional surveys may be needed to assess site conditions and the value of the foraging habitat. The buffer must be clearly marked to prevent project-related activities from occurring within the buffer zone. This buffer may be modified to a minimum of 300 feet, with written approval from the wildlife agencies, in areas with dense forest, buildings, or other features between the Covered Activities and the actively used foraging habitat; where there is sufficient topographic relief to protect foraging birds from excessive noise or visual disturbance; or in consultation with the Wildlife Agencies if other conditions warrant reduction of the buffer distance. If tricolored blackbird begins using foraging habitat adjacent to Covered Activities after the activities have been initiated, the project applicant shall reduce disturbance through establishment of buffers or noise reduction techniques or visual screens, as determined in consultation with the Wildlife Agencies and PCA. The intent of this condition is to allow actively nesting colonies on or near project sites to complete their nesting cycle prior to the loss of the foraging habitat on site. Protecting actively used-foraging habitat during the nesting season will help to enable the tricolored blackbird nesting colony to complete its nesting cycle, as loss of valuable foraging habitat could cause the nesting colony		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	to fail. This condition is not intended to preserve suitable foraging habitat on project sites in the long term.) Active nesting colonies that occur within the no-disturbance buffer shall be monitored by the qualified biologist(s) to verify the Covered Activity is not disrupting the nesting behavior of the colony. The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA and based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of the active nest. In most cases, monitoring shall occur at least every other day, but in some cases, daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that direct effects on tricolored blackbird are minimized. The biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones. If the qualified biologist(s) determines that the Covered Activity is disrupting nesting and/or foraging behavior, the qualified biologist(s) shall notify the project applicant immediately, and the project applicant shall notify the PCA within 24 hours to determine additional protective measures that can be implemented. The qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities until additional protective measures are implemented. Additional protective measures shall remain in place until the qualified biologist(s) determine(s) tricolored blackbird behavior has normalized. If additional protective measures are ineffective, the qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities as needed until the additional protective measures are modified and nesting behavior of tricolored blackbird returns to normal.		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	Additional protective measures may include increasing the size of the buffer (within the constraints of the project site), delaying Covered Activities (or the portion of Covered Activities causing the disruption) until the colony is finished breeding and chicks have left the nest site, temporarily relocating staging areas, or temporarily rerouting access to the project work area. The project proponent shall notify the PCA and Wildlife Agencies within 24 hours if nests or nestlings are abandoned. If the nestlings are still alive, the qualified biologist(s) shall work with the Wildlife Agencies to determine appropriate actions for salvaging the eggs or nestlings. Notification to PCA and Wildlife Agencies shall be via telephone or email, followed by a written incident report. Notification shall include the date, time, location, and circumstances of the incident. Foraging habitat within the buffer shall be monitored by the qualified biologist(s) to verify that the Covered Activity is not disrupting tricolored blackbird foraging behavior. The frequency of monitoring shall be approved by the PCA and based on the frequency and intensity of construction activities and the likelihood of disturbance of foraging tricolored blackbirds. In most cases, monitoring will occur at least every other day, but in some cases, daily monitoring may be appropriate to ensure that effects on tricolored blackbird are minimized. The biologist shall train construction personnel on the avoidance procedures and buffer zones. If the qualified biologist(s) determines that the Covered Activity is disrupting foraging behavior, the qualified biologist(s) shall notify project applicant immediately, and the project applicant shall notify the PCA within 24 hours to determine additional protective		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	measures that can be implemented. The qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities until additional protective measures are implemented. Additional protective measures shall remain in place until the qualified biologist(s) determine(s) tricolored blackbird behavior has normalized. If additional protective measures are ineffective, the qualified biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop Covered Activities as needed until the additional protective measures are modified and foraging behavior of tricolored blackbird returns to normal. Additional protective measures may include increasing the size of the buffer (within the constraints of the project site), temporarily relocating staging areas, or temporarily rerouting access to the project work area.		
3.4.4a	**MM BIO-6:**. If the project proponent cannot avoid suitable habitat for giant garter snake during construction activities, the project proponent shall implement the following measures to minimize effects of construction projects: a. Conduct preconstruction clearance surveys using USFWS and CDFW-approved methods within 24 hours prior to construction activities within identified giant garter snake aquatic and adjacent upland habitat. If construction activities stop for a period of 2 weeks or more, conduct another preconstruction clearance survey within 24 hours of resuming construction activity.	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	b. Restrict all construction activity involving disturbance of giant garter snake habitat to the snake's active season, May 1 through October 1. During this period, the potential for direct mortality is reduced, because snakes are expected to actively move and avoid danger. c. In areas where construction is to take place, encourage giant garter snakes to leave the site on their own by dewatering all irrigation ditches, canals, or other aquatic habitat (i.e., removing giant garter snake aquatic habitat) between April 15 and September 30. Dewatered habitat must remain dry, with no water puddles remaining, for at least 15 consecutive days prior to excavating or filling of the habitat. If a site cannot be completely dewatered, netting and salvage of giant garter snake prey items may be necessary to discourage use by snakes. d. Provide environmental awareness training for construction personnel. Training may be implemented through the distribution of approved brochures and other materials that describe resources protected under the Plan and methods for avoiding effects. If a live giant garter snake is encountered during construction activities, immediately notify the project's biological monitor and USFWS and CDFW. The monitor shall stop construction in the vicinity of the snake, monitor the snake, and allow the snake to leave on its own. The		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	monitor shall remain in the area for the remainder of the workday to ensure the snake is not harmed or, if it leaves the site, does not return. The qualified biologist shall work with the PCA, USFWS, and CDFW to redirect the snake away from the disturbance area within 3 days of reporting the snake's presence at the construction site to USFWS and CDFW. e. Employ the following management practices to minimize disturbances to habitat. a. Install temporary fencing to identify and protect adjacent marshes, wetlands, and ditches from encroachment from construction equipment and personnel. b. Maintain water quality and limit construction runoff into wetland areas through the use of hay bales, filter fences, vegetative buffer strips, or other accepted practices. No plastic, monofilament, jute, or similar erosion control matting that could entangle snakes or other wildlife shall be permitted.		
3.4.4a	**MM BIO-7:** Impacts to Foothill Yellow-legged frog (FYLF) and western pond turtle (WPT) species are addressed through implementation of General Condition 1; Community Conditions 1.1, 1.2, 2 and 3; Stream System Condition 1; Species Conditions 4 and 7 of the PCCP. In addition, PCCP General Condition 3 (Land Conversion) provides the process for accounting for loss of natural and semi-natural land cover that is more encompassing than standard practice. If individual FYLF or WPT are identified on-site,	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	the project proponent shall obtain an incidental take permit from CDFW and/or USFWS before relocating or otherwise impacting the species.		
3.4.4a	**MM BIO-8:** If construction activities occur between October 1 and March 15, a pre-construction survey shall be conducted between 14 and 30 days prior to the start of any demolition activities to gather information on current conditions at the bridge immediately prior to construction. The survey shall include a daytime assessment to identify roosts and signs of bats and a follow-up flyout observation at dusk. If bats are found to be roosting under the bridge, acoustic monitoring shall be conducted to determine the species. If roosting bats are not present, no further action would be necessary, and demolition activities can proceed. If roosting bats are present and exclusion is necessary. Bats shall only be excluded once an exclusion plan has been prepared and subsequently approved by CDFW. The bats shall be excluded by a qualified biologist and exclusion devices installed to prevent bats from occupying the bridge. If bridge demolition and removal activities are scheduled to begin during the bat maternity season (approximately May 1 through August 31), the exclusion devices shall be installed no later than March 15. If a maternity roost is established prior to or during construction, the Project shall be delayed and the bridge shall be left undisturbed until the season ends (i.e., early- to mid-September) and the pups are volant. Exclusion devices shall be examined on a weekly basis by a qualified biologist throughout the construction period to ensure they remain functional and effective.	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	Because the bridge is known to house a maternity colony, an alternative roost site shall be installed. The design and placement of the bat boxes should meet standards approved by "Bat Conservation International (www.batcon.org)." Types of bat boxes and placement of these bat boxes shall be included in the bat exclusion plan.		
3.4.4a	**MM BIO-9:** (a) A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for the Ahart's dwarf rush during the appropriate blooming periods (March to May) and within 14 days before the commencement of ground-disturbance activities. If Ahart's dwarf rush is detected during pre-construction surveys, it shall be avoided. If seasonal constraints for surveys cannot be met, all rush species shall be avoided. (b) If Ahart's dwarf rush is determined to be present and impacts cannot be avoided, then salvage of those individual plants shall need to occur. Salvaged plants shall need to be replanted in a suitable habitat outside of the PIA.	City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program
3.4.4d	**MM BIO-10:** (a) A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for the Red Bluff dwarf rush during the appropriate blooming periods (March to June) and within 14 days before the commencement of ground-disturbance activities. If Red Bluff dwarf rush is detected during pre-construction surveys, it shall be avoided. If seasonal constraints cannot be met, all rush species shall be avoided. (b) If Red Bluff dwarf rush is determined to be present and impacts cannot be avoided, then salvage of those individual plants	City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	shall need to occur. Salvaged plants shall need to be replanted in a suitable habitat outside of the PIA.		
3.4.4a	Prior to ground disturbance activities, or within one week of being deployed at the project site for newly hired workers, all construction workers at the project site shall attend a Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program, developed and presented by a qualified biologist. The Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program shall be presented by the biologist and shall include information on the life history wildlife and plant species that may be encountered during construction activities, their legal protections, the definition of "take" under the Endangered Species Act, measures the project operator is implementing to protect the species, reporting requirements, specific measures that each worker must employ to avoid take of the species, and penalties for violation of the Act. Identification and information regarding special status or other sensitive species with the potential to occur on the project site shall also be provided to construction personnel. The program shall include: • An acknowledgement form signed by each worker indicating that environmental training has been completed. • A copy of the training transcript and/or training video/CD, as well as a list of the names of all personnel who attended the training and copies of the signed acknowledgment forms, shall be maintained onsite for the duration of construction activities.	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
3.4.4b	**MM BIO-12:** Unavoidable impacts to individual valley oak trees or valley oak woodlands or their 50-foot buffers shall pay the Plan land conversion fee by quantifying impacts as described in Effects on Valley Oak Woodlands of the PCCP User's Guide.	City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program
3.4.4b	**MM BIO-13:** Covered Activities shall compensate for the loss of valley oak woodland natural community and individual valley oak trees. Projects that impact individual valley oak trees or stands of valley oak woodland shall pay the Plan land conversion fee. All revenue shall be provided to the PCA and applied to in-kind mitigation of effects on valley oaks and valley oak woodlands.	City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program
3.4.4b	**MM BIO-14: (A)** *General:* No person shall conduct any construction activity within the protected zone of a native oak tree or landmark tree without an approved grading permit issued in conformance with the tree permit conditions. Great care shall be exercised when work is conducted upon or around protected trees. All tree permits shall be deemed to incorporate the provisions of this mitigation except as the tree permit may otherwise specifically provide. l. Trenching within the protected zone of a protected tree, when permitted, shall only be conducted with hand tools to avoid root damage. m. Minor roots less than one inch in diameter may be cut, but damaged roots shall be traced back and cleanly cut behind any split, cracked, or damaged area. n. Major roots over one inch in diameter may not be cut without the approval of an arborist. Depending upon the	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	type of improvement being proposed, bridging techniques or a new site design may need to be employed to protect the root and the tree. o. If any native ground surface fabric within the protected zone shall be removed for any reason, it shall be protected within 48 hours. p. An independent low-flow drip irrigation system may be used for establishing drought-tolerant plants within the protected zone of a protected tree. Irrigation shall be gradually reduced and discontinued after two years. q. Planting live material under native oak trees is generally discouraged, and it will not be permitted within 6 feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with a DBH of 18 inches or less or within 10 feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with a DBH of more than 18 inches. Only drought-tolerant plants will be permitted within the protected zone of native oak trees. r. A minimum 4-foot chain link or orange mesh fence shall be installed at the outermost edge of the protected zone of each protected tree or group of protected trees. The fence shall not be removed until written authorization is received from the Planning Director. Exceptions to this policy may occur in cases where protected trees are located on slopes that will not be graded. However, approval shall be obtained from the City Planning Department to omit fences in any area of the Project. The fences must be installed in		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	accordance with the approved fencing plan prior to the commencement of any grading operations or such other time as determined by the approving body. The developer shall call the City Planning Department and Public Works Department for an inspection of the fencing prior to grading operations. Signs shall be installed on the fence in four locations equidistant around each individual protected tree. The size of each sign shall be a minimum of 2 feet by 2 feet and shall contain the following language: WARNING THIS FENCE SHALL NOT BE REMOVED OR RELOCATED WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FROM THE CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT On fencing around a grove of protected trees, the signs shall be placed at approximately 50-foot intervals. s. Once approval has been obtained, the fences shall remain in place throughout the entire construction period and may not be removed without obtaining written authorization from the Planning Department. t. A minimum $10,000 deposit, or amount deemed necessary by the City, shall be posted and maintained to ensure the preservation of protected trees during construction. The deposit shall be posted in a form approved by the City Attorney prior to any grading or movement of heavy equipment onto the site or issuance of any permits. Each		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	violation of any tree permit condition regarding tree preservation shall result in the forfeiture of a portion or the entirety of the deposit at the discretion of the approving body. u. In cases where a tree permit has been approved for the construction of a retaining wall(s) within the protected zone of a protected tree, the developer shall be required to provide immediate protection of exposed roots from moisture loss during the time prior to completion of the wall. The retaining wall shall be constructed within 72 hours after completion of the grading. v. If required, preservation devices such as aeration systems, oak tree wells, drains, special paving, and cabling systems shall be installed per approval. *(B) Compensatory Mitigation* At the end of construction, all areas of temporary disturbance shall be revegetated by hydroseeding using a species list that is approved by the CDFW. For each species of shrub that is removed, compensatory shrubs greater than 4 inches DBH shall be planted at a ratio of 3:1. Compensatory measures shall also be required to mitigate impacts to oak trees and other species of trees. Where impacts to oak trees greater than 4 inches DBH occur, one or more of the following compensatory mitigation measures should be implemented:		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	4. Conserve oak woodlands through the use of conservation easements. 5. Plant and maintain an appropriate number of trees (a minimum 4:1 ratio). Monitor the success of plantings for a minimum of five years following a restoration and monitoring plan approved by CDFW. 6. Contribute funds to the Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund, as established under subdivision (a) of Section 1363 of the Fish and Wildlife Code, for the purpose of purchasing oak woodlands conservation easements, as specified under paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of that section and the guidelines and criteria of the Wildlife Conservation Board. The city that contributes funds under this paragraph shall not receive a grant from the Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund as part of the mitigation for the Project.		
3.4.4c	**MM BIO-15:** Prior to initiating any ground disturbance activities, the City shall: a. Obtain authorization for land conversion coverage from the Placer County Conservation Program/County Aquatic Resources Program through City of Lincoln Ordinance No. 1019B , § 3 (effective October 27, 2020). b. Obtain coverage under Programmatic General Permit 18 by participating in the Placer County Conservation Program/County Aquatic Resources Program from the	City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program Western Placer County Aquatic Resources Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	United States Army Corps of Engineers through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. c. Obtain an approved Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement through CDFW Code Section 1600. d. Submit a Notice of Intent and obtain coverage under Programmatic General Permit 18 by participating in the Placer County Conservation Program/County Aquatic Resources Program from the Regional Water Quality Control Board through Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.		United States Army Corps of Engineers California Department of Fish and Wildlife Regional Water Quality Control Board
3.4.4d	Streamflow through new and replacement culverts, bridges, and over stream gradient control structures shall meet the velocity, depth, and other passage criteria for salmonid streams as described by NMFS and CDFW guidelines or as developed in cooperation with NMFS and CDFW to accommodate site-specific conditions (Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings [National Marine Fisheries Service 2001]). Fish passage through dewatered channel sections shall be maintained at all times during the adult and juvenile migration season on streams with covered species to allow for unimpeded passage of migrating adults and juveniles (smolts). In addition, fish passage shall be maintained during summer on streams supporting summer rearing of covered species to allow for seasonal movement of resident (over- summering) fish when the natural channel segment within the vicinity of work areas also supports the movement of resident fish.	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program Western Placer County Aquatic Resources Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	To allow for fish passage, the diversion shall: a. Maintain continuous flows through a low flow channel in the channel bed or an adjacent artificial open channel. b. Present no vertical drops exceeding six inches and follow the natural grade of the site. c. Maintain water velocities that shall not exceed 1.5 feet per second and provide velocity refugia, as necessary. d. Maintain adequate water depths consistent with normal conditions in the Project reach. e. Be lined with cobble/gravel to simulate stream bottom conditions. f. Be checked daily to prevent accumulation of debris at diversion inlet and outlet. A closed conduit pipe shall not be used for fish passage. Pipes may be used to divert flow through dewatered channel segments on streams that do not support migratory species or during low flow conditions when the channel segment within the vicinity of work areas at the time of construction does not support the movement of fish. Prior to the start of work or during the installation of water diversion structures, if fish covered species are present and it is determined that they could be injured or killed by construction		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	activities, a qualified biologist shall first attempt to gently herd fish covered species away from work areas and exclude them from work areas with nets, if practicable. If herding is not practicable or ineffective, a qualified biologist shall capture fish covered species and transfer them to another appropriate reach. In considering the relocation, the qualified biologist will determine whether relocation is ecologically appropriate using a number of factors, including site conditions, system carrying capacity for potential relocated fish, and flow regimes (e.g., if flows are managed). If fish covered species are to be relocated, the following factors will be considered when selecting release site(s): a. Similar (within 3.6°F [2 degrees Celsius (°C)]) water temperature as capture location. In addition, fish must be held in water that is at the same temperature as release sites at the time of release. If raising or lowering of water temperature in the holding apparatus is required, water temperatures in the holding apparatus containing fish should not be changed at a rate that exceeds l.8°F (1°C) every two minutes and should not exceed 41°F (5°C) per hour. b. Ample habitat availability prior to the release of captured individuals. c. Presence of others of the same species so that relocation of new individuals will not upset the existing prey/predation function. d. Carrying capacity of the relocation location.		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	e. Potential for the relocated individual to transport disease. f. Low likelihood of fish reentering work site or becoming impinged on exclusion net or screen. Capture and relocation of fish covered species is not required at individual project sites when site conditions preclude reasonably effective operation of capture gear and equipment or when the safety of the biologist conducting the capture may be compromised. Spawning gravel cleaning and replacement activities should be timed to occur during the dry season and after the fry have emerged from the gravel (generally July 1 through October 1). Based on the Project timeframe, a request may be submitted to the PCA for review by CDFW and NMFS if an extension of this work window is necessary. Spawning gravel cleaning and replacement activities shall be timed to occur when stream flows are at a minimum to minimize the need for site dewatering (if needed) and to minimize the potential for downstream turbidity and sedimentation effects. If dewatering is needed, other applicable avoidance and minimization measures shall be implemented prior to commencing spawning gravel cleaning and replacement activities. Gravel to be placed in streams shall be washed (to remove fines), rounded (i.e., non- angular), and spawning-sized (between 0.4 and 4.0 inches [10 to 100 millimeters] in diameter). If gravel augmentation is needed, gravels shall be placed such that high flows naturally sort and distribute the material.		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	Riprap is not planned to be placed within the OHWM of the Project. If it is required to be placed below the OHWM at a later date, it shall have a cleanliness value of no less than 85 percent and shall be covered with clean, uncrushed rock consistent with NMFS spawning gravel size requirements (currently 98 to 100 percent of the clean, uncrushed rock must pass through a 4-inch sieve, and 60 to 80 percent must pass through a 2-inch sieve). Of the total volume of rock placed, 50 percent shall consist of clean, uncrushed rock. This measure may be updated with more current standards.		
3.4.4d	**MM BIO-17:** Prior to ground disturbance activities, the project shall obtain coverage under the *General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity* (Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ); including requirements to develop a project-based Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); and applicable NPDES program requirements as implemented by the County. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling, or excavation. The project shall comply with the West Placer Storm Water Quality Design Manual (Design Manual). The project shall implement the following BMPs. This list shall be included on the Notes page of the grading plans and shall be shown on the plans: 1. When possible, vehicles and equipment will be parked on pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas. When vehicle parking areas are to be established as a temporary facility, the site will be recovered to pre-project or	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program Western Placer County Aquatic Resources Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	ecologically improved conditions within 1 year of start of groundbreaking to ensure effects are temporary (refer to Section 6.3.1.4, *General Condition 4, Temporary Effects*, for the process to demonstrate temporary effects). 2. Trash generated by Covered Activities will be promptly and properly removed from the site. 3. Appropriate erosion control measures (e.g., fiber rolls, filter fences, vegetative buffer strips) will be used on site to reduce siltation and runoff of contaminants into avoided wetlands, ponds, streams, or riparian vegetation. a. Erosion control measures will be of material that will not entrap wildlife (i.e., no plastic monofilament). Erosion control blankets will be used as a last resort because of their tendency to biodegrade slowly and trap reptiles and amphibians. b. Erosion control measures will be placed between the area of disturbance and any avoided aquatic feature, within an area identified with highly visible markers (e.g., construction and erosion-control fencing, flagging, silt barriers) prior to commencement of construction activities. Such identification will be properly maintained until construction is completed and the soils have been stabilized. c. Fiber rolls used for erosion control will be certified by the California Department of Food and Agriculture or any agency that is a successor or receives delegated authority during the permit term as weed free.		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	d. Seed mixtures applied for erosion control will not contain California Invasive Plant Council–designated invasive species (http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/) but will be composed of native species appropriate for the site or sterile non-native species. If sterile non-native species are used for temporary erosion control, native seed mixtures must be used in subsequent treatments to provide long-term erosion control and slow colonization by invasive non-natives. 4. If the runoff from the development will flow within 100 feet of a wetland or pond, vegetated storm water filtration features, such as rain gardens, grass swales, tree box filters, infiltration basins, or similar LID features to capture and treat flows, shall be installed consistent with local programs and ordinances.		
3.4.4d	**MM BIO-18:** The applicant shall restore all temporarily disturbed area and, one year after project groundbreaking, provide the County with a written assessment of how the performance standards were met. The project will result in temporary effects to special habitats. Prior to issuance of land conversion authorization, the project proponent shall pay mitigation fees as directed by the Placer County Conservation Program. The fee to be paid shall be that in effect at the time of land conversion authorization issuance. If it is determined by the County or the Program Biologist that the effects remain one year after groundbreaking activities have commenced, the effects shall be considered permanent and the County Project Lead shall reassess fees based on those effects.	City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program Western Placer County Aquatic Resources Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
3.4.4d	**MM BIO-19:** The project's activities is subject to the PCCP Stream System Encroachment Special Habitats Fee. Fees shall be paid prior to the issuance of any permit or authorization that results in ground disturbance within the Stream System.	City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program Western Placer County Aquatic Resources Program
3.4.4d	**MM BIO-20:** The project shall not modify any area within a buffer that extends 50 feet outward from the outermost bounds of the riparian vegetation. The grading plans shall show the location of the riverine/riparian buffer. Compensation of impacts to these features shall be addressed by participation in the PCCP.	City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program Western Placer County Aquatic Resources Program
3.4.4d	**MM BIO-21:** Prior to land conversion authorization, the applicant shall coordinate with the PCA and comply with the appropriate In-Stream and Stream System Best Management Practices (BMPs) from Table 7-1 of the User's Guide. The applicant shall identify the applicable BMPs on the project's (improvement or grading) plans. The selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project's Land Conversion Authorization letter. Prior to land conversion authorization approval, the unavoidable impacts to riverine and riparian habitat or their buffers shall be	City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program Western Placer County Aquatic Resources Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	mitigated through payment of mitigation fees as directed by the Placer County Conservation Program. The fees to be paid shall be those in effect at the time of land conversion authorization.		
3.4.4d	**MM BIO-22:** Prior to the start of any construction activities: 1. All work within the Plan Area that impacts Aquatic Resources of Placer County shall be completed according to the plans and documents included in the County Aquatic Resources Program (CARP) application, Water Quality Certification, and, if applicable, WDRs. All changes to those plans shall be reported to Placer County. Minor changes may require an amendment to the CARP Authorization, Water Quality Certification, and, if applicable, WDRs. Substantial changes may render the authorization, Water Quality Certification, and, if applicable, WDRs, void, and a new application may be required. 2. A copy of the CARP conditions and Water Quality Certification and WDRs shall be given to individuals responsible for activities on the site. Site personnel, (employees, contractors, and subcontractors) shall be adequately informed and trained to implement all permit, Water Quality Certification, and WDR conditions and shall have a copy of all permits available onsite at all times for review by site personnel and agencies. 3. Any construction within the Stream System shall be implemented in a way to avoid and minimize impacts to vegetation outside the construction area. All preserved wetlands, other Aquatic Resources of Placer County, and the Stream Zone shall be protected with bright construction fencing. Temporary fencing shall be removed immediately upon completion of the project.	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program Western Placer County Aquatic Resources Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	4. Before beginning construction, the project Applicant must have a valid CARP authorization or waiver notice. In order to obtain a permit, the Applicant must pay all mitigation fees or purchase appropriate credits from an agency-approved mitigation bank. 5. All deviations from plans and documents provided with the Application and approved by Placer County Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) must be reported to Placer County CDRA immediately. 6. Erosion control measures shall be specified as part of the CARP application, and the application shall not be complete without them. All erosion control specified in the permit application shall be in place and functional before the beginning of the rainy season and shall remain in place until the end of the season. Site supervisors shall be aware of weather forecasts year-round and shall be prepared to establish erosion control on short notice for unusual rain events. Erosion control features shall be inspected and maintained after each rainfall period. Maintenance includes, but is not limited to, removal of accumulated silt and the replacement of damaged barriers and other features. 7. All required setbacks shall be implemented according to the HCP/NCCP Condition 4 (HCP/NCCP Section 6.1.2). 8. All work in aquatic resources within the Stream System shall be restricted to periods of low flow and dry weather between April 15 and October 15, unless otherwise permitted by Placer County CDRA and approved by the appropriate State and federal regulatory agency. Work within aquatic resources in the Stream System outside of the specified periods may be permitted under some circumstances. The Applicant shall		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	provide Placer County CDRA with the following information: a) the extent of work already completed; b) specific details about the work yet to be completed; and c) an estimate of the time needed to complete the work in the Stream System. 9. Following work in a stream channel, the low flow channel shall be returned to its natural state to the extent possible. The shape and gradient of the streambed shall be restored to the same gradient that existed before the work to the extent possible. 10. Work shall not disturb active bird nests until young birds have fledged. To avoid impacts to nesting birds, any disturbance shall occur between September 1 and February 1 prior to the nesting season. Tree removal, earthmoving or other disturbance at other times is at Placer County CDRA's discretion and will require surveys by a qualified biologist to determine the absence of nesting birds prior to the activity. 11. All trees marked for removal within the Stream System must be shown on maps included with the Application. Native trees over five inches diameter at breast height (DBH) shall not be removed without the consent of Placer County CDRA. 12. Except for site preparation for the installation and removal of dewatering structures, no excavation is allowed in flowing streams unless dredging WDRs are issued by the RWQCB. Detailed plans for dewatering must be part of the Application. 13. Temporary crossings as described in the Application shall be installed no earlier than April 15 and shall be removed no later than October 15, unless otherwise permitted by Placer County CDRA and approved by the appropriate State and federal regulatory agency. This work window could be modified at the discretion of Placer County and the CDFW.		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	14. No vehicles other than necessary earth-moving and construction equipment shall be allowed within the Stream System after the section of stream where work is performed is dewatered. 15. The equipment and vehicles used in the Stream System shall be described in the Application. 16. Staging areas for equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, and solvents shall be located outside the stream channel and banks and away from all preserved aquatic resources. All stationary equipment operated within the Stream System must be positioned over drip-pans. Equipment entering the Stream System must be inspected daily for leaks that could introduce deleterious materials into aquatic resources. All discharges, unintentional or otherwise, shall be reported immediately to Placer County CDRA. Placer County CDRA shall then immediately notify the appropriate State and federal agencies. 17. Cement, concrete, washings, asphalt, paint, coating materials, oil, other petroleum products, and other materials that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from reaching streams, lakes, or other water bodies. These materials shall be placed a minimum of 50 feet away from aquatic environments. All discharges, unintentional or otherwise, shall be reported immediately to Placer County CDRA. Placer County CDRA shall then immediately notify the appropriate State and federal agencies. 18. During construction, no litter or construction debris shall be dumped into water bodies or other aquatic resources; nor shall it be placed in a location where it might be moved by wind or water into aquatic resources. All construction debris shall be removed from the site upon completion of the project.		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	19. Only herbicides registered with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation shall be used in streams, ponds, and lakes, and shall be applied in accordance with label instructions. A list of all pesticides that may be used in the project area shall be submitted to Placer County CDRA before use. The PCCP does not authorize the use of herbicides; herbicide application is not a Covered Activity. 20. Placer County CDRA shall be notified immediately if threatened or endangered species that are not Covered Species are discovered during construction activities. Placer County CDRA shall suspend work and notify the USFWS, NMFS, and the CDFW for guidance. 21. Wildlife entering the construction site shall be allowed to leave the area unharmed or shall be flushed or herded humanely in a safe direction away from the site. 22. All pipe sections shall be capped or inspected for wildlife before being placed in a trench. Pipes within a trench shall be capped at the end of each day to prevent entry by wildlife, except for those pipes that are being used to divert stream flow. 23. At the end of each workday, all open trenches will be provided with a ramp of dirt or wood to allow trapped animals to escape.		
3.4.4e	**MM BIO-23:** The project shall pay a land conversion fee for the permanent conversion of acres of natural land cover as directed by the Placer County Conservation Program. The fees to be paid shall be those in effect at the time of ground disturbance authorization for each project step and shall be the per acre fee based on the amount of land disturbance resulting from the activity. For example, the entity responsible for constructing the [improvement or grading] plans would be obligated to submit the	City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	per-acre PCCP Fee (1b, 2c, and 2d) based on the area of disturbance and future homeowners would be obligated to submit the remainder of the per-acre and per-dwelling fees PCCP Fee (1b, 2c, and 2d). An application for PCCP Authorization shall accompany the permit application for each project step (i.e. improvement plans → grading permit → building permit). If the applicant will not be developing the future lots, the subsequent homebuilder shall pay the remaining fee obligation based on the total applicable fee minus a credit for any prior fee payment apportioned equally among all final lots. In addition to land conversion, the project may result in permanent direct impacts (Special Habitat Type, Fees 4a-4g) and/or temporary impacts (Special Habitat Type, fees 4a, 4c, and/or 4d). The total special habitat fee obligation including temporary effect fees shall be paid prior to issuance of a land conversion authorization that allows ground disturbance of a special habitat as directed by the PCCP.		
3.4.4e	**MM BIO-24:** After receiving a PCCP Certificate of Authorization and prior to construction, the project shall retain a qualified professional to temporarily stake non-vernal pool wetlands and their buffer that will be avoided to ensure construction equipment and personnel completely avoid these features. A note to this effect shall be shown on the projects (improvement plans or grading plans) and the location of temporary fencing demonstrated on the plans. Once installed, the applicant shall notify the PCA and the County of the temporary fencing and provide photographs as evidence of the installation. The fencing	City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	shall remain in place for the duration of ground-disturbing activities. Prior to land conversion authorization approval, the unavoidable impacts to non-vernal pool wetlands or their buffers shall be mitigated through payment of special habitat fees. The fees to be paid shall be that in effect at the time of land conversion authorization issuance as directed by the PCCP.		
3.4.4e	**MM BIO-25:** Prior to land conversion authorization, the project shall demonstrate compliance with the following measures. These measures shall be included on the (improvement or grading) plans. 1. Personnel conducting ground-disturbing activities in or around other wetlands shall be trained by a qualified biologist in these minimization measures and the permit obligations of project applicants working under the Plan. 2. Construction and maintenance vehicles or equipment shall not be refueled within the wetland or its buffer unless a bermed and lined refueling area is constructed and hazardous material absorbent pads are available in the event of a spill. 3. No equipment shall be present in the wetted portion of the aquatic feature. Equipment shall only enter the area when the aquatic feature is dry and there is no forecasted rain within 72 hours. Vehicles shall be checked for leaks prior to entering or traveling around the aquatic feature.	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	Western Placer County Conservation Program

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	4. All organic matter shall be removed from nets, traps, boots, vehicle tires, and all other surfaces that have come into contact with aquatic features, or potentially contaminated sediments. Items shall be rinsed with clean water before leaving each study site (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005). 5. Measures to minimize the spread of disease and non-native species shall be implemented based on current Wildlife Agency protocols (e.g., *Revised Guidance on Site Assessments and Field Surveys for the California Red-legged Frog*, Appendix B, *Recommended Equipment Decontamination Procedures* [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005]) and other best available science. 6. Used cleaning materials (e.g., liquids) shall be disposed of safely and, if necessary, taken off site for proper disposal. Used disposable gloves shall be retained for safe disposal in sealed bags (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005). 7. Native vegetation (shrubs and small trees) shall be planted between other wetlands and the development such that the line of sight between other wetlands and the development is shielded. This measure is only required when the reviewing Permittee deems it necessary to shield other wetlands from adjacent development or to avoid direct or indirect effects from the adjacent development (e.g., trespass). 8. The reviewing Permittee shall make a determination if fencing shall be required on a case-by-case basis. If needed,		

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	the type of fencing will match the activity and impact types. For example, projects that have the potential to cause erosion will require erosion-control barriers, and projects that may bring more household pets to a site must have permanent fencing to exclude pets. The temporal requirements for fencing also depend on the activity and impact type. For example, fencing to minimize permanent effects will be permanent, and fencing to minimize short-term effects will be removed after the activity is completed. Permanent fencing will be installed after grading or other construction activities in the area have been completed. If installed, a party responsible for maintenance will be identified prior to construction.		
Cultural Resources			
3.4.5a-b	**MM CUL-1:** If prehistoric or historic-era cultural materials are encountered during construction activities, all work within 50 feet of the find shall halt until a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for a prehistoric and historic archaeologist, can evaluate the significance of the find and make recommendations. Cultural resource materials may include prehistoric resources such as flaked and ground stone tools and debris, shell, bone, ceramics, fire-affected rock, and historic resources such as glass, metal, wood, brick, or structural remnants. If the qualified professional archaeologist determines that the discovery represents a potentially significant cultural resource, additional investigations may be required to mitigate adverse impacts from project implementation. These additional studies may include avoidance, testing, and evaluation or data recovery excavation.	Construction Contractor	City of Lincoln

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	If a potentially eligible resource is encountered, then the qualified professional archaeologist, the Lead Agency shall arrange for either (1) total avoidance of the resource or (2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility and, if eligible, total data recovery. The determination shall be formally documented in writing and submitted to the Lead Agency as verification that the provisions for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.		
3.4.5a-b	**MM CUL-2:** Throughout project-related vegetation grubbing, stripping, grading, or other ground-disturbing activities, the City and construction contractor shall implement the following methods to identify tribal cultural resources (TCRs): a. A compensated (paid) Tribal Monitor from a traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribe shall be retained to monitor specified ground-disturbing project-related activities. b. Consulting tribes shall be contacted at least two weeks prior to project ground-disturbing activities to retain the services of a paid Tribal Monitor. The duration of the monitoring and construction schedule shall be determined at this time. c. Field-monitoring activities will be documented on a Tribal Monitor log. The total time commitment of the Tribal Monitor will vary depending on the intensity and location of construction and the sensitivity of the area, including the number of finds.	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	City of Lincoln

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	d. The Tribal Monitor shall wear the appropriate safety equipment and shall have the necessary background training in construction safety protocols. e. The Tribal Monitor shall have all necessary background training to identify and recommend appropriate treatment for any discoveries, including sites and objects of cultural value, that are a potential TCR. f. Tribal Monitors or Tribal Representatives have the authority to request that work be temporarily stopped, diverted, or slowed within 100 feet of the direct impact area if sites or objects of significance are identified. Only a Tribal Monitor or Representative from a culturally affiliated tribe can recommend appropriate treatment and final disposition of TCRs.		
3.4.5c	**MM CUL-3:** If human remains are discovered during construction or operational activities, further excavation or disturbance shall be prohibited pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The specific protocol, guidelines, and channels of communication outlined by the Native American Heritage Commission, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (Chapter 1492, Statutes of 1982, Senate Bill 297), and Senate Bill 447 (Chapter 44, Statutes of 1987), shall be followed. Section 7050.5(c) shall guide the potential Native American involvement, in the event of the discovery of human remains, at the direction of the Placer County Coroner. All reports, correspondence, and determinations regarding the discovery of human remains on the	Construction Contractor	City of Lincoln

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	project site shall be submitted to the Placer County Resource Management Agency. According to the California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and willful disturbance of human remains is a felony (Section 7052).		
Geology and Soils			
3.4.7b	**MM GEO-1:** Prior to the start of excavations, a qualified Principal Paleontologist (M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology familiar with paleontological procedures and techniques) will be retained to prepare a detailed Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) prior to the start of construction. The PMP will include the following elements and stipulations: • The PMP will identify all areas where excavation will disturb in situ geologic units identified as highly sensitive for paleontological resources. • Spot checking may be required to confirm the extent of the low sensitivity deposits should they overlie high sensitivity units. This includes areas of artificial fill and Holocene alluvium. • Full-time monitoring will be required for all impacts to the Riverbank Formation as well as areas more than eight feet below the original ground surface in areas mapped as Holocene alluvium. • Requirements for reduction of monitoring effort. • The paleontological monitor's authority to temporarily halt or divert construction equipment to investigate finds.	Construction Contractor/City of Lincoln	City of Lincoln

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	• Protocols for fossil recovery, preparation, and curation. • Other pertinent items for the PMP as per (Caltrans, 2016).		
3.4.7f	**MM GEO-2:** The qualified Principal Paleontologist will be present at pre-grading meetings to consult with grading and excavation contractors.	Construction Contractor	City of Lincoln
3.4.7f	**MM GEO-3:** Before excavation begins, a training session on fossil identification and the procedures to follow should fossils be encountered will be conducted by the Principal Paleontologist or their designee for all personnel involved in earthmoving for the project.	Construction Contractor	City of Lincoln
3.4.7f	**MM GEO-4:** If unanticipated discoveries of paleontological resources occur during excavations, all work within 25-feet of the discovery must cease, and the find must be protected in place until it can be evaluated by a qualified paleontologist. Work may resume immediately outside of the 25-foot radius.	Construction Contractor	City of Lincoln

SECTION 5 - LIST OF PREPARERS

City of Lincoln

Edgar Garcia, PE – Senior Civil Engineer

Consor- Project Engineer

Mike Sanchez – Senior Engineer

QK- CEQA and Technical Support

Jaymie Brauer – Principal Planner/Project Manager

Kristin Pittack – Lead Author

Curtis Uptain– Principal Biologist

Danielle Temple– Senior Biologist

Cogstone Resource Management- Cultural/Paleontology Resources

Molly Valasik, MA, RPA

Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc- Acoustical

Paul Bollard– President

SECTION 6 - REFERENCES

Bollard Acoustical Consultants. (2021). *Noise Study Report.*

Cal Recycle. (2023, 3). *SWIS Facility/Site Activity Details*. Retrieved from Western Regional Landfill (31-AA-0210): https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/SiteActivity/Details/2542?siteID=2273

CalFire. (2021). *Placer County Fire Severity Zones in SRA.* Retrieved from https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/media/6742/fhszs_map31.pdf

California Department of Conservation. (1995). Retrieved from Mineral Land Classification of Placer County, California: file:///C:/Users/kristin.pittack/Downloads/ofr_95-10_text.pdf

California Department of Conservation. (2006). *Relative Likelihoood for the Presence of Naturally Occurring Asbestos in Place County, CA.*

California Department of Conservation. (2021, October). *Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program*. Retrieved from https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff/

Caltrans. (2016, June 23). Retrieved from Paleontology, Standard Environmental Reference, vol. 1, chapter 8: https://dot.ca.gov/programs/environmental-analysis/standard-environmental-reference-ser/volume-1-guidance-for-compliance/ch-8-paleontology

Caltrans. (2021a). *Bridge Inspection Report Routine Inspection Auburn Ravine.*

Caltrans. (2021b). *Revised Scoping Questionnaire for Water Quality Issues.*

Caltrans. (2021c). *California State Scenic Highway System Map*. Retrieved from https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?url=http%3A%2F%2Fgisdata.dot.ca.gov%2Farcgis%2Frest%2Fservices%2FHighway%2FScenic_Highways%2FMapServer&source=sd

City of Lincoln. (2008). *General Plan 2050.*

City of Lincoln. (2019). *Village 1 Specific Plan Amended.*

City of Lincoln. (2021). *City of Lincoln 2020 Urban Water Master Plan.*

Civil Engineering Solutions, Inc. (2018). *Preliminary Hydraulic Study.*

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. (2021). *Paleontological Identification Report/Paleontological Evaluation Report.*

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (2022). *Historic Property Survey Report.*

Department of Toxic Substances Control. (2021). *EnviroStor*. Retrieved from https://dtsc.ca.gov/your-envirostor/

FEMA. (2021, August 26). *National Flood Hazard Layer*. Retrieved from https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/national-flood-hazard-layer

Foothill Associates. (2021). *McBean Parkway Bridge Replacement Arborist Report.*

GeoTracker. (2021). *GeoTracker*. Retrieved from https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=Sierra+Ave+%26+N+Castle+Rock+St

Placer County. (2014). *Placer County Comprehensive Airport Land Use Plans.* Mead & Hunt.

QK. (2021a). *Air Quality Study - McBean Park Drive Bridge Replacement Project.*

QK. (2021b). *Roosting Bats Survey Results for McBean Park Drive Over Auburn Ravine.*

QK. (2021c). *Aquatic Resources Delineation Report.*

QK. (2021d). *Water Quality Memo.*

QK. (2022a). *Biological Assessment - McBean Park Drive Bridge Replacement Project.*

QK. (2022b). *Natural Environment Study.*

QK. (2023a). *Memorandum: Revisions to the Natural Environmental Survey Report and Fisheries Biological Assessment Report.*

West Placer Groundwater Sustainability Agency. (2021). *Groundwater Sustainability Plan.*

APPENDIX A

AIR QUALITY STUDY

APPENDIX B

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

APPENDIX C

CULTURAL RESOURCES

APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGICAL RESOURCES

APPENDIX E

PALEONTOLOGICAL REPORT

APPENDIX F

NOISE STUDY REPORT