CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS
CITY COUNCIL
Regular Meeting of Wednesday, July 8, 2026
City Hall Council Chambers 6360 Fountain Square Drive, Citrus Heights, CA
5:00 PM SPECIAL MEETING
6:00 PM REGULAR MEETING

WATCH A CITY COUNCIL MEETING

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  - Dial-in: 1-669-900-6833 | Webinar ID: 823 4669 6289
    - Press *9 to raise your hand to request to speak
    - Press *6 to unmute when called upon to speak
- Written public comments:
  - Submit written comments by 4:00 p.m. on the meeting date by completing an online Speaker Card citrusheights.net/FormCenter/City-Council-Meetings-Speaker-Card-30 Written comments will not be read during the City Council meeting but will be forwarded to all Council Members and become part of the public record.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT:

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July 8, 2026 City Council Agenda Packet

Documents:

07-08-26 SPECIAL AND REGULAR COUNCIL AGENDA PACKET.PDF

CALL SPECIAL MEETING TO ORDER

1. Roll Call: Council Members: Karpinski - Costa, Nelson, Schaefer, Middleton, Lopez- Taff

PUBLIC COMMENT

CLOSED SESSION

2. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54957.6
Agency designated representatives: Ashley Feeney, City Manager, Ryan Jones, City Attorney, and Patrick Clark, Negotiator
Employee Organization: Citrus Heights Police Officers Association, Citrus Heights Police Employees Association, and unrepresented employees

REPORT OUT OF CLOSED SESSION

ADJOURNMENT

CALL REGULAR MEETING TO ORDER

1. Flag Salute
2. Roll Call: Council Members: Karpinski -Costa, Nelson, Schaefer, Middleton, Lopez -Taff
3. Video Statement

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

PRESENTATIONS

4. Proclamation Of The City Of Citrus Heights Honoring Alison Bermudez On The Occasion Of Her Retirement From The City Of Citrus Heights
5. Presentation Of The 2026 Planning Agency Award Of Merit From The Sacramento Valley Chapter Of The American Planning Association
6. Winners Of The "Postcards From Citrus Heights" Tree Photo Contest
7. Proclamation Of The City Of Citrus Heights Proclaiming July 2026 As "Park And Recreation Month"

PUBLIC COMMENT

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COMMENTS BY COUNCIL MEMBERS AND REGIONAL BOARD UPDATES

CONSENT CALENDAR

It is recommended that all consent items be acted on simultaneously unless separate discussion and/or action are requested by a Council Member.

8. SUBJECT: Approval Of Minutes

RECOMMENDATION: Approve the Minutes of the Special Meeting of March 18, 2026

9. SUBJECT: Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail – Sylvan To Stock Ranch Extension Project – Adoption Of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / L. Blomquist / D. Kehrer
RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting Arcade Cripple Creek Trail Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declarations and Mitigation Monitoring Plan

10. SUBJECT: Creek Erosion And Bridge Scour Protection Project – Adoption Of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / L. Blomquist / D. Kehrer
RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declarations and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

11. SUBJECT: Adoption Of The 2026 Local Road Safety Plan (LRSP) Update

STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / L. Blomquist / D. Kehrer / M. Poole
RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting the 2026 Local Road Safety Plan (LRSP) Update

12. SUBJECT: Sale Of Real Property Located At 7859 Casa Bella Way

STAFF REPORT: R. Cave
RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Authorizing the Sale of Real Property at 7859 Casa Bella Way, Designating the City Manager as the Authorized Signatory for Any and All Documents Related to this Sale

PUBLIC HEARINGS

13. SUBJECT: 2025 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Funding

STAFF REPORT: A. Turcotte / K. Frey / C. Kinnan
RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Accepting 2025 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) in Accordance with State Requirements

14. SUBJECT: Landscape Maintenance Assessment District 97-01 (Zones 1, 2, 3 & 4) – Levy Of Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments

STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / L. Blomquist
RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends the following:

a. Convene the public hearing for the district regarding the proposed annual assessment for Fiscal Year 2026/2027; and

b. Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to Confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to Levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 97-01 (Zones 1, 2, 3 & 4)

15. SUBJECT: Landscape Maintenance Assessment Districts 98-01, 98-02 And 03-01 – Levy Of Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments

STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / L. Blomquist
RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends the following:

a. Convene the public hearing for the district regarding the proposed annual assessment for Fiscal Year 2026/2027; and

b. Adopt Resolution No. 2026- A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to Confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to Levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 98-01 (Stock Village Units Nos. 1 and 2);

and

c. Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to Confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to Levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 98-02 (Zone 1: Sorenson Ranch, Zone 2: Autumnwood, Zone 3: Mariposa Creek and Zone 4: Wyatt Ranch); and

d. Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to Confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to Levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 03-01 (Stock Ranch Zones 1: Stock Ranch North, Zone 2: Stock Ranch South and Zone 3: Mitchell Farms)

16. SUBJECT: Citrus Heights Lighting Assessment District – Levy Of Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Annual Assessments

STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / L. Blomquist
RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends the following:

a. Convene a public hearing for the District regarding the proposed annual assessment for Fiscal Year 2026/2027; and

b. Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to Confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to Levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments for the Citrus Heights Lighting Assessment District.

17. SUBJECT: Resolution Confirming Report Of Delinquent Solid Waste Charges And Ordering Collection Of Delinquencies On The Property Tax Roll

STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / M. Poole
RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends the following:

a. Conduct a Public Hearing on the Report of Delinquent Solid Waste Charges; and

b. Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___ A Resolution of the City Council of Citrus Heights, California, Confirming a Report of Delinquent Solid Waste Charges and Ordering Collection of Delinquencies on the Property Tax Roll

REGULAR CALENDAR

18. SUBJECT: Resolution Supporting The Nomination Of Three Citrus Heights Census Tracts For An Opportunity Zone Designation

STAFF REPORT: M. Huber / A. Aguirre
RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution No. 2026-____ , A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Supporting the Nomination of Three Eligible Citrus Heights Census Tracts for Opportunity Zone 2.0 Designation

19. SUBJECT: Resolutions Adopting The Memorandums Of Understanding For The Citrus Heights Police Officers' Association And The Citrus Heights Police Employees Association; Amended Salary Table With Cost-Of-Living Adjustments And Select Market Equity Adjustments; And Amendments To The Employer Contribution Level For Employee Health Benefits

STAFF REPORT: S. Talwar / M. Rojas
RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends the following:

a. Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting the Memorandum of Understanding for the Citrus Heights Police Officers Association; and

b. Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting the Memorandum of Understanding for the Citrus Heights Police Employees Association; and

c. Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting an Amended Salary Table with Cost-of-Living Adjustments and Select Market Equity Adjustments; and

d. Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting the Amendments to the Employer Contribution Level for Employee Health Benefits

ITEMS REQUESTED BY COUNCIL MEMBERS / FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

CITY MANAGER ITEMS

ADJOURNMENT

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MariJane Lopez-Taff, *Mayor*
Porsche Middleton, *Vice Mayor*
Dr. Jayna Karpinski-Costa, *Council Member*
Kelsey Nelson, *Council Member*
Tim Schaefer, *Council Member*

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS
CITY COUNCIL
Special and Regular Meetings of Wednesday, July 8, 2026
City Hall Council Chambers, 6360 Fountain Square Dr., Citrus Heights, CA 95621
Special Meeting 5:00 p.m.
Regular Meeting 6:00 p.m.

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July 2, 2026

Amy Van, City Clerk

SPECIAL CITY COUNCIL MEETING
5:00 PM

CALL SPECIAL MEETING TO ORDER

1. Roll Call: Council Members: Karpinski-Costa, Nelson, Schaefer, Middleton, Lopez-Taff

PUBLIC COMMENT

CLOSED SESSION

2. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS
   Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54957.6
   Agency designated representatives: Ashley Feeney, City Manager, Ryan Jones, City Attorney, and Patrick Clark, Negotiator
   Employee Organization: Citrus Heights Police Officers Association, Citrus Heights Police Employees Association, and unrepresented employees

REPORT OUT OF CLOSED SESSION

ADJOURNMENT

REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING
6:00 PM

CALL REGULAR MEETING TO ORDER

1. Flag Salute

2. Roll Call: Council Members: Karpinski-Costa, Nelson, Schaefer, Middleton, Lopez-Taff

3. Video Statement

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

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5. Presentation of the 2026 Planning Agency Award of Merit from the Sacramento Valley Chapter of the American Planning Association

6. Winners of the “Postcards from Citrus Heights” Tree Photo Contest

7. Proclamation of the City of Citrus Heights Proclaiming July 2026 as “Park and Recreation Month”

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COMMENTS BY COUNCIL MEMBERS AND REGIONAL BOARD UPDATES

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RECOMMENDATION: Approve the Minutes of the Special Meeting of March 18, 2026

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STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / L. Blomquist / D. Kehrer
RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declarations and Mitigation Monitoring Plan

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STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / L. Blomquist / D. Kehrer / M. Poole
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STAFF REPORT: R. Cave
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PUBLIC HEARINGS (Estimated Start Time 6:50 p.m.)

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STAFF REPORT: A. Turcotte / K. Frey / C. Kinnan
RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Accepting 2025 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) in Accordance with State Requirements

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STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / L. Blomquist
RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends the following:

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STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / L. Blomquist
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17. **SUBJECT:** Resolution Confirming Report of Delinquent Solid Waste Charges and Ordering Collection of Delinquencies on the Property Tax Roll
STAFF REPORT: R. Cave / M. Poole
RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends the following:

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REGULAR CALENDAR (Estimated Start Time 7:30 p.m.)

18. **SUBJECT:** Resolution Supporting the Nomination of Three Citrus Heights Census Tracts for an Opportunity Zone Designation
STAFF REPORT: M. Huber / A. Aguirre
RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution No. 2026-____ , A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Supporting the Nomination of Three Eligible Citrus Heights Census Tracts for Opportunity Zone 2.0 Designation

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STAFF REPORT: S. Talwar / M. Rojas
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CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS
CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES
Special Meeting of Wednesday, March 18, 2026
City Hall Large Conference Room and Community Room
6360 Fountain Square Dr., Citrus Heights, CA 95621

CALL SPECIAL MEETING TO ORDER

The special meeting was called to order at 8:30 a.m. by Mayor Lopez-Taff.

1. Flag Salute

2. Roll Call:

Council Members present:	Karpinski-Costa, Nelson, Middleton, Lopez-Taff
Council Members absent:	Schaefer
Staff Members present:	Cave, Feeney, Huber, D. Jones, R. Jones, Kempenaar, Talwar, Turcotte and Van

STRATEGIC PLANNING RETREAT

3. Refer to the attached agenda.

The City Council held a Strategic Planning Workshop. Nick Gunn, with The NiVACK Group, facilitated the meeting.

Public Comment

Natalee Price addressed the City Council regarding revisiting the strategic annexation of the Antelope Road/Roseville Road corner, and a potential future low-energy data center.

GiGi Rayford addressed the City Council regarding expanding the arts footprint in Citrus Heights, including installing more murals.

ADJOURNMENT

Mayor Lopez-Taff adjourned the special meeting at 4:47 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

_____
Amy Van, City Clerk

CITRUS HEIGHTS
Solid roots. New growth.

Annual Strategic Planning Session
Wednesday, March 18, 2026 | Citrus Heights Community Room/Large Conference Room
6360 Fountain Square Drive

A G E N D A

TIME*	TOPIC
8:00 to 8:30 am	Breakfast
8:30 to 8:35 am	Pledge of allegiance and welcome by Mayor MariJane Lopez-Taff
8:35 to 8:45 am	Ice breaker
8:45 to 9:00 am	City mission statement, goals and objectives by City Manager Ash Feeney
9:00 to 9:15 am	Invitation for public comment related to strategic planning
9:15 to 930 am	BREAK
9:30 to 11:30 am	Stakeholder perspectives • Staff Feedback/City Manager Comments (Feeney) • Community Feedback Benchmarking (Flashvote) – (Huber) • School Survey Data (Huber) • Council Input and Perspectives (Gunn)
11:30 to 12:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK
12:00 pm to 2:00 pm	Council reflections, discussion, and input
2:00 to 2:15 pm	BREAK
2:15 to 2:30 pm	Council Priority Exercise
2:30 to 4:45pm	Draft Strategic Objectives
4:45 to 5:00 pm	Summary and adjourn (Mayor Lopez-Taff)

*All times listed with the exception of the start time are approximate and subject to change.

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Mayor and City Council Members
Ashley J. Feeney, City Manager

FROM: Regina Cave, General Services Director
Leslie Blomquist, City Engineer
Daniel Kehrer, Principal Civil Engineer

SUBJECT: **Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail – Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project Adoption of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration**

Recommendation

Staff has prepared the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail – Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project (Project) Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND; State Clearinghouse Number [SCH] No. 2026050432), in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The IS/MND evaluates the anticipated environmental impacts of the proposed Project.

The Project proposes to construct a 0.45-mile multi-use trail providing bicycle and pedestrian facilities along an existing dirt path between Sylvan Road and Stock Ranch Commercial Center. In accordance with CEQA, the draft IS/MND was circulated for a 30-day public review period from May 15 to June 15, 2026. All comments received have been responded to and are included within the Final IS/MND for the Project.

Staff recommends the City Council adopt Resolution No. 2026-___ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declarations and Mitigation Monitoring Plan.

Strategic Plan Alignment

This item aligns with the following Citrus Heights City Council Strategic Plan Three Year Goal:

Goal: Maintain Public Infrastructure and Enhance All Modes of Transportation

Fiscal Impact

The recommended action will not impact the Fiscal Year (FY) 2026/27 budget or the current Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Minor fees for recording the documents with the Sacramento County Recorder's Office will be covered using funds already allocated in the City's current CIP.

Background and Analysis

The Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail – Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project will construct a 0.45-mile multi-use trail segment connecting the existing trail within the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve (behind Stock Ranch Commercial Center) to Sylvan Road. The new trail will follow the existing creek corridor and use an existing easement through the Huntington Square Apartments property at 7311 Huntington Square Lane. This Project will expand the City's trail network and improve access to nearby neighborhoods, retail centers, schools, public services, community centers and open spaces. It is identified as a Priority 1 segment (Segment A-7) in the City Council approved Creek Corridor Trail Project Feasibility Report.

The Project includes the following design features:

- New signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road with median refuge
- Trail lighting and wayfinding signage
- Bridge over a tributary of Arcade Creek
- Embankment repairs along Arcade Cree near the trail alignment

In 2024, the City was awarded a $1,189,000 Regional Carbon Reduction Program (CRP) grant from SACOG to fund all preliminary and final design activities. As the Project utilizes federal funding, additional studies and environmental documentation was prepared accordance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Local Assistance staff has completed its review and indicated that a NEPA Categorical Exclusion will be issued once the City Council approves a resolution adopting the CEQA findings.

On October 22, 2025, the City Council approved a resolution to enter into an agreement with Dokken Engineering to complete the preliminary and final design phases of the Project in an amount not to exceed $1,175,752.16.

Upon contract award, City staff and the consultant team began work on the preliminary design and environmental documentation of the Project along with the required tribal consultation, as required by CEQA. Preliminary engineering is complete, and the draft CEQA document was circulated for public and stakeholder review through the city's website, direct mailers, and public posting per State Clearinghouse.

On June 4, 2026, staff and the consultant team held an in-person public workshop at the Sylvan Community Center to present the Project, share environmental findings, and gather public input before finalizing the Mitigation Monitoring Plan. The majority of comments received supported the Project's design features.

Attachment 2 contains the final revisions to the IS/MND, which evaluates potential environmental impacts and identifies mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels. Appendix J lists all comments submitted in person or by email during the comment period (May 15 – June 15, 2026).

As a result of the environmental analysis, the IS/MND concludes that, with the incorporation of several mitigation measures, the Project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

The mitigation measures included in the IS/MND are summarized below:

- Standard Cultural and Archeological mitigations for contractor awareness training and Native American tribal notification of initial ground disturbances.
- Cessation of all work if cultural or human remains are encountered.
- Basic emission and noise control measures shall be followed during construction.
- Implementation of best management practices to reduce erosion during construction.
- Numerous biological-resource-related mitigations, avoidance measures, and pre-construction surveys.
- Regulatory permitting requirements through State Water Board, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Army Corps of Engineers and Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Compliance with Citrus Heights and Sacramento County Tree Preservation requirements.
- Minimization of floodplain impacts and coordination with State, Federal, and Local flood control agencies.
- Construction traffic management plan to minimize impacts to public streets and maintain a high level of safety.

CEQA requires these mitigation measures be incorporated into a Mitigation Monitoring Plan to ensure they are implemented during the Project.

Attachments

1. Resolution No. 2026-___ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project IS/MND and Mitigation Monitoring Plan.

2. Arcade Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project Final IS/MND.

3. Arcade Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project Mitigation Monitoring Plan.

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING ARCADE-CRIPPLE CREEK TRAIL SYLVAN TO STOCK RANCH EXTENSION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS AND MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN

WHEREAS, on March 27, 2014 the City of Citrus Heights City Council adopted the Creek Corridor Trail Project Feasiblility Report identifying priority segments of a multi-use trail network;

WHEREAS, the City of Citrus Heights intends to consruct Priority 1 Segment A-7 of the Creek Corridor Trail system, which has been named Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project;

WHEREAS, in 2024, the City was awarded a regional Carbon Reduction Program (CRP) grant for preliminary engineering, environmental documentation, right-of-way, public outreach services and final design of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project;

WHEREAS, Caltrans has authorized the City to proceed with the project approval and completing the final design phase of the Project;

WHEREAS, on October 22, 2025, the City entered into a Professional Services agreement with Dokken Engineering in an amount not to exceed $1,175,752.16;

WHEREAS, the Citrus Heights City Council serves as the Lead Agency for the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project;

WHEREAS, Citrus Heights staff has reviewed and published an Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project in conformance with California Environmental Quality Act requirements;

WHEREAS, on June 4, 2026, a Public Workshop was held for the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration at the Sylvan Community Center and met with several individuals to solicit feedback about the proposed project, during the public comment period, which ran between May 15 and June 15, 2026 (State Clearinghouse No. 2026050432);

WHEREAS, the Citrus Heights City Council is able to conclude that potential impacts could be avoided or reduced to a level of insignificance by implementing the mitigation measures set forth in the revised Final Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration; and

WHEREAS, the City of Citrus Heights will file the Notice of Determination with the County Clerk, including any associated fees upon the approval of this Resolution.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights hereby finds as follows:

Findings for a Mitigated Negative Declaration:

1. An Initial Study was prepared for the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project and proper notice and opportunity for public review and comment was provided in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines and local guidelines.

2. That based upon the Initial Study, and the substantial evidence in the City's administrative record, potential impacts resulting from the Project have been identified. Mitigation measures have been proposed in the Initial Study and agreed to by the City within the Mitigation Monitoring Plan that will, when implemented, reduce all potential impacts to a less than significant level. In addition, there is no substantial evidence in the record before the City that supports a fair argument that the Project, as conditioned and mitigated, could have any residual significant effect on the environment.

3. That the Project does not have the potential to have a significant adverse impact on wildlife resources as defined in the State Fish and Game Code, either individually or cumulatively and is not exempt from Fish and Game filing fees.

4. That the Project is not located on a site listed on any Hazardous Waste Site List compiled by the State pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the California Government Code.

5. That the City Council reviewed the Initial Study and considered public comments before making a recommendation on the project.

6. That a Mitigation Monitoring Plan has been prepared to ensure compliance with the adopted mitigation measures, which Mitigation Monitoring Plan was considered by the City Council and which Mitigation Monitoring Plan is made a part of this Resolution.

7. That the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared concerning the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project reflects the independent judgment and analysis of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights.

8. The City Council hereby adopts as "final" the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project Mitigated Negative Declaration (attached as Exhibit A) with the minor modifications identified below, and the Mitigation Monitoring Plan (attached as Exhibit B).

9. That the record of proceedings of the decision on the Project is available for public review at the City of Citrus Heights Community Development Department, 6360 Fountain Square Drive, Citrus Heights, California during normal business hours.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Citrus Heights City Council, in reference to the potential impacts identified in the Initial Study, hereby adopts the Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared for the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project including the mitigation measures (contained within the attached Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring Plan) and included in this Resolution by reference.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of July 2026 by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: **Council Members:**
NOES: **Council Members:**
ABSTAIN: **Council Members:**
ABSENT: **Council Members:**

MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

Amy Van, City Clerk

Exhibit

A. Arcade Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road) to Stock Ranch) Extension Project Final Initial Study with Mitigated Negative Declaration

B. Mitigation Monitoring Plan

FINAL INITIAL STUDY/ WITH MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

ARCADE-CRIPPLE CREEK TRAIL (SLYVAN ROAD TO STOCK RANCH) EXTENSION PROJECT

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA



JULY 2026

CITRUS HEIGHTS
CALIFORNIA

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FINAL INITIAL STUDY
WITH MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

ARCADE-CRIPPLE CREEK TRAIL (SLYVAN ROAD TO STOCK RANCH) EXTENSION PROJECT

City of Citrus Heights, California

Submitted to:

City of Citrus Heights
6360 Fountain Square Drive
Citrus Heights, CA 95621

Prepared by:

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

July 2026

CITRUS HEIGHTS
CALIFORNIA

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General Information About This Document

The Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was circulated for public review for a 30-day period from May 15, 2026, through June 15, 2026, in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This Final IS/MND incorporates revisions made in response to comments received during the public review period. All changes to the Draft IS/MND are identified using track changes for ease of reference.

For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document can be made available in Braille, in large print, on audiocassette, or on computer disk. To obtain a copy in one of these alternate formats, please call or write to City of Citrus Heights, Planning Division, Attn: Daniel Kehrer, Principal Civil Engineer, 6360 Fountain Square Drive, Citrus Heights, CA 95621, (916) 727-4904.

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Appendix I: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan
Appendix J: Public Comments Received

INTRODUCTION

This Initial Study with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was prepared for the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project (Project). The Project proposes to construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile Creek Corridor Trail Project (CCTP).

The Project is located west of Sylvan Road within the City of Citrus Heights in Sacramento County, California, within the Citrus Heights U.S. 7.5-minute Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle, in Sacramento County, specifically in Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20, Township 10 North, Range 7 East. The Project will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center to Sylvan Road (**Figure 1. Project Vicinity** and **Figure 2. Project Location**).

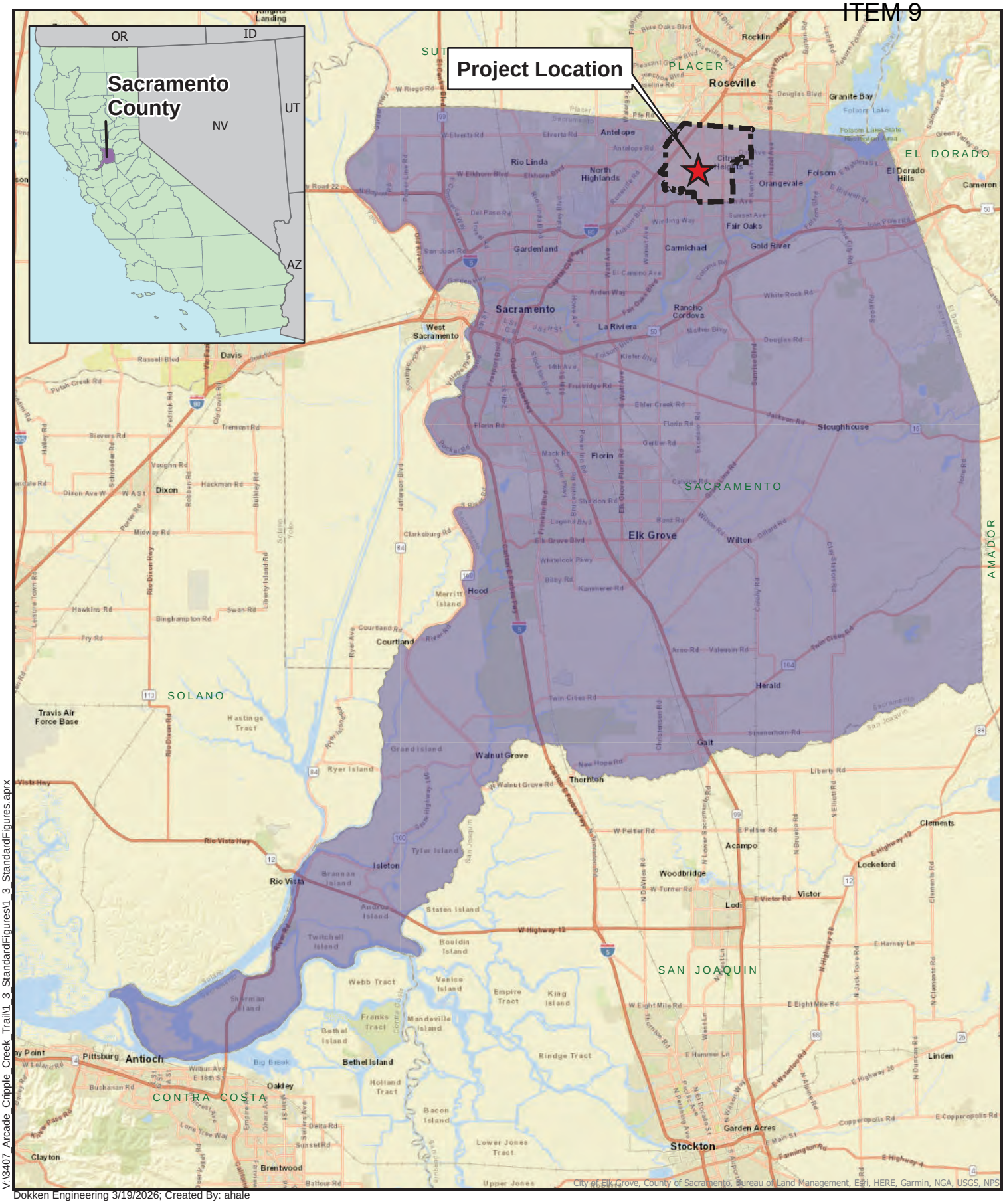
Proposed facilities include a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, solar lighting, bank protection along a segment of Arcade Creek, and an at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road (**Figure 3. Project Features**). Construction activities will involve grading to achieve Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant slopes, installing the creek crossing, paving the trail, erecting the solar lighting, constructing bank protection, and adding pedestrian signal infrastructure with minor utility adjustments as needed.

The City of Citrus Heights (City) is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead for this Project. This IS/MND relies on CEQA Guidelines Section 15064 in its determination of the significance of environmental effects. According to Section 15064, the finding as to whether a project may have one or more significant effects shall be based on substantial evidence in the record, and that controversy alone, without substantial evidence of a significant effect, does not trigger the need for an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Purpose and Need

The purpose of this Project is to construct one of the several planned segments of the CCTP by replacing dirt and narrow concrete paths with an ADA-compliant Class I multi-use trail. This trail extension is needed to enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity, provide a safe recreational facility, and improve access through the Arcade Creek greenbelt.



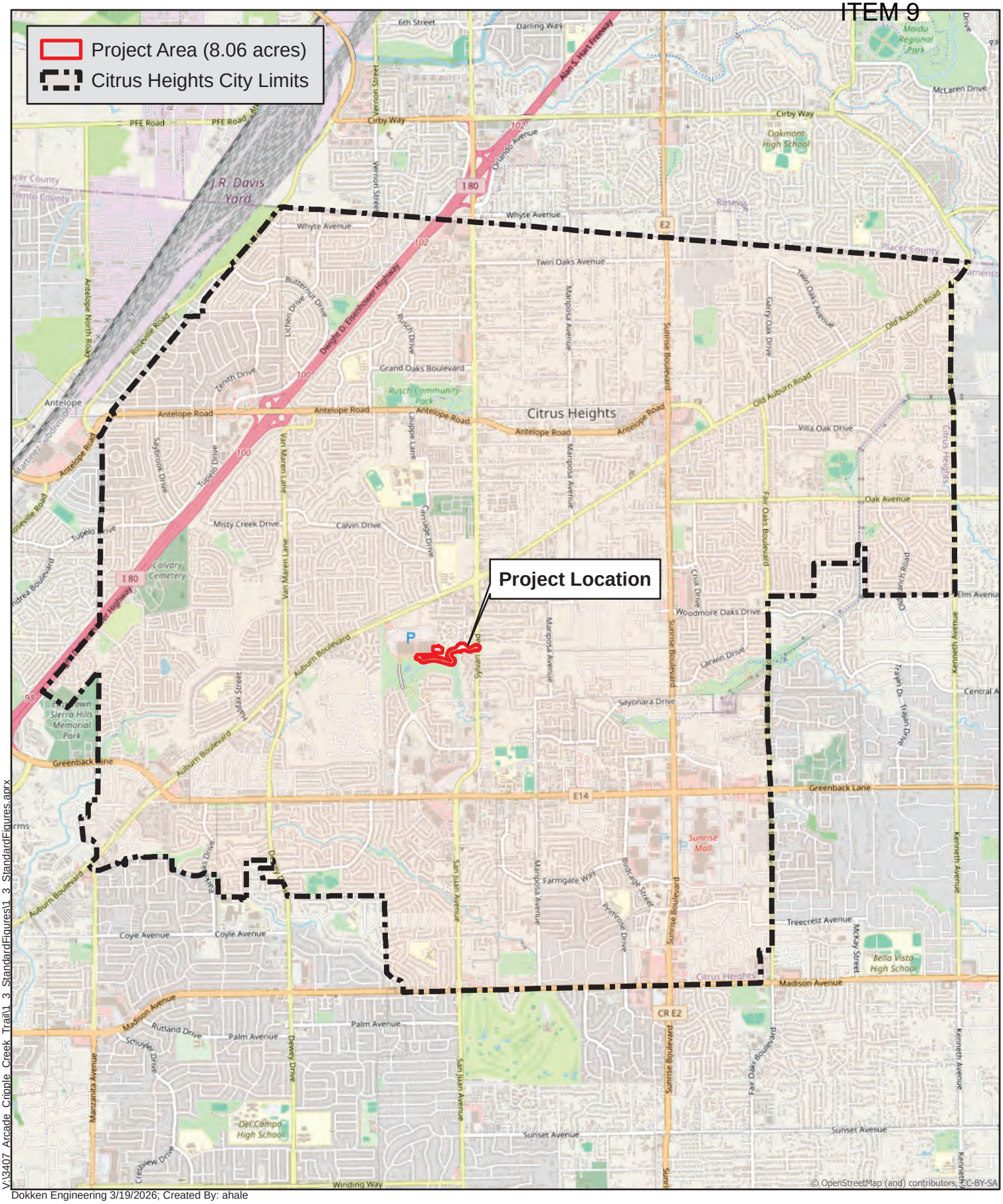
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Dokken Engineering 3/19/2026; Created By: ahale

City of Elk Grove, County of Sacramento, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS, NPS

0 3.5 7 Miles

Figure 1
Project Vicinity
CRP 5475(053)
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California



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Dokken Engineering 3/19/2026; Created By: ahale

0 1,750 3,500

Feet

Figure 2
Project Location

CRP 5475(053)
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California



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Source: Dokken Engineering 6/16/2026; Created By: ahale

0 75 150 Feet

Figure 3
Project Features
CRP 5475(053)
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

Page 1 of 3

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

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

An inconsistency between a proposed project and an adopted plan for land use development in a community would not constitute a physical change in the environment. When a project diverges from an adopted plan, however, it may affect planning in the community regarding infrastructure and services, and the new demands generated by the project may result in later physical changes in response to the project.

In the same manner, the fact that a project brings new people or demand for housing to a community does not, by itself, change the physical conditions. An increase in population may, however, generate changes in retail demand or demand for governmental services, and the demand for housing may generate new activity in residential development. Physical environmental impacts that could result from implementing a proposed project are discussed in the appropriate technical sections.

This section of the initial study identifies the applicable land use designations, plans and policies, and permissible densities and intensities of use, and discusses any inconsistencies between these plans and the proposed project. This section also discusses agricultural resources and the effect of the proposed project on these resources.

For the purposes of this document, the City of Citrus Heights General Plan EIR (CCHGP EIR) (Citrus Heights 2011b) was referenced.

SECTION 1.0 - BACKGROUND

1.	Project Title:	Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
2.	Lead Agency:	City of Citrus Heights General Services Department 6360 Fountain Square Drive Citrus Heights, CA 95621
3.	Contact Person:	Daniel Kehrer, Principal Civil Engineer General Services Department 6360 Fountain Square Drive Citrus Heights, CA 95621 Phone: (916) 727-4904 E-mail: dkehrer@citrusheights.net
4.	Project Location:	The Project is located in the City and will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center to Sylvan Road. The Project lies within the Citrus Heights USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, in Sacramento County, specifically in Section 26, Township 10 North, Range 6 East.
5.	Applicant:	City of Citrus Heights
6.	General Plan:	CCHGP EIR (Citrus Heights 2011b).

7. Zoning: The Project area occurs within several different zoning districts including "RD-5" Low Density Residential, "RD-20" Medium Density Residential, "SPA" Special Planning Area (**Figure 4**. **Zoning Districts**).

8. Description of Project: The City proposes to construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile CCTP as part of the Project. The Project is funded through the federal Carbon Reduction Program and therefore requires compliance with both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. The lead agency for CEQA compliance is the City of Citrus Heights and the federal lead agency for NEPA compliance is the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) under delegation from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

The Project is located in the City and will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center to Sylvan Road. The proposed alignment begins south of the Walmart property boundary and proceeds east through the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, curving south around Walmart's water quality detention basin. The alignment continues north, crossing a tributary of Arcade Creek, and traverses along the south side of the Huntington Square Apartments complex prior to connecting to Sylvan Road. The alignment terminates east of Sylvan Road at the location of a planned future trail extension segment from Sylvan Road to Mariposa Avenue. The Project has independent utility and would function as a stand-alone improvement.

Proposed facilities include a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, solar lighting, bank protection along a segment of Arcade Creek, and an at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road. Construction activities will involve grading to achieve ADA-compliant slopes, installing the creek crossing, paving the trail, erecting the solar lighting, constructing bank protection, and adding pedestrian signal infrastructure with minor utility adjustments as needed.

To accommodate construction, right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions will be required from several parcels. These include a permanent easement and permit to enter (PTE) from the Sunrise Recreation & Park District and a temporary construction easement (TCE) from Walmart. An existing trail easement exists across the Huntington Square Apartments property and there is potential for this permanent easement to be modified to best incorporate the trail alignment with the physical site features.

Construction access will be provided primarily through the Walmart parking lot under a TCE, as well as a PTE for access from the Huntington Square Apartments parcel. These provisions will allow safe and efficient construction of the trail and its associated improvements.

<u>Purpose and Need</u>
The purpose of this Project is to construct one of the several planned segments of the CCTP by replacing dirt and narrow concrete paths with an ADA-compliant Class I multi-use trail. This trail extension is needed to enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity, provide a safe recreational facility, and improve access through the Arcade Creek greenbelt.

Anticipated Construction Equipment

Typical construction equipment would include the following:

- Crane
- Earthmover
- Dump truck
- Concrete mixer
- Generator
- Paver
- Jackhammer
- Pile driver

The highest construction-related noise levels would be for pile driving (up to 90 A-weighted decibels (dBA) at a distance of 50 feet) involved in installation of the bridge supports for the creek overcrossing structure and for jackhammering (90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet) involved in removing the existing concrete pathways on the apartment complex property. All construction work for the Project will comply with the City Municipal Code and Caltrans Standard Specifications for noise control.

Utilities

The following utilities are present within the Project area:

- AT&T
- Citrus Heights Water District
- Cogent Communications
- Comcast
- Sacramento Area Sewer District
- Level 3/Lumen
- PG&E
- SMUD

Utility coordination may be required for a few utilities; however, services will not be disrupted.

Permits

The permits, reviews and approvals listed below in **Table 1. Required Permits, Reviews and Approvals** are required for Project construction.

Table 1. Required Permits, Reviews and Approvals

Responsible Agency	Permit/Approval	Status
Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit 2022-0057-DWQ for Storm Water Discharges Associated with	Will be Obtained Prior to Construction.

	Construction Activity	
State Water Quality Control Board (SWQCB)	Section 401 Certification	Will be Obtained Prior to Construction.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement	Will be Obtained Prior to Construction.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Section 404 Permit	Will be Obtained Prior to Construction.
City of Citrus Heights	Tree Removal Permit	Will be Obtained Prior to Construction.

Coordination Efforts:

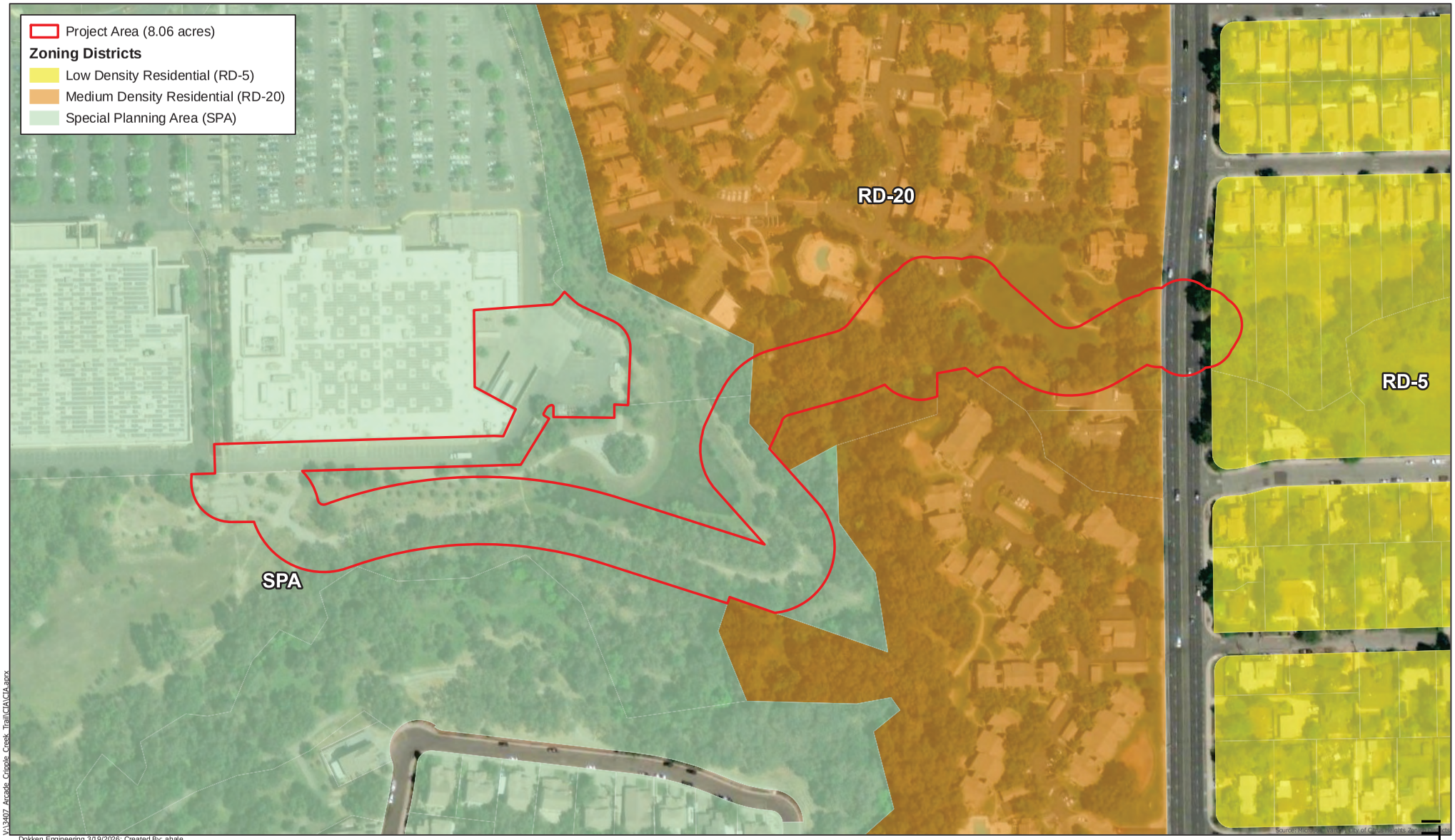
The proposed Project area exceeds one acre, therefore a NPDES 402 General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with construction activity will be obtained prior to construction.

The Project will result in temporary impacts to a total of 0.10 acre of waters of the U.S. and state (Arcade Creek and its tributary), as well as approximately 0.01 acre of permanent impacts. Prior to construction, the City will obtain a Section 401 Certification, a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement, and a non-notifying Section 404 Nationwide Permit.

Lastly, prior to construction, a tree permit will be obtained for all protected trees that will be removed by the Project.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

Existing land use designations within and in the vicinity of the Project area include General Commercial (Costco and Walmart), Open Space (Arcade Creek and Stock Ranch Nature Preserve), low density residential, and medium density residential (**Figure 5. Land Use Designations**).



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Dokken Engineering 3/19/2026; Created By: ahale

0 75 150 Feet

Figure 4
Zoning Districts
CRP 5475(053)
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California



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Dokken Engineering 6/18/2026; Created By: ahale

0 75 150 Feet

Figure 5
Land Use Designations
CRP 5475(053)
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

SECTION 2.0 – ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AFFECTED

The Initial Study is also intended to assess whether any environmental effects of the Project are susceptible to substantial reduction or avoidance by the choice of specific revisions in the Project, by the imposition of conditions, or by other means [15152(b)(2)] of CEQA Guidelines. If such revisions, conditions, or other means are identified, they will be identified as mitigation measures.

This Initial Study relies on State CEQA Guidelines 15064 and 15604.4 in its determination of the significance of environmental effects. According to 15064, the findings as to whether a project may have one or more significant effects shall be based on substantial evidence in the record, and that controversy alone, without substantial evidence of a significant effect, does not trigger the need for an EIR.

This proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is a subsequent environmental document that tiers off the General Plan Program EIR, therefore impacts that were adequately addressed in the CCHGP EIR do not need to be repeated in this proposed MND.

The Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration is a subsequent environmental document to the General Plan EIR. As such, this MND incorporates all applicable mitigation measures adopted with the Final EIR for the General Plan. The following is a summary of additional mitigation measures that were not included in the General Plan EIR. These measures, along with applicable measures from the General Plan EIR that are listed in Section 4.0, will be adopted in a Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan for the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project Proposed MND.

CCHGP EIR MITIGATION MEASURES INCORPORATED WITHIN THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The following are additional mitigation measures applicable to the proposed Project that were not included within the CCHGP EIR:

Mitigation Measure 4.7-7: Discovery of Potential Paleontological Resources

If potential paleontological resources are detected by construction workers or City staff during construction of future land uses, work shall stop immediately, and consultation is required to avoid further impacts. Actions after work stoppage will be designed to avoid significant impacts to the greatest extent feasible. These measures could include, but are not limited to, construction worker personnel education, consultation with a qualified paleontologist, coordination with experts on resource recovery and curation of specimens, and/or other measures considered appropriate after further consultation.

ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES INCORPORATED WITHIN THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The following are additional mitigation measures applicable to the proposed Project that were not included within the CCHGP EIR:

Aesthetics

VIS-1: Aesthetic treatments on the new paved trail and prefabricated bridge over Arcade Creek will be consistent with other trails and bridges along the CCTP.

VIS-2: Lighting along the trail will be downcast to minimize glare. The Project's lighting design must be consistent with the City Citrus Heights lighting guidelines and standards.

Air Quality

AQ-1: Implement Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) Basic and Enhanced Construction Emission Control Practices to Reduce Fugitive Dust.

The implementing agency will require, as a standard or specification of their contract, the construction contractor(s) to implement basic and enhanced control measures to reduce construction-

related fugitive dust. Although the following measures are outlined in the SMAQMD's CEQA guidelines, they are required for the entirety of the construction area. The implementing agency will ensure through contract provisions and specifications that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures before and during construction and documents compliance with the adopted mitigation measures.

- Water exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include (but are not limited to) soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.
- Cover or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that will be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered.
- Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour.
- All trail, and curb/sidewalk paving should be completed as soon as possible.

The following practices describe exhaust emission control from diesel powered fleets working at a construction site. California regulations limit idling from both on-road and off-road diesel-powered equipment. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) enforces idling limitations and compliance with diesel fleet regulations.

- Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 3 minutes. Provide clear signate that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.
- Provide current certificate(s) of compliance for CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2449 and 2449.1]. For more information contact CARB at 877-593-6677, doors@arb.ca.gov, or www.arb.ca.gov/doors/compliance_cert1.html.

Biological Resources

BIO-1: Every individual working on the Project must attend a biological awareness training session conducted by the Project biologist. This training program will include information regarding the sensitive habitats and an overview of special status wildlife species that may be encountered within the work area. During biological awareness training, construction personnel will be briefed on topics including, but not limited to, the protected status of valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB) and northwestern pond turtle (NWPT), as well as the need to protect elderberry shrubs, the host plant of VELB.

BIO-2: Prior to the start of construction activities, the Project limits adjacent to the Arcade Creek, the Arcade Creek tributary and the riparian woodland habitat will be marked with flagging, staking, or high visibility fencing to ensure construction will not further encroach into adjacent sensitive resources.

BIO-3: Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be incorporated into Project construction to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g. oils, fuels):

- Exposed soils and material stockpiles will be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction.
- Implementation of the Project shall require approval of a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Water Pollution Control Program that will implement effective measures to protect water quality, which may include a hazardous spill prevention plan and additional erosion prevention techniques.

- All construction areas will be properly protected to prevent excess erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution.
- All vehicle and equipment fueling/maintenance will be conducted outside of any surface waters and/or sensitive habitat.
- Equipment used in and around jurisdictional waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants.
- Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters.
- All erosion control measures, and storm water control measures will be properly maintained until the site has returned to a pre-construction state.
- All construction materials will be hauled off-site after completion of construction.

BIO-4: Permanent effects to stream channel and riparian woodland habitat will be provided compensatory mitigation to result in no net loss of habitat, at an agency-approved mitigation ratio via one of the following compensatory mitigation options:

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

BIO-5: Native vegetation removal will not exceed what is shown on the plans without prior approval from the Project biologist. If trees will be trimmed rather than removed, trimming must comply with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 pruning standards and must not:

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

BIO-6: Following the completion of construction, all temporary effects to riparian woodland, annual grassland and oak woodland habitat will be recontoured and re-seeded at a 1:1 ratio, to allow for the habitat to return to its previous function. Tree removal will follow final plans and specifications, and any deviation must be approved by a Project biologist. All temporarily disturbed areas will be seeded with a Project biologist-approved native seed mix. Any trees removed from the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitat will be appropriately mitigated for through replanting or other methods in coordination with CDFW and the City of Citrus Heights.

BIO-7: A focused rare plant survey will be conducted within the Project area prior to the start of construction. If rare plants are discovered during pre-construction surveys but can be reasonably avoided, an

Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fence will be installed to protect the specimens in place.

If a special status plant specimen is present within the Project area and cannot be fully avoided, the Project biologist will relocate individual(s) and/or collect seeds to ensure the continued existence of the local population. Area of relocation or re-seeding will be at the discretion of the Project biologist but will be located within suitable habitat and within the same watershed of the Project, preferably at a location that is protected in perpetuity.

BIO-8: Prior to vegetation removal or initial ground disturbance during the nesting bird season (February 1–September 30) a pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted by a Project Biologist prior to the start of work. The nesting bird survey must include the Project area plus a 300-foot buffer. Within 1 week of the nesting bird survey, all vegetated areas that are designated for removal must be cleared by the contractor or a supplemental nesting bird survey is required.

An initial 100-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any active nest of migratory birds and a minimum 300-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any nesting raptor species. The contractor must immediately stop work in the buffer area until the appropriate buffer is established and is prohibited from conducting work that could disturb the birds (as determined by the Project Biologist and in coordination with wildlife agencies) in the buffer area until a Project Biologist determines the young have fledged. A reduced no-work buffer can be established if determined appropriate by the Project Biologist, and will consider various factors including species of bird, location of nest, stage of nest, existing environment, and type of active work.

BIO-9: During the spring/summer season prior to construction the Project biologist must conduct pre-construction Swainson's hawk protocol-level surveys within the Project area plus a 0.25-mile buffer in accordance with CDFW's guide for Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee. Pre-construction surveys will determine if active nests are present within the Project area or within 0.25 mile of Project activities. If an active nest is discovered within the survey area the Project biologist will determine the appropriate avoidance strategies (e.g., monitoring, no-work buffers, work windows, temporary sound/noise barriers, etc.) to avoid take of the nest and will coordinate with CDFW as needed.

BIO-10: To avoid impacts to western pond turtles, the Project biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey of the aquatic and upland habitats within the Project area. Surveys will be conducted no more than 24 hours prior to onset of construction. If a western pond turtle is spotted within an active work area the Project Biologist will be contacted, and work activities will immediately cease within 100 feet of the turtle. Work will not recommence until the turtle has left the Project site on its own volition. In addition, if western pond turtle nests are detected within or adjacent to the Project area, the Project biologist will mark the nests with high-visibility flagging or fencing and establish a 25-foot no-disturbance buffer around each nest to prevent disturbance until hatching occurs or the biologist determines the nest is no longer at risk.

BIO-11: To prevent the inadvertent entrapment of NWPT, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 3 inches wide and 1 foot deep will be inspected for NWPT then covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If it is not feasible to cover an excavation, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wood $\geq$ 6 inches wide shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they must be thoroughly inspected by the biologist for trapped NWPT.

BIO-12: Prior to arrival at the Project site and prior to leaving the Project site, construction equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds will be cleaned to reduce the spreading of noxious weeds.

BIO-13: All food-related trash must be disposed into closed containers and must be removed from the Project area daily. Construction personnel must not feed or otherwise attract wildlife to the Project area.

BIO-14: The contractor must not apply rodenticide or herbicide within the Project area during construction.

BIO-15: If any wildlife is encountered during the course of construction, said wildlife will be allowed to leave

the construction area unharmed.

Cultural Resources

CR-1: If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey would be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

CR-2: Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code (PRC) and Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code protect Native American burials, skeletal remains and grave goods, regardless of age and provide method and means for the appropriate handling of such remains. If human remains are encountered, all ground disturbance within a 100-ft radius must stop and the county coroner should be notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation and Caltrans Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS) should be contacted. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of such identification. CEQA details steps to be taken if human burials are of Native American origin.

Greenhouse Gases

CC-1: The implementing agency will require through construction contract terms and specifications that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures and implements all applicable SMAQMD best management practices for reducing construction-related Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Documentation will be provided to the implementing agency on a weekly basis. The contract provisions and specifications will authorize the implementing agency to sanction contractors for non-compliance. The implementing agency will consult SMAQMD prior to construction about the most current recommended construction best management practices and will adopt those practices. Practices include the following:

- Improve fuel efficiency from construction equipment:
  - Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to no more than 3 minutes. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.
  - Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.
  - Train equipment operators in proper use of equipment, including limiting idling time, minimizing warm-up time, performing routine maintenance, and optimizing equipment use.
  - Avoid using equipment that is larger than the job requires.
  - Use equipment with new technologies (e.g., repowered engines, electric drivetrains).
- Perform on-site material hauling with trucks equipped with on-road engines (if the air districts or CARB determine them to emit less than the off-road engines).
- Use alternative fuels for generators at construction sites, rather than gasoline or diesel (e.g., propane or solar), or use electrical power.
- Use a CARB-approved low-carbon fuel for construction equipment. (NOx emissions from the use of low-carbon fuel must be reviewed and increases mitigated.)
- Encourage and provide carpools, shuttle vans, and transit passes for construction worker commutes.

- Reduce electricity use in the construction office by using compact fluorescent bulbs, powering off computers every day, and using the most efficient heating and cooling units available.
- Recycle or salvage non-hazardous construction and demolition debris (goal of at least 75% by weight) to avoid landfill disposal.
- Use locally sourced or recycled materials for construction materials (goal of at least 20% based on costs for building materials, and based on volume for trail, sidewalk and curb materials). Wood products utilized should be certified through a sustainable forestry program.
- Minimize the amount of concrete for paved surfaces or utilize a low carbon concrete option.
- Produce concrete on-site if determined to be less emissive than transporting ready mix.
- Use Smartway certified trucks for deliveries and equipment transport.
- Develop a plan to efficiently use water for adequate dust control.

Hazards and Hazardous Material

HM-1: To avoid impacts from pavement striping during construction it is recommended that removal requirements for yellow striping and pavement marking materials be performed in accordance with Caltrans Standard Special Provision 14-11.07 REMOVE YELLOW TRAFFIC STRIPE AND PAVEMENT MARKING WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE RESIDUE.

HM-2: Should any previously unknown hazardous waste/material be encountered during construction, the procedures outlined in Caltrans Hazards Procedures for Construction shall be followed.

Hydrology/Water Quality

WQ-1: The proposed project will require a NPDES General Construction Permit for Discharges of storm water associated with construction activities (Construction General Permit 2022-0057-DWQ). As part of this Permit requirement, a SWPPP shall be prepared prior to construction consistent with the requirements of the RWQCB. This SWPPP will incorporate all applicable BMPs to ensure that adequate measures are taken during construction to minimize impacts to water quality.

WQ-2: To conform with water quality requirements, the SWPPP must include the following:

- Vehicle maintenance, staging and storing equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other possible contaminants must be a minimum of 50 feet from surface waters. Any necessary equipment washing must occur where the water cannot flow into surface waters.
- The project specifications will require the contractor to operate under an approved spill prevention and clean-up plan;
- Construction equipment will not be operated in flowing water;
- Construction work must be conducted according to site-specific construction plans that minimize the potential for sediment input to surface waters;
- Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life must be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering surface waters;
- Equipment used in and around surface waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants; and,
- Any concrete rubble, asphalt, or other debris from construction must be taken to an approved disposal site.

WQ-3: Prior to the start of construction activities, the project limits in proximity to jurisdictional waters must

be marked with high visibility ESA fencing or staking to ensure construction will not further encroach into jurisdictional waters.

WQ-4: Contract specifications will include the following BMPs, where applicable, to reduce erosion during construction:

- Existing vegetation will be protected in place where feasible to provide an effective form of erosion and sediment control;
- As a permanent BMP, slope roughening by equipment tracking will be implemented to create unevenness on bare soil. Surface roughening reduces erosion potential by decreasing runoff velocities, trapping sediment, and increasing water infiltration.

Noise

NOI-1: To minimize the construction-generated noise, the contractor shall follow the Caltrans Standard Specifications for noise control and Chapter 34, Article III, Sec. 34-88(5) of the City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code, which requires the following:

- Only operate construction equipment or run the equipment engines between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.
- When an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in progress be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor shall be allowed to continue work after 8:00 p.m. and to operate machinery and equipment necessary until completion of the specific work in progress can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardships for the contractor.

Public Services

LU-1: An outreach and engagement plan will be developed to ensure potential security concerns from residents of the Huntington Square Apartments are identified and addressed prior to construction.

Traffic

LU-2: A Traffic Management Plan will be prepared to identify ways to minimize impacts to the public during partial road closures anticipated during construction.

Tribal Cultural Resources

TCR-1 Unanticipated Discoveries of TCRs

If any suspected TCRs or resources of cultural significance to UAIC, including but not limited to features, anthropogenic/cultural soils, cultural belongings or objects (artifacts), shell, bone, shaped stones or bone, or ash/charcoal deposits are discovered by any person during construction activities including ground disturbing activities, all work shall pause immediately within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. Work shall cease in and within the immediate vicinity of the find regardless of whether the construction is being actively monitored by a Tribal Monitor, cultural resources specialist, or professional archaeologist.

A Tribal Representative and the Lead Agency shall be immediately notified, and the Tribal Representative in coordination with the Lead Agency shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC Section 21074) and the Tribal Representative shall make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary.

TCR-2: Cultural Awareness and Sensitivity Training

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

SECTION 3.0 - 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 / Forestry Resources	☒ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☒ Energy
☒ Geology /Soils	☒ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☒ Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☒ Hydrology / Water Quality	☐ Land Use / Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☒ Noise	☐ Population / Housing	☒ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☒ Transportation	☒ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities / Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance

Based on the analysis presented in this Initial Study, it has been determined that for resource areas not checked above, the proposed Project would not result in any significant impacts that cannot be mitigated to a less-than-significant level or are not sufficiently addressed by the CCHGP EIR. This Initial Study has concluded that the Project would incrementally contribute to, but not exceed, certain significant impacts previously identified in the CCHGP EIR, and that for such impacts, no new mitigation measures, other than those previously identified in the CCHGP EIR, are required.

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Proposed Project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "Potentially Significant Impact" or "Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature _____ Date _____

Name _____ Organization City of Citrus Heights

SECTION 4.0 - ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS – Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a scenic highway?				X
c. In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?		X		
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?		X		

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Visual Impact Assessment Memorandum (Dokken 2026a, **Appendix A**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

CEQA establishes that it is the policy of the state to take all action necessary to provide the people of the state "with…enjoyment of aesthetic, natural, scenic and historic environmental qualities (CA PRC Section 21001[b])."

Chapter 106.39 of the Citrus Heights Zoning Code provides regulations for the protection, preservation, and maintenance of protected trees. The ordinance protects native oak trees, oak woodlands, trees of historic or cultural significance, groves and stands of mature trees, and mature trees associated with development proposals.

Environmental Setting

The Project area is not located immediately adjacent to any state eligible scenic highways. Urban areas include Sylvan Road and commercial/residential development surrounding the Project area. The Project is partially within the Stock Ranch Preserve and crosses through undeveloped, natural habitat associated with Arcade Creek.

Discussion

a. **No Impact.** The CCHGP EIR states that there are limited areas in Citrus Heights that provide scenic vistas—they are long-range views of the Sierra Nevada range, which are generally blocked by

development and vegetation (Citrus Heights 2011b). As such, the proposed Project would not cause adverse effects on a scenic vista. No impact would occur.

b. **No Impact.** There are no state or locally designated scenic highways in the vicinity of the proposed Project. Sylvan Road is not a designated or eligible scenic highway. Therefore, the proposed Project would not substantially damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway, and no impact would occur.

c. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The Project is located in the City of Citrus Heights, which is an urbanized area. The Project area occurs within several different zoning districts including "RD-5" Low Density Residential, "RD-20" Medium Density Residential, "SPA" Special Planning Area (Citrus Heights 2026). The Project would construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile CCTP. As such, the proposed Project would be consistent with the existing zoning. Additionally, per **VIS-4**, aesthetic treatments would be applied to all Project features to minimize visual impacts, ensuring that the Project would not conflict with regulations governing scenic quality, including the City of Citrus Heights Design Guidelines. With implementation of **VIS-1**, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

d. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The Project would install solar lighting along the trail. This lighting would be consistent with other segments of the trail system and is not anticipated to result in substantial new light and glare impacts as the lights will be downcast, per measure **VIS-2**. Additionally, surrounding light from adjacent developed areas would still dominate the area. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

VIS-1: Aesthetic treatments on the new paved trail and prefabricated bridge over Arcade Creek will be consistent with other trails and bridges along the CCTP.

VIS-2: Lighting along the trail will be downcast to minimize glare. The Project's lighting design must be consistent with the City Citrus Heights lighting guidelines and standards.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

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

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

State

Williamson Act/Land Conservation Act Contracts

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly known as the Williamson Act, was established based on numerous state legislative findings regarding the importance of agricultural lands in an urbanizing society. Policies emanating from those findings include those that discourage premature and unnecessary conversion of agricultural land to urban uses and discourage discontinuous urban development patterns, which unnecessarily increase the costs of community services to community residents. The Williamson Act authorizes each county to establish an agricultural preserve. Land that is within the agricultural preserve is eligible to be placed under a contract between the property owner and county that would restrict the use of the land to agriculture in exchange for a tax assessment that is based on the yearly production yield. The contracts have a 9-year term that is automatically renewed each year, unless the property owner or county requests a non-renewal or the contract is cancelled.

Environmental Setting

Agricultural uses in Citrus Heights are limited to hobby farming and the keeping of animals in the more rural residential areas of the City, as long as these uses are in harmony with the character of these rural neighborhoods (Citrus Heights 2011b).

According to the California Important Farmland Finder, the Project site is designated as Urban and Built-Up Land (DOC 2026a). Additionally, there are no parcels currently under a Williamson Act contract within the City (Citrus Heights 2011b).

Discussion

a. **No Impact.** According to the California Important Farmland Finder, the Project site is designated as Urban and Built-Up Land (DOC 2026a). The Project site is not planned for or used for any agricultural purposes. Therefore, the Project would not convert farmland to non-agricultural use. No impact would occur.

b. **No Impact.** The Project area occurs within several different zoning districts including “RD-5” Low Density Residential, “RD-20” Medium Density Residential, “SPA” Special Planning Area (Citrus Heights 2026). Additionally, there are no parcels currently under a Williamson Act contract within the City (Citrus Heights 2011b). Therefore, the Project would not conflict with the existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract. No impact would occur.

c. **No Impact.** There are no parcels zoned for or as forest lands or timberland in the Project limits. No impact would occur.

d. **No Impact.** There is no forest land in the Project limits. The Project will not convert forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

e. **No Impact.** As outlined in questions a) through d), implementation of the Project would not result in conversion of farmland or forest land to a non-agricultural or non-forest use. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Not applicable.

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

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Air Quality Technical Memorandum (Dokken 2026b, **Appendix B**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

Federal and State

Clean Air Act

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for addressing national and interstate air pollution issues and setting policies. The EPA sets national vehicle and stationary source emission standards, oversees approval of all State Implementation Plans, provides research and guidance for air pollution programs, and sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), also known as federal standards. There are federal standards for the following criteria air pollutants, which were identified from provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970:

- Ozone;
- Particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$);
- Nitrogen dioxide;
- Carbon monoxide (CO); and
- Lead; and
- Sulfur dioxide.

Federal standards were set to protect public health, including that of sensitive individuals; thus, the standards continue to change as more medical research is available regarding the health effects of the criteria pollutants. Primary federal standards are the levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect

the public health, per 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 50.2.

State Implementation Plan

A State Implementation Plan is a document prepared by each state describing existing air quality conditions and measures that would be followed to attain and maintain Federal standards. The State Implementation Plan for the State of California is administered by CARB, which has overall responsibility for Statewide air quality maintenance and air pollution prevention. California's State Implementation Plan incorporates individual Federal attainment plans for regional air districts—air districts prepare their federal attainment plans, which are sent to the CARB to be approved and incorporated into the California State Implementation Plan. Federal attainment plans include the technical foundation for understanding air quality (e.g., emission inventories and air quality monitoring), control measures and strategies, and enforcement mechanisms.

Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

California and the federal government have established standards for several different pollutants. For some pollutants, separate standards have been set for different measurement periods. Most standards have been set to protect public health. For some pollutants, standards have been based on other values (such as protection of crops, protection of materials, or avoidance of nuisance conditions).

Local

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District

SMAQMD is the primary agency responsible for planning to meet federal and state ambient air quality standards in Sacramento County and the larger Sacramento Ozone Nonattainment Area.

The SMAQMD operates monitoring stations in Sacramento County, develops rules, regulations, and CEQA thresholds for stationary sources and equipment, prepares emissions inventory and air quality management planning documents, and conducts source testing and inspections. **Table 2. SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance** depicts the SMAQMD's Thresholds of Significance for Projects subject to CEQA (SMAQMD 2020). All projects are subject to the adopted SMAQMD rules and regulations.

Table 2. SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance

	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
Mass Emission Thresholds		
Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) (Ozone precursor)	85 pounds/day	65 pounds/day
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) (VOC) (Ozone precursor)	None.	65 pounds/day
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Zero (0). If all feasible best available control technology (BACT) and BMPs are applied, then 80 pounds/day and 14.6 tons/year.	Zero (0). If all feasible BACT and BMPs are applied, then 80 pounds/day and 14.6 tons/year.
Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Zero (0). If all feasible BACT and BMPs are applied, then 82 pounds/day and 15 tons/year.	Zero (0). If all feasible BACT and BMPs are applied, then 82 pounds/day and 15 tons/year.
Concentration Thresholds (Based on the California Ambient Air Quality Standard, identical threshold for both phases of development)		
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	20 ppm 1-hour standard (23 mg/m^3); 9 ppm 8-hour (10 mg/m^3)	

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	0.18 ppm 1-hour standard (339 (339 µg/m^3); 0.03 ppm Annual Arithmetic Mean (57 µg/m^3)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.25 ppm 1-hour standard (665 µg/m^3); 0.04 ppm 24-hour standard (105 µg/m^3)	
Lead	1.5 µg/m^3 30-day average	
Visibility Reducing Particles	Extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer - visibility of ten miles or more due to particles when relative humidity is less than 70 percent	
Sulfates	25 µg/m^3 24-hour standard	
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m^3) 1-hour standard	
Vinyl Chloride	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m^3) 24-hour standard	
	Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Thresholds		
GHG as Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e)	1,100 metric tons/year	Demonstrate consistency with the Climate Change Scoping Plan by implementing applicable Best Management Practices (BMP), or equivalent on-site or off-site mitigation.

The SMAQMD's air quality management plans include control measures and strategies to be implemented to attain State and Federal ambient air quality standards in Sacramento County. The SMAQMD then implements these control measures as regulations to control or reduce criteria pollutant emissions from stationary sources or equipment. Applicable SMAQMD attainment plans include:

- An 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan; and
- Revised 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan.

The 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Program Plan (CARB 2023) describes measures to be implemented by the air districts in the Sacramento Federal Nonattainment Area. This plan includes the information and analyses to fulfill the Federal Clean Air Act requirements for demonstrating reasonable further progress and attainment of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the Sacramento region. In addition, this plan establishes an updated emissions inventory projected for a 2032 attainment date, provides photochemical modeling results, proposes the implementation of reasonably available control measures, and sets new motor vehicle emission budgets for transportation conformity purposes for the reasonable further progress milestone years and the 2032 attainment year. The emission reduction strategy is based on reductions in both ROG and NO_x emissions.

2nd 10-Year PM10 Implementation/Maintenance Plan for Sacramento County

On September 23, 2021, the SMAQMD Governing Board approved the PM_{10} maintenance plan (SMAQMD 2023). This plan includes updated emission inventories, demonstrates maintenance of the PM_{10} standard, provides an updated control measure evaluation, and establishes new motor vehicle emissions budgets. The plan was submitted to the U.S. EPA for approval and the Final Rule was published on March 14, 2024, effective April 15, 2024.

2015 Triennial Report and Air Quality Plan Update

This plan is intended to comply with the requirements of the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) as related to bringing the region into compliance with the CAAQS for ozone. The SMAQMD has prepared several triennial progress reports that build upon the 1994 Sacramento Area Regional Ozone Attainment Plan. The 2015

Triennial Report and Air Quality Plan Update is the most recent report. The triennial progress report includes a current emission inventory and projected future inventories of ROG and NO_x emissions in Sacramento County. The future inventories reflect population growth rates, travel, employment, industrial/commercial activities, and energy use, as well as controls imposed through local, State, and Federal emission reduction measures. The triennial report discusses rules that the SMAQMD has adopted during the previous three years, incentive programs that have been implemented, and other measures that would supplement those in the Ozone Attainment Plan to achieve the required five percent per year reduction required by the CCAA.

The SMAQMD also has several rules that relate to the proposed Project, which are summarized below.

Rule 201 – General Permit Requirements: Requires any Project that includes the use of certain equipment capable of releasing emissions to the atmosphere as part of Project operation to obtain a permit from the SMAQMD prior to operation of the equipment. The applicant, developer, or operator of a Project that includes an emergency generator, boiler, or heater should contact the SMAQMD to determine if a permit is required. Portable construction equipment with an internal combustion engine with over 50 horsepower are required to have a SMAQMD permit or a CARB portable equipment registration.

Rule 401 – Ringelmann Chart: Prohibits individuals from discharging into the atmosphere from any single source of emissions whatsoever any air contaminant whose opacity exceeds certain specified limits.

Rule 402 – Nuisance: To protect the public health, Rule 402 prohibits any person from discharging such quantities of air contaminants that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public.

Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust: Requires a person to take every reasonable precaution not to cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from being airborne beyond the property line from which the emission originates, from construction, handling or storage activity, or any wrecking, excavation, grading, clearing of land or solid waste disposal operation.

Rule 453 – Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt Paving Materials: Asphalt paving operations that may be associated with implementation of a Project would be subject to Rule 453. This rule applies to the manufacture and use of cutback asphalt and emulsified asphalt for paving and maintenance operations.

Rule 902 – Asbestos: To protect the public health and the environment, Rule 902 sets specific procedures to follow regarding handling, transport, and disposal of asbestos containing materials.

The SMAQMD's *Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County* also provides methods to analyze air quality impacts from plans and projects, including screening criteria, thresholds of significance, calculation methods, as well as mitigation measures that help assist lead agencies in complying with the CEQA. These guidelines require that basic construction emission control practices be implemented for emissions regardless of the significance determination.

Toxic Air Contaminants

A toxic air contaminant (TAC) is defined as an air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness, or that may pose a hazard to human health. TACs are usually present in minute quantities in the ambient air; however, their high toxicity or health risk may pose a threat to public health even at low concentrations. The California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality (CARB 2013) present the relevant concentration and cancer risk data for the ten TACs that pose the most substantial health risk in California based on available data. These TACs are as follows: acetaldehyde, benzene, 1.3-butadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexavalent chromium, para-dichlorobenzene, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, and diesel particulate matter (DPM).

Some studies indicate that DPM poses the greatest health risk among the TACs listed above. A 10-year research program (CARB 2024) demonstrated that DPM from diesel-fueled engines is a human carcinogen and that chronic (long-term) inhalation exposure to DPM poses a chronic health risk. In addition to increasing the risk of lung cancer, exposure to diesel exhaust can have other health effects. Diesel exhaust can irritate the eyes,

nose, throat, and lungs, and it can cause coughs, headaches, lightheadedness, and nausea. Diesel exhaust is a major source of fine particulate pollution as well, and studies have linked elevated particle levels in the air to increased hospital admissions, emergency room visits, asthma attacks, and premature deaths among those suffering from respiratory problems.

DPM differs from other TACs in that it is not a single substance but a complex mixture of hundreds of substances. Although DPM is emitted by diesel-fueled, internal combustion engines, the composition of the emissions varies, depending on engine type, operating conditions, fuel composition, lubricating oil, and whether an emission control system is present. Unlike the other TACs, however, no ambient monitoring data are available for DPM because no routine measurement method currently exists. The CARB has made preliminary concentration estimates based on a DPM exposure method. This method uses the CARB emissions inventory's PM_{10} database, ambient PM_{10} monitoring data, and the results from several studies to estimate concentrations of DPM.

Odors

Odors are generally regarded as an annoyance rather than a health hazard. However, manifestations of a person's reaction to foul odors can range from psychological (e.g., emotional reaction) to physiological (e.g., nausea).

With respect to odors, the human nose is the sole sensing device. The ability to detect odors is subjective and varies considerably among the population. Some individuals have the ability to smell very minute quantities of specific substances; others may not have the same sensitivity but may have sensitivities to odors of other substances. In addition, people may have different reactions to the same odor; an odor that is offensive to one person may be perfectly acceptable to another.

Environmental Setting

The Project is located in Citrus Heights, which falls within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). Air quality regulation in SVAB is administered by the SMAQMD. **Table 3. Attainment at Project Location** lists the state and federal attainment status for all regulated pollutants within the Project area.

Table 3. Attainment at Project Location

Criteria Pollutant	**Attainment Status**	
	State	**Federal**
Ozone	Non-attainment	Non-attainment
PM_{10}	Non-attainment	Attainment
$PM_{2.5}$	Attainment	Non-attainment
CO	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
NO_2	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
SO_2	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified	No Federal Standard
Sulfates	Attainment	No Federal Standard
H_2S	Unclassified	No Federal Standard
Source: Dokken 2026b		

Discussion

a. **Less Than Significant**. In accordance with SMAQMD's *CEQA Guide*, construction-generated NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$, and operation-generated ROG and NO_X (all ozone precursors) are used to determine consistency with the Ozone Attainment Plan. The Guide states (SMAQMD 2020):

> "By exceeding the District's mass emission thresholds for operational emissions of ROG, NO_X, PM_{10}, or $PM_{2.5}$, the project would be considered to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the District's air quality planning efforts."

As shown in the discussion for question b) below, the Project's construction-generated emissions of NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ is below thresholds set by SMAQMD. Additionally, since the Project would construct a trail, it would not result in long-term operational emissions; thus, operation-generated emissions ROG and NO_X would not exceed SMAQMD thresholds. The Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan and the impact would be less than significant.

b. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Sacramento County is currently designated as in "attainment" for all state and federal ambient air quality standards, except ozone (non-attainment status under state and federal), PM_{10} (non-attainment status under State), and $PM_{2.5}$ (non-attainment status under federal). The current "non-attainment" status for ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ signifies that these pollutant concentrations have exceeded the established standards.

The SMAQMD's *CEQA Guide* has established significance thresholds for emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}, and ozone precursors—ROG and NO_x. The significance thresholds, expressed in pounds per day (lbs./day), listed in **Table 4. Maximum Daily Average Construction Emissions and Local Thresholds of Significance** below represent the SMAQMD's current established thresholds of significance for use in the evaluation of air quality impacts associated with proposed land development projects. Thus, if the proposed Project's emissions exceed the pollutant thresholds presented in **Table 4**, the Project would have the potential to result in significant effects to air quality and affect the attainment of federal and state Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Short-term increases in emissions would occur during construction. The construction period would be limited and temporary. According to SMAQMD's *CEQA Guide*, construction-generated NO_X and PM emissions shall be evaluated for significance under CEQA on a daily mass emission basis because they are pollutants of regional concern (SMAQMD 2020).

Construction emissions were estimated using the Caltrans 2021 Construction Emissions Tool (CAL-CET v1.0.2) (**Appendix B**). The emissions presented are based on the best information available at the time of calculations. The emissions represent the peak daily construction emissions that will be generated by construction of the proposed Project.

Table 4. Maximum Daily Average Construction Emissions and Local Thresholds of Significance

Emissions	Caltrans Construction Emissions Tool Estimates	SMAQMD Construction Phase Mass Emissions Thresholds
NO_x	19.13 lbs/day	85 lbs/day
ROG (VOC)	2.82 lbs/day	NONE
PM_{10}	9.9 lbs/day	**Zero (0)**. If all feasible BACT/BMPs are applied, then 80 pounds/day and 14.6 tons/year
$PM_{2.5}$	1.8 lbs/day	**Zero (0)**. If all feasible BACT/BMPs are applied, then 82 pounds/day and 15 tons/year
CO_2e	195 tons/year (annual average)	1,100 metric tons/year
Source: SMAQMD 2020		

Table 4 provides the results of the Caltrans Construction Emissions Tool for the Project construction phase compared to SMAQMD thresholds of significance.

The Project would be well below emissions levels for NO_X. The Project would generate minimal amounts of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ based on the construction emissions model. With the implementation of measure **AQ-1**, impacts to air quality would be reduced further. Lastly, there will be no long-term operational air quality emissions associated with the proposed Project. With implementation of **AQ-1**, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c. **Less than Significant.** SMAQMD defines sensitive receptors as facilities that house or attract children, the elderly, people with illnesses, or others who are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollutants or may experience adverse effects from unhealthful concentrations of air pollutants. Hospitals, clinics, schools, convalescent facilities, and residential areas are examples of sensitive receptors (SMAQMD 2020). The nearest sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Project site include the apartment complexes and residential homes directly adjacent to the Project.

Construction activities are anticipated to involve the operation of diesel-powered equipment. In 1998, the CARB identified diesel exhaust as a TAC. Cancer health risks associated with exposures to diesel exhaust typically are associated with chronic exposure, in which a 70-year exposure period often is assumed. Although elevated cancer rates can result from exposure periods of less than 70 years, acute exposure (i.e., exposure periods of 2 to 3 years) to diesel exhaust typically are not anticipated to result in an increased health risk because acute exposure typically does not result in exposure concentrations that would represent a health risk. Construction of the Project is anticipated to last approximately 6 months, with an estimated 131 working days assuming there will be 22 working days a month. Since construction activities are expected to occur well below the 70-year exposure period used in health risk assessments (i.e., 6 months/ 131 working days) health impacts associated with exposure to diesel exhaust from Project construction are anticipated to be less than significant. Additionally, emissions would be short-term and intermittent in nature, and therefore would not generate TAC emissions at high enough exposure concentrations to represent a health hazard. Therefore, construction of the proposed Project is not anticipated to result in an elevated cancer risk to exposed persons. Overall exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations from the proposed Project would be less than significant.

d. **Less than Significant.** While offensive odors rarely cause physical harm, they can be unpleasant, leading to annoyance and distress among the public and can generate citizen complaints to local governments and air districts. Project-related odor emissions would be limited to times when equipment would be utilized for construction and emission from equipment may be evident in the immediate surrounding area. Construction activities would be short-term and would not result in the creation of long-term objectionable odor because they would be quickly dispersed after equipment utilization. Therefore, due to the short-term nature of the construction activities, combined with limited exposure to sensitive receptors, impacts associated with development of the Project are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

AQ-1: Implement SMAQMD Basic and Enhanced Construction Emission Control Practices to Reduce Fugitive Dust.

The implementing agency will require, as a standard or specification of their contract, the construction contractor(s) to implement basic and enhanced control measures to reduce construction-related fugitive dust. Although the following measures are outlined in the SMAQMD's CEQA guidelines, they are required for the entirety of the construction area. The implementing agency will

ensure through contract provisions and specifications that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures before and during construction and documents compliance with the adopted mitigation measures.

- Water exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include (but are not limited to) soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.
- Cover or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that will be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered.
- Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour.
- All trail, and curb/sidewalk paving should be completed as soon as possible.

The following practices describe exhaust emission control from diesel powered fleets working at a construction site. California regulations limit idling from both on-road and off-road diesel-powered equipment. CARB enforces idling limitations and compliance with diesel fleet regulations.

- Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 3 minutes. Provide clear signate that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.
- Provide current certificate(s) of compliance for CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2449 and 2449.1]. For more information contact CARB at 877-593-6677, doors@arb.ca.gov, or www.arb.ca.gov/doors/compliance_cert1.html.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL - 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?		X		
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?		X		
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?		X		
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Natural Environment Study (Dokken 2026c, **Appendix C**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

Federal

National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA provides an interdisciplinary framework for environmental planning by federal agencies and contains action-forcing procedures to ensure that federal agency decisions take environmental factors into account. NEPA is applicable when a federal agency proposes an action, grants a permit, or agrees to fund or otherwise authorize any other entity to undertake an action that could possibly affect environmental resources. Caltrans is the designated NEPA lead agency for this Project acting under delegation from the FHWA.

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. section 1531 et seq.) provides for the conservation of endangered and threatened species listed pursuant to Section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. section 1533) and the ecosystems upon which they depend. These species and resources have been identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). One federally threatened species, valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*; VELB), along with one federally proposed threatened species, northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*; NWPT), has potential to occur within the Project area.

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) was enacted as an amendment to the Federal Water Pollutant Control Act of 1972, which outlined the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to Waters of the U.S. The CWA serves as the primary federal law protecting the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. The CWA empowers the U.S. EPA to set national water quality standards and effluent limitations and includes programs addressing both point source and nonpoint source pollution. Point source pollution originates or enters surface waters at a single, discrete location, such as an outfall structure or an excavation or construction site. Nonpoint source pollution originates over a broader area and includes urban contaminants in storm water runoff and sediment loading from upstream areas. The CWA operates on the principle that all discharges into the nation's waters are unlawful unless they are specifically authorized by a permit; permit review is the CWA's primary regulatory tool.

Section 401

The RWQCB has jurisdiction under Section 401 of the CWA and regulates any activity which may result in a discharge to surface waters. Typically, the areas subject to jurisdiction of the RWQCB coincide with waters of the U.S. including any wetlands. The RWQCB also asserts authority over "waters of the state" under wastewater discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The Project is located within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB and would require a Water Quality Certification (WQC) prior to construction. WQCs are issued to applicants for a federal license or permit for activities that may result in a discharge into waters of the U.S., including but not limited to the discharge or dredged or fill material.

Section 402

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

Section 404

USACE regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a direct or indirect connection to interstate commerce. The USACE regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA is founded on a connection, or nexus, between the water body in question and interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or may be indirect (through a nexus identified in USACE regulations). Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary, within the Project area, are jurisdictional waters of the U.S. and will require Section 404 permitting through the USACE.

Executive Order 11990 – Protection of Wetlands

The Executive Order (EO) 11990 established a national policy to avoid adverse impacts on wetlands whenever there is a practicable alternative. The U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) promulgated

DOT Order 5660.1A in 1978 to comply with this direction. On federally funded projects, impacts on wetlands must be identified. Alternatives that avoid wetlands must be considered. If wetland impacts cannot be avoided, then all practicable measures to minimize harm must be included. This must be documented in a specific Wetlands Only Practicable Alternative Finding.

An additional requirement is to provide early public involvement in projects affecting wetlands. FHWA provides technical assistance in the Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents (Technical Advisory T 6640.8A) and reviews environmental documents for compliance.

Executive Order 13112 – Invasive Species

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

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 was established to conserve and manage fishery resources found off the coast, as well as anadromous species and Continental Shelf fishery resources of the United States, by exercising (A) sovereign rights for the purposes of exploring, exploiting, conserving, and managing all fish within the exclusive economic zone established by Presidential Proclamation 5030, dated March 10, 1983, and (B) exclusive fishery management authority beyond the exclusive economic zone over such anadromous species, Continental Shelf fishery resources, and fishery resources in special areas.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is a California state law designed to inform government decision-makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities and to identify measures to reduce these negative environmental impacts. The City is the CEQA lead agency for this Project.

California Endangered Species Act

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

CESA also requires CDFW to comply with CEQA (Pub. Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) when evaluating incidental take permit applications (CFG Code Section 2081(b) and California Code Regulations, Title 14, section 783.0 et seq.), and the potential impacts the project or activity for which the application was submitted may have on the environment. CDFW's CEQA obligations include consultation with other public agencies which have jurisdiction over the project or activity [California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 783.5(d)(3)]. CDFW cannot issue an incidental take permit if issuance would jeopardize the continued existence of the species [CFG Code Section 2081(c); California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 783.4(b)]. Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) listed as threatened under CESA has a low potential to occur within the Project area.

Section 1602: Streambed Alteration Agreement

Under CFG Code 1602, public agencies are required to notify CDFW before undertaking any project that will divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow, bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake. Preliminary notification and project review generally occur during the environmental process. When an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected, CDFW is required to propose reasonable project changes to protect the resources. These modifications are formalized in a Streambed

Alteration Agreement that becomes part of the plans, specifications, and bid documents for the Project.

Section 3503 and 3503.5: Bird and Raptors

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

Section 3513: Migratory Birds

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

Section 3511: Fully Protected Birds

CFG Code Section 3511 designates certain bird species as fully protected and prohibits the take or possession of these species, or any part thereof, except as expressly authorized for scientific research, species recovery, or limited relocation purposes by CDFW. The white-tailed kite is a fully protected species and has low potential to occur within the Project area.

City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code – Tree Preservation and Protection Regulations

Native oak trees and other mature trees 19 inches or greater in diameter are protected and require a permit for removal.

The following trees are protected and require a tree permit:

- Native oaks 6 inches or more in diameter
- Mature trees 19 inches or more in diameter
- Trees planted as part of a condition of approval or mitigation requirement with a discretionary permit.

Environmental Setting

A general biological survey was conducted on October 17, 2025, by Dokken Engineering biologists Caroline Clarkson and Katie Jacobson. The general biological survey was conducted within the Biological Study Area (BSA) which encompasses the Project area at the proposed trail alignment with an approximate 165-foot buffer to assess adjacent sensitive vegetation communities.

During biological survey efforts, three vegetation communities were observed within the BSA: annual grassland, oak woodland, and riparian woodland (**Figure 6. Waters and Vegetation Communities**). The BSA also includes two aquatic features: Arcade Creek and Arcade Creek tributary and portions of two water quality/detention basins (**Figure 6**).

Perennial Stream Channel

Arcade Creek, a perennial stream channel, flows northeast to southwest through the BSA. Also included in this habitat is the Arcade Creek tributary, which flows southeast into Arcade Creek. The channel originates in Orangevale and flows into the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal, which ultimately discharges to the Sacramento River. The tributary is fed almost entirely by urban stormwater runoff carried through a series of stormwater inlets and culverts from the surrounding development. Within the BSA, the channel has highly incised banks and the width of the channel ranges from approximately 10 to 60 feet. As a perennial channel, water is present year-round. The larger creek watershed is frequently bisected by roadways and is lined by both residential and commercial developments. Local urbanization has resulted in the proliferation of non-native and invasive species, a degradation in water quality, and a decrease in bank stability as a result of the altered hydrologic flows (Dokken 2026c). Arcade Creek and its tributary comprise approximately 1.91 acres (6%) of the BSA.



Figure 6
Waters and Vegetation Communities
CRP 5475(053)
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

Ephemeral Tributary

During the October 2025 biological survey, an ephemeral tributary to Arcade Creek was observed within the western portion of the BSA. The tributary has two parts, a main larger tributary measuring approximately 5 feet wide, and a sub-tributary measuring approximately 2 feet wide. The ephemeral tributaries collect rainwater and stormwater runoff from Auburn Boulevard and the shopping center north of the project and carry it toward Arcade Creek. The east main tributary splits off Arcade Creek from the west, outside of the BSA and flows southwest from two ponded areas which empty into Arcade Creek. The smaller sub-tributary splits off from the main tributary channel and flows south from a detention basin located northwest of the BSA, eventually merging with the main tributary. At the time of the survey, pooled water was present within the main tributary, but no flows were exhibited. No water was present within the sub-tributary. The boundaries of the ephemeral tributary were mapped in the field in accordance with the following OHWM indicators: change in vegetation species and density, break in bank slope, and presence of a bed, bank and channel. Dominant vegetation observed within the bed, banks, and surrounding area of the ephemeral tributary includes curly dock (Rumex crispus), spreading rush (*Juncus patens*), interior live oak, and Himalayan blackberry. The BSA contains approximately 0.10 acres (<1%) of ephemeral tributary.

Water Quality/ Detention Basins

The water quality/detention basins are gently sloping, engineered depressions designed to capture and temporarily detain stormwater runoff. The western basin was completely dry at the time of the survey. However, historic aerial imagery (from November 2023) indicates that the area becomes inundated with water during heavy rain events caused by stormwater runoff from the adjacent commercial and residential areas. The basin supports annual grassland habitat dominated by spikeweed (*Centromadia fitchii*) and wild oat (*Avena fatua*) which appeared to have been recently trimmed.

The eastern basin was full of water at the time of the survey. This basin is supplied by a small stream channel to the north, which collects stormwater runoff from adjacent residential homes to the east and the paved parking lot to the west. The connected stream channel originates at the homes along Gallant Circle and flows south and southeast before reaching the basin. According to historic aerial imagery, this basin tends to hold water longer than the western basin, allowing it to grow hydrophytic vegetation species such as broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), tule (*Schoenoplectus acutus* var. *occidentalis*), cottonwoods and willow trees (*Salix lasiolepis*, *Salix gooddingii*). At the time of the survey, the cattails and tules in the channel appeared to be in poor health and recently trimmed. The BSA contains approximately 1.20 acres (4%) of water quality/detention basins. Because the ephemeral tributary does not meet the "relatively permanent standard" under the current definition of waters of the U.S., it is considered a water of the state subject to Section 401 of the CWA.

Annual Grassland

Annual grasslands are open areas dominated primarily by annual plant species. In the BSA, this vegetation community is found along the edges of the two water quality/detention basins, bordering the oak woodland vegetation community. Common species observed in this vegetation community include wild oat, dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), spikeweed, and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*). Annual grasslands cover approximately 2.36 acres (8%) within the BSA.

Riparian Woodland

The BSA includes a dense, mature, riparian woodland that borders the length of Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary. This vegetation community is dominated by a variety of native tree species including valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and northern California black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*). The understory is comprised of Himalayan blackberry, periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*) and tall flat sedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*). Within the riparian woodland, two clusters of elderberry shrubs were observed: one located on the southern bank of Arcade Creek mainstem north of Hesperia Way and the second located on the north bank of Arcade Creek mainstem, south of the Walmart. Riparian woodland provides

suitable habitat for a variety of wildlife species including birds, mammals and insects. Riparian woodland comprises approximately 8.84 acres (27%) of the BSA.

Oak Woodland

The BSA includes mature oak woodland that occupies the upland areas of the site. This community is dominated by native oak tree species such as valley oak, blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), and interior live oak. The canopy is moderately dense, providing partial shade and contributing to a well-developed litter layer of decomposing oak leaves and twigs. The understory consists primarily of native and non-native grasses and forbs, including wild oat, Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), and English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). Seasonal herbaceous growth is most abundant in spring, while the summer understory tends to dry and thin considerably. Shrub species such as poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) is also common in this vegetation community. The oak woodland vegetation community provides important foraging, nesting, and cover opportunities for a variety of wildlife species. Oak woodlands comprise approximately 1.44 acre (4%) of the BSA.

Wildlife

As discussed above, the BSA contains a variety of waters and vegetation communities (riparian woodland, oak woodland, water quality/detention basin, perennial stream channel, and annual grassland) which support a diversity of native and non-native wildlife species, including birds, mammals and amphibians. During the biological survey conducted on October 17, 2025, a high level of bird activity was observed throughout the BSA, particularly within the riparian woodland and oak woodland vegetation communities. Dominant bird species detected included acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), and northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). The water quality/detention basins also support waterfowl such as Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*) and mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*). Locally common amphibian species, pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*) and bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*) were also heard calling throughout the Arcade Creek corridor.

Habitat Connectivity

The CDFW Biogeographic Information & Observation System was reviewed to determine if the BSA is located within an Essential Connectivity Area. The BSA was determined to be within an area of Terrestrial Connectivity Rank 1 – Limited Connectivity Opportunity (Dokken 2026c). This ranking indicates that either land-use conditions limit the potential for wildlife or ecological processes to move through that area (urban, agriculture), or that no significant connectivity importance has been identified in relevant models. Rank 1 areas are classified by CDFW as lower priority for connectivity conservation efforts compared to Ranks 2–5.

Discussion

a. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Plant and wildlife species are considered to have special status if they have been listed as such by federal or state agencies or by one or more special interest groups, such as California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Prior to the field surveys, online databases from USFWS, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), CNPS and NMFS were queried for presence of potential threatened, endangered, rare, or special status species (**Appendix C**). Database search results identified ten special status or sensitive wildlife species and seven special status or sensitive plant species with potential of occurring in the vicinity of the BSA. An analysis of habitat requirements, recorded observations, and field surveys determined that the following species have potential to occur within the BSA: Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*), song sparrow ("Modesto" population) (*Melospiza melodia* pop. 1), Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), VELB, and NWPT. With implementation of the various measures listed below, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Sanford's arrowhead

Sanford's arrowhead is listed under CNPS as a 1B.2, meaning it is rare throughout its range and is moderately threatened in California. Sanford's arrowhead is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in

sluggish waterways, swamps, freshwater marshes, ponds, ditches, and margins of slow flowing streams or sloughs up to 2,132 feet elevation. Sanford's arrowhead individuals were not observed within the BSA during the October 2025 biological survey. However, the BSA contains suitable stream channel and water quality/detention basin habitat that could support individuals of this species. There are 15 documented CNDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the BSA, with the nearest approximately 2.2 miles northeast of the BSA within Sunrise Creek in 1994 (Dokken 2026c). Based on the suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA. Approximately 0.10 acre of temporary impacts and approximately 0.01 acre of permanent impacts to suitable aquatic habitat (perennial stream channel) are anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed Project (**Figure 7. Project Impacts**). To avoid direct impacts to this species during construction, avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-7** will be implemented to ensure that no Sanford's arrowhead individuals are present within the Project area prior to construction.

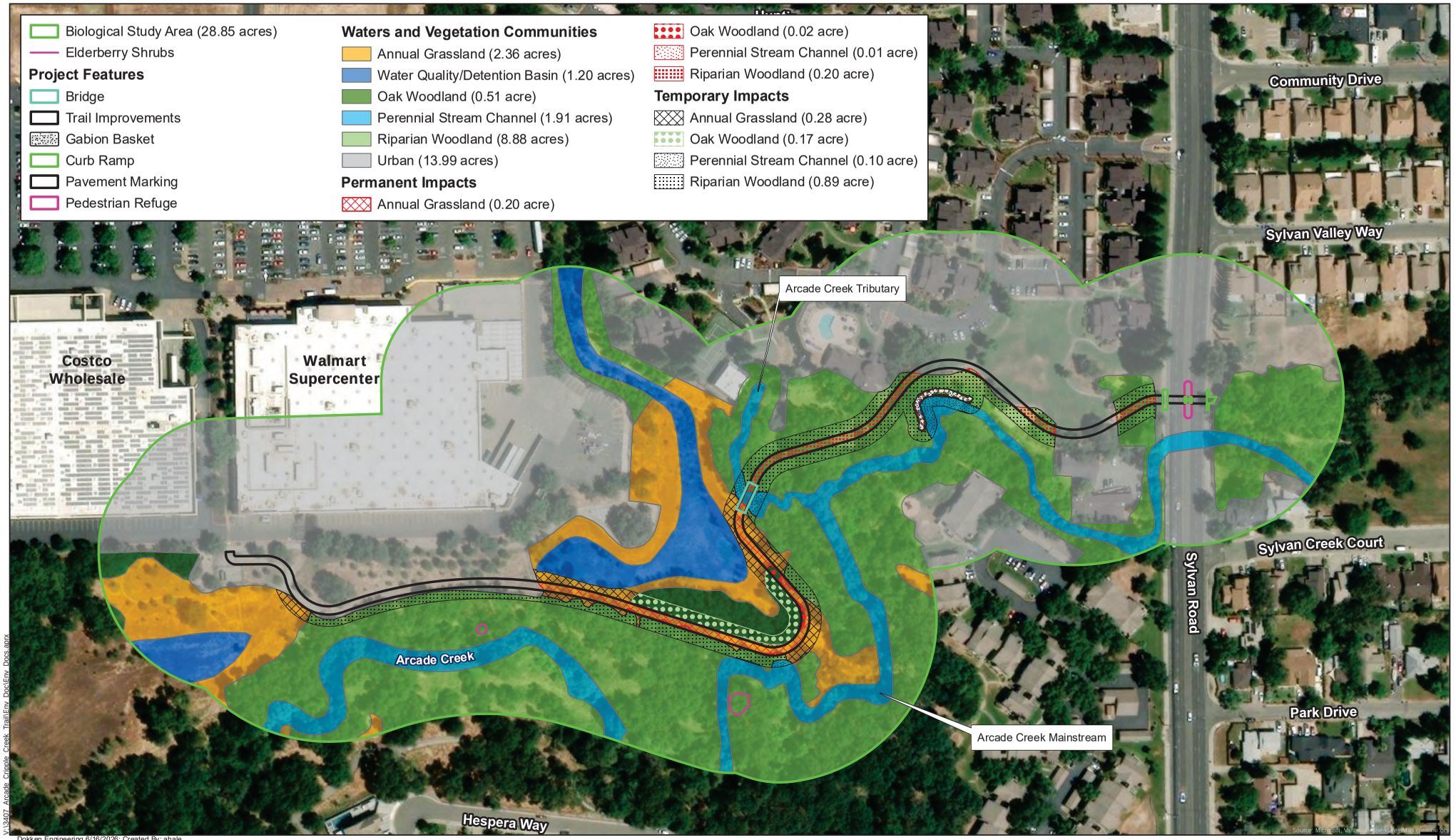
Song Sparrow ("Modesto" Population)

The song sparrow ("Modesto" Population) is not a state of federally listed species but is a CDFW species of special concern (SSC). Individuals of this species were not observed during the October 2025 biological survey. However, the BSA contains suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species, including the easterly water quality/detention basin, which supports tules and cattails, as well as areas of low, dense vegetation such as Himalayan blackberry and periwinkle within the riparian woodland habitat. The oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats also provide potential nesting cover and include open grassland understory with leaf litter suitable for foraging. Arcade Creek and the water quality/detention basins provide a source of standing water, making the area suitable for the song sparrow. There is one CNDDB occurrence within 10 miles of the BSA in 1990, located approximately 9.2 miles southwest in which a specimen was collected (Dokken 2026c). Based on the potentially suitable habitat present onsite, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA.

Permanent and temporary impacts to riparian woodland habitat and oak woodland habitat are anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed Project (**Figure 7**). Paving of the trail will result in approximately 0.20 acre of permanent impacts to riparian woodland habitat, with approximately 0.89 acre of temporary impacts anticipated due to construction access. Paving of the trail will also result in approximately 0.02 acre of permanent impacts to oak woodland habitat, and approximately 0.17 acre of temporary impacts due to construction access. In addition, tree removal within the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats will be required. However, the specific trees to be removed have not yet been identified, and major tree removal is not anticipated. A tree survey will be conducted within the BSA to document and mark all trees proposed for removal. To avoid direct impacts to this species during construction, avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-8** will be implemented to ensure that no nesting song sparrows are present within the Project area prior to construction.

Swainson's Hawk

Swainson's hawk is a raptor species listed as threatened under CESA. Individuals of this species were not observed during the October 2025 biological survey. The BSA contains suitable nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk within the riparian woodland and oak woodland areas, which include tall, mature oak trees capable of supporting nests. However, the BSA is surrounded by urban development and lacks the open, undeveloped areas typically required for foraging. Although some annual grassland habitat occurs within the BSA, it does not provide the extensive, open foraging areas preferred by the species. The nearest suitable foraging habitat is located approximately 0.5 miles north of the proposed trail alignment within an open grassland area, north of Auburn Boulevard. The nearest CNDDB occurrence was documented in 2004 and was located approximately 4.8 miles south of the BSA in which a nest was observed in a eucalyptus tree near Ancil Hoffman Park. There is also a nearby iNaturalist occurrence of the species located approximately 2.2 miles southwest of the BSA along Wendal Lane, recorded in August 2025. Based on the potentially suitable nesting habitat present onsite, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA.



V:\3407 Arcade Cripple Creek Trail\Env Doc\Env Docs.aprx

Dokken Engineering 6/16/2026; Created By: ahale

0 75 150 Feet

Figure 7
Project Impacts
CRP 5475(053)
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

Permanent and temporary impacts to riparian woodland habitat and oak woodland habitat are anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed Project (**Figure 7**). Paving of the trail will result in approximately 0.20 acre of permanent impacts to riparian woodland habitat, with approximately 0.89 acre of temporary impacts anticipated due to construction access. Paving of the trail will also result in approximately 0.02 acre of permanent impacts to oak woodland habitat, and approximately 0.17 acre of temporary impacts due to construction access. In addition, tree removal within the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats will be required. However, the specific trees to be removed have not yet been identified, and major tree removal is not anticipated. A tree survey will be conducted within the BSA to document and mark all trees proposed for removal. All trees removed from the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitat will be appropriately mitigated for in coordination with CDFW and the City. To avoid direct impacts to this species during construction, avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-9** will be implemented to ensure that no nesting Swainson's hawks are present within the Project area prior to construction.

White-tailed Kite

The white-tailed kite is not listed as threatened or endangered at the state or federal level but is a fully protected species under CFG Code Section 3511. Individuals of this species were not observed during the October 2025 biological survey. The BSA contains suitable nesting habitat for white-tailed kite within the riparian woodland and oak woodland areas, which include tall, mature oak trees capable of supporting nests. However, the BSA is surrounded by urban development and lacks the open, undeveloped areas typically required for foraging including grasslands, meadows, farmlands and emergent wetlands. Although some annual grassland habitat occurs within the BSA, it does not provide the extensive, open foraging areas preferred by the species. The nearest suitable foraging habitat is located approximately 0.5 miles north of the proposed trail alignment within an open grassland area, north of Auburn Boulevard. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the BSA at Woodbridge Park in Orangevale in which a pair nested in a large tree south of the pond, recorded in 1992 (Dokken 2026c). There is also a nearby eBird occurrence within the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, southeast of the BSA recorded in 2012. Based on the potentially suitable nesting habitat present onsite, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA.

Permanent and temporary impacts to riparian woodland habitat and oak woodland habitat are anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed Project (**Figure 7**). Paving of the trail will result in approximately 0.20 acre of permanent impacts to riparian woodland habitat, with approximately 0.89 acre of temporary impacts anticipated due to construction access. Paving of the trail will also result in approximately 0.02 acre of permanent impacts to oak woodland habitat, and approximately 0.17 acre of temporary impacts due to construction access. In addition, tree removal within the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats will be required. However, the specific trees to be removed have not yet been identified, and major tree removal is not anticipated. A tree survey will be conducted within the BSA to document and mark all trees proposed for removal. All trees removed from the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitat will be appropriately mitigated for in coordination with CDFW and the City. To avoid direct impacts to this species during construction, avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-8** will be implemented to ensure that no nesting white-tailed kites are present within the Project area prior to construction.

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

VELB is a federal listed threatened species. Critical habitat for the species was designated by the USFWS on August 8, 1980 (45 Federal Register 52803). Elderberry shrubs are obligate hosts for VELB larvae. In accordance with the USFWS *Framework for Assessing Impacts to the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle*, the Project area was buffered by 50 meters (≈ 165 feet) to identify elderberry shrubs occurring within the BSA (Dokken 2026c). During survey efforts, two elderberry clusters, both with stem diameters over one inch were observed within the riparian woodland habitat within the BSA (**Figure 6**). Exit holes were observed on multiple stems within one of the two clusters, located on the

southern bank of Arcade Creek (**Figure 6**). The elderberry cluster without exit holes is approximately 72 feet south of the proposed trail alignment while the cluster with exit holes is approximately 95 feet south of the proposed trail alignment. The presence of exit holes indicates current or historic occupation by VELB, and therefore they have high potential to occur within the BSA.

No direct or indirect impacts to the elderberry shrubs are anticipated as a result of trail construction. Two elderberry clusters were identified within the BSA, both of which are located within the USFWS framework guidance buffer. One of the clusters is located across Arcade Creek in an area that is unrelated to and physically separated from Project activities. The intervening creek channel provides substantial distance and buffer between the Project and this cluster such that it would not be subject to stressors such as noise, vibration, exhaust, or dust. The second elderberry cluster, while also located within the USFWS buffer, is situated outside the Project impact area and is not anticipated to be affected by Project activities. The Project would have no impact on VELB.

Northwest Pond Turtle

The NWPT is listed as proposed threatened under FESA and is considered a SSC by CDFW. Arcade Creek and the eastern water quality/detention basin within the BSA provide suitable aquatic habitat for the NWPT due to the presence of slow-moving or standing water and available basking sites, including logs, rocks, muddy banks, and emergent vegetation. There is also some adjacent annual grassland habitat that may provide suitable upland nesting habitat for the species. According to the City of Sacramento's *Existing Conditions and Assessment Report and Stream Corridor Management Plan for the Arcade Creek Watershed*, NWPTs have been observed in the Arcade Creek stream corridor during spring and summer 2007 field surveys. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 6.4 miles northeast of the BSA within the Baldwin Reservoir Wetland and Wildlife Preserve in Granite Bay, recorded in 1997 (Dokken 2026c). Due to the potentially suitable aquatic and upland habitat, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA.

The Project is anticipated to temporarily impact a total of approximately 0.10 acre of suitable aquatic habitat (perennial stream channel) and approximately 0.28 acre of suitable upland habitat (annual grassland) due to access during construction (**Figure 7**). Additionally, the Project is anticipated to permanently impact a total of approximately 0.01 acre of suitable aquatic habitat (Arcade Creek mainstem) and 0.21 acre of suitable upland habitat (annual grassland) due to paving of the trail.

USFWS is currently not providing conference opinions for NWPT. However, given that NWPT is proposed to be listed under the FESA, Section 7 consultation will be required with USFWS upon official listing of the species. Though no determination will be made for purposes of Section 7 at this time, once officially listed under FESA, the determination for NWPT is proposed to be *may affect, not likely to adversely affect*. Measures **BIO-10** and **BIO-11** are proposed for the species as a show of good faith, to further the protection and recovery of the species, and in anticipation of any future listings.

b. Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Habitats are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, state, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the habitat requirements of special status plants or animals occurring on site. Wetlands and waters of the U.S. are also considered sensitive by both federal and state agencies. Within the BSA, Arcade Creek has been identified as a natural community of special concern as it is a jurisdictional water of the U.S. and state. The water quality/detention basins within the BSA are also considered jurisdictional waters of the state; however, because no temporary or permanent impacts to these features are expected, further discussion is not necessary. Additionally, annual grassland, oak woodland, and riparian woodland occur within the BSA and are considered natural communities of special concern as they provide potentially suitable habitat for special status plant and wildlife species. These natural communities are shown in **Figure 6**. In addition, **Table 5**. **Impacts to Sensitive Natural Habitats** and **Figure 7** summarize the Project's impacts on these natural communities. With implementation of the various measures listed below, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Table 5. Impacts to Sensitive Natural Habitats

Impact Type	Sensitive Natural Habitat			
	Annual Grassland	**Oak Woodland**	**Perennial Stream Channel**	**Riparian Woodland**
Temporary	0.28 acre	0.17 acre	0.10 acre	0.89 acre
Permanent	0.20 acre	0.02 acre	0.01 acre	0.20 acre
Total	**0.48 acre**	**0.19 acre**	**0.11 acre**	**0.99 acre**
Source: Dokken 2026c				

Perennial Stream Channel

The perennial stream channel habitat includes Arcade Creek and its tributary. Arcade Creek, a perennial stream channel, flows northeast to southwest through the BSA. Also included in this habitat is the Arcade Creek tributary, which flows southeast into Arcade Creek.

Construction of the trail will result in approximately 0.10 acre of temporary impacts to Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary due to access during installation of the gabion basket wall and placement of the prefabricated bridge. The bridge crossing over the Arcade Creek tributary will not require dewatering or any in-channel work, as it will be a prefabricated bridge and set over the creek using a crane or other heavy equipment. The bridge abutments will also be constructed outside of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the Arcade Creek tributary so no excavation within the channel is anticipated. As a result, temporary impacts associated with prefabricated bridge placement would be limited to short-term increases in noise and vibration within the immediate work area. Approximately 0.01 acre of permanent impacts are also anticipated within Arcade Creek due to the installation of a gabion basket wall along an actively eroding section of the channel (**Figure 7**). RSP is currently not anticipated at the bridge abutments but may be required based on future refinements in design and hydraulic studies and, if required, would be minimal. Avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-3** will be implemented to avoid and minimize Project-related impacts to Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary. Mitigation measure **BIO-4** will be implemented to offset permanent impacts to this aquatic feature. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Riparian Woodland

Riparian woodland habitat borders Arcade Creek as it flows through the BSA. Dominant tree species observed within this vegetation community include valley oak, interior live oak, box elder, Oregon ash, Fremont cottonwood, and northern California black walnut. The understory is comprised of Himalayan blackberry, periwinkle, Harding grass, and tall flat sedge. Within the BSA, this habitat community comprises approximately 8.84 acres.

Paving of the trail will result in approximately 0.20 acre of permanent impacts to riparian woodland habitat. An additional 0.89 acre of temporary impacts are anticipated due to construction access. To estimate the area needed for equipment access, a 20-foot temporary impact buffer was applied along the trail alignment. Tree removal within the riparian woodland habitat will be required; however, the specific trees to be removed have not yet been identified. Field observations during a site visit conducted on December 18, 2025, indicate that most trees within the riparian woodland are likely to be avoided, and impacts would be largely limited to the area around the proposed bridge crossing at the Arcade Creek tributary. Much of the mapped area in **Figure 6** likely represents overstory canopy, and construction would occur within the understory, so major tree removal is not anticipated to be necessary. Some trees may only need to be trimmed to allow equipment access. The temporary and permanent impact estimates represent the maximum anticipated impacts, and final impacts will be further refined during the permitting process. Prior to construction, a tree survey will be conducted within the BSA to document and mark all trees proposed for removal (**Figure 7**). Avoidance and

minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-3**, and **BIO-5** will be implemented as part of the Project to reduce impacts on riparian woodland habitat. Additionally, mitigation measures **BIO-4** and **BIO-6**, will be implemented to offset permanent impacts to this vegetation community. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Annual Grassland

Within the BSA, annual grassland habitat is found along the edges of the two water quality/detention basins, bordering the oak woodland habitat. During the biological survey conducted in October 2025, the westernmost water quality/detention basin was dry, and the grass appeared recently trimmed. Common species observed in this habitat include wild oat, dogtail grass, spikeweed, and common vetch. Annual grasslands cover approximately 2.70 acres within the BSA.

Paving of the trail will result in approximately 0.20 acre of permanent impacts to annual grassland habitat. An additional 0.28 acre of temporary impacts are anticipated due to construction access. To estimate the area needed for equipment access, a 20-foot temporary impact buffer was applied along the trail alignment (**Figure 7**). Avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-3** will be implemented as part of the Project to reduce impacts on annual grassland habitat. Additionally, mitigation measure **BIO-6**, will be implemented to offset permanent impacts to this vegetation community. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Oak Woodland

The BSA includes a mature oak woodland habitat that occupies the upland areas of the site. This community is dominated by native oak tree species such as valley oak, interior live oak, and blue oak. The canopy is moderately dense, providing partial shade and contributing to a well-developed litter layer of decomposing oak leaves and twigs. The understory consists primarily of native and non-native grasses and forbs, including wild oat, Italian rye grass, and English plantain. Seasonal herbaceous growth is most abundant in spring, while the summer understory tends to dry and thin considerably. Shrub species such as poison oak were also found in this habitat type. Oak woodland habitat provides important foraging, nesting, and cover opportunities for a variety of wildlife species. Oak woodlands comprise approximately 1.44 acre of the BSA.

Paving of the trail will result in approximately 0.02 acre of permanent impacts to oak woodland habitat. An additional 0.17 acre of temporary impacts are anticipated due to construction access. To estimate the area needed for equipment access, a 20-foot temporary impact buffer was applied along the trail alignment. Tree removal within the oak woodland habitat will be required; however, the specific trees to be removed have not yet been identified. Field observations during the site visit conducted on December 18, 2025, indicate that most trees within the oak woodland are likely to be avoided, and impacts would be largely limited to the area around the proposed bridge crossing at the Arcade Creek tributary. Much of the mapped area in **Figure 6** likely represents overstory canopy, and construction would occur within the understory, so major tree removal is not anticipated to be necessary. Some trees may only need to be trimmed to allow equipment access. The temporary and permanent impact estimates represent the maximum anticipated impacts, and final impacts will be further refined during the permitting process. A tree survey will be conducted within the BSA to document and mark all trees proposed for removal (**Figure 7**). Avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-3**, and **BIO-5** will be implemented as part of the Project to reduce impacts on oak woodland habitat. Additionally, mitigation measures **BIO-4** and **BIO-6**, will be implemented to offset permanent impacts to this vegetation community. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c. **No impact.** An aquatic resources delineation was conducted in accordance with technical methods outlined in *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* to determine the boundaries of the OHWM of Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary (**Appendix C**). During survey efforts, no wetland features were identified. Thus, no impact would occur.

d. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The CDFW *Biogeographic Information & Observation System* was reviewed to determine if the BSA is located within an Essential Connectivity Area. The BSA was determined to be within an area of Terrestrial Connectivity Rank 1 – Limited Connectivity Opportunity (Dokken 2026c). This ranking indicates that either land-use conditions limit the potential for wildlife or ecological processes to move through that area (urban, agriculture), or that no significant connectivity importance has been identified in relevant models. Rank 1 areas are classified by CDFW as lower priority for connectivity conservation efforts compared to Ranks 2–5.

The Arcade Creek Trail extension will follow an existing informal dirt path that passes through the open space area north of Arcade Creek. The Project will not introduce new barriers or cause additional habitat fragmentation. Upon completion, the Project will allow for the continued movement of terrestrial wildlife across the trail and throughout the surrounding oak woodland, riparian woodland, and annual grassland habitats (**BIO-6**). Existing habitat connectivity will be maintained throughout Project implementation.

Additionally, oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats support migratory birds species protected under the MBTA. The implementation of measure **BIO-8** and **BIO-9** would avoid all potential impacts to migratory birds. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

e. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The proposed Project is subject to the City of Citrus Heights Tree Ordinance. Tree removal within the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitats will be required; however, the specific trees to be removed have not yet been identified. Field observations during a site visit conducted on December 18, 2025, indicate that most trees within both habitats are likely to be avoided, and impacts would be largely limited to the area around the proposed bridge crossing at the Arcade Creek tributary. Much of the mapped area in **Figure 6** likely represents overstory canopy, and construction would occur within the understory, so major tree removal is not anticipated to be necessary. Some trees may only need to be trimmed to allow equipment access. A tree survey will be conducted within the BSA to document and mark all trees proposed for removal. With the implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-6**, Project impacts regarding local policies or codes protecting biological resources would be less than significant with mitigation incoroprated.

f. **No Impact.** No adopted Habitat Conservation Plans or other similar plan cover the Project area. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

BIO-1: Every individual working on the Project must attend a biological awareness training session conducted by the Project biologist. This training program will include information regarding the sensitive habitats and an overview of special status wildlife species that may be encountered within the work area. During biological awareness training, construction personnel will be briefed on topics including, but not limited to, the protected status of VELB and NWPT, as well as the need to protect elderberry shrubs, the host plant of VELB.

BIO-2: Prior to the start of construction activities, the Project limits adjacent to the Arcade Creek, the Arcade Creek tributary and the riparian woodland habitat will be marked with flagging, staking, or high visibility fencing to ensure construction will not further encroach into adjacent sensitive resources.

BIO-3: BMPs will be incorporated into Project construction to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g. oils, fuels):

- Exposed soils and material stockpiles will be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction.
- Implementation of the Project shall require approval of a site-specific SWPPP or Water Pollution

Control Program that will implement effective measures to protect water quality, which may include a hazardous spill prevention plan and additional erosion prevention techniques.

- All construction areas will be properly protected to prevent excess erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution.
- All vehicle and equipment fueling/maintenance will be conducted outside of any surface waters and/or sensitive habitat.
- Equipment used in and around jurisdictional waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants.
- Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters.
- All erosion control measures, and storm water control measures will be properly maintained until the site has returned to a pre-construction state.
- All construction materials will be hauled off-site after completion of construction.

BIO-4: Permanent effects to stream channel and riparian woodland habitat will be provided compensatory mitigation to result in no net loss of habitat, at an agency-approved mitigation ratio via one of the following compensatory mitigation options:

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

BIO-5: Native vegetation removal will not exceed what is shown on the plans without prior approval from the Project biologist. If trees will be trimmed rather than removed, trimming must comply with ANSI A300 pruning standards and must not:

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

BIO-6: Following the completion of construction, all temporary effects to riparian woodland, annual grassland and oak woodland habitat will be recontoured and re-seeded at a 1:1 ratio, to allow for the habitat to return to its previous function. Tree removal will follow final plans and specifications, and any deviation must be approved by a Project biologist. All temporarily disturbed areas will be seeded with a Project biologist-approved native seed mix. Any trees removed from the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitat will be appropriately mitigated for through replanting or other methods in coordination with CDFW and the City of Citrus Heights.

BIO-7: A focused rare plant survey will be conducted within the Project area prior to the start of construction. If rare plants are discovered during pre-construction surveys but can be reasonably avoided, an ESA fence will be installed to protect the specimens in place.

If a special-status plant specimen is present within the Project area and cannot be fully avoided, the Project biologist will relocate individual(s) and/or collect seeds to ensure the continued existence of the local population. Area of relocation or re-seeding will be at the discretion of the Project biologist but will be located within suitable habitat and within the same watershed of the Project, preferably at a location that is protected in perpetuity.

BIO-8: Prior to vegetation removal or initial ground disturbance during the nesting bird season (February 1–September 30) a pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted by a Project Biologist prior to the start of work. The nesting bird survey must include the Project area plus a 300-foot buffer. Within 1 week of the nesting bird survey, all vegetated areas that are designated for removal must be cleared by the contractor or a supplemental nesting bird survey is required.

An initial 100-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any active nest of migratory birds and a minimum 300-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any nesting raptor species. The contractor must immediately stop work in the buffer area until the appropriate buffer is established and is prohibited from conducting work that could disturb the birds (as determined by the Project Biologist and in coordination with wildlife agencies) in the buffer area until a Project Biologist determines the young have fledged. A reduced no-work buffer can be established if determined appropriate by the Project Biologist, and will consider various factors including species of bird, location of nest, stage of nest, existing environment, and type of active work.

BIO-9: During the spring/summer season prior to construction the Project biologist must conduct pre-construction Swainson's hawk protocol-level surveys within the Project area plus a 0.25-mile buffer in accordance with CDFW's guide for Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee. Pre-construction surveys will determine if active nests are present within the Project area or within 0.25 mile of Project activities. If an active nest is discovered within the survey area the Project biologist will determine the appropriate avoidance strategies (e.g., monitoring, no-work buffers, work windows, temporary sound/noise barriers, etc.) to avoid take of the nest and will coordinate with CDFW as needed.

BIO-10: To avoid impacts to western pond turtles, the Project biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey of the aquatic and upland habitats within the Project area. Surveys will be conducted no more than 24 hours prior to onset of construction. If a western pond turtle is spotted within an active work area the Project Biologist will be contacted, and work activities will immediately cease within 100 feet of the turtle. Work will not recommence until the turtle has left the Project site on its own volition. In addition, if western pond turtle nests are detected within or adjacent to the Project area, the Project biologist will mark the nests with high-visibility flagging or fencing and establish a 25-foot no-disturbance buffer around each nest to prevent disturbance until hatching occurs or the biologist determines the nest is no longer at risk.

BIO-11: To prevent the inadvertent entrapment of NWPT, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 3 inches wide and 1 foot deep will be inspected for NWPT then covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If it is not feasible to cover an excavation, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wood $\geq$ 6 inches wide shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they must be thoroughly inspected by the biologist for trapped NWPT.

BIO-12: Prior to arrival at the Project site and prior to leaving the Project site, construction equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds will be cleaned to reduce the spreading of noxious weeds.

BIO-13: All food-related trash must be disposed into closed containers and must be removed from the Project area daily. Construction personnel must not feed or otherwise attract wildlife to the Project area.

BIO-14: The contractor must not apply rodenticide or herbicide within the Project area during construction.

BIO-15: If any wildlife is encountered during the course of construction, said wildlife will be allowed to leave the construction area unharmed.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?				X
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?		X		
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?		X		

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Archaeological Survey Report (Dokken 2026d), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

CEQA established statutory requirements for establishing the significance of historical resources in PRC Section 21084.1. The CEQA Guidelines (Section 10564.5[c]) also require consideration of potential project impacts to "unique" archaeological sites that do not qualify as historical resources. The statutory requirements for unique archaeological sites that do not qualify as historical resources are established in PRC Section 21083.2. These two PRC sections operate independently to ensure that significant potential effects on historical and archaeological resources are considered as part of a project's environmental analysis. Historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 as defined in the CEQA regulations, include 1) cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); 2) cultural resource included in a local register of historical resources; 3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in one of several historic themes important to California history and development.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if the project could result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource, meaning the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource would be materially impaired. This would include any action that would demolish or adversely alter the physical characteristics of an historic resource that conveys its historic significance and qualify it for inclusion in the CRHR or in a local register or survey that meets the requirements of PRC Section 5020.1(l) and 5024.1(g). PRC Section 5024 also requires state agencies to identify and protect sate-owned resources that meet.

National Register of Historic Place (NRHP) listing criteria. Sections 5024(f) and 5024.5 require state agencies to provide notice to and consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) before altering, transferring, relocation, or demolishing state-owned historical resources that are listed on or are eligible for inclusion in the National Register or are registered or eligible for registration as California Historical Landmarks.

CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines also recommend provisions be made for the accidental discovery of archaeological sites, historical resources, or Native American human remains during construction (PRC Section 21083.2(i) California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5[d and f]).

Environmental Setting

Efforts to identify potential archaeological resources in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) include historical research, a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a search of site records and survey reports on file at the North Central Information Center (NCIC), efforts to coordinate with Native American representatives, and a pedestrian survey. Results from the NCIC identified no cultural resources within the APE and 15 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE, all consisting of historic built environment resources. The NCIC results also identified three reports within the APE and 12 reports within the 0.5-mile search radius.

The APE for the Project was configured to include the proposed paved trail, new prefabricated bridge, solar lighting, Arcade Creek bank protection, and pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road (**Figure 3**). The horizontal APE encompasses the south and southeastern portions of the Walmart Parking lot as potential staging areas and 50-foot buffer of all other Project features for construction access.

A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted by consultant archaeologist Michelle Campbell on February 23, 2026, for the purpose of identifying and recording archaeological resources. Wilton Rancheria representatives participated in the pedestrian survey. UAIC conducted an independent survey on February 3, 2026. No constraints to the survey were encountered as full access was obtained prior to completing the survey. No cultural resources were identified within the APE as a result of the identification efforts (Dokken 2026d).

On October 24, 2026, a request was sent to the NAHC requesting a CEQA Tribal Consultation List for the Project area and review of the SLF for any Native American cultural resources that might be affected by the Project. On October 27, 2026, Pricilla Torres-Fuentes, NAHC Cultural Resource Analyst, replied via email that the results of the review were negative. Ms. Torres-Fuentes also provided a list of Native American tribes and recommended contacting each for further review of potential known and recorded sites within the proposed Project area.

On January 7, 2026, CEQA consultation (AB52) initial notification letters were mailed or sent via online portal to the representatives on the NAHC list. These letters provided information on the Project and requested that the letter recipients respond with requests to consult or with any comments or concerns about the Project. If no response to the letter was received, a follow-up email was sent on March 3, 2026. A summary of outreach is included in the Tribal Cultural Resources section and **Appendix D**.

Discussion

a. **No Impact**. The records search, consultation with Native American organizations and governments, and the field survey did not identify any historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 (Dokken 2026d). No impact would occur.

b. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**. In an effort to identify archaeological resources that might be affected by the undertaking, historical research, a search of the SLF by NAHC, a search of site records and survey reports on file at the NCIC, efforts to coordinate with Native American representatives, and a pedestrian survey were completed. The entire APE was surveyed, and no constraints were encountered as access had been obtained for the entire APE prior to the survey. Ground surface visibility within the APE was extremely low due to existing development. No archaeological resources were identified within or adjacent to the APE.

Additionally, the surface and subsurface sensitivity was assessed through background research, landform analysis, and opportunistic visual inspection of exposed subsurface soils within the APE during the pedestrian survey. The APE location is within an area of older Pleistocene aged soils with very low sensitivity for buried archaeological resources. Further, the majority of the APE will have disturbance of approximately 1–3 feet for proposed improvements, the majority of which has been previously disturbed by historical agricultural use and more modern urban development. Isolated locations for retaining walls and lighting will require up to 10 feet of disturbance. As Project activities will occur in older sediments and primarily within a shallow disturbance of previously construction

areas, the potential for the Project to impact intact cultural resource deposits in the APE is low. However, there is always the possibility that unknown cultural resources may be encountered during construction. With the implementation of measure **CR-1** potential impacts from the Project would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c. Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. With any Project requiring ground disturbance, there is the possibility that unmarked burials may be unearthed during construction. With implementation of **CR-2**, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

CR-1: If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey would be needed if Project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

CR-2: Section 5097.94 of the PRC and Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code protect Native American burials, skeletal remains and grave goods, regardless of age and provide method and means for the appropriate handling of such remains. If human remains are encountered, all ground disturbance within a 100-ft radius must stop and the county coroner should be notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation and Caltrans PQS should be contacted. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of such identification. CEQA details steps to be taken if human burials are of Native American origin.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. 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?		X		
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?				X

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Air Quality Technical Memorandum (Dokken 2026b, **Appendix B**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Environmental Setting

Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) provides electrical service to the planning area. SMUD generates, transmits, and distributes electric power to a 900-square-mile service area that includes Sacramento County and a small portion of Placer County. SMUD receives its electricity from diverse and competitively priced resources, including hydro generation; cogeneration plants; advanced and renewable technologies such as wind, solar and biomass/landfill gas power; and power purchased on the wholesale market (Citrus Heights 2011b).

Discussion

a. **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**. As discussed in Section III. Air Quality, the on-site construction equipment for the proposed Project is anticipated to emit 195 metric tons of GHG annually, which is below threshold's established by SMAQMD (see **Table 4** and **Appendix B**). Construction activities will include minor earthwork and would require minimal electricity consumption. With implementation of **CC-1**, construction-related GHG emissions be minimized further. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Additionally, there will be solar lights installed along the length of the trail, which will ensure the Project's energy consumption during operation is minimal.

b. **No Impact.** The Project supports several General Plan goals and actions relevant to increasing opportunities for multi-modal transportation, creating bicycle accessibility, and closing gaps in the current bicycle network including Goal 29 and Goal 39. By constructing an addition to the planned 16-mile CCTP, the proposed Project would provide for more energy-efficient transportation options within the City, and the overall effect to energy efficiency would be beneficial. As a result, the Project would not conflict with or hinder any state or local renewable energy plans, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

See Greenhouse Gases section for **CC-1**.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

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

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

Federal

Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act

For geologic and topographic features, the key federal law is the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act (Historic Sites Act). Enacted into law August 21, 1935, the Historic Site Act establishes a national registry of natural landmarks and protects "outstanding examples of major geological features." This is Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior through the National Parks Service to protect topographic and geologic features by carrying out programs to survey, research, and acquire sites of national significance; collect photographs, objects, and document acquired sites; cooperate with stakeholders to preserve, restore, or operate sites; and develop ongoing public educational programs. Topographic and geologic features are also protected under the CEQA.

State

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. The main purpose of the law is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The law only addresses the hazard of surface fault rupture and is not directed toward other earthquake hazards. The Alquist-Priolo Act requires the State Geologist to establish regulatory zones known as "Earthquake Fault Zones" around the surface traces of active faults and to issue appropriate maps. The maps are distributed to all affected cities, counties, and state agencies for their use in planning efforts. Local agencies must regulate most development projects within the zones. Projects include all land divisions and most structures for human occupancy.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act addresses non surface fault rupture earthquake hazards, including liquefaction and seismically induced landslides. Passed by the State Legislature in 1990, this law was codified in the PRC as Division 2, Chapter 7.8A, and became operative in April 1991. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act resulted in a mapping program that is intended to reflect areas that have the potential for liquefaction, landslides, strong earth ground shaking, or other earthquake and geologic hazards.

Local

Citrus Heights Municipal Code

Chapter 18 of the Municipal Code provides regulations for buildings and construction. Article 4 of the City's building code adopts by reference the California Building Code Part 2, 2007 Edition, which is based on the 2006 International Building Code. Article 12 includes land grading and erosion control requirements to minimize the degradation of water quality and water courses; disruption of drainage flows from land preparation and development activities; and sediment and pollutant runoff from construction activities.

Environmental Setting

Seismicity

The CCHGP EIR describes the following regarding seismicity in the City of Citrus Heights:

- The planning area is located within an area of California with relatively low seismic activity and is not located within a highly active fault zone.
- The Citrus Heights planning area was not identified as having liquefaction potential. The depth to the water table and the underlying geologic materials within the planning area do not support high liquefaction potential.

Slope Stability and Landsliding

The topography of the Citrus Heights area is characterized by flat terrain with small hills in some locations. Slopes within the planning area range from zero to 15% with the majority of the steeper slopes located in the southeastern portion of Citrus Heights. No landslides or landslide deposits have been mapped within the planning area. No evidence of slope instability such as landslide scars or mudflow features are observed in the planning area. Overall potential for slope instability in the planning area is considered low (Citrus Heights 2011b).

Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Custom Soil Resource Report was queried for the Project, and the soil types within the Project area include Fiddyment-Orangevale complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes and Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (Dokken 2026c). Erosion hazard ad shrink/swell potential is shown in **Table 6. Soil Types in the Project Area** below:

Table 6. Soils Types in the Project Area

Soil Type	Soil Slope	Erosion Hazard	Shrink/ Swell Potential
147 Fiddyment-Orangevale complex	2-8%	Slight to moderate	Moderate
148 Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex	2-8%	Moderate	Moderate
Source: CCHGP EIR 2011b			

Discussion

a.i-iv. **No Impact.** The Project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial or adverse effects.

i. The Project is not located within a Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and there are no active faults are located within the Project area (Citrus Heights 2011b).

ii. The proposed Project would not expose people or structures to seismic ground shaking due to the lack of active faults within the City and the nature of the proposed Project activities (Citrus Heights 2011b).

iii. The Project is not located within a liquefaction zone (Citrus Heights 2011b).

iv. The Project is not located within a landslide zone (Citrus Heights 2011b).

b. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Soils within the Project area have a slight to moderate erosion potential (Citrus Heights 2011b). The Project will require ground disturbance and tree/vegetation removal along the alignment of the proposed trail, which may cause soil erosion and loss of topsoil during construction. Potential impacts to soils would be minimized through soil stabilization measures covered within the required General Construction municipal separate stormwater system (MS4) Permit and implementation of the SWPPP (mitigation measures **WQ-1** and **WQ-2**). The Project would also comply with Article 12 "Land Grading and Erosion Control" of the City's Municipal Code. In addition, mitigation measure **WQ-4** and **BIO-3** would further reduce erosion during construction. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c. **No Impact.** Refer to response to question a) above. The Project is not located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. No impact would occur.

d. **Less Than Significant.** Two soil map units are mapped within the Project area: Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes, and Urban land-Xerarents Fiddyment complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes (Dokken 2026c). These soil types have a low to high and moderate shrink swell potential as shown in **Table 6**. Geotechnical investigations will be conducted to address expansive soils in foundation design of the bridge and trail. Therefore, the Project would not create substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property and the impact would be less than significant.

e. **No Impact.** The proposed Projects would not use a septic tank system. In addition, sewage is not required for proposed Project; therefore, the Project will have no impacts related to septic systems. No impact would occur.

f. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Proposed grading for trail construction will range from 1–1.5 feet deep. Solar lights will require 12 feet of excavation depth and installation of bank protection will require disturbances up to 5 feet below the current flow line. The pedestrian bridge may require up to 50 feet of ground disturbance if installed with piles. However, with any project requiring ground disturbance, there is always the possibility that unknown paleontological resources may be unearthed during construction. Implementation of CCHGP EIR Mitigation Measure 4.7-7 would reduce impacts related to potential damage to unique paleontological resources to a less than significant level by ensuring that earth disturbing activities cease if any possible resources are uncovered, minimizing potential adverse impacts on unique, scientifically important paleontological resources.

Mitigation Measures from City of Citrus Heights General Plan EIR that apply to the Project

CCHGP EIR Mitigation Measure 4.7-7 is applicable to the proposed Project.

Mitigation Measure 4.7-7: Discovery of Potential Paleontological Resources

If potential paleontological resources are detected by construction workers or City staff during construction of future land uses, work shall stop immediately, and consultation is required to avoid further impacts. Actions after work stoppage will be designed to avoid significant impacts to the greatest extent feasible. These measures could include, but are not limited to, construction worker personnel education, consultation with a qualified paleontologist, coordination with experts on resource recovery and curation of specimens, and/or other measures considered appropriate after further consultation.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

See Section IV. Biological Resources for **BIO-3** and Section X. Hydrology and Water Quality for **WQ-1**, **WQ-2** and **WQ-4**.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

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

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Air Quality Technical Memorandum (Dokken 2026b, **Appendix B**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

Federal

Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases under the Federal Clean Air Act

On December 7, 2009, EPA adopted its Proposed Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases under the CAA (Endangerment Finding). The Endangerment Finding is based on Section 202(a) of the CAA, which states that the EPA Administrator should regulate and develop standards for "emission[s] of air pollution from any class of classes of new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines, which in [its] judgment cause, or contribute to, air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare." The rule addresses Section 202(a) in two distinct findings. The first addresses whether or not the concentrations of the six key GHGs (i.e., CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6) in the atmosphere threaten the health and welfare of current and future generations. The second addresses whether or not the combined emissions of GHGs from new motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines contribute to atmospheric concentrations of GHGs and thus to the threat of climate change. The Administrator found that atmospheric concentrations of GHGs endanger public health and welfare within the meaning of Section 202(a) of the CAA.

The Administrator also found that GHG emissions from new motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines are contributing to air pollution, which is endangering public health and welfare.

State

In 2005, EO S-3-05 proclaimed that California is vulnerable to the effects of climate change. To combat those concerns, the EO established a long-range GHG reduction target of 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Subsequently, Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 was signed. AB 32 requires California to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. AB 32 directed CARB to develop and implement regulations that reduce statewide GHG emissions. The Climate Change Scoping Plan (Scoping Plan) approved by CARB in December 2008, outlines the State's plan to achieve the GHG reductions required in AB 32. Though the Scoping Plan does not define the specific role local governments will play in meeting the State's GHG reduction goals, it identifies cities and counties as "essential partners" within the overall statewide effort. Additionally, Senate Bill (SB) 375 (2008) established a process whereby regional targets for reduced vehicles miles traveled (VMT) and GHG emissions will be established by ARB, in collaboration with Metropolitan Planning Organizations throughout the state, including the Sacramento Area Council of Governments. Once determined, these targets will apply to the transportation emissions sector.

Local

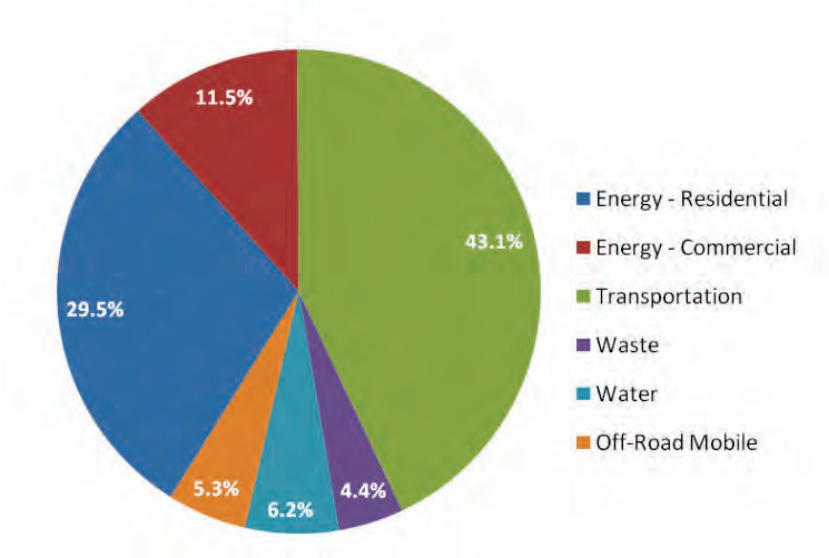
City of Citrus Heights Greenhouse Reduction Plan

The City of Citrus Heights Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan (GGRP) addresses major sources of GHG emissions in the community that cumulatively contribute to global climate change. The City's approach to addressing GHG emission reductions includes:

- completing a baseline GHG emissions inventory and projecting future emissions;
- identifying a communitywide GHG reduction target;
- preparing a GHG reduction plan to identify strategies and measures to meet the reduction target;
- identifying targets and reduction strategies in the General Plan and evaluating the environmental impacts of the GGRP in the General Plan EIR; and monitoring effectiveness of reduction measures and adapting the plan to changing conditions.

In 2008, the City of Citrus Heights joined other Sacramento County communities in preparing a GHG emissions inventory. Following certain adjustments that better characterized Citrus Heights' local conditions and jurisdiction, the baseline inventory indicated that the community released 543,727 metric tons of CO_2e emissions in 2005. The communitywide baseline inventory reported emissions under different source-sectors, including transportation, off-road mobile sources (e.g., lawnmowers, boats), residential and commercial energy use, solid waste disposal, water use, and wastewater treatment. **Figure 8. Citrus Heights Community-wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions Baseline (2005)** depicts the percent breakdown of emissions related to the various sectors:

Figure 8. Citrus Heights Community-wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions Baseline (2005)



Source: CCHGP 2011b

Discussion

a. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** GHG emissions for transportation projects can be divided into those produced during construction and those produced during operations. For the Project, construction GHG emissions would include emissions produced by on-site construction equipment. As discussed in **Table 4** in the Section III. Air Quality, construction GHG emissions would be below threshold's established by SMAQMD. Additionally, with implementation of **CC-1**,

construction-related GHG emissions be further reduced. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

By design, the Project is intended to increase pedestrian and bicycle accessibility to existing communities, schools and other existing trails and further encourage non-motorized travel within the Project area. The Project would not increase the number of automobiles in the traffic system. No impact to greenhouse gas emissions or climate change would result from operations.

b. **No Impact.** The proposed Project would not conflict with the City of Citrus Heights GGRP. The proposed Project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

CC-1: The implementing agency will require through construction contract terms and specifications that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures and implements all applicable SMAQMD best management practices for reducing construction-related GHG emissions. Documentation will be provided to the implementing agency on a weekly basis. The contract provisions and specifications will authorize the implementing agency to sanction contractors for non-compliance. The implementing agency will consult SMAQMD prior to construction about the most current recommended construction best management practices and will adopt those practices. Practices include the following:

- Improve fuel efficiency from construction equipment:
    - Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to no more than 3 minutes. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.
    - Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.
    - Train equipment operators in proper use of equipment, including limiting idling time, minimizing warm-up time, performing routine maintenance, and optimizing equipment use.
    - Avoid using equipment that is larger than the job requires.
    - Use equipment with new technologies (e.g., repowered engines, electric drivetrains).
- Perform on-site material hauling with trucks equipped with on-road engines (if the air districts or CARB determine them to emit less than the off-road engines).
- Use alternative fuels for generators at construction sites, rather than gasoline or diesel (e.g., propane or solar), or use electrical power.
- Use a CARB-approved low-carbon fuel for construction equipment. (NOx emissions from the use of low-carbon fuel must be reviewed and increases mitigated.)
- Encourage and provide carpools, shuttle vans, and transit passes for construction worker commutes.
- Reduce electricity use in the construction office by using compact fluorescent bulbs, powering off computers every day, and using the most efficient heating and cooling units available.
- Recycle or salvage non-hazardous construction and demolition debris (goal of at least 75% by weight) to avoid landfill disposal.

- Use locally sourced or recycled materials for construction materials (goal of at least 20% based on costs for building materials, and based on volume for trail, sidewalk and curb materials). Wood products utilized should be certified through a sustainable forestry program.
- Minimize the amount of concrete for paved surfaces or utilize a low carbon concrete option.
- Produce concrete on-site if determined to be less emissive than transporting ready mix.
- Use Smartway certified trucks for deliveries and equipment transport.
- Develop a plan to efficiently use water for adequate dust control.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. 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?		X		
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?		X		
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
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?				X
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?		X		
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment (Geocon 2026, **Appendix E**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are regulated by many state and federal laws. These include not only specific statutes governing hazardous waste, but also a variety of laws regulating air and water quality, human health and land use.

Federal law covers a number of different activities involving asbestos, including demolition and renovation of structures (40 CFR Section 61.145). Federal regulations and regulations adopted by the SMAQMD apply to the identification and treatment of hazardous materials during demolition and construction activities. Failure to

comply with these regulations respecting asbestos may result in a Notice of Violation being issued by the AQMD and civil penalties under state and/or federal law, in addition to possible action by U.S. EPA under federal law.

Hazardous waste in California is regulated primarily under the authority of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, and the California Health and Safety Code. Other California laws that affect hazardous waste are specific to handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, reduction, cleanup and emergency planning.

Worker health and safety and public safety are key issues when dealing with hazardous materials that may affect human health and the environment. Proper disposal of hazardous material is vital if it is disturbed during project construction.

Environmental Setting

Standard Environmental Record Sources

A record search from Environmental Data Resources (EDR) was conducted in January 2026 which searched federal, state, and local environmental databases for potential Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) within the Project area and properties/facilities within one mile of the Project area (**Appendix E**). The Project area is listed on two non-release-related databases1 for a construction project that was terminated in 2024. These listings do not indicate the release or storage of hazardous materials and therefore, are unlikely to have caused an REC within the Project area. Three properties within 1/8 mile of the Project area are listed on various non-release-related databases. No properties within 1/4 mile of the Project area are listed on release-related databases, however two properties within approximately 300 feet of the Project area are listed as hazardous waste generators (Walmart #3712) and Costco (#771). The Underground Storage Tank (UST) Finder database indicates that four USTs are present (three 20,000-gallon tanks and one 1,500-gallon tank) at the Costco Gas Station upgradient of the Project area (**Appendix E**). Since no releases have been reported, these two properties are unlikely to have caused an REC within the Project area.

GeoTracker and EnviroStor

Information available on the California State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker (http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) EnviroStor (http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/) online data management systems were also reviewed for information regarding documented environmental assessment and cleanup at the Project area and/or properties/facilities within 1/8 mile of the Project area. No information pertaining to the Project area or properties/facilities within the vicinity of the Project area is available on GeoTracker or EnviroStor (**Appendix E**).

Aerial Photographs

Dry farmed fields were present across the western portion of the Project area from as early as 1937 until likely sometime in the 1950s. This type of crop cultivation suggests that pesticides were not likely applied and persistent pesticides and associated metals are not likely to be present in soil in this area. The DTSC's *Interim Guidance for Sampling Agricultural Properties (Third Revision)* dated August 7, 2008, states that "many dry-land farming fields are not treated with pesticides or infrequently treated, since the lack of water does not provide a desirable habitat for most agricultural pests. Properties that clearly qualify as dry-land farming do not need further investigation for pesticides or metals." (Geocon 2026). The aerial photographs do not show features or land uses that directly suggest the presence of conditions or features within the Project area or on adjoining and adjacent properties likely to have caused an REC within the Project area.

Site Reconnaissance

Site reconnaissance was completed on January 19, 2026 by Lauren Fordyce-Pitner, Staff Scientist with Geocon. The Project area includes the southern and eastern portions of the Stock Ranch Commercial Center (behind Walmart and Costco). Loading docks, packing materials such as pallets, paved parking areas with staining,

several shipping containers with unknown contents, a locked propane storage area, machinery, and various utilities such as irrigation, electric, and stormwater were observed. While hazardous materials may be present inside the shipping containers and were observed in the propane storage tank area, no evidence of spills or leaks were observed and the shipping containers were secured and located on pavement. Therefore, it is unlikely that hazardous materials would have contaminated the surrounding soil. Adjoining and nearby properties include residential homes, Stock Ranch Commercial Center, Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, Arcade Creek, and Sylvan Road. Traffic striping weas observed on Sylvan Road.

Discussion

a-b. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Based on the site reconnaissance and database research, potential sources of hazardous materials on properties adjacent to the Project boundaries only include lead or chromium in yellow thermoplastic traffic striping (Geocon 2026).

Removal of yellow thermoplastic traffic striping from the existing roadway surface is required to construct the at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road. Yellow traffic stripes may contain heavy metals such as lead and chromium at concentrations in excess of hazardous waste thresholds established by the CCR and may produce toxic fumes when heated. **HM-1** will be implemented to reduce impacts.

Additionally, with any Project that involves excavation, there is a possibility of encountering unknown hazardous contamination during construction. With the implementation of measure **HM-2**, Project impacts from upset or accident conditions will be reduced less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c. **No Impact.** No schools are located within one-quarter mile of the Project area. Thus, the Project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of a school. There would be no impact.

d. **No Impact.** Government Code Section 65962.5 requires California EPA to maintain a list of hazardous waste and substance sites, called the Cortese List, which is consulted during land-use planning and development processes. A review of the California EPA databases indicate that there are no sites listed on the Cortese List located within the Project area. Therefore, the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or environment and no impact would result from Project implementation.

e. **No Impact.** The Project is not located near an airport or airstrip. Since the Project site is not located within two miles of an airport or an area for which an Airport Land Use Plan has been prepared, and no public or private airfields are within two miles of the Project area, users of the proposed Project would not be exposed to hazards due to over flight aircraft. Thus, no impacts would occur.

f. **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Partial road closures will be required during construction of the Project. As part of the Project, measure **LU-2** will be implemented prior to construction to minimize any disruption to local traffic. Operation of the Project would not impair or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

g. **No Impact.** According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, the Project site is located within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) (CAL FIRE 2026). The surrounding land uses are also located within an LRA. The Project site and surrounding land uses are not within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CAL FIRE 2026). Therefore, the proposed Project would not expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project Level Mitigation Measures

See Transportation section for **LU-2**.

HM-1: To avoid impacts from pavement striping during construction it is recommended that removal requirements for yellow striping and pavement marking materials be performed in accordance with Caltrans Standard Special Provision 14-11.07 REMOVE YELLOW TRAFFIC STRIPE AND PAVEMENT MARKING WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE RESIDUE.

HM-2: Should any previously unknown hazardous waste/material be encountered during construction, the procedures outlined in Caltrans Hazards Procedures for Construction shall be followed.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

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

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Water Quality Technical Memorandum (Dokken 2026e, **Appendix F**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

Federal

Federal Clean Water Act of 1972

The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into waters of the U.S. and setting water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. Water quality standards are designed to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the CWA. Thus, water quality standards must contain:

- Designation of beneficial uses of water, and
- Establishment of water quality criteria to protect those designated uses.

EPA's Office of Water is responsible for implementing the CWA. The Office provides guidance, specifies scientific methods and data collection requirements, performs oversight, and facilitates communication among the federal, State, and local agencies that manage water quality. EPA has delegated the State of California as the authority to implement and oversee most of the programs authorized or adopted for CWA compliance through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969. The Porter-Cologne Act is described in the State regulatory setting below.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

In 1972, the CWA was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a NPDES permit. In California, the SWRCB and RWQCBs are authorized to implement this program. NPDES permits cover industrial and municipal discharges, discharges from storm sewer systems in larger cities, storm water associated with numerous kinds of industrial activity, runoff from construction sites disturbing more than one acre of soil, mining operations, and animal feedlots and agricultural facilities above certain thresholds.

Stormwater discharges from both large and small construction sites are now subject to NPDES requirements. Large construction sites are those that involve one or more acres of soil disturbance. The SWRCB has issued an NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (General Construction Permit) under the CWA. The permit requires the preparation of a SWPPP for proposed construction activities of greater than one acre in size. A SWPPP is an operational plan that identifies and describes BMPs to be implemented at the construction site to control pollution of stormwater runoff. Since 2008, small construction sites (those involving disturbance of less than one acre of soil) have also required an NPDES permit as part of Phase II of EPA's NPDES Storm Water Program. Phase II is intended to further reduce adverse effects on water quality and aquatic habitat by instituting the use of BMPs on previously unregulated sources of stormwater discharges that have the greatest likelihood of causing continued environmental degradation (Citrus Heights 2011b).

The Phase II requirements also impose new obligations on MS4s. Small MS4s (i.e., those located in an incorporated city or a county of less than 100,000 people) that are located within urbanized areas as defined by the U.S. Census must now be covered by a NPDES permit. Details of the NPDES permit system as it pertains to the City of Citrus Heights are discussed in the State and local regulatory settings below.

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to develop lists of water bodies (or segments of water bodies) that will not attain water quality standards after implementation of minimum required levels of treatment by point source dischargers (e.g., municipalities and industries). Section 303(d) requires states to develop a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for each of the listed pollutants and water bodies. A TMDL is the amount of loading that the water body can receive and still meet water quality standards. The TMDL must include an allocation of allowable loadings to point and nonpoint sources, with consideration of background loadings and a margin of safety. NPDES permit limitations for listed pollutants must be consistent with the load allocation prescribed in the TMDL. The TMDL must also include an analysis that shows links between loading reductions and the attainment of water quality objectives. The EPA must either approve a TMDL prepared by the state or, if it disapproves the state's TMDL, issue its own. NPDES permit limits for listed pollutants must be consistent with the waste load allocation prescribed in the TMDL. After implementation of the TMDL, it is anticipated that the problems that led to placement of a given pollutant on the Section 303(d) list would be remediated. On October 25, 2006, the SWRCB approved California's 2006 Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments.

State

Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969

The Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act, otherwise known as the California Water Code, is California's statutory authority for the protection of water quality. Under the Porter Cologne Act, the state must adopt water quality policies, plans, and objectives that protect the state's waters for the use and enjoyment of the people. The Porter Cologne Act sets forth the obligations of the SWRCB and RWQCBs pertaining to the adoption of Basin Plans and establishment of water quality objectives. It also authorizes the SWRCB and RWQCBs to issue and enforce permits containing waste discharge requirements. Basin Plans establish beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation programs for each of the nine regions in California. Unlike the federal CWA, which regulates only surface water, the Porter Cologne Act regulates both surface water and groundwater.

State Water Resources Control Board

In 1967, the SWRCB was created to administer state water rights and water quality functions. The SWRCB and its nine RWQCBs administer water rights and enforce pollution control standards throughout the state. The SWRCB is responsible for granting of water right permits and licenses through an appropriation process following public hearings and appropriate environmental review by applicants and responsible agencies. In granting water right permits and licenses, the SWRCB must consider all beneficial uses, including water for downstream human and environmental needs. In addition to granting the water right permits needed to operate new water supply projects, the SWRCB also issues water quality–related certifications to developers of water projects under Section 401 of the federal CWA.

Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit

In the City of Citrus Heights, storm water discharge through the City's municipal storm drain system is managed through a joint NPDES Permit with the County of Sacramento and the cities of Sacramento, Folsom, Rancho Cordova, Elk Grove and Galt (NPDES Permit No. CAS082597, WDR Order No. R5-2008-0142). The joint NPDES permit regulates all wet and dry weather runoff discharge in the County, including the City of Citrus Heights. The joint permit requires implementation of a storm water management program (the Sacramento Stormwater Quality Partnership described below addresses this requirement) which includes the use of BMPs. Wastewater discharges from wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) are also required to have an NPDES permit. WWTPs are typically required to obtain individual permits from the RWQCB. The permits include findings, discharge prohibitions, effluent limitations, provisions and self-monitoring requirements. The findings of the NPDES permit process provide information about treatment plant design and operations, beneficial uses to be protected, and applicable standards.

NPDES General Permit for Construction

The SWRCB's statewide stormwater general permit for construction activity (Order 2009-0009-DWQ) approved on September 2, 2009 and effective July 1, 2010 applies to all land-disturbing construction activities that would disturb more than one acre. Construction activities subject to the general construction activity permit include clearing, grading, stockpiling, and excavation. Dischargers are required to eliminate or reduce non-storm water discharges to storm sewer systems and other waters. The permit also requires dischargers to consider the use of post-construction permanent BMPs that will remain in service to protect water quality throughout the life of the project. Types of BMPs include source controls, treatment controls, and site planning measures. Activities subject to the NPDES general permit for construction activity must develop and implement a SWPPP. The SWPPP includes a site map and description of construction activities and identifies the BMPs that will be employed to prevent soil erosion and discharge of other construction related pollutants, such as petroleum products, solvents, paints, and cement, that could contaminate nearby water resources. A monitoring program is generally required to ensure that BMPs are implemented according to the SWPPP and are effective at controlling discharges of storm water related pollutants.

Local

Sacramento County Stormwater and Grading Ordinances

Sacramento County Stormwater Ordinance (Sacramento County Code 15.12) prohibits unauthorized nonstormwater discharge to the County's stormwater conveyance system and local creeks. It applies to private and public projects located in the unincorporated County, including areas within the Citrus Heights planning area located outside the City limits, regardless of size or land use type. In addition, Sacramento County Code 16.44 (Land Grading and Erosion Control) requires private construction sites in the unincorporated County disturbing one or more acres or moving 350 cubic yards or more of earthen material to obtain a grading permit. To obtain a grading permit, project proponents must prepare and submit for approval an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan describing erosion and sediment control BMPs that will be implemented during construction to prevent sediment from leaving the site and entering the County's storm drain system or local receiving waters.

City of Citrus Heights Standards

City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code Chapter 106.30.040 "Creekside Development & Flood Hazard Mitigation" contains performance standards and requirements for development near creeks, setback areas to open spaces, and flood hazard mitigation.

Environmental Setting

The Project is located within Sacramento County. The mainstem of Arcade Creek, which originates in Orangevale and flows into the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal, is approximately 16.2 miles long with a watershed area of about 29.7 square miles. It ultimately discharges to the Sacramento River. Within the Project area, the Arcade Creek channel also includes a perennial tributary which splits off from the mainstem south of Huntington Square Lane. Historic aerial imagery indicates that the tributary once flowed south from Auburn Boulevard, but over time residential development shortened the channel, leaving only a remnant of the original tributary. The Arcade Creek channel and its tributary are part of the Arcade Creek watershed, a small, urbanized watershed covering approximately 38 square miles. Surrounding land use in the Arcade Creek watershed is primarily residential and commercial with transportation infrastructure such as roads, trails and parking lots. Historically, Arcade Creek functioned as a seasonal stream that carried water predominantly during the winter and spring months. In some years, portions of the creek and its tributaries would completely dry out during the summer. With increasing urbanization, the creek transitioned to a perennial system, likely beginning around 60 years ago. Today, dry-weather flows are sustained by inputs such as landscape irrigation runoff, car washing, industrial discharges, and other non-stormwater sources, resulting in Arcade Creek maintaining continuous flow throughout the year. Most surface water within Arcade Creek is urban runoff (Dokken 2026e). Arcade Creek is the main surface hydrological feature in the City of Citrus Heights.

Arcade Creek within the Project area is 303(d) listed and considerations for TMDLs (Dokken 2026e) for the following:

- Bifenthrin
- Copper
- Fipronil Sulfone
- Malathion
- Permethrin
- Pyrethroids
- Toxicity

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map designates the Project area within three zones: Zone X, Zone AE, and Regulatory Floodway (Dokken 2026e). Zone X signifies a minimal

flood hazard area with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding. Zone AE designates areas that are within the 100-year base flood zone and have a 1% annual chance of flooding. The Regulatory Floodway is designated as a special flood hazard area within the 100-year base flood zone and a 1% annual chance of flooding.

Discussion

a. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The Project will disturb greater than one acre of soil, therefore a Construction Storm Water General Permit is required, issued by the SWRCB to address storm water runoff (**WQ-1**). The permit will address clearing, grading, grubbing, and disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation. This permit will also require the Project's contractor to prepare and implement a SWPPP with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving off site into receiving waters (**WQ-2**). The SWPPP includes BMPs to prevent construction pollutants from entering storm water runoff. Measures **WQ-3** and **WQ-4** would also be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts to water quality. Additionally, prior to work within Arcade Creek, a 401 WQC will be obtained from the Central Valley RWQCB, which will contain measures to reduce impacts to water quality. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

b. **Less Than Significant.** The Project would not directly or indirectly result in the construction of uses that would utilize groundwater supplies. However, the Project is currently designed with an impervious surface for the trail (totaling approximately 0.47 acre of impervious surface), which will alter the rate of infiltration at the Project site. Proposed impervious surface impacts to groundwater resources would be minimal, as the proposed Project does not contain elements that would add to or draw from groundwater supplies. Additionally, the proposed Project would not be constructed immediately above a preexisting well, nor would areas known to contain wells be disturbed by construction of the proposed Project. Therefore, impacts to groundwater supplies would be less than significant.

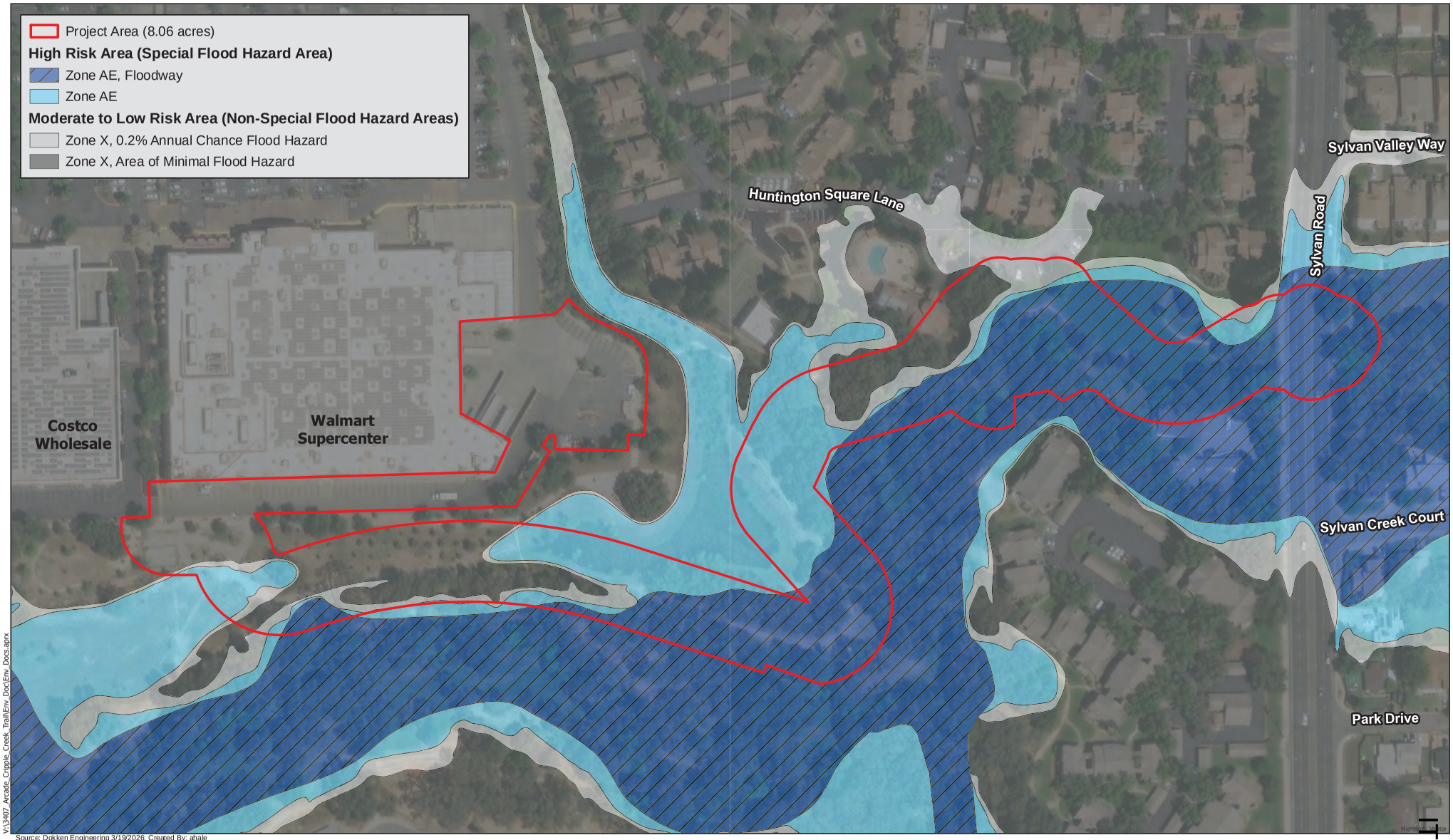
c. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The Project would increase impervious surface by approximately 0.47 acre associated with the proposed trail improvements, resulting in an incremental increase in stormwater runoff from the trail surface. Runoff generated by the Project would be directed to existing drainage facilities and would not exceed the capacity of the existing stormwater drainage system. Proposed drainage features along the trail would convey stormwater in a controlled manner to prevent localized flooding during storm events.

Construction of the proposed Project will involve grading that has the potential to temporarily alter the existing topography of the Project site, potentially increasing erosion and sedimentation. However, these impacts would be short term and would be minimized with implementation of **WQ-1** through **WQ-4**. Following construction, the site would be stabilized and graded to maintain appropriate drainage.

With implementation of measures **WQ-1** through **WQ-4**, the potential for the Project to result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on- or off-site during construction or operation would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

d. **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The Project area is within three FEMA zones: Zone X, Zone AE, and Regulatory Floodway. Zone X signifies a minimal flood hazard area with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding (**Figure 9. FEMA Flood Zones**). Zone AE designates areas that are within the 100-year base flood zone and have a 1% annual chance of flooding. The Regulatory Floodway is designated as a special flood hazard area within the 100-year base flood zone and a 1% annual chance of flooding. Measures **WQ-1** and **WQ-2** will reduce the risk of pollutants being released during construction if inundation does occur. Impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.

e. **No Impact.** The Project would obtain the appropriate permits from the Central Valley RWQCB; therefore, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Valley RWQCB. Furthermore, the Project would not have any effects to groundwater. There would be no impact on any applicable water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No impact would occur.



V:\3407 Arcade Cripple Creek Trail\Env Doc\Env Docs.aprx

Source: Dokken Engineering 3/19/2026; Created By: ahale

0 62.5 125 Feet

Figure 9
FEMA Flood Zones
CRP 5475(053)
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

WQ-1: The proposed project will require an NPDES General Construction Permit for Discharges of storm water associated with construction activities (Construction General Permit 2022-0057-DWQ). As part of this Permit requirement, a SWPPP shall be prepared prior to construction consistent with the requirements of the RWQCB. This SWPPP will incorporate all applicable BMPs to ensure that adequate measures are taken during construction to minimize impacts to water quality.

WQ-2: To conform with water quality requirements, the SWPPP must include the following:

- Vehicle maintenance, staging and storing equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other possible contaminants must be a minimum of 50 feet from surface waters. Any necessary equipment washing must occur where the water cannot flow into surface waters.
- The project specifications will require the contractor to operate under an approved spill prevention and clean-up plan;
- Construction equipment will not be operated in flowing water;
- Construction work must be conducted according to site-specific construction plans that minimize the potential for sediment input to surface waters;
- Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life must be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering surface waters;
- Equipment used in and around surface waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants; and,
- Any concrete rubble, asphalt, or other debris from construction must be taken to an approved disposal site.

WQ-3: Prior to the start of construction activities, the project limits in proximity to jurisdictional waters must be marked with high visibility ESA fencing or staking to ensure construction will not further encroach into jurisdictional waters.

WQ-4: Contract specifications will include the following BMPs, where applicable, to reduce erosion during construction:

- Existing vegetation will be protected in place where feasible to provide an effective form of erosion and sediment control;
- As a permanent BMP, slope roughening by equipment tracking will be implemented to create unevenness on bare soil. Surface roughening reduces erosion potential by decreasing runoff velocities, trapping sediment, and increasing water infiltration.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING - Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?				X
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Community Impact Assessment Memorandum (Dokken 2026f, **Appendix G**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Environmental Setting

Existing land use designations include General Commercial (Costco and Walmart), Open Space (Arcade Creek and Stock Ranch Nature Preserve), low density residential, and medium density residential (**Figure 5. Land Use Designations**).

Discussion

a. **No Impact.** There will be impacts to up to four parcels within / adjacent to the Project area. A permanent easement will be needed from Sunrise Recreation & Park District. The City of Citrus Heights currently has a permanent easement at the Huntington Square Apartments, which may need to be modified for construction of the proposed trail. A TCE will be needed from Walmart to allow for construction access through their property. See **Table 7. Right-of-Way Needs within the Project Area** below for more information.

Table 7. Right-of-Way Needs within the Project Area

Assessor Parcel Number	Property Owner	Property Address	Property Needs
211-0280-004	Hunting Square Limited LP	7311 Huntington Square Lane, Citrus Heights, CA 95621	Modification to an existing Permanent Easement
211-0870-002	Wal Mart Real Estate BSNS Trust	7010 Auburn Blvd. Citrus Heights, CA 95621	TCE
211-0870-013	Sunrise Recreation & Park District	Auburn Blvd. Citrus Heights, CA 95621	Permanent Easement
211-0870-014	Sunrise Recreation & Park District	Auburn Blvd. Citrus Heights, CA 95621	Permanent Easement
Source: Dokken 2026f			

Although there will be impacts to parcels within and adjacent to the Project area, the proposed Project would construct a segment of the planned CCTP. As such, the Project would not divide an established community. No impacts would occur.

b. **No Impact.** The proposed Project is consistent with the General Plan as the existing roadway classification for Sylvan Road will remain unchanged and the zoning and/or land use designations for

adjacent areas will not be changed. After the City of Citrus Heights' incorporation on January 1, 1997, the City of Citrus Heights Bikeway Master Plan includes this area as a proposed Class I bike lane, with the CCTP identifying 16 miles of feasible trail segments throughout the City of Citrus Heights including Arcade Creek, Brooktree Creek, Cripple Creek, and the SMUD utility Corridor (City of Citrus Heights 2015). The creek corridors are adjacent to residential and commercial areas which allow for increased connections and mobility options, including through natural areas. One of the goals of the General Plan is to "establish a system of creek side trails, passive open space and parks for public use." CCTP will allow for a framework to meet this goal and create multi-use trails within the creek and SMUD utility corridors (City of Citrus Heights 2025). The Project would not result in land use changes that conflict with the General Plan or other relevant City of Citrus Heights plans (such as the Pedestrian Master Plan, Bikeway Master Plan, Safe Routes to School Master Plan, or ADA Master Plan). No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Not applicable.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. 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?				X
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory/Environmental Setting

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975 requires the state geologist (California Geological Survey [CGS]) to inventory and classify selected mineral resources in California. The following is a description of SMARA mineral resource classifications:

- Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ)-1: Areas where adequate geologic information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence.
- MRZ-2a: Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic data show that significant measured or indicated resources are present.
- MRZ-2b: Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic information indicates that significant inferred resources are present.
- MRZ-3a: Areas containing known mineral deposits that may qualify as mineral resources
- MRZ-3b: Areas containing inferred mineral deposits that may qualify as mineral resources.
- MRZ-4: Areas where geologic information does not rule out either the presence or absence of mineral resources.
- SZ Areas: Contain unique or rare occurrences of rocks, minerals, or fossils that are of outstanding scientific significance.
- IRA Areas: County- or state-identified areas where production and information indicates that significant minerals are present.

No mineral resources are currently being mined or produced in the planning area. The planning area has been evaluated for California SMARA Mineral Land Classification. The planning area is primarily designated as MRZ-1, which is defined as " areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence." A portion of the southwestern planning area is designated as MRZ-3 (Citrus Heights 2011b).

Discussion

a. **No Impact.** The proposed Project would not result in the use or extraction of any mineral or energy resources and would not restrict access to known mineral resource areas. Furthermore, the proposed Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b. **No Impact.** Refer to response to question a), above. The proposed Project would have no impact on mineral resources. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Not applicable.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. NOISE - Would the project result in:				
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?		X		
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project to excessive noise levels?				X

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Noise Technical Memorandum (Dokken 2026g, **Appendix H**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The General Plan identifies the City's intent to protect city residents from the harmful and annoying effects of exposure to excessive noise. Goal 51, Policy 51.6 is relevant for transportation projects. The Policy says: "Use techniques such as roadway design, traffic signalization and other traffic management techniques (such as limiting heavy truck traffic in residential areas and requiting alternative paving material) to reduce noise caused by speed or acceleration of vehicles."

City of Citrus Heights Noise Ordinance

The City of Citrus Heights Noise Ordinance (Citrus Heights Municipal Code, Chapter 34, Article III) contains performance standards for the purpose of prohibiting unnecessary, excessive, annoying sounds that, at certain levels and frequencies, are detrimental to the health and welfare of the City's residents. The following provisions of the City's Noise Ordinance are applicable.

The exterior noise standards applicable to the proposed Project for Noise Area 1 (shown in **Table 8. Noise Area 1 Exterior Noise Standards**), which covers the RD-5 and RD-20 land use zones abutting the proposed Project, are for exterior noise limits of 55 dBA between 7:00 a.m. to 10 p.m. and 50 dBA between 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (**Figure 4. Zoning Districts**).

Table 8. Noise Area 1 Exterior Noise Standards

Noise Area	City Zoning Districts	Time Period	Exterior Noise Standard
1	RD-1, RD-2, RD-3, RD-4, RD-5, R-7, RD-10, R15, RD-20, R-25, RD-30, MH	7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m	55 dBA 50 dBA
Source: Citrus Heights 2011b			

The Noise Ordinance provides exemptions from the above standards for outdoor school events; outdoor gatherings conducted pursuant to a City permit; activities in parks, playgrounds and school grounds; machinery used in connection with emergency activities; daytime construction noise; daytime agricultural noise; agricultural noise to salvage crops or perform pest control; daytime residential property maintenance; and airport operations and maintenance.

Specifically, the following exemption is provided for daytime construction noise.

> Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, demolition, paving or grading of any real property, provided the activities do not take place between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. on weekdays and Friday commencing at 8:00 p.m. through and including 7:00 a.m. on Saturday, Saturdays commencing at 8:00 p.m. through and including 7:00 a.m. on the next following Sunday, and on each Sunday after the hour of 8:00 p.m. However, when an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in process be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor or owner shall be allowed to continue work after 8:00 p.m. and to operate machinery and equipment necessary until completion of the specific work in progress can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardships for the contractor or owner.

Environmental Setting

There are existing sensitive receivers within the vicinity of the proposed construction activity, including existing residences north, south, and east of the existing trail.

Noise sources that contribute to ambient noise levels in and adjacent to the Project site include operational and traffic noise associated with the Walmart and Costco to the west of the existing trail. **Table 9** summarizes typical ambient noise levels based on population density.

Table 9. Population Density and Associated Ambient Noise Levels

Population Density	dBA, L_{dn}
Rural Suburban	40–50
Quiet suburban residential or small town	45–50
Normal suburban residential urban	50–55
Normal urban residential	60
Noisy urban residential	65
Very noisy urban residential	70
Downtown, major metropolis	75–80
Under flight path at major airport, 0.5 to 1 mile from runway	78–85
Adjoining freeway or near a major airport	80–90
Source: Dokken 2026g	

The vicinity of the Project area is most similar to that of a “normal suburban residential urban” setting due the Project’s surrounding uses of residential neighborhoods and local streets. Such areas have an expected typical noise level of 50–55 dBA (Dokken 2026g).

Discussion

a. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Generally, noise levels at construction sites can vary from 55 dBA to a maximum of nearly 90 dBA when heavy equipment is used. During construction-related activities of the Project, noise from construction-related activities may intermittently (that is, short-term and temporarily) dominate the noise environment in the immediate area of construction. **Table 10. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels** summarizes noise levels produced by construction equipment that is commonly used on trail construction projects.

Table 10. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Type of Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) 50 feet from Source
Dozer	85
Excavator	88
Concrete Mixer	85
Compactor	82
Loader	85
Backhoe	80
Grader	85
Pile Driver	90
Crane	83
Generator	81
Truck	88
Source: Federal Transit Administration 2006	

Construction activities would include cranes, earth movers, dump trucks, concrete mixers, generators, pavers, and possibly jackhammers or pile driving. Noise levels would vary depending on the type, duration, and occurrence of construction-related activity. The loudest construction-related activities may include engine noise from pile driving, jack hammering, and construction vehicles. For this Project, the lowest construction equipment-related noise levels would be 55 dBA at a distance of 50 feet for sound from a pick-up truck. The highest construction-related noise levels would be for pile driving (up to 90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet) involved in installation of the bridge supports for the creek overcrossing structure and for jackhammering (90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet) involved in removing the existing concrete pathways on the apartment complex property.

The nearest distance between nearby residences to bridge supports where pile driving would occur is approximately 300 feet, and noise produced by construction equipment would be reduced over distance at a rate of about 6 dB per doubling of distance. At a distance of 300 feet, noise from pile driving would attenuate to approximately 74 dBA.

Construction-related noise would be short-term, temporary, and intermittent. Construction is expected to be completed within a 6-month time period, with pile-driving anticipated to occur over a two-day period within the 6 months.

NOI-1 has been incorporated into the Project, which will be in compliance with the Caltrans Standard Specifications for noise control and City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code to limit the acceptable hours of construction and demolition activity. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

b. **Less than significant.** Residences are within the vicinity of the Project, which are considered sensitive noise receptors. The proposed Project is not anticipated to result in substantial ground borne vibration or noise levels. Construction related groundborne noise and ground vibration would be localized, resulting from use of jackhammer or pile driving. These disturbances would be temporary and intermittent and would occur only during construction. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c. **No Impact.** The Project site is not located near an existing airport and is not within an area covered by an existing airport land use plan. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

NOI-1: To minimize the construction-generated noise, the contractor shall follow the Caltrans Standard Specifications for noise control and Chapter 34, Article III, Sec. 34-88(5) of the City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code, which requires the following:

- Only operate construction equipment or run the equipment engines between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.
- When an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in progress be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor shall be allowed to continue work after 8:00 p.m. and to operate machinery and equipment necessary until completion of the specific work in progress can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardships for the contractor.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. 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)?				X
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Community Impact Assessment Memorandum (Dokken 2026f, **Appendix G**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Environmental Setting

The Project is located in Census Tract 81.36 (west of Sylvan Road) and 81.41 (east of Sylvan Road). **Table 11. Demographics** provides a comparison of key demographic data, including age, economic status, and race, between Census Tracts 81.6 and 81.41, City of Citrus Heights, and Sacramento County. The City of Citrus Heights and Sacramento County have a notably higher percentage of residents aged 65 and older compared to Census Tracts 81.36 and 81.41. The same trend can be seen in terms of income, both for the median and average household incomes. Additionally, there are no clear trends regarding the proportion of minority populations when comparing the demographic information in the two census tracts with the City of Citrus Heights and Sacramento County.

Table 11. Demographics

Subject	Census Tract 81.36	Census Tract 81.41	City of Citrus Heights	Sacramento County
65 years and over	16.8%	11.0%	18.2%	18.2%
Median Household Income	$70,648	$63,537	$91,036	$94,087
Mean Household Income	$77,291	$75,279	$104,046	$119,881
Race				
White	81.5%	62.7%	71.7%	59.6%
Black or African American	0.8%	6.7%	3.0%	10.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%
Asian	4.7%	2.6%	4.4%	19.4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%
Some Other Race	3.7%	21.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Two or More Races	7.5%	5.9%	11.3%	7.4%
Source: Dokken 2026f				

Discussion

a. **No Impact.** The proposed Project does not include the construction of new homes or businesses, nor does it include extension or construction of new roadways which could potentially induce growth. Therefore, the Project would have no potential to induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly or indirectly. No impact would occur.

b. **No Impact.** Although the Project would require permanent easements, it would not occur on land where existing residential structures are located. Thus, the Project will not displace any existing housing or necessitate the construction of replacement housing. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Not applicable.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. 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 other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i) Fire protection?		X		
ii) Police protection?		X		
iii) Schools?				X
iv) Parks?				X
v) Other public facilities?				X

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Community Impact Assessment Memorandum (Dokken 2026f, **Appendix G**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Environmental Setting

Below is a list of the nearest public facilities to the Project area:

- Fire Station: The Sacramento Metro Fire Station 21 at 7641 Greenback Ln, is approximately 0.8 miles southeast of the Project area.
- Police Station: The Citrus Heights Police Station at 6315 Fountain Square Drive, is located 0.5 mile south of the Project area.
- Parks:
    - The Stock Ranch Nature Preserve is located within and adjacent to the proposed Project area.
    - Van Maren Park is located approximately 400 feet south of the Project area.
- School: Sylvan Middle School at 7085 Auburn Boulevard is approximately 0.4 mile south of the Project area.

Discussion

ai, ii **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Development of the Project would not result in increased population and residential structures; however, fire and police services could be required for users of the new trail. As the Project is located within portions of the City already serviced by police and fire services and since the new path has a short distance of 0.5 mile in length, it is anticipated that the City would be able to provide police and fire protection services for the Project will continuing to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, and performance objectives.

The proposed Project would construct a new public trail adjacent to the Huntington Square Apartments and other nearby residential uses. Residents may have concerns regarding safety, privacy, or security associated with the proximity of a publicly accessible trail to residential units. As such, measure **LU-1** would require development of an outreach and engagement plan to coordinate with residents and provide opportunities for input regarding potential security considerations related to the trail. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

aiii-v **No Impact.** The proposed Project does not include new development for habitation, nor does it include development of new businesses. Therefore, the proposed Project would not induce population growth and furthermore, does not include any components that would result in any schools or parks. Establishment of additional facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios for the public would not be necessary. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

LU-1: An outreach and engagement plan will be developed to ensure potential security concerns from residents of the Huntington Square Apartments are identified and addressed prior to construction.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION				
a. 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?			X	
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			X	

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Community Impact Assessment Memorandum (Dokken 2026e), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Environmental Setting

The Public Services section above lists the recreational facilities in the vicinity of the Project area.

Discussion

a-b. **Less than significant.** The proposed Project will connect to the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center south of Auburn Boulevard and west of Sylvan Road, as part of the planned CCTP. The Project addresses the current lack of accessible pedestrian and bicycle facilities, which limits multi-modal transportation and access to key recreational areas. However, residents already have access to parks in the area under existing conditions; thus substantial physical deterioration of local parks and other recreational facilities is not expected to result from the proposed Project. Although the proposed Project involves the extension of a multiuse trail for recreational purposes, it does not include a residential or commercial component that would increase human presence in the area which could result in increased use of existing parks or recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreation facilities. Impacts are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Not applicable.

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

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Community Impact Assessment Memorandum (Dokken 2026e, **Appendix G**), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

City of Citrus Heights Bikeway Master Plan

The City's 2009 Bikeway Master Plan provides recommendations for implementing a comprehensive and coordinated bikeway system in the City to improve the bicycle travel for all residents and visitors (Citrus Heights 2015). The Bikeway Master Plan enables the City to construct bikeway improvements and be competitive for grant funding to construct bikeways throughout the community.

Pedestrian Master Plan

The Pedestrian Master Plan provides a broad vision, strategies, and actions for improving the pedestrian environment in the unique neighborhoods of Citrus Heights. The Pedestrian Master Plan is a blueprint for the City to improve the pedestrian environment, secure funds dedicated to pedestrian safety and livable communities, and increase the number of walking trips (Citrus Heights 2016).

Discussion

a. **No Impact.** The proposed Project will connect to the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center south of Auburn Boulevard and west of Sylvan Road, as part of the planned CCTP. As such, the Project is consistent with, the City's General Plan and Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plans. No impact would occur.

b. **No Impact.** The proposed Project does not involve construction of a new public roadway or significant physical alteration of an existing roadway and would have no impact on an established VMT threshold. The Project consists solely of activities which are considered exempt from VMT analysis, per the *SB 743 Implementation Guidelines for City of Citrus Heights*. Therefore, the Project would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b), and no impact would occur.

c. **No Impact.** The design features of the proposed Project would comply with City standards, or as appropriate, would be approved as non-standard features. The Project would not increase hazards due to design features or incompatible uses. The Project would not substantially increase hazards due to a design features (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment). No impact would occur.

d. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Partial road closures will be required during construction of the Project. As part of the Project, measure **LU-2** will be implemented, and a traffic management plan will be developed prior to construction to minimize any disruption to local traffic. Implementation of **LU-2** would minimize any potential impacts to emergency access during construction activities. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

LU-2: A Traffic Management Plan will be prepared to identify ways to minimize impacts to the public during partial road closures anticipated during construction.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES -				
a. 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: 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		X		
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.		X		

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, 2026 Archaeological Survey Report (Dokken 2026d), and the resources cited in this analysis.

Regulatory Setting

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

To help determine whether a project may have such an adverse effect, the PRC requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. That consultation must take place prior to the determination of whether a negative declaration, MND, or EIR is required for a project (PRC Section 21080.3.1). Consultation must consist of the lead agency providing formal notification, in writing, to the tribes that have requested notification or proposed projects within their traditionally and culturally affiliated area. AB 52 stipulates that the NAHC shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the project area. If the tribe wishes to engage in consultation on the project, the tribe must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification. Once the lead agency

receives the tribe's request to consult, the lead agency must then begin the consultation process within 30 days. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to TCRs, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Consultation concludes when either: 1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a TCR, or 2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21080.3.2). Under existing law, environmental documents must not include information about the locations of an archaeological site or sacred lands or any other information that is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the Public Records act. TCRs are also exempt from disclosure.

For purposes of this study, the term "tribal cultural resource" refers to either of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
    b. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources
    c. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of California PRC Section 5020.1
2. A resource determined by a California lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of the PRC Section 5024.1.

Environmental Setting

Native American Consultation

On October 24, 2026, a request was sent to the NAHC requesting a CEQA Tribal Consultation List for the Project area and review of the SLF for any Native American cultural resources that might be affected by the Project. On October 27, 2026, Pricilla Torres-Fuentes, NAHC Cultural Resource Analyst, replied via email that the results of the review were negative. Ms. Torres-Fuentes also provided a list of Native American tribes and recommended contacting each for further review of potential known and recorded sites within the proposed Project area.

On January 7, 2026, CEQA consultation (AB52) initial notification letters were mailed or sent via online portal to the representatives on the NAHC list. These letters provided information on the Project and requested that the letter recipients respond with requests to consult or with any comments or concerns about the Project. If no response to the letter was received, a follow-up email was sent on March 3, 2026. A summary of outreach is included below.

- Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians. Rhonda Morning Star, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 1/7/26 and follow up email sent 3/3/26. No response to date.
- Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe; Clyde Prout, Chairperson, Pamela Cubbler, Vice Chairperson, and Preservation Cultural Department. Initial letter sent 1/7/26 and follow up email sent 3/3/26. No response to date.
- Ione Band of Miwok Indians; Sara D. Setshwaelo, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 1/7/26 and follow up email sent 3/3/26. No response to date.
- Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe; Cosme A. Valdez, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 1/7/26 and follow up email sent 3/3/26. No response to date.
- Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians; Kara Perry, Director of Site Protection and Mariah Mayberry, Site Protection Coordinator.
    - On March 4, 2026, Ms. Perry responded that consultation had been requested and a site visit was scheduled. Daniel Kehrer, City of Citrus Heights Engineer, responded on March 5, 2026

that two trail segments are in the environmental process for the City and that the current segment was different from the segment that the tribe had previously requested consultation and a site visit for. Additional correspondence clarified that the tribe could visit both trail segments during the scheduled visit. On March 12, 2026, the tribe surveyed the Project site.

- TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria; Ben Cunningham, Tribal Council Member and Ben Cunningham-Summerfield, Cultural Advisor. Initial letter sent 1/7/26 and follow up email sent 3/3/26. No response to date.
- United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria; Josef Fore, THPO.
    - Anna Starkey, UAIC Cultural Regulatory Manager, sent an email to Mr. Kehrer indicating the UAIC had identified the Project area as potentially culturally sensitive and requested to formally consult on the Project. As part of consultation, the Tribe requested to conduct a survey for the identification of TCRs. Ms. Starkey indicated once the identification of TCRs was complete, the Tribe would provide their recommendations and mitigation measures. Mr. Kehrer replied acknowledging receipt of the consultation request and provided additional information on access to the Project area.
    - On January 26-27, Luz Salazar, UAIC Cultural Regulatory Coordinator, emailed Mr. Kehrer to coordinate a tribal survey. Mr. Salazar indicated the Tribe would like to conduct their survey on February 3rd and did not require the consultant archaeologists to be present. Mr. Kehrer replied indicating his understanding and reiterating that the City was available for a meeting after the survey if needed.
    - Ms. Starkey emailed Mr. Kehrer on March 4, 2026 and conveyed that the tribal survey was negative for TCRs. The tribe also provided language, including background, methods and results, and mitigation measures, to be included in the CEQA TCR section and stated that consultation could be considered closed. Mr. Kehrer responded on March 9, 2026 agreeing to incorporate the tribe's language and stated that the City could provide the opportunity for the tribe to monitor initial ground disturbance but could not offer compensation for such work.
    - Mr. Kehrer emailed Ms. Starkey on March 10, 2026 to state the City is in agreement regarding the language of proposed TCR- 2 and TCR-3 and will incorporate into their CEQA document. Mr. Kehrer stated that compensated Tribal monitoring, as proposed in TCR-1, was not possible as the City considered monitoring without identified resources as consultation, which is not compensated by the City. Mr. Kehrer provided the City's standard CEQA measures and letter explaining compensation.
    - Ms. Starkey emailed Mr. Kehrer on March 11, 2026 to state that the UAIC does not consider Tribal monitoring as consultation but instead sees it as mitigation under CEQA. Ms. Starkey also stated that the City standard measures, specifically TCR-2, needed to be revised to acknowledge that Tribal, and not just archaeological, values should be utilized for determining TCR significance of discoveries. Ms. Starkey requested a meeting to discuss further.
    - Mr. Kehrer responded that the UAIC provided language for TCR- 2 would be utilized in place of the City's standard measures. Mr. Kehrer also stated that he would respond soon with meeting availability. Consultation regarding CEQA TCR measures is ongoing between the City, who is the CEQA lead agency, and the UAIC.
    - On May 15, 2026 tribal representatives from the UAIC conducted a pedestrian survey of the project area. As a result of the survey, tribal representative Anna Starkey requested that the City include measure TCR-1 Unanticipated Discoveries of TCRs be included. No further action was requested and consultation was closed out on May 19, 2026.
- Wilton Rancheria; Steven Hutchason, THPO, Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation, and Cultural Preservation Department.

- On February 3, 2026, Ms. St. Clair replied to Daniel Kehrer, City of Citrus Heights Principle Civil Engineer via email and attached response letter indicating that the tribe would like to open formal consultation for the Project. The attached response letter included a general overview of the U.S. Government to Government Consultation Process with The Tribe and included a request for any cultural resources assessments or other assessments that have been completed on all or part of the Project's APE, and area surrounding the APE. Additional Tribal requests of note include the Tribe's request to be present at any field investigation survey and the request to be notified prior to any geotechnical testing.
- On February Mr. Kehrer replied indicating that the Tribe's comments and requests were recorded and would be incorporated in the Project mitigation measures. Mr. Kehrer indicated that Geotechnical testing is planned in the next couple weeks, and once the date of the testing was scheduled the tribe will be notified.
- Coordination resulted in a survey conducted on February 23, 2026, with tribal representatives Tacante Thomas and David Ornelas. No concerns were raised by the tribe at that time.
- On June 5, 2026 tribal representative Venesa Kremer requested that the City include an inadvertent discovery plan in the project avoidance and minimization measures and consultation was closed out June 5, 2026.

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria Environmental Setting

The UAIC is a federally recognized Tribe comprised of both Miwok and Maidu (Nisenan) Tribal members who are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area. The Tribe has a deep spiritual, cultural, and physical ties to their ancestral land and are contemporary stewards of their culture and landscapes. The Tribal community represents a continuity and endurance of their ancestors by maintaining their connection to their history and culture. It is the Tribe's goal to ensure the preservation and continuance of their cultural heritage for current and future generations.

Tribal Cultural Resources Identification Methodology and Results

UAIC conducted background search for the identification of TCRs for this Project, which included a review of pertinent literature, historic maps, and a records search using UAIC's Tribal Historic Information System (THRIS). UAIC's THRIS database is composed of UAIC's areas of oral history, ethnographic history, and places of cultural and religious significance, including UAIC Sacred Lands that are submitted to the NAHC. The THRIS resources shown in this region also include previously recorded indigenous resources identified through the California Historic Resources Information System Center as well as historic resources and survey data. According to THRIS data, a TCR consisting of obsidian flakes, hand stones, basalt flakes, a metate fragment, and a projectile point, is less than a 1-mile radius of the Project area. No known TCRs are recorded in the Project area and much of the surrounding area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

On February 3, 2026, UAIC Cultural Regulatory Coordinator Luz Salazar and Tribal Monitor Mike Malanoski conducted a tribal survey of the Project area. The survey was completed using archaeological and tribal methods to identify cultural resources or areas of cultural significance within the Project area. From UAIC records, Arcade and Cripple Creek are known to have cultural sensitivity.

Ground surface visibility of the project area is approximately <20% due to the density of grass and vegetation. Native plants, such as Milk thistle, Soaproot, Miner's Lettuce, and Live Oak, were observed along Arcade Creek. The visible creek walls and trails showed a range of yellowish-brown sandy silt to sandy clay soil. The area showed signs of disturbance from a homeless encampment with hearths and clothes scattered around and near Arcade Creek.

Discussion

a.i.-ii. Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As described in the Environmental Setting section above, according to the provision of PRC Section 21080.3, tribal consultation was opened on

January 7, 2026. Information provided by UAIC during consultation indicates that no known TCRs are recorded within the Project area. UAIC also reported that the survey did not identify any TCRs; however, there remains a moderate potential for the presence of buried TCRs. To reduce potential impacts to the TCRs to less than significant, three mitigation measures were developed (**TCR-1** through **TCR-2**). With inclusion of these measures, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

TCR-1 Unanticipated Discoveries of TCRs

If any suspected TCRs or resources of cultural significance to UAIC, including but not limited to features, anthropogenic/cultural soils, cultural belongings or objects (artifacts), shell, bone, shaped stones or bone, or ash/charcoal deposits are discovered by any person during construction activities including ground disturbing activities, all work shall pause immediately within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. Work shall cease in and within the immediate vicinity of the find regardless of whether the construction is being actively monitored by a Tribal Monitor, cultural resources specialist, or professional archaeologist.

A Tribal Representative and the Lead Agency shall be immediately notified, and the Tribal Representative in coordination with the Lead Agency shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC Section 21074) and the Tribal Representative shall make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary.

TCR-2: Cultural Awareness and Sensitivity Training

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

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

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

The analysis presented in this section is based on the information provided in the General Plan, CCHGP EIR, and the resources cited in this analysis.

Environmental Setting

Water Supply

Water is the Project area is serviced by the Citrus Heights Water District (CHWD) (Citrus Heights 2011b). The CHWD encompasses the eastern two-thirds of the City. CHWD's service population is approximately 66,000. The estimated distribution of water in the CHWD includes 71% to single-family residential consumers and 9% to commercial and business users.

Wastewater Service

The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation and Sacramento Area Sewer Districts (SRCSD) provides public wastewater conveyance, treatment, and disposal in the urbanized portions of Sacramento County. SRCSD is a publicly owned wastewater agency serving over one million people in the major Sacramento Metropolitan Area through its three contributing agencies: the City of Folsom; the City of Sacramento; and SASD, of which Citrus Heights and adjacent portions of unincorporated Sacramento County are a part. Under the Master Interagency Agreement that defines the operational, financial, and administrative responsibilities of the SRCSD, the County

of Sacramento and the Contributing Agencies, SRCSD is responsible for the planning and financing of any new sewer facilities (Citrus Heights 2011b).

Waste Management and Recycling

Solid waste collection services in the City are generally provided by private haulers through either a contract or franchise. The City currently contracts residential solid waste collection and recycling services to Allied Waste Systems, a private waste disposal company. Residential waste collection and recycling services in the City have been provided by Allied Waste Systems since January 1, 2006. Eight commercial haulers are currently franchised to provide commercial solid waste collection and recycling service in the City.

Discussion

a. **Less than Significant.** The proposed Project would construct an addition to the planned CCTP and would not increase population in the Project vicinity; therefore, there would be no additional wastewater flows as a result of Project development; or result in expanded wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage treatment.

The Project would add a net impervious surface of approximately 0.47 acre to the area due to the addition of pavement for the construction of the trail, but would direct runoff appropriately. The impervious surface generated by the Project is the minimum area practicable, incorporating the natural drainage courses in the Project area, and preserving the maximum numbers of existing native trees and shrubs possible. The proposed Project is not anticipated to generate excessive runoff, and the proposed Project would not include construction of new stormwater drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b. **No Impact.** The Project would not result in the need for new or expanded water supplies. There may be a temporary need for water during construction to control dust; however, it is not anticipated to result in the need for water supply beyond what is currently available, and no increase in demand for long-term water supply would be generated by the Project. No impact would occur.

c. **No Impact.** The Project would not include the construction of any wastewater-generating uses. The Project would not increase population in the Project vicinity, and there would be no additional wastewater flows as a result of the proposed Project; therefore, the Project would not result in the need for new or expanded wastewater facilities. No impact would occur.

d. **Less than Significant.** Solid waste is not expected to be generated through use and operations of the proposed Project. Solid waste will be generated during construction; however, the amount will not substantially impact landfill capacities. This would not affect landfill capacity because the amounts would not be substantial and would occur for a short period of time during the 6-month construction period. A less than significant impact would occur.

e. **No Impact.** The Project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste including the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Not applicable.

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

Discussion

a-d. **No Impact.** According to the CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, the Project site is located within a LRA (CAL FIRE 2026). The surrounding land uses are also located within an LRA. The Project site and surrounding land uses are not within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CAL FIRE 2026).

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

None.

Additional Project-Level Mitigation Measures

None required.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Not applicable.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, 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?		X		
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects).			X	
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		X		

Discussion

a. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Implementation of the Project would have the potential to degrade the quality of the existing environment. Potential impacts have been identified related to Aesthetics, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Energy, Geology and Soils, Greenhouse Gases, Hazards and Hazardous Waste, Hydrology and Water Quality, Noise, Public Services, Transportation/Traffic, and Tribal Cultural Resources. Measures have been identified related to individual resource-specific impacts. See **Appendix I** for a summary of all mitigation measures, timing of implementation, and responsible party. Implementation of mitigation measures would reduce the level of all Project-related impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, impacts are considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

b. **Less Than Significant.** CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h) states that a lead agency shall consider whether the cumulative impact of a project is significant and whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable. The assessment of the significance of the cumulative effects of a project must therefore be conducted in connection with the effects of past projects, or other current projects, and probable future projects.

The proposed Project is consistent with the General Plan as the existing roadway classification for Sylvan Road will remain unchanged and the zoning and/or land use designations for adjacent areas will not be changed. After the City of Citrus Heights' incorporation on January 1, 1997, the City of Citrus Heights Bikeway Master Plan includes this area as a proposed Class I bike lane, with the CCTP identifying 16 miles of feasible trail segments throughout the City of Citrus Heights including Arcade

Creek, Brooktree Creek, Cripple Creek, and the SMUD utility Corridor (City of Citrus Heights 2015). The creek corridors are adjacent to residential and commercial areas which allow for increased connections and mobility options, including through natural areas. One of the goals of the General Plan is to "establish a system of creek side trails, passive open space and parks for public use." CCTP will allow for a framework to meet this goal and create multi-use trails within the creek and SMUD utility corridors (City of Citrus Heights 2025c). Since the Project would construct an addition to the planned CCTP, it would not conflict with the General Plan or other relevant City of Citrus Heights plans (such as the Pedestrian Master Plan, Bikeway Master Plan, Safe Routes to School Master Plan, or ADA Master Plan).

The Project would make no significant contribution to cumulatively adverse impacts associated with existing or proposed development projects in the City as the Project would not directly generate vehicle trips. Construction of the proposed Project along with other construction in the City and Sacramento County would contribute to cumulative environmental impacts. However, the proposed Project's contribution would be minimal considering the highly developed land uses in the area. Therefore, impacts of the proposed Project related to cumulatively considerable impacts in the City of Citrus Heights and Sacramento County are considered less than significant.

c. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The Project would not cause significant or unavoidable adverse effects to human beings, either directly or indirectly with mitigation incorporated. See **Appendix I**, for a summary of all mitigation measures, timing of implementation, and responsible party. All potentially significant impacts have been reduced to a less than significant level by mitigation measures related to individual resource-specific impacts:

- Aesthetics (**VIS-1** and **VIS-2**)
- Air Quality (**AQ-1**),
- Biological Resources (**BIO-1** through **BIO-15**),
- Cultural Resources (**CR-1** and **CR-2**),
- Geology and Soils (CCHGP EIR Mitigation Measure 4.7-7),
- Greenhouse Gases (**CC-1**)
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials (**HM-1** and **HM-2**)
- Hydrology and Water Quality (**WQ-1** through **WQ-4**),
- Noise (**NOI-1**),
- Public Services (**LU-1**)
- Transportation/Traffic (**LU-2**), and
- Tribal Cultural Resources (**TCR-1** through **TCR-2**).

Mitigation Measures from CCHGP EIR that apply to the Project

CCHGP EIR Mitigation Measure 4.7-7 is applicable to the proposed Project.

Mitigation Measure 4.7-7: Discovery of Potential Paleontological Resources

If potential paleontological resources are detected by construction workers or City staff during construction of future land uses, work shall stop immediately, and consultation is required to avoid further impacts. Actions after work stoppage will be designed to avoid significant impacts to the greatest extent feasible. These measures could include, but are not limited to, construction worker personnel education, consultation with a qualified paleontologist, coordination with experts on resource recovery and curation of specimens, and/or other measures considered appropriate after further consultation.

Additional Project Level Mitigation Measures

See **Appendix I** for all Project specific measures.

Significance Determination with Mitigation Measures

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

SECTION 5.0 - AGENCY COORDINATION

This section summarizes the City of Citrus Heights' efforts to identify, address and resolve Project-related issues through early and continuing coordination.

Consultation and Coordination with Public Agencies

Coordination with the following agencies was initiated for the Project:

- California Department of Transportation
- Native American Heritage Commission.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife

SECTION 6.0 - REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: Visual Impact Assessment Memorandum

Visual Impact Assessment Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project

District 3—SAC
CRP 5475 (053)

Prepared by: _____ **Date:** 5/6/26
Dorienne Mendoza
Associate Environmental Planner, Dokken Engineering

Concurred by: _____ **Date:** 5/06/2026
T. Chris Johnson, PLA, CA License #5102 Landscape Architect
District 3 North Region Local Assistance

Statement of Compliance: Produced in compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements, as appropriate, to meet the level of analysis and documentation that has been determined necessary for this project.

Per Exhibit D, Article XVIII, Section A. (1) of the contract: (c) 2020 California Department of Transportation.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AVE	Area of Visual Effect
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCTP	Creek Corridor Trail Project
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Citrus Heights
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
Handbook	*Caltrans 2023 VIA Handbook*
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
Project	Visual Impact Assessment Memorandum for the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Report and Assessment Methodology

The purpose of this Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) memorandum is to document potential visual change in the Area of Visual Effect (AVE). This memorandum follows the guidance outlined in the publication *Guidelines for the Visual Impact Assessment of Highway Projects*, published by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in January 2015. The formatting of this template is aligned with the directions and examples included in the *Caltrans 2023 VIA Handbook* (*Handbook*), available at: https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-visual-impact-assessment.

2 Establishment Phase

The Establishment Phase consisted primarily of a desk assessment of available data about the Project and establishment of basic visual attributes of the Project and its surroundings. The scoping Questionnaire was completed, and the level of VIA report determined; the Scoping Questionnaire is attached as **Appendix A**.

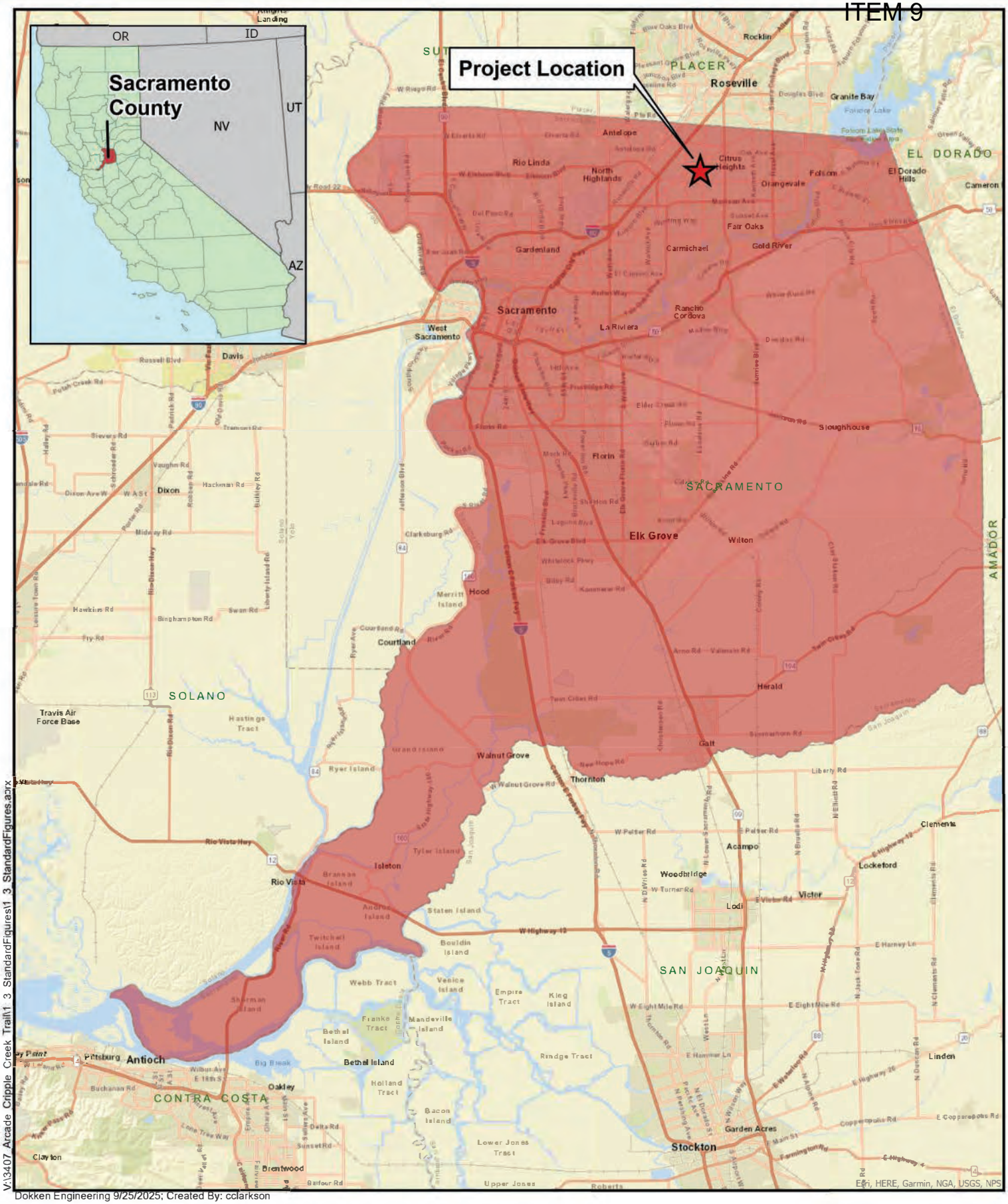
2.1 Project Location and Setting

The Arcade-Cripple Creek (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project (Project) location and setting provide context for determining the type of changes to the existing visual environment. The proposed Project will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center to Sylvan Road in the City of Citrus Heights (City) in Sacramento County, California (**Figure 1. Project Vicinity** and **Figure 2. Project Location**). The Project is in the Sacramento Valley Floristic Province of California. As the Project is in the Sacramento Valley, the landscape is mostly flat with no significant landforms. Land cover within the Project area consists of urban, perennial stream channel (Arcade Creek) and unnamed tributary, water quality/detention basins, annual grassland, oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats. Urban areas include Sylvan Road and commercial/residential development surrounding the Project area. Natural land cover is present in the undeveloped areas, located primarily adjacent to the proposed trail alignment.

2.2 Project Description

The City of Citrus Heights (City) proposes to construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile Creek Corridor Trail Project (CCTP) as part of the proposed Project. The Project is funded through the federal Carbon Reduction Program and therefore requires compliance with both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The lead agency for CEQA compliance is the City and the federal lead agency for NEPA compliance is the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

As described previously, the Project is located in the City and will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center to Sylvan Road. The proposed alignment begins south of the Walmart property boundary and proceeds



V:\3407 Arcade_Cripple_Creek_Trail\1_3_StandardFigures\1_3_StandardFigures.aprx

Dokken Engineering 9/25/2025; Created By: cclarkson

0 3.5 7 Miles

Figure 1
Project Vicinity

CRP 5475(053)
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

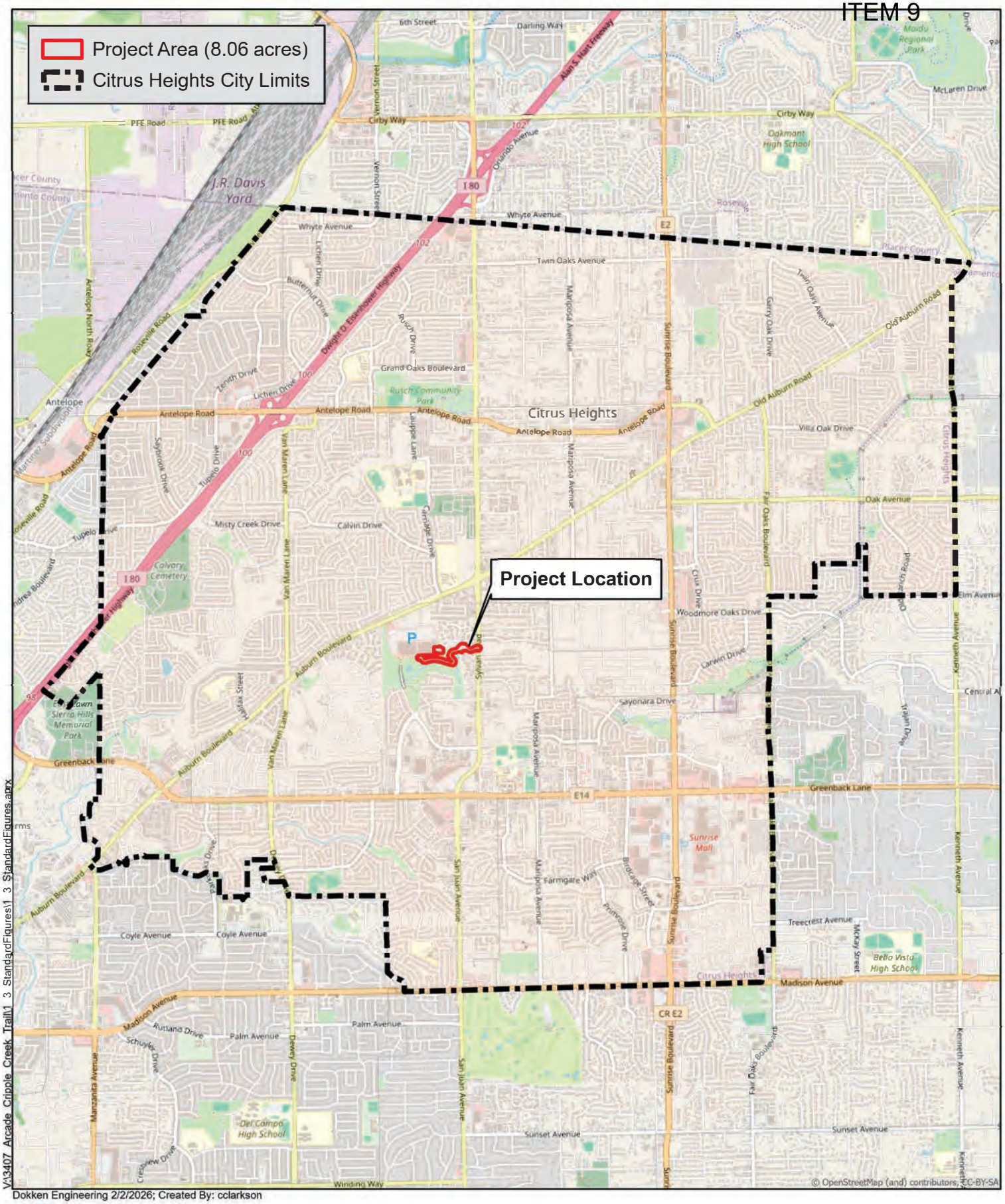


Figure 2
Project Location

CRP 5475(053)
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

east through the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, curving south around Walmart's water quality detention basin. The alignment continues north, crossing a tributary of Arcade Creek, and traverses along the south side of the Huntington Square Apartments complex prior to connecting to Sylvan Road. The alignment terminates east of Sylvan Road at the location of a planned future trail extension segment from Sylvan Road to Mariposa Avenue. The Project has independent utility and would function as a stand-alone improvement.

Proposed facilities include a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, solar lighting, bank protection along a segment of Arcade Creek, and an at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road (**Figure 3. Project Features**). Construction activities will involve grading to achieve ADA-compliant slopes, installing the creek crossing, paving the trail, erecting the solar lighting, constructing bank protection, and adding pedestrian signal infrastructure with minor utility adjustments as needed.

To accommodate construction, right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions will be required from several parcels. These include a permanent easement and permit to enter (PTE) from the Sunrise Recreation & Park District and a TCE from Walmart. An existing trail easement exists across the Huntington Square Apartments property and there is potential for this permanent easement to be modified to best incorporate the trail alignment with the physical site features.

Construction access will be provided primarily through the Walmart parking lot under a TCE, as well as a permit to enter for access from the Huntington Square Apartments parcel. These provisions will allow safe and efficient construction of the trail and its associated improvements.

2.3 Description of Area of Visual Effect

The Area of Visual Effect (AVE) for the Project was developed based on perspective views of the road and from the road and the location of proposed Project features. **Figure 4. Area of Visual Effect** presents a map showing the AVE.

2.4 Visual Resources and Scenic Resources

Scenic resource and visual resource identification during the Establishment Phase was conducted based on a desktop search of available maps, regional and local plans, and other databases. In the context discussed in this memorandum, "scenic resources" are those officially designated by federal, state, regional, tribal, or local authorities; "visual resources" are those that exist in the Project AVE without being officially recognized.

National Scenic Byway Designation

The Project area does not contain or have views of any officially designated National Scenic Byways (FHWA 2026).



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Source: Dokken Engineering 2/4/2026; Created By: kjacobson

0 75 150 Feet

Figure 3
Project Features
CRP 5475(053)
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California



V:\13407 Arcade Cripple Creek Trail\Visual\Visual.aprx

Figure 4
Area of Visual Effect
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

State Scenic Highway Designation

The Project area does not contain or have views of any state scenic highways (Caltrans 2026).

Classified Landscaped Freeway

The Project area does not reside within a classified landscaped freeway (Caltrans 2026).

Local Scenic Resources

The City General Plan was adopted in August 2011 and most recently amended in August 2020. Section 4.12 Aesthetics of the General Plan Update and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) describes the visual character of the City as primarily suburban and largely developed with medium to high-density residential and commercial land uses located adjacent to major transportation corridors. Generally, low density residential uses can be found in the north-central portion of the City, characterized by rural, small-scale hobby farming/ranching with limited curb, gutter, and sidewalks. Undeveloped, natural habitats are predominantly limited to riparian areas along creeks and undeveloped grassland and oak savanna scattered throughout the City. Chapter 3 Resource Conservation of the General Plan describes the City's oak tree, wildlife habitat, creeks and riparian areas as unique, visual resources that stand apart from the urban environment (City 2020). In most areas, long-range views are limited to the immediate neighborhood because of the relatively flat topography. An exception is the northwest planning area, which may provide views of the Sierra Nevada Mountains on clear days. There are no areas within the City that provide views of any scenic vistas that are considered significant by the City (City 2011).

3 Inventory Phase

3.1 Description of Landscape Visual Character

The existing visual character of the AVE is dominated by the natural environment with moderate views of the surrounding urban areas including Sylvan Road and commercial/residential development.

As described previously in Section 2.1, the natural environment consists of the perennial stream channel (Arcade Creek) and unnamed tributary, water quality/detention basins, annual grassland, oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats. The existing lines in the natural environment are irregular and the form is heterogeneous. The vegetation in this area varies from deep greens to browns depending on the season and the texture is rough. Within the AVE, the cultural environment consists of residential housing, Sylvan Road, Huntington Square Apartments complex, Walmart parking lot, fences and ornamental plantings. Outside of the AVE, the cultural environment consists of other commercial developments adjacent to Walmart within the larger commercial center and medium to high density residential development. The residential houses, Huntington Square Apartments complex and

Walmart contain horizontal and vertical lines and neutral coloring. The ornamental plantings, which are planted south of Walmart's parking lot, are green and spherical shaped.

Lastly, the AVE consists of the segment of Sylvan Road between the residential streets of Sylvan Valley Way and Sylvan Creek Court, utility poles, street lighting, roadway signs and sidewalk on either side of Sylvan Road. Sylvan Road has straight lines, is colored gray with yellow and white lines to delineate the road as necessary and is made of smooth-textured concrete. Sylvan Road has two lanes going northbound, two lanes going southbound and a center turn lane. Sylvan Valley Way and Sylvan Creek Court are located north and south of the Project area; respectively. The utility poles contain vertical lines and contain brown coloring as well as grey coloring. The utility lines that connect the utility poles are thin horizontal lines with grey and/or black coloring. The existing roadway signs vary in shape and are supported by thin gray cylindrical forms made of galvanized steel with smooth texture. The signs vary in color, either yellow, green, or red and are also made of galvanized steel with smooth texture. Lastly, the undeveloped land within the project site contains the same visual character described for the natural environment.

Existing lighting in the area consists of streetlights along Sylvan Road and the residential streets as well as lighting from residential houses and commercial developments. Signage for street names and Arcade Creek are attached to light poles on either side of Sylvan Road.

The Project will be retaining dominant linear features in the area but will also introduce new linear features including the paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, bank protection along a segment of Arcade Creek, and an at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road. The Project will positively influence the Project environment by introducing an aesthetically pleasing pedestrian multi-use trail and prefabricated bridge but will negatively influence the natural environment by introducing human made features into a partially undeveloped natural area.

3.2 Description of Landscape Visual Quality

Vividness of the overall landscape is considered memorable as the dominant visual element is the natural environment, which consists of annual grassland, Arcade Creek and its unnamed tributary, riparian and oak woodlands. The cultural environment consists of the developed land within the AVE, specifically the Walmart commercial center, Huntington Square Apartments and medium-density residential development, including Sylvan Road and associated features. Intactness is moderate since the Walmart commercial center and high to medium-density residential developments disrupt the landscape character. Unity is also moderate as there is generally a filtered view of the Walmart commercial center and surrounding residential development which creates disruptions in viewing continuity from the proposed trail alignment.

3.3 Viewers

There are two major types of viewer groups: neighbors and travelers.

Neighbors are people who have views *to* the trail. For this Project, neighbors include:

- Residents
- Institutional viewers (workers/patrons at the commercial businesses in the vicinity)

Travelers are people who have views *from* the trail. For this Project, travelers include:

- Bicyclists
- Pedestrians

As previously described, the Project will include a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, solar lighting, and bank protection along a segment of Arcade Creek within a natural environment, which may be considered of local scenic value. Both viewer sensitivity and viewpoint sensitivity is considered moderate, neighbors (people with views *to* the transportation project), travelers (people with views *from* the transportation project), and viewpoints will be affected by the proposed Project. See below for an analysis regarding viewer and viewpoint sensitivity.

Viewer Sensitivity

To determine viewer sensitivity, three attributes for viewer exposure (proximity, extent or number of viewers, and duration) and three attributes for viewer awareness (attention, focus, and protection) were evaluated.

The neighbors viewer groups would have moderate viewer exposure since they are in proximity to the Project features. The extent would be moderate as a moderate number of individuals would have direct views of the Project features, and duration would be high due to their fixed position. For the neighbors viewers group, viewer awareness is moderate as individuals in this viewer group would be observant of the proposed changes and are likely to value the natural environment that covers most of the Project area; however, neighbors would have a broad and general view of the area, resulting in less sensitivity to visual changes.

For the traveler viewer group, viewer exposure would be considered moderately low due to the limited available viewpoints, primarily from the proposed pedestrian signal crossing and the broad views from Walmart's rear parking lot, which is predominantly occupied by large delivery trucks. The duration of exposure would range from moderately low to low, as travelers are typically passing through the area rather than remaining stationary. Viewer awareness would be moderately low since individuals in this viewer group would be preoccupied with other activities, have a broad and general view of the area, but are likely to value the natural setting of the proposed Project.

Overall viewer sensitivity for neighbors and travelers is moderate.

Viewpoint Sensitivity

Viewpoint sensitivity is a judgment of the scenic importance of a viewpoint and whether it is part of an identified scenic resource. Sensitive viewpoints can be scenic or visual resources, vistas, landscape, or ocean views important to neighbors or travelers.

The natural environment containing Arcade Creek is considered a local scenic resource according to the Citrus Heights General Plan. However, filtered views of the Walmart commercial center and adjacent high to medium-density residences distracts from this resource. Therefore, viewpoint sensitivity is considered moderate.

3.4 Viewpoints

Viewpoints can be vistas, open landscape views, ocean views, views of important mountains, views of historic or attractive buildings, rock outcrops, heritage trees, tree groves etc. The importance of each viewpoint is determined by the level of scenic resource designation, the distance of the scenic or visual resource, and the visual quality of the scenic or visual resource. As stated above in Section 3.3 Viewpoint Sensitivity, the natural environment containing Arcade Creek is considered a local scenic resource according to the Citrus Heights General Plan.

4 Analysis Phase

4.1 Evaluation of Visual Impact

Visual impact is determined by combining visual change and visual sensitivity, both of which are analyzed below:

Visual Change

After analyzing visual compatibility and visual contrast as it relates to the proposed Project, it was determined that the overall visual change in the existing natural, cultural and Project environments created by the proposed Project will be moderately adverse. See **Tables 4-1** and visual compatibility and contrast analyses below for more information.

Table 4-1 Visual Change without Environmental Commitments

Visual Compatibility	Visual Contrast	Visual Change
Slightly Adverse	Moderately Adverse	Moderately Adverse

Visual Compatibility

The proposed Project's visual compatibility is analyzed by comparing the fit of the Project's visual character, intactness, lighting and glare with the same attributes of the natural, cultural and existing Project environments.

The existing visual character within the Project area is dominated by the natural environment; however, there are views of the Walmart commercial center and high to

medium-density residential that surrounds the Project area, including direct views of Sylvan Road at the proposed pedestrian signal crossing. Due to the construction of the proposed trail, installation of the prefabricated bridge over the unnamed tributary of Arcade Creek and the bank stabilization, the Project would remove 0.20 acre of annual grassland, 0.02 acre of oak woodland, and 0.01 acre of perennial stream channel and 0.20 acre of riparian woodland habitat. In total, the Project would remove approximately 0.42 acre of vegetation and 0.01 acre of waters. Therefore, the Project will exhibit a decrease in vegetation colors and textures and an increase grey color and human-made textures. Within the Project area, these habitats comprise 12.66 acres; thus, removal of 0.42 acre of vegetation and 0.01 acre of waters would impact a small percentage of the natural environment that contributes to the visual character of the area. Temporary impacts to these habitats due to construction activities, such as the cut and fill areas, etc. are also anticipated; however, visual change would be minimized with implementation of **BIO-2, BIO-5 and BIO-6** from the 2026 Natural Environment Study. The prefabricated bridge over the unnamed tributary of Arcade Creek would introduce a large horizontal element to the natural environment in addition to the proposed paved trail. However, these Project features would minimally obstruct views of the natural environment. To further minimize visual change, aesthetic treatments will be applied to all Project features to complement the visual character of the area, per **VIS-1**.

The Project would also have a slightly adverse effect on intactness since it would introduce human-made features to an undeveloped open area. Lastly, the proposed Project would install solar lighting along the length of the trail. This lighting is not anticipated to result in substantial new light and glare impacts as the lights would be downcast to minimize glare, per **VIS-2**. Additionally, surrounding light from adjacent developed areas would still dominate the area.

Although the environmental commitments listed above would minimize visual change, visual compatibility of the proposed Project with the existing natural, cultural, and Project environments would remain slightly adverse with and without implementation of the environmental commitments since the surrounding area is highly urbanized and a small percentage of vegetation that contributes to the visual character of the area would be removed or impacted by Project.

Visual Contrast

The proposed Project’s visual contrast is analyzed by comparing the fit of the Project’s vividness and unity with the same attributes of the natural, cultural and existing Project environments.

Currently, vividness of the overall landscape is moderate as the dominate visual element is the natural environment, and unity is moderate since the Walmart commercial center, high to medium-density residential and the natural environment are not balanced or in scale with each other. Applying aesthetic treatments on the prefabricated bridge, per **VIS-1**, will increase vividness by providing a memorable structure that compliments the natural environment. Although the removal of 0.42 acre of vegetation would impact a small percentage of vegetation in the area, vividness of the area would be decreased as a result of the Project. As such, **BIO-2, BIO-5** and **BIO-**

6 would be implemented to minimize visual change related to the removal of vegetation. Lastly, unity of the natural environment would decrease since the Project would introduce new human-made features. Overall, the visual contrast of the proposed Project with the existing natural, cultural, and Project environments will have a moderately adverse effect, as construction of the proposed trail and prefabricated bridge without aesthetic treatments would decrease vividness of the area.

With implementation of environmental commitments (**BIO-2**, **BIO-5**, **BIO-6**, **VIS-1** and **VIS-2**), the visual contrast of the proposed Project with the existing natural, cultural and Project environments will have a slightly adverse effect.

Visual Sensitivity

As discussed in Section 3.3, the overall visual sensitivity to the proposed Project in the existing natural, cultural, and Project environments will be moderate.

Visual Impact

After analysis of visual change and visual sensitivity, the visual impact was determined based on visual change and visual sensitivity descriptions, in accordance with Table 4-6 in the *Handbook*. Without implementation of the environmental commitments, the overall visual impact of the proposed Project on the existing natural, cultural, and Project environments will be moderately low adverse, see **Table 4-2**.

As visual change and sensitivity are of equal importance, with implementation of the environmental commitments, the overall visual impact of the proposed Project on the existing natural, cultural, and Project environments will be very low adverse, see **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-2 Visual Impact without Environmental Commitments

Visual Change	Visual Sensitivity	Visual Impact
Moderately Adverse	Moderate	Moderately Low Adverse

Table 4-3 Visual Impact with Environmental Commitments

Visual Change	Visual Sensitivity	Visual Impact
Slightly Adverse	Moderate	Very Low Adverse

CEQA Checklist Aesthetics questions:

Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

According to the General Plan Update and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan Final EIR, there are no areas within the City that provide views of any scenic

vistas that are considered significant by the City (City 2011). Therefore, there would be no impact.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

The Project area does not contain or have views of any state scenic highways (Caltrans 2026). Therefore, there would be no impact.

c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

The Project is located in the City of Citrus Heights, which is an urbanized area. Zoning within the Project area is a mixture of Open Space, General Commercial, and Medium Density Residential designations. The Project would construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile CCTP. As such, the proposed Project would be consistent with the existing zoning. Additionally, per **VIS-1**, aesthetic treatments would be applied to all Project features to minimize aesthetic impacts, ensuring that the Project would not conflict with regulations governing scenic quality, including the City of Citrus Heights Design Guidelines.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

The solar lighting along the trail would be downcast to minimize glare per measure **VIS-2**. Impacts to Aesthetics under CEQA will be less than significant.

5 Mitigation Phase (Environmental Commitments)

5.1 Recommendations for Environmental Commitment Measures

Environmental commitments have been proposed to lessen the visual impact of the Project, which may also help generate public acceptance of a Project. Environmental commitments will be designed and implemented by the City of Citrus Heights.

The following environmental commitments, identified in the 2026 Natural Environment Study, are proposed to avoid or minimize the Project's adverse visual effects as a result of vegetation removal and to enhance visual character and aesthetic quality:

BIO-2: Prior to the start of construction activities, the Project limits adjacent to the Arcade Creek, the Arcade Creek tributary and the riparian woodland habitat will be marked with flagging, staking, or high visibility fencing to ensure construction will not further encroach into adjacent sensitive resources.

BIO-5: Native vegetation removal will not exceed what is shown on the plans without prior approval from the Project biologist. If trees will be trimmed rather than removed, trimming must comply with ANSI A300 pruning standards and must not:

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

BIO-6: Following the completion of construction, all temporary effects to riparian woodland, annual grassland and oak woodland habitat will be recontoured and re-seeded at a 1:1 ratio, to allow for the habitat to return to its previous function. All temporarily disturbed areas will be seeded with a Project biologist-approved native seed mix. Any trees removed from the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitat will be appropriately mitigated for through replanting or other methods in coordination with CDFW and the City of Citrus Heights.

As a result of the analysis described above, the following environmental commitments are also proposed to avoid or minimize the Project's adverse visual effects and to enhance visual character and aesthetic quality:

VIS-1: Aesthetic treatments on the new paved trail and prefabricated bridge over Arcade Creek will be consistent with other trails and bridges along the CCTP.

VIS-2: Lighting along the trail will be downcast to minimize glare. The Project's lighting design must be consistent with the City Citrus Heights lighting guidelines and standards.

6 Conclusions

The proposed Project will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center to Sylvan Road in the City of Citrus Heights in Sacramento County, California. There would be no substantial impacts on scenic highways, scenic vistas, or eligible or listed historic structures.

The overall visual impact of the proposed Project without implementation of the environmental commitments, listed in Section 5, will be moderately low adverse. However, with implementation of **BIO-2, BIO-5, BIO-6, VIS-1** and **VIS-2**, visual impacts will be minimized. As part of the Project, aesthetic treatments will be applied to the paved trail, prefabricated bridge, and at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road. With implementation of the environmental commitments, visual impact was determined to be very low adverse.

7 References

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Appendix A: Scoping Questionnaire

Landscape Architecture Scoping Questionnaire to Determine Visual Impact Assessment Level

August 2023

Introduction

This questionnaire assists the qualified visual impact assessment (VIA) preparer (i.e., California Licensed Landscape Architect) in determining whether a VIA report is needed, in estimating the potential visual impacts of a proposed project on the environment, and in understanding the degree and breadth of the possible visual impact issues. The goal is to develop VIA documentation that is appropriate to the scale of the project and is thorough, concise, and defensible.

Enter basic information about the project and its visual context, visual resource regulatory context, and the expected visual change and sensitivity in the Baseline Information Form and then consider each of the 12 questions below. The resulting score will serve as a guide to help determine the appropriate level of VIA documentation for the project. For some projects with no or minimal visual impact, this questionnaire is all that is necessary. Both capital and maintenance projects should be reviewed. Select the response that most closely applies to the proposed project. The score is automatically computed at the bottom of the questionnaire. The total score should be matched to one of the four groups of scores at the end of the questionnaire that include recommended levels of VIA documentation (i.e., this completed questionnaire, VIA memorandum, standard VIA report, and advanced VIA report) and reference to associated annotated outlines for these documents.

Use the scoring system as a preliminary guide rather than a substitute for professional analysis on the part of the preparer. Although the total score may recommend a lower level of VIA document, circumstances associated with any one of the 12 questions may indicate the need to elevate the VIA to a greater level of detail. For projects on the State Highway System, the District Landscape Architect should be consulted when scoping the VIA level and provide concurrence on the findings of this questionnaire.

Preparer Qualifications

The Standard Environmental Reference, Volume I: Chapter 27-Visual & Aesthetics Review (website link) lists preparer qualifications for conducting the visual impact assessment process:

“Scenic Resource Evaluations and VIAs are performed under the direction of licensed Landscape Architects. Landscape Architects receive formal training in the area of visual resource management with a curriculum that emphasizes environmental design, human factors, and context sensitive solutions. When recommending specific visual mitigation measures, Landscape Architects can appropriately weigh the benefits of these different measures and consider construction feasibility and maintainability.”

This questionnaire shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of a California Licensed Landscape Architect. It shall be signed and stamped by that Landscape

Architect, and written concurrence shall be provided by the District Landscape Architect (for projects on State Highway System).

Project and Visual Context Baseline Information

Project and visual context baseline information is gathered early in the Establishment Phase of the VIA process to identify key information and issues applicable to the preparation of the VIA Scoping Questionnaire. Should the baseline information change in the course of the project, the questionnaire should be updated accordingly.

Gathering of the baseline information may be accomplished through desktop research, field reconnaissance, coordination with the Caltrans environmental and project development teams, and consultation with key stakeholders. The Caltrans VIA Handbook (website link) includes further information about the Establishment Phase.

Complete the following Baseline Information Form to document the baseline project and visual resource information that was available at the time of preparation of the questionnaire:

Project and Visual Context Baseline Information Form

Project Name:	Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
EA or EFIS Number	CRP 5475(053)
Project Location (Dist-Co-Rte-PM):	3-SAC
Questionnaire Preparer Name and CA LA License Number:	Amy Bakker, Senior Environmental Planner
District Landscape Architect (DLA) Providing Concurrence, CA LA Lic. #:	
Visual Features of Project and its Alternative(s).	Proposes to construct the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project, a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile Creek Corridor Trail Project (CCTP). The purpose of this project is to close a gap in the existing trail system by replacing dirt and narrow concrete paths with an ADA-compliant Class I multi-use trail and pedestrian crossing over a tributary to Arcade Creek.. This extension will enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity, provide a safe recreational facility, and improve access through the Arcade Creek greenbelt. The project is located within an urban setting with residential structures and riparian vegetation. Vegetation removal is necessary to construct the project, but the low profile and narrow swath of the paved trail represents a minimal interruption to the creek riparian setting, which already contains a gravel path and paved roadways. **Form & Line**: Gently curving trail alignment following the creek's contours; linear elements could include signage. **Color**: Black paved surface with decomposed granite shoulders, muted greens and browns from surrounding vegetation, grays from bridge infrastructure, blacks from the roadway. **Texture**: Smooth paved surface, rough natural terrain, and vegetative softness.

	Scale: Human-scale infrastructure; low vertical profile. **Vertical Elements**: Bridge structure overhead, possible retaining walls or railings, signage posts, rock slope protection.
Additional Visual Context Remarks:	The project exhibits visual coherence through: • Consistent trail design standards. • Integration with existing trail, sidewalk, and urban infrastructure. • Landscaping that transitions naturally between natural and urban. • Use of materials and forms that reflect both natural and urban contexts.

Regulatory Framework

Potential Agencies that may have to be Involved:	☒ Federal ☒ State ☒ Local ☒ Tribal ☐ Other Notes: Caltrans (on behalf of FHWA): City of Citrus Heights

Visual Change and Sensitivity

Landscape Observations:	☒ Water ☐ Visually dominant landforms ☒ Natural vegetation ☐ Visually Appealing Structures ☐ Other features of interest Notes: Arcade Creek is present throughout the project area.
Impact of Project on Natural, Cultural, and Existing Project Environments:	☒ Highly compatible ☐ Moderately compatible ☐ Not compatible ☐ Other Notes: The proposed work would connect to an existing trail segment within an urban setting that is adjacent to a creek.
Landscape Context and Development Patterns:	☒ Natural/Undeveloped ☐ Rural ☐ Suburban ☒ Urban Notes: The Project Area of Visual Effect contains an existing gravel trail, riparian corridor, Arcade Creek, paved roadways, curb/gutter, recreational park and residential homes.

Scenic, Visual and Historic Resource(s) within the Area of Visual Effect:	☐ Officially designated State Scenic Highway ☐ Eligible Scenic Highway ☒ Visual resources ☐ Federally (or otherwise) designated historic, scenic resource Notes: The creek and adjacent riparian vegetation are natural components set within a very urbanized setting.
Expected Agency Involvement:	City of Citrus Heights, Caltrans, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, US Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Native American Groups
Expected Public Feedback:	☐ Scenic resources identified as important ☒ Not important ☐ No public feedback Notes: The City received positive public feedback in favor of filling in gaps within the existing City trail network during the public outreach conducted for the overall 16-mile Creek Corridor Trail Project.

□

Regulatory Context

1. Does the project's aesthetic approach appear to be consistent with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, policies, or standards?

   Although the State is not required to comply with regional and local planning ordinances and other regulations, these documents are critical in understanding the importance that communities place on visual resources. The Caltrans Environmental Planning branch may have copies of the planning documents that pertain to the project. If not, this information can be obtained by contacting the local planning department.

   Select a Response (Score)

   - o Low Consistency (4 Points)
   - o Moderate Consistency (3 Points)
   - o High Consistency (2 Points)
   - o Not Applicable (1 Point)

   2

- **Assumptions/Issues: Adheres to all current Caltrans, City, and State applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, policies, or standards, including the City's General Plan.**

2. Will permits be required by outside regulatory agencies (i.e., federal, state, or local)?

   Permit requirements can have an unintended consequence on the visual environment. Anticipated permits, as well as specific permit requirements may be determined by talking with the project Environmental Planner and Project Engineer. Note: coordinate with the Caltrans representative responsible for obtaining the permit prior to communicating directly with any permitting agency.

   Select a Response (Score)

   - o Yes, both federal and state, or multiple permits required (4 Points) — 4
   - o Yes, either federal, or state, or federal and local, or state and local (3 Points)
   - o Yes, local or multiple local only (2 Points)
   - o No (1 Point)

- **Assumptions/issues: To construct the project, impacts to a tributary of Arcade Creek will occur due to grading and rock slope protection installation. Permitting through the US Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Regional Water Quality Control Board will be obtained.**

Visual Change

3. Will the project character be compatible with the visual character of the existing landscape?

   Consider the types of adverse changes to the scenic integrity of the landscape caused by the project. Evaluate the scale and extent of the project features compared to the surrounding scale of the community. Is the project likely to give an urban appearance to an existing rural or suburban community?

   Select a Response (Score)

   - o No Compatibility (4 Points)
   - o Low Compatibility (3 Points)
   - o Moderate Compatibility (2 Points)
   - o High Compatibility (1 Point)

1

- **Assumptions/issues: The proposed work, a paved trail segment, would connect to an existing trail system within an urban setting that crosses a creek. The urban setting includes an existing gravel path, recreational park, Arcade Creek, paved roadways, curb/gutter, and residential homes.**

4. Will the project contrast adversely with the memorability (vividness), natural harmony and/or cultural order (unity) of the existing landscape?

   Evaluate the scale and extent of the project features compared to the scale of the visual elements within the surroundings. Is the project likely to change the appearance in a way that is contrasting with the line, color, form, and texture of the existing landscape visual character?

   Select a Response (Score)

   - o High Adverse Contrast (4 Points)
   - o Moderate Adverse Contrast (3 Points)
   - o Low Adverse Contrast (2 Points)
   - o No Contrast (1 Point)

   2

   Assumptions/issues:

   Memorability (Vividness)

   The trail's visual features will be memorable due to the contrast and harmony between natural and urban elements:

   Form & Line: Gently curving trail alignment following the creek's contours; linear elements could include signage.

   Color: Black paved surface with decomposed granite shoulders, muted greens and browns from surrounding vegetation, grays from bridge infrastructure, blacks from the roadway.

   Texture: Smooth paved surface, rough natural terrain, and vegetative softness.

   Scale: Human-scale infrastructure; low vertical profile.

   Vertical Elements: Bridge structure, possible retaining walls or railings, signage posts, rock slope protection.

   Coherence (Unity)

   The project exhibits visual coherence through:

   -Consistent trail design standards.

   -Integration with existing trail, sidewalk, and urban infrastructure.

-Landscaping that transitions naturally between natural and urban.

-Use of materials and forms that reflect both natural and urban contexts.

5. Will the project, when viewed together with other past or foreseeable projects, result in a cumulative adverse change in the visual quality or character of the existing landscape?

   Identify any projects in the area (both Caltrans' and others') that have been recently constructed and/or are reasonably foreseeable and/or currently planned for future construction. The window of time and the extent of area applicable to possible cumulative impacts should be based on a reasonable anticipation of the viewing public's awareness of cumulative change.

   Select a Response (Score)

   - o Project may result in substantial adverse cumulative visual impacts (4 Points)
   - o Project will result in noticeable adverse cumulative visual impacts (3 Points)
   - o Project is unlikely to result in noticeable adverse cumulative visual impacts (2 Points)
   - o Project will not result in cumulative impacts (1 Point)

   1

- **Assumptions/issues: No. The proposed trail would connect to an existing trail system along Arcade Creek. Additionally, trail segments, including trail segments along creeks, are ubiquitous throughout the City of Citrus Heights.**

6. Will the project produce a new source of substantial light or glare, which will adversely affect daytime or nighttime views within the area?

   Identify new sources of lighting and glare and how day- and nighttime visual conditions may change.

   Select a Response (Score)

   - o High potential for adverse effects (4 Points) 1
   - o Moderate potential for adverse effects (3 Points)
   - o Low potential for adverse effects (2 Points)
   - o No potential for adverse effects (1 Point)

- **Assumptions/issues: No. Lighting is not a component of this project.**

Visual Sensitivity

7. What is the potential that the project proposal will be controversial within the community?

   Assess the level of public concern by talking with local agency management and staff familiar with the affected community's sentiments as evidenced by past projects and/or current information.

   Select a Response (Score)

   - o High Potential that project will be controversial (4 Points) 2
   - o Moderate Potential that project will be controversial (3 Points)
   - o Low Potential that project will be controversial (2 Points)
   - o No Potential that project will be controversial (1 Point)

- **Assumptions/issues: The City received positive public feedback in favor of filling in gaps within the existing City trail network.**

8. How sensitive are potential viewer groups likely to be regarding visible changes proposed by the project?

   Consider among other factors who the viewer groups represent, the number of viewers within the group, probable viewer expectations, activities, viewing duration, and orientation. The expected viewer sensitivity level may be scoped by applying professional judgment, and by soliciting information from other Caltrans staff, local agencies and community stakeholders familiar with the affected community's sentiments and demonstrated concerns.

   Select a Response (Score)

   - o High Sensitivity (4 Points)
   - o Moderate Sensitivity (3 Points)
   - o Low Sensitivity (2 Points)
   - o No Sensitivity (1 Point)

1

- **Assumptions/issues: The project area vicinity contains an existing gravel trail, recreational park, Arcade Creek, paved roadways, curb/gutter, and residential homes. The proposed project would connect to the existing trail system along Arcade Creek. Viewer groups would have no sensitivity as the proposed work would offer consistency with existing infrastructure. The narrow width of the trail and low profile would also not interrupt views of the creek and riparian areas within/adjacent to the creek. The new segment of trail would also be partially hidden from motorists' views due to the dense riparian vegetation within/adjacent to the creek that would remain after construction of the project. Additionally, viewer groups have expressed support for the project as a way for them to better interact with the natural environment within an urban setting.**

9. What level of local concern is there for the types of specific project features (e.g., bridge structures, large excavations, sound barriers, or median planting removal) and construction impacts that are proposed?

   Certain project improvements can be of special interest to local citizens, causing a heightened level of public concern, and requiring a more focused visual analysis.

   Select a Response (Score)

   - o High Level of Concern (4 Points)
   - o Moderate Level of Concern (3 Points)
   - o Low Level of Concern (2 Points)
   - o No Concern (1 Point)

   2

- **Assumptions/issues: The City received positive public feedback in favor of filling in gaps within the existing City trail network.**

10. Are there federally, state, locally designated scenic or historic resources, or other visual resources within the project area of visual effect (i.e., viewshed)?

    For example: protected viewsheds, visually sensitive public use areas, national historic/scenic trails, historic sites or structures, scenic designated viewpoints, wild and scenic rivers, state scenic highways or federal scenic byways, or potential visual resources such as stands of trees, rock outcroppings, etc.

    Select a Response (Score)

    - o Multiple designated scenic resources (4 Points)
    - o Multiple potential visual resources or a single designated scenic resource (3 Points)
    - o One potential visual resource (2 Points)
    - o No identifiable scenic resources (1 Point)

    2

- **Assumptions/issues: While there is a visual resource, Arcade Creek and its riparian corridor, it would connect to an existing paved trail in addition to other urban features including sidewalk, paved roadways, curb/gutter, and residential homes.**

Design Process Considerations

11. Will the project sponsor or public benefit from a more detailed visual analysis in order to help reach consensus on a course of action to address potential visual impacts?

    Consider the proposed project features, possible visual impacts, and probable environmental commitments.

    Select a Response (Score)

    - o High Benefit (4 Points) 1
    - o Moderate Benefit (3 Points)
    - o Low Benefit (2 Points)
    - o No Benefit (1 Point)

- **Assumptions/issues: No. The City received positive public feedback in favor of filling in gaps within the existing City trail network.**

12. Will the project likely require design changes to reduce the extent of visual resource impacts?

    Consider design changes and enhancements such as realignment, additional alignment alternatives, vertical profile adjustments, extensive landscaping, architectural treatment, color and texture treatments and/or lighting of aboveground structures.

    Select a Response (Score)

    - o Extensive changes and/or redesign (4 Points) 1
    - o Some redesign or minimization measures (3 Points)
    - o Minimal design changes (2 Points)
    - o No design changes (1 Point)

Assumptions/issues: No. The trail maintains environmental and community integrity by:

- **Following existing natural and built corridors (creek, bridge, paved roadways, and sidewalk).**

- **Minimizing disruption to existing vegetation due to the narrow trail width and low profile.**
- **Enhancing connectivity without introducing incongruent infrastructure.**

Highlight the number below and press FN+F9 to calculate the final project score.

20

Project Score:

Store a copy of this completed questionnaire in the project file.
Attach a copy of this completed questionnaire to the VIA report.

Project Score

Select an Outline Based on Project Score

The total score will indicate the recommended VIA level for the project. In addition to considering circumstances relating to any one of the 12 questions that would justify elevating the VIA level, also consider any other project factors that would influence level selection.

Score 12-18 – VIA Questionnaire

No visual resource related regulatory requirements. No or negligible visual changes to the environment are proposed. None or minimal public concern has been identified. This **Questionnaire** with rationale for selected responses to questions in the available spaces after each question along with a statement of no visual resource impact is appropriate and provides a sufficient rationale why a technical study is not required.

Score 19-28 –VIA Memorandum

Very limited visual resource related regulatory requirements. Minor visual changes to the environment are proposed. Minor public concern from the public may be expected. A **VIA Memorandum** is appropriate in this case. The VIA Memorandum should briefly describe project features, impacts and any environmental commitment measures. Visual simulations are not necessary. Go to the Directions for using and accessing VIA Memorandum Annotated Outline (website link).

Score 29-38 – Standard VIA Report

Several visual resource related regulatory requirements. Moderately noticeable visual changes to the environment are proposed. Moderate public concern may be expected. A fully developed **Standard VIA Report** is appropriate. The report should describe in detail the project's visual attributes, its visual impact and potential environmental commitment measures. Visual simulations are recommended. This report will likely receive public review. Go to the Directions for using and accessing the Standard VIA Annotated Outline (website link).

Score 39-48 – Advanced VIA Report

Extensive visual resource related regulatory requirements and clearly noticeable changes to the environment are proposed. Moderate to high public concern may be expected. A fully developed **Advanced VIA Report** is appropriate. The report should describe in detail and numerically score the project's visual change and sensitivity, its visual impact and any environmental commitments proposed. Visual simulations are required. It is appropriate to alert the Project Development Team to the potential for highly adverse impacts and to consider project alternatives to avoid those impacts. This

technical study will receive close public review. Go to the Directions for using and accessing the Advanced VIA Annotated Outline (website link).

APPENDIX B: Air Quality Technical Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail **AQTM**

(Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project



Air Quality Technical Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project

City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

District 3–SAC

CRP 5475 (053)

April 2026

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Caltrans

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Air Quality Technical Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project

City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

District 3–SAC

CRP 5475 (053)

April 2026

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Caltrans
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Prepared By: _____ Date: 4/10/26

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Approved By: _____ Date: _____

Caitlin Greenwood, Associate Environmental Planner
District 3 North Region Local Assistance

Statement of Compliance: Produced in compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements, as appropriate, to meet the level of analysis and documentation that has been determined necessary for this project.

INTRODUCTION

This memorandum discusses temporary air quality impacts and minimization measures for the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project in the City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California. This memorandum identifies the proposed Project as exempt from conformity requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 93.126, Table 2 “Bicycle and pedestrian facilities”. The Project will construct a 0.5-mile segment extension of an existing bicycle/pedestrian trail and will not result in any changes to the local roadway. As such, the proposed Project is not anticipated to have a long-term impact on air quality.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Citrus Heights (City) proposes to construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile Creek Corridor Trail Project (CCTP) as part of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project (Project) (**Appendix A. Figure 1. Project Location; Figure 2. Project Vicinity**). The Project is funded through the federal Carbon Reduction Program and therefore requires compliance with both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The lead agency for CEQA compliance is the City of Citrus Heights and the federal lead agency for NEPA compliance is the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

The Project is located in Citrus Heights and will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center, also known as the Stock Ranch Retail Center, to Sylvan Road. The proposed alignment begins south of the Walmart property boundary and proceeds east through the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, curving south around Walmart’s water quality detention basin. The alignment continues north, crossing a tributary of Arcade Creek and passes south of the Huntington Square Apartments connecting to Sylvan Road. The alignment terminates east of Sylvan Road at the location of a planned future trail extension segment from Sylvan Road to Mariposa Avenue. The Project has independent utility and will function as a stand-alone improvement.

Proposed facilities include a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, solar lighting, bank protection along a segment of Arcade Creek and an at-grade signalized crossing at Sylvan Road (**Appendix A. Figure 3. Project Features**). Construction activities will involve grading to achieve ADA-compliant slopes, installing the creek crossing, paving the trail, erecting the solar lighting, constructing bank protection, and adding pedestrian signal infrastructure with minor utility adjustments as needed.

To accommodate construction, partial right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions will be required from several parcels. These include permanent easement and permit to enter (PTE) from the Sunrise Recreation & Park District and a temporary construction easement (TCE) from Walmart. An existing trail easement exists across the Huntington Square Apartments property and there is potential for

permanent easement to be modified to best incorporate the trail alignment with the physical site features.

Construction access will be provided primarily through the Walmart parking lot under a TCE, as well as a PTE for access from the Huntington Square Apartments parcel. These provisions will allow safe and efficient construction of the trail and its associated improvements.

Construction is anticipated to start in 2027 and last approximately 6 months.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The Project is located in Citrus Heights, which falls within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). Air quality regulation in SVAB is administered by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD). Table 1 lists the state and federal attainment status for all regulated pollutants.

Table 1. Attainment at Project Location

Criteria Pollutant	Attainment Status	
	State	Federal
Ozone	Non-attainment	Non-attainment
PM_{10}	Non-attainment	Maintenance
$PM_{2.5}$	Attainment	Non-attainment
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified	No Federal Standard
Sulfates	Attainment	No Federal Standard
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified	No Federal Standard

Source: California Air Resources Board, October 2018

SMAQMD EMISSION THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The SMAQMD has established mass emissions thresholds for ozone precursors and particulate matter because the Sacramento Region does not meet state and federal ozone ambient air quality standards. The thresholds are listed in Table 2 below. Emissions of ozone precursors or particulate matter from an individual project could contribute to the cumulative non-attainment problem. A “considerable” or “substantial” contribution means one that exceeds the mass emission threshold levels.

Table 2. SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance

Pollutant	**Construction Threshold Lbs/day**	**Operational Threshold Lbs/day**
ROG	None	65
NO_x	85	65
PM_{10}	80[1]	80[1]
$PM_{2.5}$	82[1]	82[1]
Pollutant	**Construction Threshold Metric Tons/year**	
CO_2	1,100	
[1] assumes all feasible BACT/BMPs are applied		

TEMPORARY/CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

During construction, short-term degradation of air quality may occur due to the release of particulate emissions (airborne dust) generated by excavation, grading, hauling, and other activities related to construction. Emissions from construction equipment also are anticipated and will include carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), directly emitted particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), and toxic air contaminants such as diesel exhaust particulate matter. Ozone is a regional pollutant that is derived from NOx and VOCs in the presence of sunlight and heat.

Heavy trucks and construction equipment powered by gasoline and diesel engines will generate CO, SO_2, NOx, VOCs and some soot particulate (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) in exhaust emissions. If construction activities were to increase traffic

congestion in the Project vicinity, CO and other emissions from traffic will increase slightly while those vehicles are delayed. These emissions will be temporary and limited to the immediate area surrounding the Project area.

Dust generated will result in a temporary, local impact, limited to areas of construction. Dust control practices will be incorporated into the Project to mitigate this potential impact. The dust control practices will comply with the current Caltrans' Standard Specifications.

Construction emissions were estimated using the Caltrans 2021 Construction Emissions Tool (CAL-CET v1.0.2). Construction-related emissions for the proposed Project are presented in Table 3. The emissions presented are based on the best information available at the time of calculations. The emissions represent the peak daily construction emissions that will be generated by construction of the proposed Project.

Table 3. Construction Emissions

	ROG (lbs/day)	**PM_{10}** (lbs/day)	**$PM_{2.5}$** (lbs/day)	**CO** (lbs/day)	**NO_x** (lbs/day)	**CO_2** (Metric Tons/Year)
Land Clearing/Grubbing	1.013	5.865	6.194	5.865	6.194	5
Roadway Excavation & Removal	1.950	13.001	13.226	13.001	13.226	34
Structural Excavation & Removal	0.456	1.388	2.421	1.388	2.421	1
Base/Subbase/ Imported Borrow	2.779	20.441	19.128	20.441	19.128	24
Structure Concrete	0.683	2.146	3.364	2.146	3.364	8
Paving	2.039	6.400	15.345	6.400	15.345	16
Drainage/Environment /Landscaping	2.823	8.359	17.997	8.359	17.997	62
Traffic Signalization/Signage/ Striping/Painting	1.348	6.568	10.204	6.568	10.204	49
Maximum daily (lbs/day)	2.823	20.441	19.128	20.441	19.128	-
Project Total (tons/construction project)	0.122	0.548	0.809	0.548	0.809	200

	ROG (lbs/day)	**PM_{10}** (lbs/day)	**$PM_{2.5}$** (lbs/day)	**CO** (lbs/day)	**NO_x** (lbs/day)	**CO_2** (Metric Tons/Year)
SMAQMD Construction Thresholds of Significance	-	Zero (0). If all feasible BACT/BMPs are applied, then 80 pounds/day and 14.6 tons/year	Zero (0). If all feasible BACT/BMPs are applied, then 82 pounds/day and 15 tons/year	-	85 lbs/day	1,100 metric tons/year

PERMANENT OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

The proposed Project is exempt from all Project-level conformity requirements because it falls under Table 2—Exempt Projects "Bicycle and pedestrian facilities" listed in 40 CFR 93.126. There will be no long-term operational air quality emissions associated with the proposed Project.

MINIMIZATION MEASURES

Construction activities will be short-term and intermittent in duration; therefore, no long-term impacts to air quality will occur. Implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures **AQ-1** and **CC-1** will reduce air quality impacts resulting from construction activities. Please note that although these measures are anticipated to reduce construction-related emissions, these reductions cannot be quantified at this time.

AQ-1: Implement Sacrameto Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) Basic and Enhanced Construction Emission Control Practices to Reduce Fugitive Dust.

The implementing agency will require, as a standard or specification of their contract, the construction contractor(s) to implement basic and enhanced control measures to reduce construction-related fugitive dust. Although the following measures are outlined in the SMAQMD's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines, they are required for the entirety of the construction area. The implementing agency will ensure through contract provisions and specifications that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures before and during construction and documents compliance with the adopted mitigation measures.

- Water exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include (but are not limited to) soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.

- Cover or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that will be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered.
- Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour.
- All trail, and curb/sidewalk paving should be completed as soon as possible.

  The following practices describe exhaust emission control from diesel powered fleets working at a construction site. California regulations limit idling from both on-road and off-road diesel-powered equipment. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) enforces idling limitations and compliance with diesel fleet regulations.
- Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 3 minutes. Provide clear signate that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.
- Provide current certificate(s) of compliance for CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2449 and 2449.1]. For more information contact CARB at 877-593-6677, doors@arb.ca.gov, or www.arb.ca.gov/doors/compliance_cert1.html.

CC-1: The implementing agency will require through construction contract terms and specifications that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures and implements all applicable Sacrameto Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) best management practices for reducing construction-related Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Documentation will be provided to the implementing agency on a weekly basis. The contract provisions and specifications will authorize the implementing agency to sanction contractors for non-compliance. The implementing agency will consult SMAQMD prior to construction about the most current recommended construction best management practices and will adopt those practices. Practices include the following:

- Improve fuel efficiency from construction equipment:
  - Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to no more than 3 minutes. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.

  - Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.
  - Train equipment operators in proper use of equipment, including limiting idling time, minimizing warm-up time, performing routine maintenance, and optimizing equipment use.
  - Avoid using equipment that is larger than the job requires.
  - Use equipment with new technologies (e.g., repowered engines, electric drivetrains).
- Perform on-site material hauling with trucks equipped with on-road engines (if the air districts or CARB determine them to emit less than the off-road engines).
- Use alternative fuels for generators at construction sites, rather than gasoline or diesel (e.g., propane or solar), or use electrical power.
- Use a California Air Resources Board-approved low-carbon fuel for construction equipment. (NOx emissions from the use of low-carbon fuel must be reviewed and increases mitigated.)
- Encourage and provide carpools, shuttle vans, and transit passes for construction worker commutes.
- Reduce electricity use in the construction office by using compact fluorescent bulbs, powering off computers every day, and using the most efficient heating and cooling units available.
- Recycle or salvage non-hazardous construction and demolition debris (goal of at least 75% by weight) to avoid landfill disposal.
- Use locally sourced or recycled materials for construction materials (goal of at least 20% based on costs for building materials, and based on volume for trail, sidewalk and curb materials). Wood products utilized should be certified through a sustainable forestry program.
- Minimize the amount of concrete for paved surfaces or utilize a low carbon concrete option.
- Produce concrete on-site if determined to be less emissive than transporting ready mix.
- Use Smartway certified trucks for deliveries and equipment transport.
- Develop a plan to efficiently use water for adequate dust control.

SUMMARY

No substantially adverse air quality impacts from construction are anticipated because construction will be short-term and intermittent and conducted in accordance with Caltrans' standard specifications and County requirements.

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Caltrans CAL-CET2021 v1.0.2

California Air Resources Board. November 2023. Area Designations Maps/state and National, https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/maps-state-and-federal-area-designations. Accessed January 2026.

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District. CEQA Guide December 2009, last revised April 2020. SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance Table, https://www.airquality.org/LandUseTransportation/Documents/CH2ThresholdsTable4-2020.pdf

APPENDIX C: Natural Environment Study

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail **NES**

(Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project



Natural Environment Study

Discussion of Biological Resources, Aquatic Resources, Impacts, and Mitigation

City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

District 3-SAC

CRP 5475(053)

April 2026

Caltrans
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Natural Environment Study

Discussion of Biological Resources, Aquatic Resources, Impacts, and Mitigation

City of Citrus Heights, California

District 3-SAC

CRP 5475(053)

April 2026

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Transportation

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Acronyms List

°F	Fahrenheit
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
BMP	Best Management Practice
BSA	Biological Study Area
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCTP	Creek Corridor Trail Project
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFG	California Fish and Game
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
City	City of Citrus Heights
CWA	Clean Water Act
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DOT	Department of Transportation
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FR	Federal Register
HAPC	Habitat Areas of Particular Concern
iPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
ITP	Incidental Take Permit
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NES	Natural Environment Study
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWPT	Northwestern Pond Turtle
OHWM	Ordinary High-Water Mark
PFMC	Pacific Fishery Management Council
PMP	Pedestrian Master Plan
Project	Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
ROW	Right-of-way
RSP	Rock Slope Protection
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VELB	Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle
WQC	Water Quality Certification

Summary

The City of Citrus Heights (City) proposes to construct the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project (Project), a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile Creek Corridor Trail Project (CCTP). The purpose of this Project is to close a gap in the existing trail system by replacing dirt and narrow concrete paths with an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant Class I multi-use trail. This trail extension is needed to enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity, provide a safe recreational facility, and improve access through the Arcade Creek greenbelt.

This Natural Environment Study (NES) provides a review and evaluation of the potential impacts to threatened, endangered, listed, or special status species and protected habitat resources as a result of the proposed Project. Field surveys were conducted within the Biological Study Area (BSA) which encompasses the Project area at the proposed trail alignment with an approximate 165-foot buffer to assess adjacent sensitive vegetation communities.

During biological survey efforts, three vegetation communities were observed within the BSA, including annual grassland, oak woodland, and riparian woodland. In addition, the BSA includes two aquatic features: Arcade Creek and Arcade Creek tributary (perennial stream channel) and portions of, an unnamed ephemeral tributary and two water quality/detention basins. Because these basins are artificial ponds constructed in dry land for stormwater treatment and detention, they fall under the exclusion at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 120.2(b)(5) and therefore do not meet the current definition of waters of the U.S. In addition, permitting under Section 401 of the CWA is not warranted as there is little to no risk of discharge to another water body and there is no potential for the Project improvements to encroach on these features. Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary are jurisdictional waters of both the United States (U.S.) and the state, whereas the ephemeral tributary. These surface waters are regulated under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as administered by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and Arcade Creek and its tributary are additionally subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act administrated by USACE. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) also asserts jurisdiction over the bed, bank, and channel of these waters, as well as any associated riparian vegetation.

The Project would result in temporary and permanent impacts to jurisdictional waters and vegetation communities within the BSA. Approximately 0.10 acres of Arcade Creek mainstem and its tributary would be temporarily impacted, while approximately 0.01 acres of Arcade Creek will be permanently impacted. In addition, temporary impacts totaling approximately 0.89 acres and permanent impacts totaling approximately 0.20 acres are anticipated within the riparian woodland community. The Project would also affect upland vegetation communities, including approximately 0.17 acres of temporary impacts and 0.02 acres of permanent impacts to oak woodland.

For the purposes of this analysis, “special status species” includes any species that has been afforded special recognition by federal, state or local resources agencies (e.g., United States Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], CDFW, etc.), and/or resource conservation organizations (e.g., California Native Plant Society [CNPS]). Literature research, habitat assessments, and biological surveys determined that the BSA was

potentially suitable for five special status species: song sparrow (“Modesto” population) (*Melospiza melodia pop. 1*), valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*; VELB), Swainson’s hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) and northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*; NWPT). With the inclusion of appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, the proposed Project is not expected to result in take of any state listed species; and therefore coordination with CDFW under Section 2081 Incidental Take Permit (ITP) is not anticipated. Based on the location of VELB habitat in relation to the BSA and the nature of the Project, it has been determined that the Project will have *no effect* on VELB. The USFWS is currently not providing conference opinions for northwestern pond turtle (based on the timing of this NES). However, given that northwestern pond turtle is proposed to be listed under the FESA, Section 7 consultation will be required with USFWS upon official listing of the species. Though no determination will be made for purposes of Section 7 at this time, once officially listed under FESA, the determination for northwestern pond turtle is proposed to be *may affect, not likely to adversely affect*. Conservation measures are proposed for the species as a show of good faith, to further the protection and recovery of the species, and in anticipation of any future listings.

The following permits will be obtained for the proposed Project prior to construction: Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB, non-reporting Section 404 Nationwide Permit 14, and a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

The Project is funded through the federal Carbon Reduction Program. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is the lead agency for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance. The City will be the lead agency for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail is part of a 16-mile trail network identified in the City's CCTP. Planned since 2012, the Creek Corridor Trail is being built segment by segment, starting with 4.2 miles of Priority 1 trails identified in the Creek Corridor Trail Project Feasibility Study. To advance its vision of using the natural Arcade Creek greenbelt as a recreational resource and to enhance connectivity between communities, the City of Citrus Heights, in partnership with the Sunrise Recreation and Parks District, is proposing to construct the 0.5-mile Priority 1 trail segment from Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch. Currently, the trail includes dirt paths through the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve and narrow concrete paths through the Huntington Square apartments. This Project will upgrade these sections to a paved, ADA-compliant Class I multi-use trail, bringing the Priority 1 trail network over 10% closer to completion and providing safe, accessible connections between communities.

The Project is located west of Sylvan Road within the City of Citrus Heights in Sacramento County, California, within the Citrus Heights 7.5-minute U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle (**Figure 1. Project Vicinity** and **Figure 2. Project Location**).

Project Purpose and Need

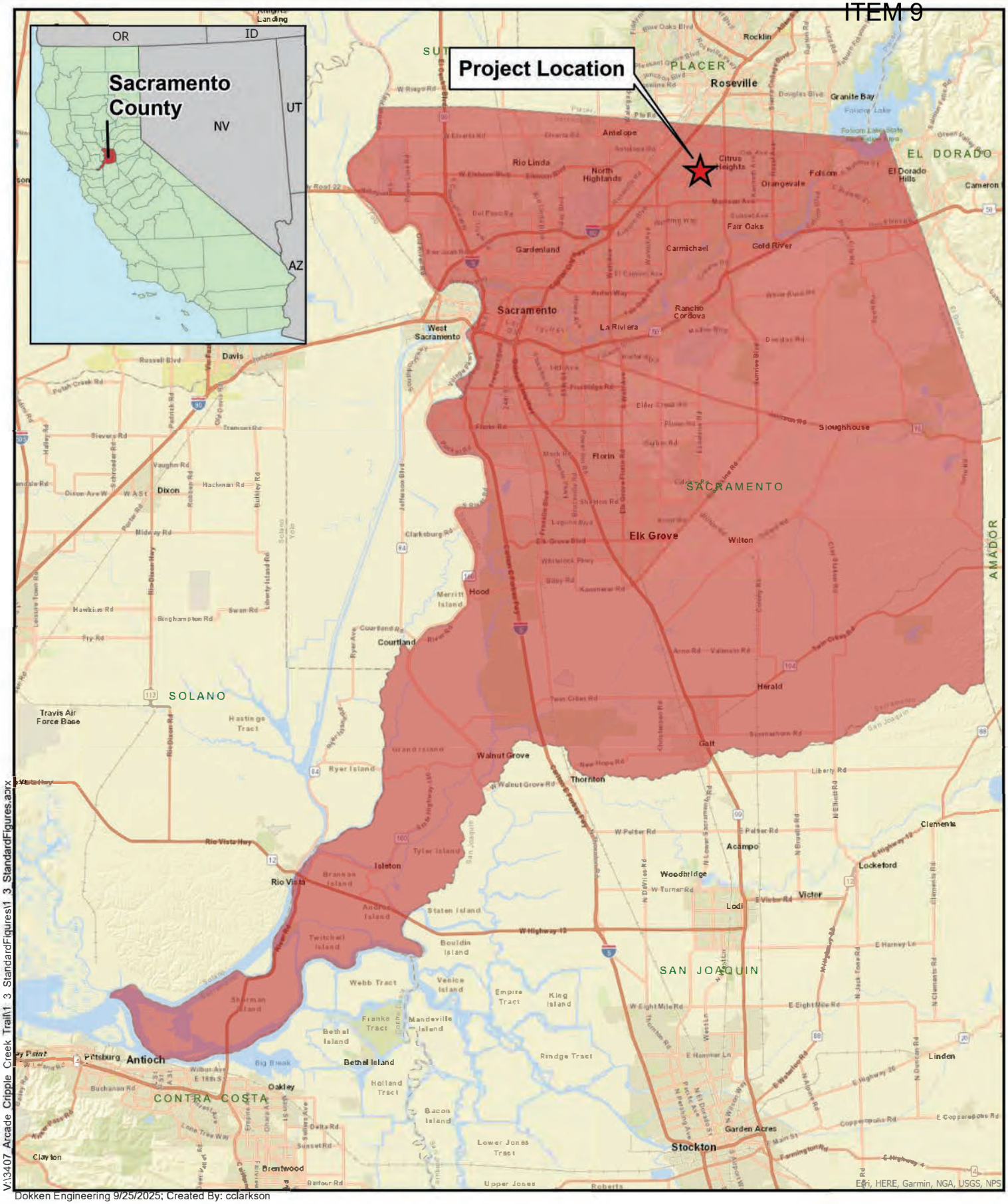
The purpose of this Project is to construct one of the several planned segments of the CCTP by replacing dirt and narrow concrete paths with an ADA-compliant Class I multi-use trail. This trail extension is needed to enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity, provide a safe recreational facility, and improve access through the Arcade Creek greenbelt.

Project Description

The City proposes to construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile CCTP as part of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project (Project). The Project is funded through the federal Carbon Reduction Program.

The Project is located in Citrus Heights and will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center to Sylvan Road. The proposed alignment begins south of the Walmart property boundary and would proceed east through the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, curving south around Walmart's water quality detention basin. The alignment continues north, crossing a tributary of Arcade Creek, and traverses along the south side of the Huntington Square Apartment complex prior to connecting to Sylvan Road. The alignment terminates east of Sylvan Road with a planned future trail extension segment from Sylvan Road to Mariposa Avenue. The Project has independent utility and would function as a stand-alone improvement.

To accommodate construction, right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions will be required from several parcels. These include a permanent and temporary easement from



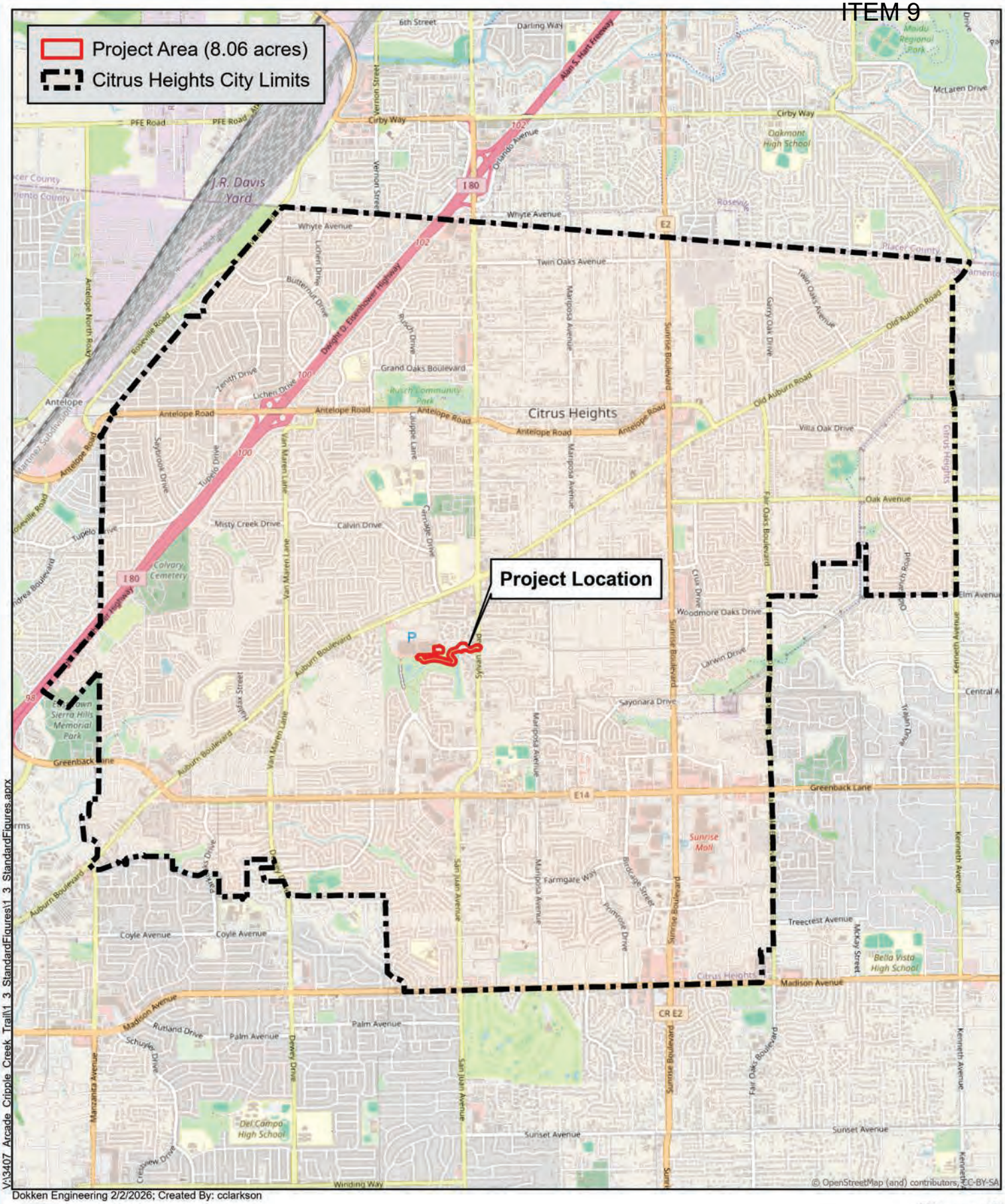
V:\3407 Arcade_Cripple_Creek_Trail\1_3_StandardFigures\1_3_StandardFigures.aprx

Dokken Engineering 9/25/2025; Created By: cclarkson

0 3.5 7 Miles

Figure 1
Project Vicinity

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California



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Dokken Engineering 2/2/2026; Created By: cclarkson

0 1,750 3,500
Feet

Figure 2
Project Location
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

the Sunrise Recreation and Park District, a temporary access easement from Walmart and/or Costco, and a temporary access easement from Huntington Square Apartments. If the existing trail easement across the Huntington Square Apartment property is insufficient to contain the construction activities, an additional temporary construction easement would be needed.

Proposed facilities include a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, solar lighting, and an at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road (**Figure 3. Project Features**). Construction activities will involve grading to achieve ADA-compliant slopes, installing the creek crossing (the prefabricated bridge), paving the trail, erecting the solar lighting, and adding pedestrian signal infrastructure with minor utility adjustments as needed. The Project also includes installation of a gabion basket retaining wall along an actively eroding portion of Arcade Creek to stabilize the bank and prevent further erosion.

Construction access will be provided primarily through the Walmart and/or Costco parking lot under a temporary construction easement, with potential supplemental access from the Huntington Square Apartments parcel. These provisions will allow safe and efficient construction of the trail and its associated improvements.



V:\3407_Arcade_Cripple_Creek_Trail\1_3_StandardFigures\1_3_StandardFigures.aprx

Source: Dokken Engineering 2/4/2026; Created By: kjacobson

0 75 150 Feet

Figure 3
Project Features
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

Chapter 2 – Study Methods

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

Federal Regulations

National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA provides an interdisciplinary framework for environmental planning by federal agencies and contains action-forcing procedures to ensure that federal agency decisions take environmental factors into account. NEPA is applicable when a federal agency proposes an action, grants a permit, or agrees to fund or otherwise authorize any other entity to undertake an action that could possibly affect environmental resources. Caltrans is the designated NEPA lead agency for this Project acting under delegation from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. section 1531 et seq.) provides for the conservation of endangered and threatened species listed pursuant to Section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. section 1533) and the ecosystems upon which they depend. These species and resources have been identified by USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). One federally threatened species, VELB, along with one federally proposed threatened species, NWPT, have potential to occur within the BSA.

Clean Water Act

The CWA was enacted as an amendment to the Federal Water Pollutant Control Act of 1972, which outlined the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to Waters of the U.S. The CWA serves as the primary federal law protecting the quality of the nation’s surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. The CWA empowers the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to set national water quality standards and effluent limitations and includes programs addressing both point source and nonpoint source pollution. Point source pollution originates or enters surface waters at a single, discrete location, such as an outfall structure or an excavation or construction site. Nonpoint source pollution originates over a broader area and includes urban contaminants in storm water runoff and sediment loading from upstream areas. The CWA operates on the principle that all discharges into the nation’s waters are unlawful unless they are specifically authorized by a permit; permit review is the CWA’s primary regulatory tool.

Section 401

The RWQCB has jurisdiction under Section 401 of the CWA and regulates any activity which may result in a discharge to surface waters. Typically, the areas subject to jurisdiction of the RWQCB coincide with waters of the U.S. including any wetlands. The RWQCB also asserts authority over “waters of the state”

under WDRs pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The Project is located within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB and would require a Water Quality Certification (WQC) prior to construction. WQCs are issued to applicants for a federal license or permit for activities that may result in a discharge into waters of the U.S., including but not limited to the discharge or dredged or fill material.

Section 402

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

Section 404

The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a direct or indirect connection to interstate commerce. The USACE regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA is founded on a connection, or nexus, between the water body in question and interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or may be indirect (through a nexus identified in USACE regulations). Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary, within the BSA, are jurisdictional waters of the U.S. and will require Section 404 permitting through the USACE.

Executive Order 11990 – Protection of Wetlands

The Executive Order (EO) 11990 established a national policy to avoid adverse impacts on wetlands whenever there is a practicable alternative. The U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) promulgated DOT Order 5660.1A in 1978 to comply with this direction. On federally funded projects, impacts on wetlands must be identified. Alternatives that avoid wetlands must be considered. If wetland impacts cannot be avoided, then all practicable measures to minimize harm must be included. This must be documented in a specific Wetlands Only Practicable Alternative Finding.

An additional requirement is to provide early public involvement in projects affecting wetlands. FHWA provides technical assistance in the Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents (Technical Advisory T 6640.8A) and reviews environmental documents for compliance.

Executive Order 13112 – Invasive Species

EO 13112 (signed February 3, 1999) directs all federal agencies to prevent and control introductions of invasive species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner. The EO and directives from the FHWA require consideration of

invasive species in NEPA analyses, including their identification and distribution, their potential impacts, and measures to prevent or eradicate them.

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 was established to conserve and manage fishery resources found off the coast, as well as anadromous species and Continental Shelf fishery resources of the United States, by exercising (A) sovereign rights for the purposes of exploring, exploiting, conserving, and managing all fish within the exclusive economic zone established by Presidential Proclamation 5030, dated March 10, 1983, and (B) exclusive fishery management authority beyond the exclusive economic zone over such anadromous species, Continental Shelf fishery resources, and fishery resources in special areas.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

This treaty with Canada, Mexico and Japan makes it unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, or kill migratory birds. The law applies to the removal of nests (such as swallow nests on bridges) occupied by migratory birds during the breeding season. California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3503.5 (protection of birds' nests) and 3513 (taking Migratory Bird Treaty Act birds) also prohibit the destruction of any nest, egg, or nestling.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is a California state law designed to inform governmental decision-makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities and to identify measures to reduce these negative environmental impacts. The City is the CEQA lead agency for this Project.

California Endangered Species Act

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

CESA also requires CDFW to comply with CEQA (Pub. Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) when evaluating incidental take permit applications (CFG Code Section 2081(b) and California Code Regulations, Title 14, section 783.0 et seq.), and the potential impacts the project or activity for which the application was submitted may have on the environment. CDFW's CEQA obligations include consultation with other public agencies which have jurisdiction over the project or activity [California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 783.5(d)(3)]. CDFW cannot issue an incidental take permit if issuance would jeopardize the continued existence of the species [CFG Code Section 2081(c); California Code

Regulations, Title 14, Section 783.4(b)]. Swainson's hawk listed as threatened under CESA has a low potential to occur within the BSA.

Section 1602: Streambed Alteration Agreement

Under CFG Code 1602, public agencies are required to notify CDFW before undertaking any project that will divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow, bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake. Preliminary notification and project review generally occur during the environmental process. When an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected, CDFW is required to propose reasonable project changes to protect the resources. These modifications are formalized in a Streambed Alteration Agreement that becomes part of the plans, specifications, and bid documents for the project.

Section 3503 and 3503.5: Bird and Raptors

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

Section 3513: Migratory Birds

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

Section 3511: Fully Protected Birds

CFG Code Section 3511 designates certain bird species as fully protected and prohibits the take or possession of these species, or any part thereof, except as expressly authorized for scientific research, species recovery, or limited relocation purposes by CDFW. The white-tailed kite is a fully protected species and has low potential to occur within the BSA.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

California's Porter-Cologne Act, enacted in 1969, provides the legal basis for water quality regulation within California. The act requires a "Report of Waste Discharge" for any discharge of waste (liquid, solid, or gaseous) to land or surface waters that may impair beneficial uses for surface and/or groundwater of the state. It predates the CWA and regulates discharges to waters of the state. Waters of the state include more than just waters of the U.S., such as groundwater and surface waters not considered waters of the U.S. Additionally, it prohibits discharges of "waste" as defined and this definition is broader than the CWA definition of "pollutant". Discharges under the Porter-Cologne Act are permitted by WDRs and may be required even when the discharge is already permitted or exempt under the CWA.

The RWQCBs are responsible for establishing the water quality standards (objectives and beneficial uses) required by the CWA and regulating discharges to ensure compliance with the water quality standards. Details regarding water quality standards in a project area are contained in the applicable RWQCB Basin Plan. In California, RWQCBs designate beneficial uses for all water body

segments in their jurisdictions and then set criteria necessary to protect these uses. Consequently, the water quality standards developed for particular water segments are based on the designated use and vary depending on such use. In addition, the SWRCB identifies waters failing to meet standards for specific pollutants, which are then state listed in accordance with CWA Section 303(d). If a state determines that waters are impaired, and the standards cannot be met through point source or nonsource point controls (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES] permits), the CWA requires the establishment of Total Maximum Daily Loads which specify allowable pollutant loads from all sources (point, nonpoint, and natural) for a given watershed. The ephemeral tributary within the BSA is considered a jurisdictional water of the state.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

The SWRCB adjudicates water rights, sets water pollution control policy, and issues water board orders on matters of statewide application, and oversees water quality functions throughout the state by approving Basin Plans, Total Maximum Daily Loads, and NPDES permits. RWQCBs are responsible for protecting beneficial use of water resources within their regional jurisdiction using planning, permitting, and enforcement authorities to meet this responsibility.

Local Regulations

City of Citrus Heights 2011 General Plan

The City's General Plan contains goals, policies, and actions that embody the City's approach for achieving the community's vision for its future. Goals identify physical, economic, environmental and/or social ends that the community desires. The policies are used directly to guide City decision makers and staff to respond by developing proposals and community actions (City of Citrus Heights 2011).

Compliance with all relevant goals and policies outlined in the General Plan will be required as part of the Project, including but not limited to:

Goal 17: Develop the Stock Ranch property with a mix of uses that enhance the City’s economic base, are compatible with surrounding land uses, and are sensitive to natural resources

Policy 17.3: Promote development in Stock Ranch in a manner that creates an attractive, distinct, cohesive, high-quality place. Features shall include: recognition of site and City history; good automobile and pedestrian connection; compatibility with surrounding land uses; avoids cut-through traffic; and maintains open space.

Policy 17.4: Incorporate trail, park, open space and public access along Arcade Creek.

Policy 29.4: Support safe, complete and well-connected neighborhood street, bicycle, and pedestrian access and connections that balance circulation needs with the neighborhood context.

Goal 38: Establish a system of creekside trails, passive open space and parks for public use

City of Citrus Heights Pedestrian Master Plan

The City Council adopted the first Citrus Heights Pedestrian Master Plan (PMP) on August 11, 2016. The PMP provides a broad vision, strategies, and actions for improving the pedestrian environment in the City by guiding the prioritization of investments in pedestrian infrastructure. It serves as a strategic framework to secure funding for pedestrian safety and livable community initiatives and to encourage more walking trips. The overall goal of the PMP is to enhance personal mobility, promote physical activity, and improve quality of life for City residents. The proposed Project is identified as a Local Priority Pedestrian Corridor Network within the PMP (City of Citrus Heights 2016).

The proposed Project aligns with the following goals and objectives listed in the PMP:

Goal 1: Improve walking safety.

Objective 1.C: Create an environment where people feel safe walking in Citrus Heights.

Goal 2: Increase and improve pedestrian access for all ages and abilities throughout the community.

Goal 4: Develop a walking environment that supports a vibrant community.

Objective 4.A: Create vibrant public spaces that encourage walking.

Objective 4.B: Create vibrant pedestrian friendly street environments in commercial and retail areas.

Objective 4.C: Create pedestrian priority corridors that serve as ‘walksheds’ to direct pedestrians to these safer, convenient paths between key destinations.

City of Citrus Heights Tree Preservation and Protection Regulations

Native oak trees and other mature trees 19 inches or greater in diameter are protected and require a permit for removal.

The following trees are protected and require a tree permit:

- Native oaks 6 inches or more in diameter
- Mature trees 19 inches or more in diameter
- Trees planted as part of a condition of approval or mitigation requirement with a discretionary permit

Studies Required

Online databases from USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (iPaC), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), NMFS West Coast Region California Species List, and CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California were queried for presence of potential threatened, endangered, rare, or special status species within the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles of Rio Linda (3812164), Citrus Heights (3812163), Folsom (3812162), Sacramento East (3812154), Buffalo Creek (3812152)), Carmichael (3812153), Rocklin (3812172), Roseville (3812173), and Pleasant Grove (3812174). These searches identified 23 special status wildlife species and 12

special status plant species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the Project (**Appendix A** through **Appendix D**). These species are described in **Table 2. Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity**, which provides a comprehensive list and presents specific characteristics, habitat requirements, and potential for occurrence for each species.

Personnel and Survey Dates

A general biological survey was conducted on October 17, 2025, by Dokken Engineering biologists Caroline Clarkson and Katie Jacobson. The survey consisted of a general assessment of biological conditions of the BSA, with special attention given to sensitive plant and wildlife species that were determined by the literature assessment to have a potential of occurring within the Project vicinity. Methodology involved walking meandering transects throughout the BSA and recording observed vegetation and wildlife species, as well as categorizing existing vegetation communities.

In addition, an aquatic resources delineation was conducted in accordance with technical methods outlined in *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High-Water Mark* (OHWM) *in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (Lichvar & McColley 2008) to determine the boundaries of the OHWM of Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary. During survey efforts, these aquatic features were mapped in the field using an EOS Arrow 100 Receiver paired with ArcGIS Pro 3.6 software. This fieldwork was supplemented by desktop analysis of current and historical aerial imagery, as well as Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data. The OHWM datasheet is included in the attached appendices (**Appendix F. OHWM Datasheet**).

Agency Coordination and Professional Contacts

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

On September 29, 2025, an official species list was obtained from the USFWS iPaC list for federally endangered and threatened species that could occur in the vicinity of the Project. An updated species list was obtained from iPaC on February 2, 2026 (**Appendix A**).

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

On March 12, 2026, a nine-quadrangle CNDDB search for special status species was obtained and used to create a list of species potentially occurring in the vicinity of the Project (**Appendix B**).

On January 23, 2026, Dokken Engineering contacted Skyler Burson, District Anadromous Fisheries Biologist with CDFW Region 2, to confirm the status of anadromous fish in Arcade Creek within the BSA. Skyler indicated that the potential for listed fish species to occur in this reach of Arcade and Cripple Creeks is very low. While there have been unverified reports of steelhead in the lower portions of Arcade Creek following large flow events, these are likely hatchery-origin fish. In November 2025, a small number of adult fall-run Chinook salmon entered Cripple Creek; however, Cripple Creek functions as a dead-end system with limited to no suitable spawning habitat, and any successful spawning

or juvenile survival is considered highly unlikely (**Appendix G. CDFW Region 2 Fisheries Biologist Coordination**).

California Native Plant Society

On March 12, 2026, a special status plant list was obtained from CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (**Appendix C**).

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

On March 12, 2026, a list of federally listed fish species was obtained from NMFS West Coast Region California Species List (**Appendix D**).

Limitations That May Influence Results

Sensitive wildlife species with the potential to occur in the BSA may be cryptic (difficult to detect) or transient, migratory species. The population size and locations of sensitive species may fluctuate through time. Because of this, the data collected for this NES represents a “snapshot” in time and may not reflect actual future conditions. The collection of biological field data is normally subject to environmental factors that cannot be controlled or reliably predicted. Consequently, the interpretation of field data must be conservative and consider the uncertainties and limitations imposed by the environment. However, due to the experience and qualifications of the consulting biologists involved in the surveys, this limitation is not expected to severely influence the results or substantially alter the findings of this NES.

Chapter 3 – Results: Environmental Setting

Description of the Existing Physical and Biological Conditions

The following sections discuss ecological conditions of the region and biological resources present within the BSA.

Study Area

The Project is located south of Auburn Boulevard and west of Sylvan Road within Citrus Heights, California, and partially within the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, a 47-acre open-space park with over 1.5 miles of walking paths along the Arcade and San Juan creeks. The Project area encompasses approximately 8.06 acres and accounts for all temporary and permanent impacts associated with construction, including proposed construction easements, temporary access roads, cut and fill limits, and potential staging areas. The BSA was defined as the area necessary for Project activities with an approximate 50-meter (165-foot) buffer to evaluate adjacent sensitive habitat resources and to accommodate for potential changes in the Project design. The BSA measures approximately 32.62 acres (**Figure 4. Waters and Vegetation Communities**).

Physical Conditions

The Project is located in the City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California, approximately 2.4 miles south of Interstate 80. Land use within the vicinity of the trail alignment includes open space, residential and commercial areas. The Project is located in the Sacramento Valley Floristic Province (Jepson 2025). Sacramento County experiences a mediterranean climate consisting of hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The average annual high temperature is approximately 75 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and the average annual low temperature is approximately 49°F. The region averages 18.14 inches of precipitation annually (U.S. Climate Data 2025). The topography within the BSA is flat and the elevation of the BSA ranges between approximately 125 feet to 140 feet above mean sea level. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Custom Soil Resource Report was queried for the Project, and the soil types within the BSA include Fiddyment-Orangevale complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (95.5% of the BSA) and Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (4.5% of the BSA) (NRCS 2025).

Hydrology

Two aquatic feature types were observed within the BSA during the October 2025 biological survey: Arcade Creek and its tributary (perennial stream channel), an ephemeral tributary to Arcade Creek, and portions of two manmade water quality/detention basins. Each is discussed individually below:

Arcade Creek

Arcade Creek, a perennial stream channel, flows northeast to southwest through the BSA, and holds water year-round.



V:\13407_Arcade_Cripple_Creek_Trail\Bio\cov\Biology.mxd

Dokken Engineering 1/27/2026; Created By: cclarkson

0 175 350 Feet

Figure 4
Waters and Vegetation Communities
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

The mainstem of Arcade Creek, which originates in Orangevale and flows into the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal (also called Steelhead Creek), is approximately 16.2 miles long with a watershed area of about 29.7 square miles. It ultimately discharges to the Sacramento River. Within the BSA, the Arcade Creek channel also includes a perennial tributary which splits off from the mainstem south of Huntington Square Lane (**Figure 4**). Historic aerial imagery indicates that the tributary once flowed south from Auburn Boulevard, but over time residential development shortened the channel, leaving only a remnant of the original tributary. The Arcade Creek channel and its tributary are part of the Arcade Creek watershed, a small, urbanized watershed covering approximately 38 square miles. Surrounding land use in the Arcade Creek watershed is primarily residential and commercial with transportation infrastructure such as roads, trails and parking lots. Historically, Arcade Creek functioned as a seasonal stream that carried water predominantly during the winter and spring months. In some years, portions of the creek and its tributaries would completely dry out during the summer. With increasing urbanization, the creek transitioned to a perennial system, likely beginning around 60 years ago. Today, dry-weather flows are sustained by inputs such as landscape irrigation runoff, car washing, industrial discharges, and other non-stormwater sources, resulting in Arcade Creek maintaining continuous flow throughout the year. A majority of surface water within Arcade Creek is urban runoff (City of Sacramento 2003).

Arcade Creek and its tributary comprise approximately 1.91 acres (6%) of the BSA.

Arcade Creek and its tributary are jurisdictional waters of the U.S. and state that are subject to the Section 401 and 404 of the CWA.

Ephemeral Tributary

During the October 2025 biological survey, an ephemeral tributary to Arcade Creek was observed within the western portion of the BSA. The tributary has two parts, a main larger tributary measuring approximately 5 feet wide, and a sub-tributary measuring approximately 2 feet wide. The ephemeral tributaries collect rainwater and stormwater runoff from Auburn Boulevard and the shopping center north of the project and carry it toward Arcade Creek. The east main tributary splits off Arcade Creek from the west, outside of the BSA and flows southwest from two ponded areas which empty into Arcade Creek. The smaller sub-tributary splits off from the main tributary channel and flows south from a detention basin located northwest of the BSA, eventually merging with the main tributary. At the time of the survey, pooled water was present within the main tributary, but no flows were exhibited. No water was present within the sub-tributary. The boundaries of the ephemeral tributary were mapped in the field in accordance with the following OHWM indicators: change in vegetation species and density, break in bank slope, and presence of a bed, bank and channel. Dominant vegetation observed within the bed, banks, and surrounding area of the ephemeral tributary includes curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), spreading rush (*Juncus patens*), interior live oak, and Himalayan blackberry. The BSA contains approximately 0.10 acres (<1%) of ephemeral tributary.

Because the ephemeral tributary does not meet the “relatively permanent standard” under the current definition of waters of the U.S., it is considered a water of the state subject to Section 401 of the CWA.

Water Quality/Detention Basins

During the October 2025 field survey, portions of two water quality/detention basins were documented within the BSA. These areas are gently sloping, engineered depressions designed to capture and temporarily detain stormwater runoff.

The western basin was completely dry at the time of the survey. However, historic aerial imagery (from November 2023) indicates that the area becomes inundated with water during heavy rain events caused by stormwater runoff from the adjacent commercial and residential areas. The basin supports annual grassland habitat dominated by spikeweed (*Centromadia fitchii*) and wild oat (*Avena fatua*) which appeared to have been recently trimmed.

The eastern basin was full of water at the time of the survey. This basin is supplied by a small stream channel to the north, which collects stormwater runoff from adjacent residential homes to the east and the paved parking lot to the west. The connected stream channel originates at the homes along Gallant Circle and flows south and southeast before reaching the basin. According to historic aerial imagery, this basin tends to hold water longer than the western basin, allowing it to grow hydrophytic vegetation species such as broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), tule (*Schoenoplectus acutus var. occidentalis*), cottonwoods and willow trees (*Salix lasiolepis*, *Salix gooddingii*). At the time of the survey, the cattails and tules in the channel appeared to be in poor health and recently trimmed. The BSA contains approximately 1.18 acres (4%) of water quality/detention basins.

Because these basins are artificial ponds constructed in dry land for stormwater treatment and detention, they fall under the exclusion at 40 CFR § 120.2(b)(5) and therefore do not meet the current definition of waters of the U.S. In addition, permitting under Section 401 of the CWA is not warranted as there is little to no risk of discharge to another water body and there is no potential for the Project improvements to encroach on these features. As such, these features are not discussed further in the document.

Biological Conditions

Vegetation Communities

Plant and wildlife species observations within the BSA during the October 2025 biological survey efforts were used to define vegetation communities based on composition, abundance, and cover (**Table 1. Species Observed List**). As discussed above in the hydrology section, waters within the BSA include Arcade Creek and the tributary to Arcade Creek as well as two manmade water quality/detention basins. Natural vegetation communities within the BSA include annual grassland, riparian woodland and oak woodland. In addition, the BSA encompasses urban areas including paved parking lots, roadways, a wooden pedestrian bridge, sidewalks, residential homes and commercial businesses (**Figure 4; Appendix E. Reference Photographs**).

Annual Grassland

Annual grasslands are open areas dominated primarily by annual plant species. In the BSA, this vegetation community is found along the edges of the two water quality/detention basins and the ephemeral tributary, bordering the oak woodland vegetation community. Common species observed in this vegetation community include wild oat, dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), spikeweed, and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*). Annual grasslands cover approximately 2.70 acres (8%) within the BSA.

Riparian Woodland

The BSA includes a dense, mature riparian woodland that borders the length of Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary. This vegetation community is dominated by a variety of native tree species including valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and northern California black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*). The understory is comprised of Himalayan blackberry, periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*) and tall flat sedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*). Within the riparian woodland, two clusters of elderberry shrubs were observed: one located on the southern bank of Arcade Creek mainstem north of Hesperia Way and the second located on the north bank of Arcade Creek mainstem, south of the Walmart. . Riparian woodland provides suitable habitat for a variety of wildlife species including birds, mammals and insects. Riparian woodland comprises approximately 8.84 acres (27%) of the BSA.

Oak Woodland

The BSA includes mature oak woodland that occupies the upland areas of the site. This community is dominated by native oak tree species such as valley oak, blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), and interior live oak. The canopy is moderately dense, providing partial shade and contributing to a well-developed litter layer of decomposing oak leaves and twigs. The understory consists primarily of native and non-native grasses and forbs, including wild oat, Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), and English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). Seasonal herbaceous growth is most abundant in spring, while the summer understory tends to dry and thin considerably. Shrub species such as poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) are also common in this vegetation community. The oak woodland vegetation community provides important foraging, nesting, and cover opportunities for a variety of wildlife species. Oak woodlands comprise approximately 1.44 acres (4%) of the BSA.

Table 1. Species Observed

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native (N) / Non-Native (X) [Cal-IPC Rating]
Plant Species		
American pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*	X [Limited]
American sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	X
Arroyo willow	*Salix lasiolepis*	N
Baltic rush	*Juncus balticus*	N
Bigleaf maple	*Acer macrophyllum*	N

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native (N) / Non-Native (X) [Cal-IPC Rating]
Blue elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	N
Blue oak	*Quercus douglasii*	N
Box elder	*Acer negundo*	N
Brazilian vervain	*Verbena litoralis*	X
Broadleaf cattail	*Typha latifolia*	N
Bur chervil	*Anthriscus caucalis*	X
California mugwort	*Artemisia douglasiana*	N
California pipevine	*Aristolochia californica*	N
California sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	N
California wild grape	*Vitis californica*	N
Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	X
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*	X
Chinese elm	*Ulmus parvifolia*	X
Chinese photinia	*Photinia serratifolia*	X
Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	X
Clustered dock	*Rumex conglomeratus*	X
Common knotweed	*Persicaria lapathifolia*	N
Common vetch	*Vicia sativa*	X
Coyote brush	*Baccharis pilularis*	N
Curly dock	*Rumex crispus*	X [Limited]
Dogbane	*Apocynum cannabinum*	N
Dogtail grass	*Cynosurus echinatus*	X [Moderate]
English ivy	*Hedera helix*	X [High]
English plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	X [Limited]
Firethorn	*Pyracantha coccinea*	X [Limited]
Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	N
French broom	*Genista monspessulana*	X [High]
Goodding's willow	*Salix gooddingii*	N
Harding grass	*Phalaris aquatica*	X [Moderate]
Himalayan blackberry	*Rubus armeniacus*	X [High]
Honey locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	X
Interior live oak	*Quercus wislizeni*	N
Italian rye grass	*Festuca perennis*	X [Moderate]
Italian thistle	*Carduus tenuiflorus*	X [Limited]
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*	X
Northern California black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*	N
Olive tree	*Olea europaea*	X [Limited]
Oregon ash	*Fraxinus latifolia*	N
Pampas grass	*Cortaderia jubata*	X [High]
Periwinkle	*Vinca minor*	X
Poison oak	*Toxicodendron diversilobum*	N
Red willow	*Salix laevigata*	N
Rose clover	*Trifolium hirtum*	X [Limited]
Shumard oak	*Quercus shumardii*	X
Silk tree	*Albizia julibrissin*	X
Silver maple	*Acer saccharinum*	X
Smilo grass	*Stipa miliacea*	X
Southern catalpa	*Catalpa speciosa*	X
Spanish clover	*Acmispon americanus*	N
Spikeweed	*Centromadia fitchii*	N
Spreading rush	*Juncus patens*	N
Tall flat sedge	*Cyperus eragrostis*	N

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native (N) / Non-Native (X) [Cal-IPC Rating]
Toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	N
Tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	X [Moderate]
Tule	*Schoenoplectus acutus var. occidentalis*	N
Valley oak	*Quercus lobata*	N
Velvet ash	*Fraxinus velutina*	N
White horehound	*Marrubium vulgare*	X [Limited]
Wild oat	*Avena fatua*	X [Moderate]
Yellow star thistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	X [High]
Wildlife Species		
Acorn woodpecker	*Melanerpes formicivorus*	N
American robin	*Turdus migratorius*	N
Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*	N
Bewick's wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*	N
Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*	N
Bullfrog	*Lithobates catesbeianus*	X
California scrub jay	*Aphelocoma californica*	N
California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*	N
Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	X
Cedar waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*	N
Domestic cat	*Felis catus*	X
European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	X
House finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*	N
Lesser goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*	N
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	N
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	N
Northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	N
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	N
Nuttall's woodpecker	*Dryobates nuttallii*	N
Oak titmouse	*Baeolophus inornatus*	N
Pacific chorus frog	*Pseudacris regilla*	N
Red-shouldered hawk	*Buteo lineatus*	N
Spotted towhee	*Pipilo maculatus*	N
Tree squirrel	*Sciurus niger*	N
White-breasted nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*	N
Wild turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	X

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

Wildlife

The BSA contains a variety of waters and vegetation communities (riparian woodland, oak woodland, water quality/detention basin, perennial stream channel, ephemeral tributary and annual grassland) which support a diversity of native and non-native wildlife species, including birds, mammals and amphibians. During the biological survey conducted on October 17, 2025, a high level of bird activity was observed throughout the BSA, particularly within the riparian woodland and oak woodland vegetation communities. Dominant bird species detected included acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), and northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). The water quality/detention basins also support waterfowl such as Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*) and mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*). Locally common

amphibian species, pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*) and bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*) were also heard calling throughout the Arcade Creek corridor.

Habitat Connectivity

The CDFW *Biogeographic Information & Observation System* (CDFW 2025a) was reviewed to determine if the BSA is located within an Essential Connectivity Area. The BSA was determined to be within an area of *Terrestrial Connectivity Rank 1 – Limited Connectivity Opportunity*. This ranking indicates that either land-use conditions limit the potential for wildlife or ecological processes to move through that area (urban, agriculture), or that no significant connectivity importance has been identified in relevant models. Rank 1 areas are classified by CDFW as lower priority for connectivity conservation efforts compared to Ranks 2–5.

The Arcade Creek Trail extension will follow an existing informal dirt path that passes through the open space area north of Arcade Creek. The Project will not introduce new barriers or cause additional habitat fragmentation. Upon completion, the Project will allow for the continued movement of terrestrial wildlife across the trail and throughout the surrounding oak woodland, riparian woodland, and grassland habitats. Existing habitat connectivity will be maintained throughout Project implementation.

Regional Species and Habitats and Natural Communities of Concern

Plant and wildlife species are considered to have special status if they have been listed as such by federal or state agencies or by one or more special interest groups, such as CNPS.

Prior to the field surveys, online databases from USFWS, CNDDB, CNPS and NMFS were queried for presence of potential threatened, endangered, rare, or special status species. Database search results identified ten special status or sensitive wildlife species and seven special status or sensitive plant species with potential of occurring in the vicinity of the BSA. **Table 2** below includes a complete list of these special status species along with a discussion and determination of each species' potential of occurring within the BSA. An analysis of habitat requirements, recorded observations, and field surveys determined that the following species have potential to occur within the BSA: song sparrow ("Modesto" population), Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, VELB, and NWPT.

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

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Amphibian Species						
Western spadefoot	*Spea hammondii*	Fed: State: CDFW:	PT -- SSC	Inhabits open areas with sandy or gravelly soils within mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Burrows underground for most of the year and is active above ground during rainfall. Requires vernal, shallow, temporary pools formed by heavy winter rains for reproduction. These pools must be free of bullfrogs, fish, and crayfish. Breeds from late winter to March.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks shallow temporary pools required for reproduction of this species. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is located approximately 4.8 miles southeast of the BSA at Phoenix Field Vernal Pools (1995). In addition, no small mammal burrows were observed within the BSA during the October 2025 biological survey. Based on lack of suitable habitat features and lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent. No impacts are anticipated, and the Project will have *no effect* on the species.
Bird Species						
Bank swallow	*Riparia riparia*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T --	A migratory colonial nester inhabiting lowland and riparian habitats west of the deserts during spring through fall. Majority of current breeding populations occur along the Sacramento and Feather Rivers in the north Central Valley. Forages in grassland, brushland, wetlands, and cropland during migration. Requires vertical banks or cliffs with fine textured/sandy soils for nesting (tunnel and burrow excavations). Nests exclusively near streams, rivers, lakes, or the ocean. Breeds from May through July.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks sandy cliffs or vertical banks required for nesting. There is some grassland and riparian habitat present within the BSA that could be used as foraging habitat. However, no individuals of the species have been recorded along Arcade Creek in the vicinity of the Project. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 4 miles southeast of the BSA, along the north bank of the American River (1990). Based on the lack of suitable nesting habitat and lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent, and no take will occur.

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- CE SSC	The species inhabits arid, open areas with sparse vegetation cover such as deserts, abandoned agricultural areas, grasslands, and disturbed open habitats. Can be associated with open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Nests in old small mammal burrows but may dig own burrow in soft soil. Nests are lined with excrement, pellets, debris, grass, and feathers. The species may use pipes, culverts, and nest boxes, and even buildings where burrows are scarce. Breeding occurs March through August (below 5,300 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is surrounded by urban development (residential and commercial properties) and lacks open areas with sparse vegetation cover. No large burrows or other evidence of burrowing owl habitation was observed within the BSA during the October 2025 biological survey. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is located approximately 7.7 miles northwest of the BSA near the City of Roseville (1998). Based on lack of suitable habitat and evidence of burrowing owls as well as the lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent, and no take will occur.
California black rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T FP	A rare, yearlong California resident of brackish and freshwater emergent wetlands in delta and coastal locations including the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta , Morro Bay, the Salton Sea, and lower Colorado River. More than 90% of the species are found in the tidal salt marshes of the northern San Francisco Bay region, predominantly in San Pablo and Suisun Bays. Smaller populations occur in the San Francisco Bay, the Outer Coast of Marin County, and freshwater marshes in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The species is extirpated from San Diego County and the majority of coastal southern California. Occurs in tidal emergent wetlands dominated by pickleweed, in brackish marshes	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks tidal salt marsh and freshwater wetland habitat. There are also no documented CNDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA. Due to lack of suitable habitat and lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent, and no take will occur.

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				dominated by bulrushes with pickleweed, and in freshwater wetlands dominated by bulrushes, cattails, and salt grass. Species prefer high wetland areas, away from areas experiencing fluctuating water levels. Requires vegetation providing adequate overhead cover for nesting. Eggs are laid from March through June.		
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- FP	Inhabits rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert communities. Requires open terrain for hunting, often utilizing rolling foothills and mountain terrain, wide arid plateaus deeply cut by streams and canyons, open mountain slopes, and cliffs and rock outcrops, grasslands and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats. Territory is estimated to average 36 mi^2 in southern California and 48 mi^2 in northern California. Nests on cliffs of all heights and in large trees in open areas may reuse previous nest sites. Breeds from late January through August (0–11,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project occurs in a highly developed area and lacks open terrain for hunting. Although there are mature trees along the riparian corridor of Arcade Creek within the BSA, they are surrounded by urban development and do not provide optimal nesting habitat for the species. No individuals have ever been recorded nesting in the area. Additionally, no suitable nesting cliffs are present within the Project vicinity. There are no CNDDB occurrences of the species documented within 10 miles of the BSA. Based on the absence of suitable foraging and nesting habitat and the lack of nearby occurrence records, the species is presumed absent, and no take will occur.
Grasshopper sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits foothills and lowlands with dry, dense, well-drained grasslands with a variety of grasses, tall forbs, and shrubs for perches. In southern California largely utilizes hillsides, and lower mountain slopes. Nests are composed of grasses and forbs on slight depressions in the ground. Species may form small	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is in a highly developed area and lacks large contiguous open grassland habitat. There are also no documented CNDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the BSA. Due to lack of suitable habitat and lack of nearby occurrences,

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				groups when nesting. Breeds April through July (0-5,000 feet).		this species is presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated.
Purple martin	*Progne subis*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Present in California as a summer migrant, arriving in March and departing by late September. Inhabits valley foothill and montane hardwood, hardwood-conifer, coniferous habitats, and riparian habitats. Associated with closed-cone pine-cypress, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and redwood. Nests in tall, old, isolated trees or snags in open forest or woodland and in proximity to a body of water. Frequently nests within former woodpecker cavities and may nest in human-made structures such as nesting boxes, under bridges and in culverts. Needs abundant aerial insect prey. Breeds April through August.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA contains mature riparian trees along Arcade Creek that may provide suitable nesting sites for the species. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 6.1 miles northeast of the BSA, in which a nesting pair was observed at the Highway 65 Overpass over Taylor Road on the south edge of Rocklin (2007). Although it is possible for a purple martin to occur within the BSA, it is unlikely due to their reliance on human-made structures for nesting within Sacramento and Placer Counties (Airola & Grantham 2003). Furthermore, no individuals were observed during the May 2024 biological survey, and the presence of European starlings and acorn woodpeckers, both of which compete with purple martins for nesting sites, further reduces the likelihood of their occurrence. Given the lack of recent sightings in the Secret Ravine area and the presence of competitive species, it is unlikely that purple martins inhabit the Project vicinity. Due to this species pattern of occurrence along with the lack of observations of the species within the BSA, the purple martin is presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated.

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Song sparrow ("Modesto" population)	*Melospiza melodia pop. 1*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	An endemic bird found exclusively in the north-central portion of the Central Valley, with highest densities in the Butte Sink and Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta. The species is usually found in open brushy habitats, along the borders of ponds or streams, abandoned pastures, desert washes, thickets, or woodland edges. In addition, there is a strong affinity for emergent freshwater marshes dominated by tules and cattails, riparian willow thickets, and valley oak forests with a blackberry understory. Nests found in base of shrubs or clumps of grass, requiring low, dense vegetation for cover, usually near water. Breeds from March through August.	HP	**Low Potential:** The BSA contains mature riparian habitat along Arcade Creek containing oak trees and blackberry that may provide suitable habitat for the species. There is one CNDDB occurrence within 10 miles of the BSA, located approximately 9.2 miles southwest in which a specimen was collected (1990). The CNDDB occurrence notes indicate that development has replaced much of the wetlands and other suitable habitat in the area, so it is unlikely that this species is still present there. Based on the potentially suitable habitat present onsite, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA. See Chapter 4 for details and analysis.
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T --	Inhabits grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable forage areas such as grasslands, alfalfa or grain fields that support a stable rodent prey base. Breeds March to late August.	HP	**Low Potential:** The BSA is highly developed and lacks open grasslands or other suitable foraging habitat. There are mature oak trees along the riparian corridor of Arcade Creek and in the oak woodland habitat that could be utilized as nesting habitat. However, the species has never been recorded nesting in the area. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 4.8 miles south of the BSA in which a nest was observed in a eucalyptus tree near Ancil Hoffman Park (2004). There is also a nearby iNaturalist occurrence of the species located approximately 2.2 miles southwest of the BSA along Wendal

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						Lane, recorded in August 2025. Based on the presence of suitable nesting habitat and nearby occurrences, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA..
Tricolored blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T SSC	Inhabits freshwater marsh, swamp and wetland communities, but may utilize agricultural or upland habitats that can support large colonies, often in the Central Valley area. Requires dense nesting habitat that is protected from predators, is within 3–5 miles from a suitable foraging area containing insect prey and is within 0.3 miles of open water. Suitable foraging includes wetland, pastureland, rangeland, at dairy farms, and some irrigated croplands (silage, alfalfa, etc.). Nests in dense cattails, tules, willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Nests mid-March to early August but may extend until October or November in the Sacramento Valley region.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA contains two water quality/detention basins, one of which holds standing water and supports vegetation such as cattails, tules, and willows, which are typically used by tricolored blackbirds for nesting. At the time of the biological survey, however, the cattails and tules appeared recently trimmed and lacked the dense structure required for nesting. Furthermore, there are no agricultural fields or undeveloped open habitats within 3–5 miles that could provide suitable foraging areas. The BSA is surrounded by highly developed residential and commercial areas, which are likely unsuitable for supporting individuals of the species. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 5.2 miles northeast of the BSA within Granite Bay (1999). According to the CNDDB occurrence notes, on subsequent surveys of the same area in April 2011 and 2014, no individuals of the species were observed. Based on the absence of dense nesting vegetation, the lack of nearby foraging habitat, and the surrounding urbanized landscape, this species is presumed

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						absent. No take will occur, and impacts are not anticipated.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T E --	Species inhabits riparian forests, along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in large blocks of riparian forests, often mixed with cottonwoods. Nesting appears to be preferred in riparian forest habitats with a dense understory; it requires water near nesting site. Breeds June to August.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA contains an approximately 12-acre riparian corridor along Arcade Creek. However, this species prefers large (at least 50 acres), contiguous patches of multilayered riparian habitat for nesting (NPS 2025). In addition, there are no presumed extant CNDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the BSA. Based on the lack of suitable large riparian forest habitat and the lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent. No take will occur. The Project will have *no effect* on the species.
White-tailed kite	*Elanus leucurus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- FP	Inhabits rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Prefers open grasslands, meadows or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching. In southern California, it will roost in saltgrass and Bermuda grass. Often found near agricultural lands. Nests are placed near the tops of dense oak, willow, or other tree stands. Breeds February through October.	HP	**Low Potential:** The BSA is surrounded by urban development and lacks open grasslands, meadows and marshes that could be used as foraging habitat. The riparian corridor along Arcade Creek along with the oak woodland habitat contains mature oak trees that may provide suitable nesting habitat for the species. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the BSA at Woodbridge Park in Orangevale in which a pair nested in a large tree south of the pond (1992). Due to the presence of potentially suitable nesting habitat, this species has a low potential to occur.
Fish Species						

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Chinook Salmon Central Valley spring-run ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T T --	Spring-run Chinook enter the Sacramento –San Joaquin River system to spawn, requiring larger gravel particle size and more water flow through their redds than other salmonids. The remaining runs occur in Butte, Mill, Deer, Antelope, and Beegum Creeks, tributaries to the Sacramento River. Known to occur in Siskiyou and Trinity counties.	EFH	**Presumed Absent:** Arcade Creek is considered EFH for Chinook salmon as it is within the Lower American-Below Nimbus Watershed (NOAA 2025). However, the BSA encompasses a highly urbanized reach of Arcade Creek with limited flow, poor water quality, and degraded habitat, making it unsuitable for salmon spawning or rearing. In addition, according to the City of Sacramento's "Existing Conditions and Assessment Report and Stream Corridor Management Plan for the Arcade Creek Watershed," Chinook salmon and steelhead trout have not been reported in Arcade Creek for over 20 years. This absence is attributed to the lack of suitable rearing and spawning habitats, as well as low summer flows, which are not conducive to supporting these species (Jones & Stokes 2007). Furthermore, Skyler Burson, District Anadromous Fisheries Biologist with CDFW Region 2 was contacted in January 2026 regarding anadromous fish presence in Arcade Creek within the BSA. They indicated that the likelihood of listed fish occurring in this reach of Arcade and Cripple Creeks is very low; while occasional fall-run Chinook salmon have been observed, these fish are likely hatchery-origin or unable to successfully spawn due to limited habitat. Based on this information, this species is presumed absent.

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Chinook Salmon Sacramento River winter-run ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 7*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E E --	Winter-run Chinook are currently restricted within the Sacramento River below Keswick dam; species do not spawn in tributaries. Species require cold water over gravel beds to spawn.	A	**Presumed Absent:** Arcade Creek is considered EFH for Chinook salmon as it is within the Lower American-Below Nimbus Watershed (NOAA 2025). However, the BSA encompasses a highly urbanized reach of Arcade Creek with limited flow, poor water quality, and degraded habitat, making it unsuitable for salmon spawning or rearing. According to the City of Sacramento's "Existing Conditions and Assessment Report and Stream Corridor Management Plan for the Arcade Creek Watershed," Chinook salmon and steelhead trout have not been reported in Arcade Creek for over 20 years. This absence is attributed to the lack of suitable rearing and spawning habitats, as well as low summer flows, which are not conducive to supporting these species (Jones & Stokes 2007). Furthermore, Skyler Burson, District Anadromous Fisheries Biologist with CDFW Region 2 was contacted in January 2026 regarding anadromous fish presence in Arcade Creek within the BSA. They indicated that the likelihood of listed fish occurring in this reach of Arcade and Cripple Creeks is very low; while occasional fall- run Chinook salmon have been observed, these fish are likely hatchery-origin or unable to successfully spawn due to limited habitat. In addition, this species is currently restricted to the Sacramento

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						River below Keswick Dam. Based on this information, this species is presumed absent.
Steelhead California Central Valley DPS	*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- SSC	This species is known to occur along most of the California coastline and inhabits freshwater streams and tributaries in northern and central California. The preferred habitat consists of estuaries, freshwater streams and near shore habitat with productive costal oceans. Spawning occurs in small freshwater streams and tributaries occurs from January through March and could extend into spring. Spawning occurs where cool, well oxygenated water is available year-round. Approximately 550-1,300 eggs are deposited in an area with good intergravel flow. The fry emerge from the gravel about 4-6 six weeks after hatching and remain in shallow protected areas associated with stream margin. Juveniles may remain in freshwater for the rest of their life cycle or return to the ocean. The principal remaining wild populations spawn annually in Deer and Mill Creeks in Tehama County, in the lower Yuba River, and a small population in the lower Stanislaus River.	A	**Presumed Absent:** According to the City of Sacramento's "Existing Conditions and Assessment Report and Stream Corridor Management Plan for the Arcade Creek Watershed," Chinook salmon and steelhead trout have not been reported in Arcade Creek for over 20 years. This absence is attributed to the lack of suitable rearing and spawning habitats, as well as low summer flows, which are not conducive to supporting these species (Jones & Stokes 2007). Furthermore, Skyler Burson, District Anadromous Fisheries Biologist with CDFW Region 2 was contacted in January 2026 regarding anadromous fish presence in Arcade Creek within the BSA. They indicated that the likelihood of listed fish occurring in this reach of Arcade and Cripple Creeks is very low; while occasional adult steelhead have been observed, these fish are likely hatchery-origin or unable to successfully spawn due to limited habitat. Critical habitat for this species is also not within the BSA. The nearest critical habitat is approximately 3 miles north of the BSA within Dry Creek. Based on this information, this species is presumed absent.
Invertebrate Species						

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Crotch's bumble bee	*Bombus crotchii*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- CE --	This species is known to occur in central California, Nevada south to Baja California and into Mexico. Inhabits coastal areas, deserts and the Central Valley. The species nests underground in grassland, shrubland and chaparral habitats. The species has a short tongue and primarily feeds on the following plants *Asclepias, Chaenactis, Lupinus, Medicago, Phacelia* and *Salvia.*	A	**Presumed Absent:** Although there is marginal grassland habitat present within the BSA, it lacks suitable foraging plants for this species including *Asclepias, Chaenactis, Lupinus, Medicago, Phacelia* and *Salvia.* There are also no CNDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA. Due to lack of suitable foraging habitat and lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent, and no take will occur.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- --	Species requires red or blue elderberry (*Sambucus sp*.) as host plants. Typically occurs in moist valley oak woodlands associated with riparian corridors in the lower Sacramento River and upper San Joaquin River drainages. Adults are active, feeding, and breeding from March until June (sea level to 3,000 feet).	HP	**High Potential:** There is riparian and oak woodland habitat that could provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 6 miles northeast of the BSA at a VELB mitigation site (2006). In addition, one elderberry shrub cluster was observed within the BSA during the October 2025 biological survey, with several exit holes observed. Due to the presence of this species host plant, and the presence of exit holes, this species has a high potential to occur. However, given the location of the elderberry shrub in relation to the Project footprint and the nature of the proposed Project there would be *no effect* to the species. See Chapter 4 for details and analysis.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- --	In California, the species inhabits portions of Tehama County, south through the Central Valley, and scattered locations in Riverside County and the Coast Ranges. The species is associated with smaller and shallower	A	**Presumed Absent:** There are no vernal pools present within the BSA. Due to lack of suitable habitat, this species is presumed absent. The Project will have *no effect* on the species.

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				cool-water vernal pools approximately 6 inches deep and short periods of inundation. In the southernmost extremes of the range, the species occurs in large, deep cool-water pools. Inhabited pools have low to moderate levels of alkalinity and total dissolved solids. The shrimp are temperature sensitive, requiring pools below 50 F to hatch and dying within pools reaching 75 F. Young emerge during cold-weather winter storms.		
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	*Lepidurus packardi*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	Distribution of vernal pool tadpole shrimp is patchy from Shasta County to Tulare County. Inhabits vernal pools and swales containing clear to highly turbid waters such as pools located in grass bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands, old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan, and mud-bottomed pools with highly turbid water. Can also be found in ephemeral drainages, stock ponds, reservoirs, and ditches.	A	**Presumed Absent:** There are no vernal pools present within the BSA. Due to lack of suitable habitat, this species is presumed absent. The Project will have *no effect* on the species.
Mammal Species						

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
American badger	*Taxidea taxus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Prefers treeless, dry, open stages of most shrub and herbaceous habitats with friable soils and a supply of rodent prey. Species also inhabits forest glades, meadows, marshes, brushy areas, hot deserts, and mountain meadows. Species maintains burrows within home ranges estimated between 338-1,700 acres, dependent on seasonal activity. Burrows are frequently re-used, but new burrows may be created nightly. Young are born in March and April within burrows dug in relatively dry, often sandy, soil, usually in areas with sparse overstory cover. Species is somewhat tolerant of human activity, but is sensitive to automobile mortality, trapping, and persistent poisons (up to 12,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is surrounded by urban development and lacks open shrub and/or herbaceous habitats. No large burrows or other evidence such as tracks or scat were observed within the BSA during the October 2025 biological survey. There is only one CNDDB occurrence documented within 10 miles of the BSA, located approximately 8.3 miles east in which 1 dead adult badger was observed in the center median of East Natoma Street (May 2015). Based on the lack of contiguous natural habitat, along with the lack of nearby occurrences and suitable habitat features (burrows), this species is presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated.
Pallid bat	*Antrozous pallidus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits low elevations of deserts, grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands and forests year-round. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Forages over open ground within 1-3 miles of day roosts. Prefers caves, crevices, and mines for day roosts, but may utilize hollow trees, bridges and buildings. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. Maternity colonies form early April and young are born April-July (below 10,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA does not provide suitable roosting habitat for this species, including caves, bridges crevices, mines, or buildings. Additionally, the BSA is surrounded by urban development and lacks open, dry areas with rocky substrates that could support the species. There is only one documented CNDDB occurrence within 10 miles of the BSA located approximately 5.0 miles east in which 1 female specimen was collected (1941). Based on the lack of suitable roosting habitat and lack of evidence of bats utilizing the BSA, this species is

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated.
Reptile Species						
Giant garter snake	*Thamnophis gigas*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T T --	A highly aquatic species that inhabits marshes, swamps, wetlands (including agricultural wetlands), sloughs, ponds, rice fields, low gradient streams and irrigation/drainage canals adjacent to uplands. Ideal habitat contains both shallow and deep water with variations in topography. The species requires adequate water during the active season (April through November), emergent, herbaceous wetland vegetation, such as cattails and bulrushes, for escape cover and foraging habitat and mammal burrows estivation. Requires grassy banks and openings in waterside vegetation for basking and higher elevation uplands for cover and refuge from flood waters during winter dormant season. Mating occurs in the spring and females bear live young.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is outside of the current USFWS-designated range of the species. There are also no CNDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA. Due to this species current range and lack of suitable habitat features and occurrences, this species is presumed absent. No take will occur. The Project will have *no effect* on the species.
Northwestern pond turtle	*Actinemys marmorata*	Fed: State: CDFW:	PT -- SSC	A fully aquatic turtle of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Suitable habitat includes woodland, forests, and grasslands. Requires logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks for basking. Suitable upland habitat (sandy banks or grassy open field) is required for reproduction, which begins in April and ends with egg laying as late as August (sea level to 4,700 feet).	HP	**Low Potential:** The BSA contains Arcade Creek and water quality/detention basins which provides suitable aquatic habitat for the species. There is also annual grassland habitat present upland of the aquatic habitat which could provide suitable nesting habitat for the species. According to the City of Sacramento's "Existing Conditions and Assessment Report and Stream Corridor Management Plan for the Arcade Creek Watershed",

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						northwestern pond turtles have been observed in the Arcade Creek stream corridor during spring and summer 2007 field surveys (Jones & Stokes 2007). The nearest CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 6.4 miles northeast of the BSA within the Baldwin Reservoir Wetland and Wildlife Preserve in Granite Bay (1997). Based on the potentially suitable habitat present, this species has a low potential to occur. See Chapter 4 for details and analysis.
Plant Species						
Ahart's dwarf rush	*Juncus leiospermus* var. *ahartii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	An annual grasslike herb inhabiting grassland swales, gopher mounds, freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparian habitats and foothill grassland communities. Flowers March–May (100–750 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA contains riparian habitat along the banks of Arcade Creek but lacks wetland areas where this species is normally found. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA, and all CNPS occurrences of the species are located south of Highway 50 in a more undeveloped area. Based on lack of suitable wetland habitat along with the lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated.
Big-scale balsamroot	*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting open grassy or rocky slopes and valleys within chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland communities; sometimes occurs in serpentinite soils. Flowers March-June (300-5,100 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** There is marginal suitable grassland habitat present within the BSA. However, no individuals of the species were observed within the BSA during the October 2025 biological survey. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is approximately 7.1 miles south of the BSA, recorded in 1958. Based on the lack of nearby occurrences and lack of

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						observation of the species during the biological survey, it is presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated .
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	*Gratiola heterosepala*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- E 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting clay soils and shallow waters of marshes, swamps, lake margins, and vernal pools. Flowers April–August (30–7,800 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks marshes, swamps, lake margins and vernal pools. The nearest presumed extant CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 5.8 miles northwest of the BSA in vernal pool habitat (2019). Due to lack of suitable habitat within the BSA, this species is presumed absent. No take will occur, and impacts are not anticipated.
Dwarf downingia	*Downingia pusilla*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.2	An annual herb inhabiting vernal pools and mesic soils in valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers March to May (0–1,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks vernal pool habitat and mesic soils. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 4.8 miles southeast of the BSA within Phoenix Park, east of Fair Oaks (1976). Based on lack of vernal pool habitat, this species is presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated.
Hispid salty bird's-beak	*Chloropyron molle* ssp. *hispidum*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting moist alkaline soils of saline marshes and flats, meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers June-July (0-500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks alkaline soils within saline marsh, meadows, playas and valley grassland habitat. There is only one documented CNDDB occurrence within 10 miles of the BSA, located approximately 8.9 miles northeast of the BSA, within Stanford Ranch Alkali Seep Preserve (1997). Based on lack of suitable habitat and lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated.

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Legenere	*Legenere limosa*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb endemic to California occurring in wetlands, vernal pools valley grassland and wetland-riparian areas. Flowers April to June (0-3,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA contains riparian habitat along Arcade Creek but lacks wetlands and vernal pools. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is approximately 8.4 miles southeast of the BSA in north Sacramento within wetland habitat (1991). Due to lack of suitable wetland habitat along with the lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated.
Pincushion navarretia	*Navarretia myersii* ssp. *myersii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb native to California inhabiting vernal pool communities, often in acidic soil conditions. Flowers April-May (65-1,080 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks acidic soils and vernal pool habitat. There is only one CNDDB occurrence within 10 miles of the BSA, located approximately 4.9 miles southwest of the BSA at Phoenix Park in Fair Oaks within shallow, dry vernal pools (2015). Due to lack of suitable habitat within the BSA, this species is presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated.
Red Bluff dwarf rush	*Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting vernally mesic soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool communities. Flowers April-June (100-4,100 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA occurs in a dry area and lacks vernally mesic soils. There is also no chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows, seeps, vernal pools, or valley foothill grassland habitats within the BSA. There is only one CNDDB occurrence within 10 miles of the BSA, located approximately 7.9 miles north (1997). Due to lack of suitable habitat and lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated.
Sacramento Orcutt grass	*Orcuttia viscida*	Fed: State:	E E	An annual herb inhabiting vernal pools, freshwater wetlands, valley grassland	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA contains the riparian corridor of Arcade Creek but

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
		CNPS:	1B.1	and wetland-riparian areas. Flowers April to July (100–330 feet).		lacks wetland habitat where this species is normally found. The nearest presumed extant CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 4.9 miles southeast of the BSA within the Phoenix Vernal Pool Complex (2022). Due to lack of suitable wetland habitat, this species is presumed absent. No take will occur, and impacts are not anticipated. The Project will have *no effect* to this species.
Sanford's arrowhead	*Sagittaria sanfordii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting freshwater marshes, swamps, ponds, and ditches. Flowers May to October (0–2,130 feet).	HP	**Low Potential:** Arcade Creek, the Arcade Creek tributary and the water quality/detention basins within the BSA may provide suitable aquatic habitat for this species. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 2.2 miles northeast of the BSA within Sunrise Creek (1994). No individuals of the species were observed during the October 2025 biological survey. Based on the potentially suitable habitat and the nearby occurrences, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA. See Chapter 4 for details and analysis.
Slender Orcutt grass	*Orcuttia tenuis*	Fed: State: CNPS:	T E 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting vernal pools, often within gravelly soils. Flowers May to October (115–5,775 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks vernal pool habitat and gravelly soils. There is only one CNDDB occurrence within 10 miles of the BSA, located approximately 9.9 miles southeast near Mather Air Force Base (2012). Based on lack of suitable habitat and lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent, and impacts are not anticipated.

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Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Spicate calycadenia	*Calycadenia spicata*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.3	An annual herb endemic to California inhabiting slopes in foothill woodland and valley grassland habitat communities. Blooms May-September (245-2,295 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA contains marginal grassland habitat and oak woodland riparian that may provide suitable habitat for this species. However, it is highly fragmented and surrounded by urban development. There are three CNDDB occurrence within 10 miles of the BSA, with the nearest approximately 6.5 miles southeast, near the City of Folsom (1955). All CNPS occurrences of the species are located south of Highway 50 in more undeveloped areas. No individuals of this species were observed within the BSA during the biological survey. Therefore, this species is not expect to occur within the BSA, and impacts are not anticipated
Suisun marsh aster	*Symphyotrichum lentum*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb endemic to California inhabiting wetlands, freshwater marsh, and brackish-marsh communities. Flowers May to November (0–10 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks wetlands, freshwater marsh and brackish-marsh communities. There are no CNDDB occurrence documented within 10 miles of the BSA. The elevation range where this species is normally found is also below the elevation range within the BSA. Due to lack of suitable habitat and lack of nearby occurrences, this species is presumed absent.

Federal Designations (Fed):
(FESA, USFWS)
E: Federally listed, endangered
PT: Federally listed, proposed threatened
T: Federally listed, threatened
DL: Federally listed, delisted

State Designations (CA):
(CESA, CDFW)
E: State listed, endangered
T: State listed, threatened
CE: State listed, candidate endangered

Other Designations

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CDFW_SSC: CDFW Species of Special Concern
CDFW_FP: CDFW Fully Protected

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Designations:
Note: according to CNPS (Skinner and Pavlik 1994), plants on Lists 1B and 2 meet definitions for listing as threatened or endangered under Section 1901, Chapter 10 of the California Fish and Game Code. This interpretation is inconsistent with other definitions.
1A: Plants presumed extinct in California.
1B: Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range.
2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range.
3: Plants about which need more information; a review list.

Plants 1B, 2, and 4 extension meanings:
_**.1 Seriously** endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
_**.2 Fairly** endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
_**.3** Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

Habitat Potential
Absent [A] - No habitat present and no further work needed.
Habitat Present [HP] - Habitat is or may be present. The species may be present.
Critical Habitat [CH] – Project is within designated Critical Habitat.

Potential for Occurrence Criteria:
Present: Species was observed on site during a site visit or focused survey.
High: Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence has been recorded within 5 miles of the site.
Low-Moderate: Either low quality habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence exists within 5 miles of the site; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records were found within the database search.
Presumed Absent: Focused surveys were conducted, and the species was not found, or species was found within the database search but habitat (including soils and elevation factors) do not exist on site, or the known geographic range of the species does not include the survey area.

Source: (CDFW 2025b), (CNPS 2025), (Calflora 2025), (Jepson 2025), (USFWS 2026), (NMFS 2025).

ITEM 9

Chapter 4 – Results: Biological Resources, Discussion of Impacts, and Mitigation

Habitats and Natural Communities of Special Concern

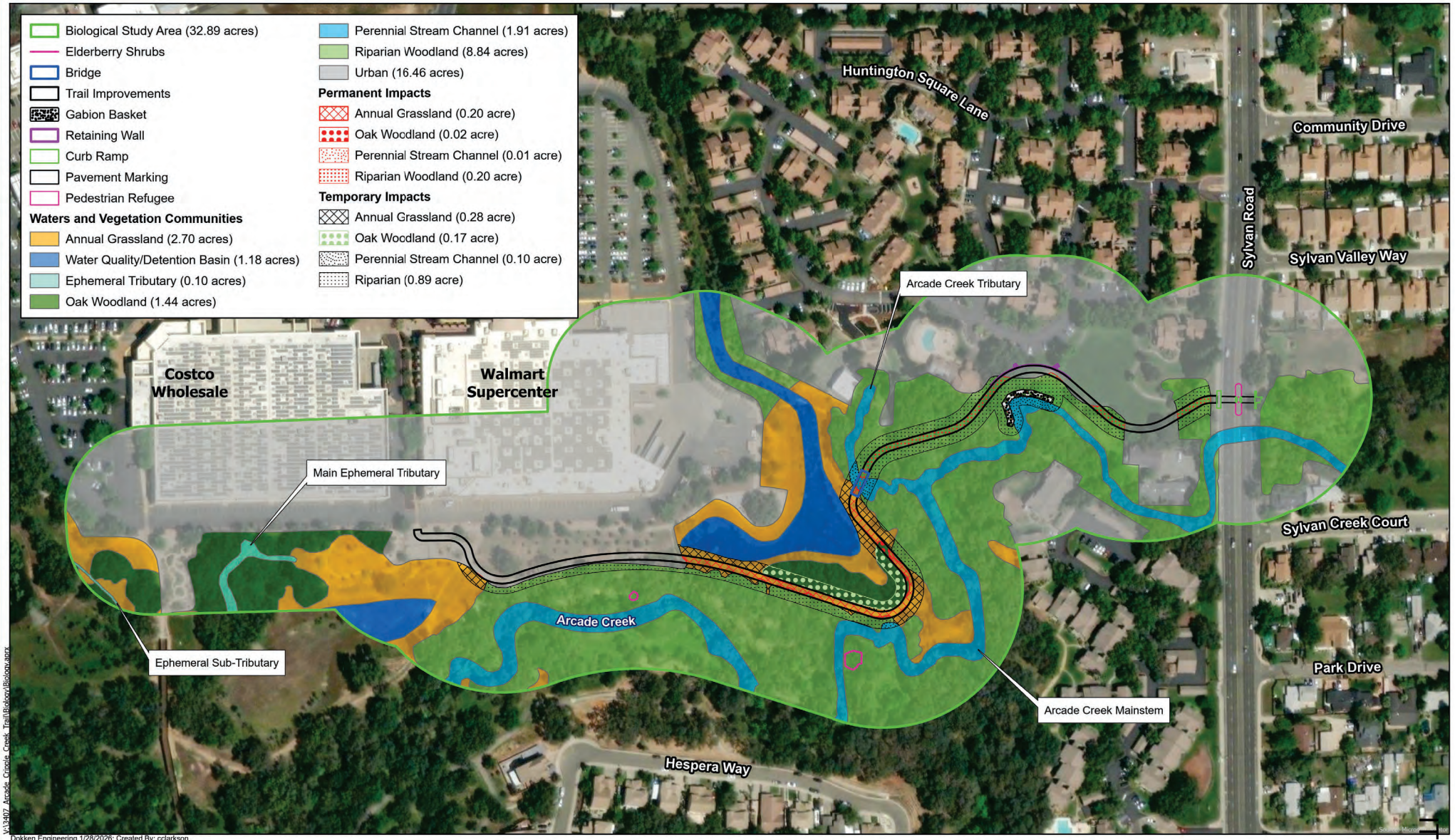
Habitats are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, state, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the habitat requirements of special status plants or animals occurring on site. Wetlands and waters of the United States are also considered sensitive by both federal and State agencies. Within the BSA, Arcade Creek has been identified as a natural community of special concern as it is a jurisdictional water of the U.S. and state. The ephemeral tributary also qualifies as a water of the state and therefore is included as natural community of special concern. Avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation measures for Arcade Creek and its tributary are discussed below. Additionally, oak woodland, and riparian woodland occur within the BSA and are considered natural communities of special concern as they provide potentially suitable habitat for special status plant and wildlife species. These natural communities are shown in **Figure 4**. In addition, **Table 3. Impacts to Sensitive Natural Habitats** and **Figure 5. Project Impacts** summarize the Project's effects on these natural communities.

Table 3. Impacts to Sensitive Natural Habitats

Impact Type	Sensitive Natural Habitat		
	Oak Woodland	**Perennial Stream Channel**	**Riparian Woodland**
Temporary	0.17 acres	0.10 acres	0.89 acres
Permanent	0.02 acres	0.01 acres	0.20 acres
Total	**0.19 acres**	**0.11 acres**	**0.99 acres**

Discussion of Perennial Stream Channel

The perennial stream channel habitat includes Arcade Creek and its tributary. Arcade Creek, a perennial stream channel, flows northeast to southwest through the BSA. Also included in this habitat is the Arcade Creek tributary, which flows southeast into Arcade Creek. The channel originates in Orangevale and flows into the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal, which ultimately discharges to the Sacramento River. The tributary is fed almost entirely by urban stormwater runoff carried through a series of stormwater inlets and culverts from the surrounding development. Within the BSA, the channel has highly incised banks and the width of the channel ranges from approximately 10 to 60 feet. As a perennial channel, water is present year-round. The larger creek watershed is



V:\13407_Arcade_Cripple_Creek_Trail\Biology\Biology.aprx

Dokken Engineering 1/28/2026; Created By: cclarkson

0 175 350 Feet

Figure 5
Project Impacts
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

frequently bisected by roadways and is lined by both residential and commercial developments. Local urbanization has resulted in the proliferation of non-native and invasive species, a degradation in water quality, and a decrease in bank stability as a result of the altered hydrologic flows (DPR 2003).

Survey Results

During the aquatic resource delineation conducted on October 17, 2025, observed OHWM indicators in the mainstem of Arcade Creek and its tributary included a defined break in bank slope, exposed roots along the banks, evidence of slope erosion, formation of benches, accumulation of drift and debris, a defined bed and bank, and observable changes in vegetation species composition and density. Arcade Creek and its tributary contained standing water; however, no active flow was observed. The channel and its tributary exhibited deeply incised banks with evidence of localized erosion, and the width of the channel ranges from approximately 10 to 60 feet. There is a wooden pedestrian boardwalk west of the BSA which crosses over the mainstem of Arcade Creek and runs south to north from Stock Ranch Road to the back parking lot of Costco. There is evidence of human modification within the bed and banks of Arcade Creek near the pedestrian boardwalk including culverts, a pipeline, rock slope protection (RSP) and erosion control matting. In addition, the tributary to Arcade Creek contained a significant amount of trash within the channel, likely attributed to the adjacent residential and commercial developments. The tributary receives water primarily from stormwater runoff generated by impervious surfaces associated with the apartment complex to the north and other surrounding development. All upstream water sources are routed through underground pipes and discharge at the tributary outlet, rather than flowing overland or from natural sources. As a result, the tributary is fed almost entirely by urban stormwater runoff.

Dominant vegetation observed within the bed and banks and riparian area of Arcade Creek and its tributary include southern catalpa trees (*Catalpa speciosa*), common knotweed (*Persicaria lapathifolia*), interior live oak trees (*Quercus wislizeni*) and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*). Within the BSA, this habitat community comprises approximately 1.91 acres.

Project Impacts

Construction of the trail will result in approximately 0.10 acres of temporary impacts to Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary due to access during installation of the gabion basket wall and placement of the prefabricated bridge. The bridge crossing over the Arcade Creek tributary will not require dewatering or any in-channel work, as it will be a prefabricated bridge and set over the creek using a crane or other heavy equipment. The bridge abutments will also be constructed outside of the OHWM of the Arcade Creek tributary so no excavation within the channel is anticipated. As a result, temporary impacts associated with prefabricated bridge placement would be limited to short-term increases in noise and vibration within the immediate work area. Approximately 0.01 acres of permanent impacts are also anticipated within Arcade Creek due to the installation of a gabion basket wall along an actively eroding section of the channel (**Figure 5**). RSP is currently not anticipated at the bridge abutments but

may be required based on future refinements in design and hydraulic studies and, if required, would be minimal.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

The following avoidance and minimization measures will be incorporated into the Project design and Project construction to reduce potential impacts to perennial stream channel habitat:

BIO-1: Every individual working on the Project must attend a biological awareness training session conducted by the Project biologist. This training program will include information regarding the sensitive habitats and an overview of special status wildlife species that may be encountered within the work area. During biological awareness training, construction personnel will be briefed on topics including, but not limited to, the protected status of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB) and the northwestern pond turtle (NWPT), as well as the need to protect elderberry shrubs, the host plant of VELB.

BIO-2: Prior to the start of construction activities, the Project limits adjacent to the Arcade Creek, the Arcade Creek tributary and the riparian woodland habitat will be marked with flagging, staking, or high visibility fencing to ensure construction will not further encroach into adjacent sensitive resources.

BIO-3: Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be incorporated into Project construction to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g. oils, fuels):

- Exposed soils and material stockpiles will be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction.
- Implementation of the Project shall require approval of a site-specific SWPPP or Water Pollution Control Program that will implement effective measures to protect water quality, which may include a hazardous spill prevention plan and additional erosion prevention techniques.
- All construction areas will be properly protected to prevent excess erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution.
- All vehicle and equipment fueling/maintenance will be conducted outside of any surface waters and/or sensitive habitat.
- Equipment used in and around jurisdictional waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants.
- Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters.
- All erosion control measures, and storm water control measures will be properly maintained until the site has returned to a pre-construction state.

- All construction materials will be hauled off-site after completion of construction.

Compensatory Mitigation

The Project would result in approximately 0.10 acres of temporary impacts to perennial stream channel habitat (Arcade Creek and Arcade Creek tributary), and approximately 0.01 acres of permanent impacts. Avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-3** will be implemented to avoid and minimize Project-related impacts to Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary.

Compensatory mitigation for permanent impacts to the stream channel will be required and will be determined in coordination with CDFW and the RWQCB during the permitting process. Compensatory mitigation measure BIO-4 will be implemented to offset permanent impacts to this aquatic feature.

BIO-4: Permanent effects to stream channel and riparian woodland habitat will be provided compensatory mitigation to result in no net loss of habitat, at an agency-approved mitigation ratio via one of the following compensatory mitigation options:

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

Cumulative Impacts

The proposed Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail–Mariposa Extension project is currently in the preliminary design phase and would construct an additional 0.5-mile segment of the trail along Arcade Creek. In combination with previously constructed trail segments and another planned segment which would connect Sylvan Road to Mariposa Avenue, the Project would contribute to minor cumulative effects on the creek corridor. Potential cumulative impacts include slight increases in impervious surfaces, temporary sediment runoff during construction, limited disturbance to riparian vegetation, and minor permanent impacts to the Arcade Creek mainstem associated with installation of a gabion basket wall along an actively eroding section of the channel. These impacts are not anticipated to be cumulatively considerable, as Arcade Creek is already substantially degraded due to long-term urban development. In addition, standard erosion control, sediment management and revegetation measures would be implemented to minimize temporary effects to the channel. The gabion basket wall would also stabilize the streambank and reduce ongoing erosion, further limiting the potential for adverse cumulative impacts. Overall, the Project's temporary and minor permanent impacts are expected to have minimal effects on the Arcade Creek corridor and its ecological functions.

Discussion of Ephemeral Tributary

One ephemeral tributary to Arcade Creek is present within the western portion of the BSA. The tributary has a larger main channel as well as a smaller sub-tributary. Water flow within this tributary only occurs in direct response to rainfall and stormwater runoff from adjacent commercial businesses and residential homes. The main tributary splits off Arcade Creek from the west, outside of the BSA and flows northeast, emptying into two ponded areas. The smaller sub-tributary splits off of the main tributary channel and flows northwest towards a detention basin outside of the BSA.

Survey Results

During the October 2025 biological survey, an aquatic resources delineation was conducted in accordance with technical methods outlined in the USACE *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High-Water Mark in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (Lichvar & McColley 2008) to determine the boundaries of the OHWM. During survey efforts, the ephemeral tributary was mapped in the field using an EOS Arrow 100 Receiver paired with ArcGIS Pro 3.6 software. This fieldwork was supplemented by desktop analysis of current and historical aerial imagery, as well as LiDAR data. The boundaries of the ephemeral tributary were mapped in the field in accordance with the following OHWM indicators: change in vegetation species and density, break in bank slope, and presence of a bed, bank and channel. The main larger tributary measures approximately 5 feet wide, and a sub-tributary measures approximately 2 feet wide. Water was present in the main tributary during survey efforts but was not flowing, and the sub-tributary was dry. Within the BSA, this habitat community comprises approximately 0.10 acres.

Project Impacts

No temporary or permanent impacts to the ephemeral tributary are anticipated as a result of the Project, as trail construction will be confined to the area east of these features. However, construction activities could result in potential indirect impacts, including sedimentation and the introduction of trash, oil, grease, or fuels associated with equipment and construction materials. Furthermore, an increase in impervious surface area may cause an increase in stormwater runoff within the vicinity of the new trail.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

Although no direct impacts to the ephemeral tributary are anticipated, avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-3** will be implemented into the Project to reduce potential indirect impacts to the ephemeral tributary.

Compensatory Mitigation

With incorporation of measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-3**, impacts to ephemeral tributary habitat will be avoided and minimized to the greatest extent feasible. No compensatory mitigation is required as no permanent impacts to the ephemeral tributary are anticipated.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project will have no temporary or permanent impacts to the ephemeral tributary. The City does not have any future and/or reasonably foreseeable actions that would result in impacts to ephemeral tributary habitat at this location. The implementation of any project occurring within or near this habitat community would be considered separate from the proposed . There are no additional past, current, future and/or reasonably foreseeable actions that are threatening the ephemeral tributary.

Discussion of Riparian Woodland

Riparian woodland habitat is found in valleys and lower foothills, associated with floodplains and gentle topography. This community occurs in corridors along wet areas, usually with abrupt transitions to adjacent habitat types. Mature riparian woodland canopies are dominated by trees such as cottonwoods, sycamores, and oaks. There is typically a subcanopy of species such as white alder and Oregon ash. The usual understory is dominated by shrubs such as willows, wild grape, wild rose, and elderberry. An herbaceous layer may be found in openings in the dense understory, and plants such as sedges, rushes, miner's lettuce, and poison-hemlock can be found here (Grenfell 1988). Riparian habitats are known to have high ecological importance, providing food, water, cover, and movement corridors for a number of wildlife species (CDFW 2025c).

Survey Results

Riparian woodland habitat borders Arcade Creek as it flows through the BSA. Dominant tree species observed within this vegetation community include valley oak, interior live oak, box elder, Oregon ash, Fremont cottonwood, and northern California black walnut. The understory is comprised of Himalayan blackberry, periwinkle, Harding grass, and tall flat sedge. Within the BSA, this habitat community comprises approximately 8.84 acres.

Project Impacts

Paving of the trail will result in approximately 0.18 acres of permanent impacts to riparian woodland habitat. An additional 0.81 acres of temporary impacts are anticipated due to construction access. To estimate the area needed for equipment access, a 20-foot temporary impact buffer was applied along the trail alignment. Tree removal within the riparian woodland habitat will be required; however, the specific trees to be removed have not yet been identified. Field observations during a site visit conducted on December 18, 2025, indicate that most trees within the riparian woodland are likely to be avoided, and impacts would be largely limited to the area around the proposed bridge crossing at the Arcade Creek tributary. Much of the mapped area in **Figure 4** likely represents overstory canopy, and construction would occur within the understory, so major tree removal is not anticipated to be necessary. Some trees may only need to be trimmed to allow equipment access. The temporary and permanent impact estimates represent the maximum anticipated impacts, and final impacts will be further refined during the permitting process. Prior to construction, a tree survey will be conducted within the BSA to document and mark all trees proposed for removal (**Figure 5**).

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

Avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-3**, and **BIO-5** described below, will be implemented as part of the Project to reduce impacts on riparian woodland habitat.

BIO-5: Native vegetation removal will not exceed what is shown on the plans without prior approval from the Project biologist. If trees will be trimmed rather than removed, trimming must comply with ANSI A300 pruning standards and must not:

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

BIO-6: Following the completion of construction, all temporary effects to riparian woodland and oak woodland habitat will be recontoured and re-seeded at a 1:1 ratio, to allow for the habitat to return to its previous function. Tree removal will follow final plans and specifications, and any deviation must be approved by a Project biologist. All temporarily disturbed areas will be seeded with a Project biologist-approved native seed mix.

Compensatory Mitigation

The Project would result in approximately 0.18 acres of permanent impacts to riparian woodland and temporary impacts will consist of approximately 0.81 acres. Mitigation will be required for all trees removed with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than 4 inches. Final mitigation requirements will be determined in coordination with CDFW during the acquisition of the 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement and City of Citrus Heights Tree Preservation and Protection Regulations.

Compensatory mitigation measures **BIO-6** and **BIO-4**, listed in the perennial stream channel section, will be implemented to offset permanent impacts to this vegetation community.

Any trees removed from the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitat will be appropriately mitigated for through replanting or other methods in coordination with CDFW and the City of Citrus Heights.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project will result in temporary and permanent impacts to riparian woodland habitat from trail construction. In combination with previously constructed Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail segments and other planned segments in the area, the Project would contribute to cumulative impacts on the riparian woodland corridor along Arcade Creek. Potential impacts include the removal or trimming of trees and temporary disturbance to understory vegetation. However, standard erosion control, revegetation, and tree protection measures will be implemented, so these cumulative impacts are expected to be minor.

Discussion of Oak Woodland

Oak woodland is a widely distributed upland habitat in California and is characterized by a multilayered structure composed of a dominant overstory of oak species with an understory of grasses, forbs, and scattered shrubs. Oak woodland typically occurs on well-drained soils in foothill and valley settings, often along slopes, ridgelines, and mixed woodland–grassland ecotones. Tree associates in the Central Valley include California sycamore, Northern California black walnut, interior live oak, boxelder, and blue oak. Oak woodland supports high wildlife diversity due to its structural complexity and acorn production. The habitat provides foraging, nesting, and cover for numerous birds, mammals, reptiles, and invertebrates (Mayer & Laudenslayer 1988). Oak woodlands are considered a natural community of special concern as they provide habitat for nesting birds and raptors, including the Swainson’s hawk and white-tailed kite as well as cover and foraging habitat for the song sparrow (“Modesto” population). In addition, native oaks measuring 6 inches DBH or more in diameter are protected under the City of Citrus Heights Tree Preservation and Protection Regulations.

Survey Results

The BSA includes a mature oak woodland habitat that occupies the upland areas of the site. This community is dominated by native oak tree species such as valley oak, interior live oak, and blue oak. The canopy is moderately dense, providing partial shade and contributing to a well-developed litter layer of decomposing oak leaves and twigs. The understory consists primarily of native and non-native grasses and forbs, including wild oat, Italian rye grass, and English plantain. Seasonal herbaceous growth is most abundant in spring, while the summer understory tends to dry and thin considerably. Shrub species such as poison oak were also found in this habitat type. Oak woodland habitat provides important foraging, nesting, and cover opportunities for a variety of wildlife species. Oak woodlands comprise approximately 1.44 acres of the BSA.

Project Impacts

Paving of the trail will result in approximately 0.02 acres of permanent impacts to oak woodland habitat. An additional 0.17 acres of temporary impacts are anticipated due to construction access. To estimate the area needed for equipment access, a 20-foot temporary impact buffer was applied along the trail alignment. Tree removal within the oak woodland habitat will be required; however, the specific trees to be removed have not yet been identified. Field observations during the site visit conducted on December

18, 2025, indicate that most trees within the oak woodland are likely to be avoided, and impacts would be largely limited to the area around the proposed bridge crossing at the Arcade Creek tributary. Much of the mapped area in **Figure 4** likely represents overstory canopy, and construction would occur within the understory, so major tree removal is not anticipated to be necessary. Some trees may only need to be trimmed to allow equipment access. The temporary and permanent impact estimates represent the maximum anticipated impacts, and final impacts will be further refined during the permitting process. A tree survey will be conducted within the BSA to document and mark all trees proposed for removal (**Figure 5**).

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

Avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1**, **BIO-3** and **BIO-5** will be implemented as part of the Project to reduce impacts on oak woodland habitat.

Compensatory Mitigation

The compensatory mitigation measure **BIO-6** will be implemented to offset permanent impacts to this habitat community. Final mitigation requirements will be determined in coordination with the City of Citrus Heights Tree Preservation and Protection Regulations.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project will result in temporary and permanent impacts to oak woodland habitat from trail construction. In combination with previously constructed Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail segments and other planned segments in the area, the Project would contribute to cumulative impacts on the oak woodland habitat along Arcade Creek. Potential impacts include the removal or trimming of trees and temporary disturbance to understory vegetation. However, standard erosion control, revegetation, and tree protection measures will be implemented, so these cumulative impacts are expected to be minor.

Special Status Plant Species

The plants listed in Table 2 are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, state, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the presence of habitat required by the special status plants occurring on site. Prior to field surveys, a list of regional special status plant species with potential to occur within the Project vicinity was compiled from database searches. The potential for each species to occur within the BSA was determined by analyzing the habitat requirements of each species and comparing the habitat requirements to available habitat within the BSA. After a careful comparison between habitat requirements and the habitat available within the BSA, one special status plant species was found to have low potential to occur within the BSA: Sanford’s arrowhead.

Discussion of Sanford’s Arrowhead

Sanford’s arrowhead is listed under CNPS as a 1B.2, meaning it is rare throughout its range and is moderately threatened in California. Sanford’s arrowhead is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in sluggish waterways, swamps, freshwater marshes, ponds,

ditches, and margins of slow flowing streams or sloughs up to 2,132 feet elevation. The blooming season for the species occurs from May–October. The species was once common in irrigation ditches in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Channelization of natural waterways, changes in seasonal agricultural water use, and water conservation have eliminated much of its previous habitat. Sanford's arrowhead spreads by underground rhizomes and is found preferentially in clay soils.

Survey Results

No Sanford's arrowhead individuals were observed within the BSA during the October 2025 biological survey. However, the BSA contains suitable stream channel and water quality/detention basin habitat that could support individuals of this species. There are 15 documented CNDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the BSA, with the nearest approximately 2.2 miles northeast of the BSA within Sunrise Creek (1994). Based on the suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA.

Project Impacts

Approximately 0.10 acres of temporary impacts and approximately 0.01 acres of permanent impacts to suitable aquatic habitat (Arcade Creek) are anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed Project. To avoid direct impacts to this species during construction, avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-7** will be implemented to ensure that no Sanford's arrowhead individuals are present within the Project area prior to construction.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

In addition to avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-1**, the following measure will be incorporated into the Project to avoid and minimize potential Project-related impacts to the species:

BIO-7: A focused rare plant survey will be conducted within the Project area prior to the start of construction. If rare plants are discovered during pre-construction surveys but can be reasonably avoided, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fence will be installed to protect the specimens in place.

If a special status plant specimen is present within the Project area and cannot be fully avoided, the Project biologist will relocate individual(s) and/or collect seeds to ensure the continued existence of the local population. Area of relocation or re-seeding will be at the discretion of the Project biologist but will be located within suitable habitat and within the same watershed of the Project, preferably at a location that is protected in perpetuity.

Compensatory Mitigation

No compensatory mitigation for Sanford's arrowhead is proposed, as no direct impacts to the species, or adverse effects to the population, are expected as a result of the proposed Project, with incorporation of avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-7.**

Cumulative Impacts

The Project will result in temporary impacts to suitable Sanford's arrowhead habitat due to trail construction. In combination with previously constructed and planned Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail segments in the area, the Project will contribute to minor cumulative impacts on suitable habitat for the species. No permanent impacts to suitable aquatic habitat are anticipated. The Project could also contribute to cumulative impacts on Sanford's arrowhead individuals if any are present within the work area(s) and are disturbed by construction. However, such impacts are unlikely with implementation of Measure **BIO-7**, which requires pre-construction surveys and protection of individuals using high-visibility fencing. If Sanford's arrowhead individuals are present within the Project area and cannot be fully avoided, the Project biologist will relocate individuals and/or collect seeds to ensure the continued existence of the local population. Based on these measures, cumulative impacts on Sanford's arrowhead individuals are anticipated to be minor.

Special Status Animal Species

Animals are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, state, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the habitat requirements of special status animals occurring on site. Prior to field surveys, a list of regional special status animal species with potential to occur within the Project vicinity was compiled from database searches. The potential for each species to occur within the BSA was determined by analyzing the habitat requirements of each species and comparing the habitat requirements to available habitat within the BSA. After a careful comparison between habitat requirements and the habitat available within the BSA, the following species were determined to have potential to occur within the BSA: song sparrow ("Modesto" population), Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, VELB and NWPT.

Discussion of Song Sparrow ("Modesto" Population)

The song sparrow ("Modesto" Population) is not a state of federally listed species but is a CDFW species of special concern (SSC). The ecological requirements of the species are largely undescribed, but the species is known to have an affinity for emergent freshwater marshes dominated by tules and cattails (Grinnell & Miller 1944). Marshall (1948) described the primary habitat requirements of several subspecies of song sparrow in California as being moderately dense vegetation to supply cover for nest sites, a source of standing or running water, semi-open canopies to allow light, and exposed ground or leaf litter for foraging. Nest sites are usually hidden in grasses or weeds, sometimes placed on the ground and occasionally as high as 15 feet and are often near water. Habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation are the primary threats to the species. Nesting season for the species usually begins in April, and most nesters in California are nonmigratory, with other migrants coming from the north (Shuford & Gardali 2008).

Survey Results

No individuals of this species were observed during the October 2025 biological survey. However, the BSA contains suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species,

including the easterly water quality/detention basin, which supports tules and cattails, as well as areas of low, dense vegetation such as Himalayan blackberry and periwinkle within the riparian woodland habitat. The oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats also provide potential nesting cover and include open grassland understory with leaf litter suitable for foraging. Arcade Creek and the water quality/detention basins provide a source of standing water, making the area suitable for the song sparrow. There is one CNDDB occurrence within 10 miles of the BSA, located approximately 9.2 miles southwest in which a specimen was collected (1990). The CNDDB occurrence notes indicate that development has replaced much of the wetlands and other suitable habitat in the area, so it is unlikely that this species is still present there. Based on the potentially suitable habitat present onsite, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA.

Project Impacts

Permanent and temporary impacts to riparian woodland habitat and oak woodland habitat are anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed Project. Paving of the trail will result in approximately 0.20 acres of permanent impacts to riparian woodland habitat, with approximately 0.89 acres of temporary impacts anticipated due to construction access. Paving of the trail will also result in approximately 0.02 acres of permanent impacts to oak woodland habitat, and approximately 0.17 acres of temporary impacts due to construction access. In addition, tree removal within the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats will be required. However, the specific trees to be removed have not yet been identified, and major tree removal is not anticipated. A tree survey will be conducted within the BSA to document and mark all trees proposed for removal. To avoid direct impacts to this species during construction, avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-8** will be implemented to ensure that no nesting song sparrows are present within the Project area prior to construction.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

In addition to avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-1**, the following measure will be incorporated into the Project to avoid and minimize potential Project-related impacts to the species:

BIO-8: Prior to vegetation removal or initial ground disturbance during the nesting bird season (February 1–September 30) a pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted by a Project Biologist prior to the start of work. The nesting bird survey must include the Project area plus a 300-foot buffer. Within 1 week of the nesting bird survey, all vegetated areas that are designated for removal must be cleared by the contractor or a supplemental nesting bird survey is required.

An initial 100-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any active nest of migratory birds and a minimum 300-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any nesting raptor species. The contractor must immediately stop work in the buffer area until the appropriate buffer is established and is prohibited from conducting work that could disturb the birds

(as determined by the Project Biologist and in coordination with wildlife agencies) in the buffer area until a Project Biologist determines the young have fledged. A reduced no-work buffer can be established if determined appropriate by the Project Biologist, and will consider various factors including species of bird, location of nest, stage of nest, existing environment, and type of active work.

Compensatory Mitigation

No compensatory mitigation for the song sparrow is proposed, as no direct impacts to the species are expected as a result of the proposed Project with incorporation of avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-8**.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project will result in temporary and permanent impacts to suitable song sparrow nesting and foraging habitat due to trail construction. In combination with previously constructed and planned Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail segments, the Project will contribute to minor cumulative impacts on the species' suitable habitat in riparian woodland and oak woodland areas adjacent to the trail. The Project could also contribute to cumulative impacts on song sparrow individuals if any are present within the work area and are temporarily disturbed by construction. However, such impacts are unlikely with implementation of measure **BIO-8**, which requires pre-construction surveys and protection of nesting individuals through establishment of a no-work buffer around active nests. Based on this measure, cumulative impacts on song sparrow individuals are anticipated to be minor.

Discussion of Swainson's Hawk

Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) is a raptor species listed as threatened under CESA. This species migrates annually from wintering areas in South America to breeding locations in northwestern Canada, the western U.S., and Mexico. In California, Swainson's hawk nest throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley in large trees in riparian habitats and in isolated trees in or adjacent to agricultural fields. The breeding season extends from late March through late August, with peak activity from late May through July (England et al. 1997). Swainson's hawks forage in large, open agricultural habitats, including alfalfa and hay fields. The breeding population in California has declined by an estimated 91% since 1900; this decline is attributed to the loss of riparian nesting habitats and the conversion of native grassland and woodland habitats into agriculture and urban development (CDFG 1994).

Survey Results

No individuals of this species were observed during the October 2025 biological survey. The BSA contains suitable nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk within the riparian woodland and oak woodland areas, which include tall, mature oak trees capable of supporting nests. However, the BSA is surrounded by urban development and lacks the open, undeveloped areas typically required for foraging. Although some annual grassland habitat occurs within the BSA, it does not provide the extensive, open

foraging areas preferred by the species. The nearest suitable foraging habitat is located approximately 0.5 miles north of the proposed trail alignment within an open grassland area, north of Auburn Boulevard. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 4.8 miles south of the BSA in which a nest was observed in a eucalyptus tree near Ancil Hoffman Park (2004). There is also a nearby iNaturalist occurrence of the species located approximately 2.2 miles southwest of the BSA along Wendal Lane, recorded in August 2025. Based on the potentially suitable nesting habitat present onsite, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA.

Project Impacts

Permanent and temporary impacts to riparian woodland habitat and oak woodland habitat are anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed Project. Paving of the trail will result in approximately 0.20 acres of permanent impacts to riparian woodland habitat, with approximately 0.89 acres of temporary impacts anticipated due to construction access. Paving of the trail will also result in approximately 0.02 acres of permanent impacts to oak woodland habitat, and approximately 0.17 acres of temporary impacts due to construction access. In addition, tree removal within the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats will be required. However, the specific trees to be removed have not yet been identified, and major tree removal is not anticipated. A tree survey will be conducted within the BSA to document and mark all trees proposed for removal. All trees removed from the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitat will be appropriately mitigated for in coordination with CDFW and the City. To avoid direct impacts to this species during construction, avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-8** will be implemented to ensure that no nesting Swainson's hawks are present within the Project area prior to construction.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

Avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** and **BIO-9** will be incorporated into the Project to avoid and minimize potential Project-related impacts to the species.

BIO-9: During the spring/summer season prior to construction the Project biologist must conduct pre-construction Swainson's hawk protocol-level surveys within the Project area plus a 0.25-mile buffer in accordance with California Department of Fish and Wildlife's guide for Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee. Pre-construction surveys will determine if active nests are present within the Project area or within 0.25 mile of Project activities. If an active nest is discovered within the survey area the Project biologist will determine the appropriate avoidance strategies (e.g., monitoring, no-work buffers, work windows, temporary sound/noise barriers, etc.) to avoid take of the nest and will coordinate with CDFW as needed.

Compensatory Mitigation

No compensatory mitigation for the Swainson's hawk is proposed, as no direct impacts to the species are expected as a result of the proposed Project with incorporation of avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-9**.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project will result in temporary and permanent impacts to suitable Swainson's hawk nesting habitat due to trail construction. In combination with previously constructed and planned Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail segments, the Project will contribute to minor cumulative impacts on the species' suitable nesting habitat in riparian woodland and oak woodland areas adjacent to the trail. The Project could also contribute to cumulative impacts on Swainson's hawk individuals if any are present within the work area and are temporarily disturbed by construction. However, such impacts are unlikely with implementation of measure **BIO-9**, which requires protocol-level pre-construction surveys and protection of nesting individuals through establishment of appropriate avoidance strategies including no-work buffers and/or biological monitoring. Based on this measure, cumulative impacts on Swainson's hawk individuals are anticipated to be minor.

Discussion of White-tailed Kite

The white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) is not listed as threatened or endangered at the state or federal level but is a fully protected species under CFG Code Section 3511. The white-tailed kite is a year-round resident of California and occurs in coastal and valley lowlands, most often in association with agricultural areas. The white-tailed kite forages in undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, farmlands and emergent wetlands and seldom hunt more than 0.5 miles from nest while breeding. Breeding occurs from February to October, preferably in isolated, dense-topped trees close to open grasslands, meadows or marsh foraging sites (Zeiner et al. 1988–1990).

Survey Results

No individuals of this species were observed during the October 2025 biological survey. The BSA contains suitable nesting habitat for white-tailed kite within the riparian woodland and oak woodland areas, which include tall, mature oak trees capable of supporting nests. However, the BSA is surrounded by urban development and lacks the open, undeveloped areas typically required for foraging including grasslands, meadows, farmlands and emergent wetlands. Although some annual grassland habitat occurs within the BSA, it does not provide the extensive, open foraging areas preferred by the species. The nearest suitable foraging habitat is located approximately 0.5 miles north of the proposed trail alignment within an open grassland area, north of Auburn Boulevard. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the BSA at Woodbridge Park in Orangevale in which a pair nested in a large tree south of the pond (1992). There is also a nearby eBird occurrence within the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, southeast of the BSA recorded in 2012. Based on the potentially suitable nesting habitat present onsite, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA.

Project Impacts

Permanent and temporary impacts to riparian woodland habitat and oak woodland habitat are anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed Project. Paving of the trail will result in approximately 0.20 acres of permanent impacts to riparian woodland

habitat, with approximately 0.89 acres of temporary impacts anticipated due to construction access. Paving of the trail will also result in approximately 0.02 acres of permanent impacts to oak woodland habitat, and approximately 0.17 acres of temporary impacts due to construction access. In addition, tree removal within the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats will be required. However, the specific trees to be removed have not yet been identified, and major tree removal is not anticipated. A tree survey will be conducted within the BSA to document and mark all trees proposed for removal. All trees removed from the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitat will be appropriately mitigated for in coordination with CDFW and the City. To avoid direct impacts to this species during construction, avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-8** will be implemented to ensure that no nesting white-tailed kites are present within the Project area prior to construction.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

Avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** and **BIO-8** will be incorporated into the Project to avoid and minimize potential Project-related impacts to the white-tailed kite.

Compensatory Mitigation

No compensatory mitigation for the white-tailed kite is proposed, as no direct impacts to the species are expected as a result of the proposed Project with incorporation of avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-8**.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project will result in temporary and permanent impacts to suitable white-tailed kite nesting habitat due to trail construction. In combination with previously constructed and planned Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail segments, the Project will contribute to minor cumulative impacts on the species' suitable nesting habitat in riparian woodland and oak woodland areas adjacent to the trail. The Project could also contribute to cumulative impacts on white-tailed individuals if any are present within the work area and are temporarily disturbed by construction. However, such impacts are unlikely with implementation of measure **BIO-8**, which requires pre-construction surveys and protection of nesting individuals through establishment of a no-work buffer around active nests. Based on this measure, cumulative impacts on white-tailed kite individuals are anticipated to be minor.

Discussion of Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

VELB is a federal listed threatened species. Critical habitat for the species was designated by the USFWS on August 8, 1980 (45 Federal Register [FR] 52803). Elderberry shrubs are obligate hosts for VELB larvae. Elderberry shrubs are often associated with species common to the riparian forests and adjacent uplands in the Central Valley and foothills the elderberry inhabits, such as, cottonwood (*Populu*s spp.), willow, ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), oak (*Quercus* spp.), and walnut (*Juglans* spp.) (Barr 1991). The VELB's range has been reduced and greatly fragmented due to a loss of elderberry inhabited communities, most especially riparian habitat loss. Habitat loss is derived from agricultural development, urbanization, levee maintenance, and pesticide drift where

aerial application or fogging of crops occurs near riparian habitats (USFWS 1984 and Barr 1991).

Adult VELB feed on elderberry foliage and are present from March through early June. During this time, the adults mate within the canopy and females lay their eggs, either singularly or in small clusters, in living elderberry bark crevices or at the junction of stem/trunk or leaf petiole/stem (Barr 1991). After eggs hatch, the first instar larvae burrow into the host elderberry stems to feed on pith for one to two years. As the larvae become ready to pupate, it chews outward from the center of the stem through the bark. After the larvae plugs the newly constructed emergent hole with shavings, it returns to the pupal chamber to metamorphose and will emerge in mid-March through June as adults. Elderberry stems with emergence holes indicate current and/or previous VELB presence. VELB utilize stems greater than 1-inch diameter and produce circular to oval emergent holes 7–10 millimeters in diameter with the majority occurring 4 feet or less above the ground (Barr 1991).

Survey Results

In accordance with the USFWS *Framework for Assessing Impacts to the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle*, the Project area was buffered by 50 meters (≈ 165 feet) to identify elderberry shrubs occurring within the BSA (USFWS 2017). During survey efforts, two elderberry clusters, both with stem diameters over one inch were observed within the riparian woodland habitat within the BSA (**Figure 4**). Exit holes were observed on multiple stems within one of the two clusters, located on the southern bank of Arcade Creek (**Appendix E**). . The elderberry cluster without exit holes is approximately 72 feet south of the proposed trail alignment while the cluster with exit holes is approximately 95 feet south of the proposed trail alignment. The presence of exit holes indicates current or historic occupation by VELB, and therefore they have high potential to occur within the BSA.

Project Impacts

No direct or indirect impacts to the elderberry shrubs are anticipated as a result of trail construction. The two elderberry shrubs within the BSA may be located within the USFWS framework guidance buffer; however, they are located across Arcade Creek in an area that is unrelated to and far removed from Project activities. This creates a substantial distance and buffer between the Project and the shrub Two elderberry clusters were identified within the BSA, both of which are located within the USFWS framework guidance buffer. One of the clusters is located across Arcade Creek in an area that is unrelated to and physically separated from Project activities. The intervening creek channel provides substantial distance and buffer between the Project and this cluster such that it would not be subject to stressors such as noise, vibration, exhaust, or dust. The second elderberry cluster, while also located within the USFWS buffer, is situated outside the Project impact area and is not anticipated to be affected by Project activities.

Additionally, the nature of Project activities is such that they would not produce any stressors to a level that would affect the species or its host plant. Ground disturbance

and operation of equipment would be minimal within the 165-foot area surrounding the shrub and is not expected to result in any increases of stressors beyond ambient environmental baseline. Furthermore, construction of the new pedestrian crossing would occur well beyond that distance. Therefore, the Project would have *no effect* to VELB.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

Because effects to VELB are not anticipated, no avoidance or minimization measures are proposed.

Compensatory Mitigation

No compensatory mitigation for VELB is proposed, as no effects to the species or its associated habitat are expected as a result of the proposed Project.

Cumulative Impacts

Because no effects or impacts to VELB are anticipated, the Project is not expected to contribute to cumulative impacts on the species.

Discussion of Northwestern Pond Turtle

The NWPT is listed as proposed threatened under FESA and is considered a SSC by CDFW. This species is prevalent throughout California west of the Sierra-Cascade crest and certain desert regions. Individuals are subject to desiccation in hot or dry conditions, meaning this species is found around permanent and near-permanent water sources such as ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Individuals are omnivorous and feed on aquatic plants as well as invertebrates, frogs, and fishes. Predators include certain fishes, garter snakes, wading birds, and some mammals, and the NWPT retreats from basking sites to underwater refuges at the sign of danger. This species is known to hibernate underwater beneath a muddy bottom in colder climates and reproduce from March–August. Nests are generally found in flat areas with low vegetation and dry, hard soil (Zeiner et al. 1988–1990).

Survey Results

Arcade Creek and the eastern water quality/detention basin within the BSA provide suitable aquatic habitat for the NWPT due to the presence of slow-moving or standing water and available basking sites, including logs, rocks, muddy banks, and emergent vegetation. There is also some adjacent annual grassland habitat that may provide suitable upland nesting habitat for the species. According to the City of Sacramento's "Existing Conditions and Assessment Report and Stream Corridor Management Plan for the Arcade Creek Watershed", NWPTs have been observed in the Arcade Creek stream corridor during spring and summer 2007 field surveys (Jones & Stokes 2007). The nearest CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 6.4 miles northeast of the BSA within the Baldwin Reservoir Wetland and Wildlife Preserve in Granite Bay (1997). Due to the potentially suitable aquatic and upland habitat, this species has a low potential to occur within the BSA.

Project Impacts

The Project is anticipated to temporarily impact a total of approximately 0.10 acres of suitable aquatic habitat (Arcade Creek mainstem and tributary) and approximately 0.28 acres of suitable upland habitat (annual grassland) due to access during construction. Additionally, the Project is anticipated to permanently impact a total of approximately 0.01 acres of suitable aquatic habitat (Arcade Creek mainstem) and 0.21 acres of suitable upland habitat (annual grassland) due to paving of the trail.

The USFWS is currently not providing conference opinions for northwestern pond turtle (based on the timing of this NES). However, given that northwestern pond turtle is proposed to be listed under the FESA, Section 7 consultation will be required with USFWS upon official listing of the species. Though no determination will be made for purposes of Section 7 at this time, once officially listed under FESA, the determination for northwestern pond turtle is proposed to be *may affect, not likely to adversely affect*. Conservation measures are proposed for the species as a show of good faith, to further the protection and recovery of the species, and in anticipation of any future listings.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

In addition to avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-1**, the following measures will be incorporated into the Project to avoid and minimize potential Project-related impacts to the NWPT:

BIO-10: To avoid impacts to western pond turtles, the Project biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey of the aquatic and upland habitats within the Project area. Surveys will be conducted no more than 24 hours prior to onset of construction. If a western pond turtle is spotted within an active work area the Project Biologist will be contacted, and work activities will immediately cease within 100 feet of the turtle. Work will not recommence until the turtle has left the Project site on its own volition. In addition, if western pond turtle nests are detected within or adjacent to the Project area, the Project biologist will mark the nests with high-visibility flagging or fencing and establish a 25-foot no-disturbance buffer around each nest to prevent disturbance until hatching occurs or the biologist determines the nest is no longer at risk.

BIO-11: To prevent the inadvertent entrapment of NWPT, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 3 inches wide and 1 foot deep will be inspected for NWPT then covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If it is not feasible to cover an excavation, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wood ≥ 6 inches wide shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they must be thoroughly inspected by the biologist for trapped NWPT.

Compensatory Mitigation

With implementation of species-specific avoidance and minimization measures, impacts to NWPT are not anticipated as a result of the Project. In addition, the Project would not

result in long-term impacts to potentially suitable NWPT aquatic or upland habitat; therefore, compensatory mitigation is not proposed.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project will result in temporary and permanent impacts to suitable NWPT aquatic and upland habitat due to trail construction. In combination with previously constructed and planned Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail segments in the area, the Project will contribute to minor cumulative impacts on suitable aquatic and upland habitat for the species. The Project could also contribute to cumulative impacts on NWPT individuals if any are present within the work area and are temporarily disturbed by construction. However, such impacts are unlikely with implementation of measures **BIO-10** and **BIO-11**, which require pre-construction surveys, protection of nesting individuals, and entrapment prevention measures. Based on these factors, cumulative impacts on NWPT individuals are anticipated to be minor.

Chapter 5 – Conclusions and Regulatory Determinations

Federal Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

Based on an analysis of species occurrences and habitat requirements, effect determinations were made for each federally listed, candidate or proposed species as shown in **Table 4. Federally Listed Species Determinations** below. Database research conducted through the USFWS and NMFS identified a total of nine federally listed species, two of which have the potential to occur within the BSA: NWPT and VELB.

The NWPT has a low potential to occur within the BSA due to the presence of suitable aquatic and upland habitat, as well as nearby, recent occurrences. Temporary and permanent impacts to Arcade Creek are anticipated as a result of construction, which provide suitable aquatic habitat for the species. In addition, temporary and permanent impacts to annual grassland habitat are expected, which provide suitable upland nesting habitat for the species. Given that NWPT is proposed to be listed under the FESA, Section 7 consultation will be required with USFWS upon official listing of the species. Though no official determination will be made for purposes of Section 7 consultation at this time, once officially listed under FESA, the determination for NWPT is proposed to be *may affect, not likely to adversely affect.*

Two elderberry shrub clusters occur within the BSA and fall within the USFWS framework guidance buffer of 165 feet. One cluster is located across Arcade Creek and well removed from Project activities. The second cluster is located outside the Project impact area and would not be affected by Project activities. Due to the separation distance and minimal ground disturbance in the area, Project-related stressors such as noise, vibration, exhaust, and dust would not affect the shrubs or VELB individuals. No direct or indirect impacts to elderberry shrubs within the BSA are anticipated. Therefore, the Project would have *no effect* on VELB.

Table 4. Federally Listed Species Determinations

Species Name	Federal Status	Potential	Determination
Northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)	Proposed Threatened	Low	No Determination
Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*)	Proposed Threatened	Absent	No Effect
Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)	Proposed Threatened	Absent	No Effect
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*)	Threatened	Present	No Effect
Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*)	Threatened	Absent	No Effect

Species Name	Federal Status	Potential	Determination
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardi*)	Endangered	Absent	No Effect
Chinook Salmon Central Valley spring-run ESU (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* pop. 11)	Threatened	Absent	No Effect
Chinook Salmon Sacramento River winter-run ESU (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* pop. 7)	Endangered	Absent	No Effect
Steelhead California Central Valley DPS (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 11)	Threatened	Absent	No Effect

Essential Fish Habitat Consultation Summary

Essential fish habitat (EFH) is defined as waters and substrate necessary for fish spawning, breeding, feeding, and growth to maturity (Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act §3). According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration habitat conservation *Essential Fish Habitat View Tool*, the BSA falls within the Lower American-Below Nimbus Watershed which is considered EFH for Chinook salmon (NOAA 2025). However, there is no documented evidence of listed Chinook salmon populations currently inhabiting Arcade Creek within the City. According to the City of Sacramento's *Existing Conditions and Assessment Report and Stream Corridor Management Plan for the Arcade Creek Watershed*, Chinook salmon and steelhead trout have not been reported in Arcade Creek for over 20 years. This absence is attributed to the lack of suitable rearing and spawning habitats, as well as low summer flows, which are not conducive to supporting these species (Jones & Stokes 2007). Although Arcade Creek ultimately connects to the Sacramento River, Chinook salmon in the Central Valley are more commonly associated with larger rivers that provide optimal spawning conditions, such as cooler water temperatures and uninterrupted flows during migration. Urban development within the City has likely further reduced Arcade Creek’s viability as habitat for Chinook salmon.

Communication with Skyler Burson, CDFW District 2 Fisheries Biologist, indicates that the potential for listed salmonids to occur in Arcade and Cripple creeks is very low, with only occasional, flow-driven straying of primarily hatchery-origin fish observed. Burson indicated that the system lacks suitable spawning and rearing habitat and functions as a dead-end, making successful reproduction and juvenile survival highly unlikely.

Consistent with these observations, the portion of Arcade Creek within the BSA does not support any of the Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPCs) for Chinook salmon EFH. According to the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC), there are five HAPCs including complex channels and floodplain habitat, thermal refugia, spawning

habitat, estuaries, and marine and estuarine submerged aquatic habitat (PFMC 2014). The reach of Arcade Creek within the BSA does not meet any of the criteria of the identified HAPCs. The BSA encompasses a highly urbanized reach of Arcade Creek with limited flow, poor water quality, and degraded habitat, making it unsuitable for salmon spawning or rearing. Therefore, the Project is not expected to adversely affect Chinook salmon EFH, and consultation with NMFS under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act is not anticipated.

California Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

Prior to field surveys, a list of regional state listed plant and animal species was obtained from CDFW on October 1, 2025 (**Appendix B**). The potential for each species to occur within the BSA was determined by analyzing the habitat requirements of each species and comparing the habitat requirements to available habitat within the BSA. After a careful comparison between habitat requirements and the habitat available within the BSA, Swainson's hawk, listed as threatened under CESA, was determined to have a low potential to occur within the BSA during the bird nesting season (**Table 2**). With inclusion of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measure **BIO-9**, the Project is not anticipated to result in take of this species and coordination with CDFW under Section 2081 is not anticipated.

Wetlands and Other Waters Coordination Summary

The Project will result in temporary impacts to a total of 0.10 acres of waters of the U.S. and state (Arcade Creek and its tributary), as well as approximately 0.01 acres of permanent impacts. Prior to work within jurisdictional waters, the City will obtain a Section 401 WQC from the RWQCB, a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW, and a non-notifying Section 404 Nationwide Permit from the USACE.

Invasive Species

In February 1999, EO 13112 was signed, requiring federal agencies to prevent and control the introduction and spread of invasive species. Measure **BIO-12** will be incorporated into the Project plans to ensure that invasive species are not introduced or spread.

BIO-12: Prior to arrival at the Project site and prior to leaving the Project site, construction equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds will be cleaned to reduce the spreading of noxious weeds.

Other

Best Management Practices

To minimize and avoid potential environmental impacts of construction, measure **BIO-3** has been incorporated into the Project design.

General Wildlife

To minimize and avoid potential effects to local wildlife, the following measures **BIO-13** through **BIO-15** have been incorporated into the Project design.

BIO-13: All food-related trash must be disposed into closed containers and must be removed from the Project area daily. Construction personnel must not feed or otherwise attract wildlife to the Project area.

BIO-14: The contractor must not apply rodenticide or herbicide within the Project area during construction.

BIO-15: If any wildlife is encountered during the course of construction, said wildlife will be allowed to leave the construction area unharmed.

Migratory Birds

Native, migratory, and other non-game birds are protected by the MBTA and CFG Code Sections 3513, 3503.5 and 3503. Because habitats such as oak woodland and riparian woodland are present within the BSA, and impacts would occur to these habitats, bird species protected under these regulations could be impacted. The implementation of measure BIO-8 and BIO-9 would avoid all potential impacts to migratory birds.

Chapter 6 – References

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Appendix A. USFWS Species List

United States Department of the Interior

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

In Reply Refer To: 02/02/2026 21:42:33 UTC
Project Code: 2026-0044243
Project Name: Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

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

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0044243

Project Name: Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project

Project Type: Recreation - New Construction

Project Description: The City proposes to construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile CCTP as part of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project (Project). The Project is funded through the federal Carbon Reduction Program.

The Project is located in Citrus Heights and will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center to Sylvan Road. The proposed alignment begins south of the Walmart property boundary and would proceed east through the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, curving south around Walmart's water quality detention basin. The alignment continues north, crossing a tributary of Arcade Creek, and traverses along the south side of the Huntington Square Apartment complex prior to connecting to Sylvan Road. The alignment terminates east of Sylvan Road with a planned future trail extension segment from Sylvan Road to Mariposa Avenue. The Project has independent utility and would function as a stand-alone improvement.

To accommodate construction, right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions will be required from several parcels. These include a permanent and temporary easement from the Sunrise Recreation and Park District, a temporary access easement from Walmart and/or Costco, and a temporary access easement from Huntington Square Apartments. If the existing trail easement across the Huntington Square Apartment property is insufficient to contain the construction activities, an additional temporary construction easement would be needed.

Proposed facilities include a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary , solar lighting, and an at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road. Construction activities will involve grading to achieve ADA-compliant slopes, installing the creek crossing, paving the trail, erecting the solar lighting, and adding pedestrian signal infrastructure with minor utility adjustments as needed. The Project also includes installation of a gabion basket retaining wall along an actively eroding portion of Arcade Creek to stabilize the bank and prevent further erosion.

Construction access will be provided primarily through the Walmart and/or Costco parking lot under a temporary construction easement, with potential supplemental access from the Huntington Square Apartments parcel. These provisions will allow safe and efficient construction of the trail and its associated improvements.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@38.68898745,-121.294574044786,14z



Counties: Sacramento County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

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

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

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

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

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

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys marmorata* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/TZS5O3TP3BEZXFPIUZICKRUK7Q/documents/generated/11271.pdf	Proposed Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot *Spea hammondii* Population: Northern DPS No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/TZS5O3TP3BEZXFPIUZICKRUK7Q/documents/generated/11271.pdf	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/TZS5O3TP3BEZXFPIUZICKRUK7Q/documents/generated/11271.pdf	Proposed Threatened
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850	Threatened

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/TZS5O3TP3BEZXFPIUZICKRUK7Q/documents/generated/11271.pdf	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

NAME STATUS

General project design guidelines:
https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/TZS5O3TP3BEZXFPIUZICKRUK7Q/documents/generated/11271.pdf

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

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

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

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

Appendix B. CNDDB Species List

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Rio Linda (3812164) OR Citrus Heights (3812163) OR Folsom (3812162) OR Sacramento East (3812154) OR Buffalo Creek (3812152) OR Carmichael (3812153) OR Rocklin (3812172) OR Roseville (3812173) OR Pleasant Grove (3812174))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Ahart's dwarf rush *Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii*	PMJUN011L1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
Alkali Meadow *Alkali Meadow*	CTT45310CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Alkali Seep *Alkali Seep*	CTT45320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
American bumble bee *Bombus pensylvanicus*	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
An andrenid bee *Andrena subapasta*	IIHYM35210	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
big-scale balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop *Gratiola heterosepala*	PDSCR0R060	None	Endangered	G2G3	S2	1B.2
Brandegee's clarkia *Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae*	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	FP
California linderiella *Linderiella occidentalis*	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Cooper's hawk *Astur cooperii*	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Crotch's bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
double-crested cormorant *Nannopterum auritum*	ABNFD01020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
dwarf downingia *Downingia pusilla*	PDCAM060C0	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2
Elderberry Savanna *Elderberry Savanna*	CTT63440CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
giant gartersnake *Thamnophis gigas*	ARADB36150	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
great blue heron *Ardea herodias*	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
great egret *Ardea alba*	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
hairy water flea *Dumontia oregonensis*	ICBRA23010	None	None	G1G3	S1	
hispid salty bird's-beak *Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum*	PDSCR0J0D1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
legenere *Legenere limosa*	PDCAM0C010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
merlin *Falco columbarius*	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
midvalley fairy shrimp *Branchinecta mesovallensis*	ICBRA03150	None	None	G2	S2S3	
Northern Claypan Vernal Pool *Northern Claypan Vernal Pool*	CTT44120CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool *Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool*	CTT44110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool *Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool*	CTT44132CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
northwestern pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	ARAAD02031	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
pincushion navarretia *Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii*	PDPLM0C0X1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
purple martin *Progne subis*	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Red Bluff dwarf rush *Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus*	PMJUN011L2	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle *Hydrochara rickseckeri*	IICOL5V010	None	None	G2?	S2?	

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Sacramento Orcutt grass *Orcuttia viscida*	PMPOA4G070	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
silver-haired bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans*	AMACC02010	None	None	G4	S3S4	
slender Orcutt grass *Orcuttia tenuis*	PMPOA4G050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
song sparrow ("Modesto" population) *Melospiza melodia pop. 1*	ABPBXA3013	None	None	G5T3?Q	S3?	SSC
spicate calycadenia *Calycadenia spicata*	PDAST1P090	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.3
steelhead - Central Valley DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	SSC
stinkbells *Fritillaria agrestis*	PMLIL0V010	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G3	S2	SSC
valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	
Valley Needlegrass Grassland *Valley Needlegrass Grassland*	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
western ridged mussel *Gonidea angulata*	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S2	
western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
white-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP

Record Count: 57

Appendix C. CNPS Species List

ITEM 9

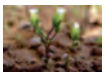
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

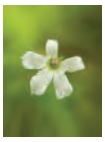
13 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , CRPR is one of [**1A:1B:2A:2B:3**] , Quad is one of [**3812164:3812163:3812162:3812172:3812173:3812174:3812154:3812153:3812152**]

▲ COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Ahart's dwarf rush	*Juncus leiospermus* var. *ahartii*	Juncaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	 © 2004 Carol W. Witham
big-scale balsamroot	*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©1998 Dean Wm. Taylor
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	*Gratiola heterosepala*	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	CE	G2G3	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01	 ©2004 Carol W. Witham
dwarf downingia	*Downingia pusilla*	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2		1980-01-01	 © 2013 Aaron Arthur
hispid salty bird's-beak	*Chloropyron molle* ssp. *hispidum*	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Jun-Sep	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

ITEM 9

legenere	*Legenere limosa*	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
pincushion navarretia	*Navarretia myersii* ssp. *myersii*	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01
Red Bluff dwarf rush	*Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*	Juncaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
Sacramento Orcutt grass	*Orcuttia viscida*	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul(Sep)	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
Sanford's arrowhead	*Sagittaria sanfordii*	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01
slender Orcutt grass	*Orcuttia tenuis*	Poaceae	annual herb	May-Sep(Oct)	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
spicate calycadenia	*Calycadenia spicata*	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Sep	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.3		2023-04-05


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ITEM 9

Suisun Marsh aster	*Symphyotrichum lentum*	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Apr)May-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 13 of 13 entries

Go to top

Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2026. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 12 March 2026].

}

Appendix D. NMFS Species List

From: Katie Jacobson
To: nmfs.wcrca.specieslist@noaa.gov
Subject: Arcade Creek Trail Project NMFS List
Date: Thursday, March 12, 2026 1:19:00 PM
Attachments: image001.png

Quad Name **Citrus Heights**

Quad Number **38121-F3**

ESA Anadromous Fish

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

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

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

ESA Marine Invertebrates

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

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

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

ESA Whales

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

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Essential Fish Habitat

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

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult Monica DeAngelis
monica.deangelis@noaa.gov
562-980-3232

MMPA Cetaceans -
MMPA Pinnipeds -

Thank you,

Katie Jacobson
Biologist/Environmental Planner |
Dokken Engineering
Phone: 916.858.0642
Email: kjacobson@dokkenengineering.com
110 Blue Ravine Road, Suite 200 | Folsom, CA 95630
www.dokkenengineering.com

Appendix E. Reference Photographs



Photograph 1. Representative of the eastern ephemeral tributary which flows northeast within the BSA with oak woodland vegetation community upland of the channel (facing southwest, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 2. Representative of the western ephemeral tributary which flows northwest within the BSA with oak woodland and annual grassland vegetation communities upland of the channel (facing northwest, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 1. Representative of the western water quality/detention basin, south of Costco. No water was present at the time of the biological survey, and the vegetation within the basin appeared recently trimmed (facing south, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 2. Representative of the eastern water quality/detention basin, southeast of Walmart. Water was present and the cattails and tules appeared recently trimmed (facing southwest, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 3. Representative of the northern portion of the eastern water quality/detention basin. This area is dominated by willows and cottonwood trees (facing southwest, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 4. Representative of the existing informal dirt trail that runs through the oak woodland vegetation community within the BSA (facing east, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 5. Representative of Arcade Creek within the BSA, water was present but not flowing at the time of the survey. Also shows potentially suitable basking habitat for NWPT (facing east, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 6. Representative of Arcade Creek as it passes beneath the pedestrian bridge in the western portion of the BSA. There is existing RSP along the creek at this location (facing south, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 7. Representative of the riparian woodland vegetation community along Arcade Creek within the BSA (facing northwest, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 8. Representative of one of the elderberry shrub clusters observed within the riparian woodland vegetation community within the BSA (facing west, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 9. Representative of one of the elderberry shrub clusters observed within the riparian woodland vegetation community within the BSA (facing northwest, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 10. Representative of an exit hole found on the above elderberry shrub cluster observed within the riparian woodland vegetation community (facing northwest, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 11. Representative of the urban areas within the BSA, showing the apartment complex in the northeastern portion of the BSA as well as landscaped grass and planted trees (facing west, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 12. Representative of the urban areas within the BSA, showing the back parking lot of Walmart (facing east, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 13. Representative of the urban areas within the BSA, showing Sylvan Road (facing southwest, October 17, 2025).



Photograph 14. Representative of Arcade Creek and its riparian woodland vegetation community (facing southeast, October 17, 2025).

Appendix F. OHWM Datasheet

Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

Project: Arcade Crk Trail Extension
Project Number: 3907
Stream: Arcade Creek
Investigator(s): Katie Jacobson, Caroline Clarkson
Date: 10/17/25 **Time:** 11am
Town: Citrus Heights **State:** CA
Photo begin file#: **Photo end file#:**

Y [X] / N [ ] Do normal circumstances exist on the site?

Y [ ] / N [X] Is the site significantly disturbed?

Location Details: Arcade Creek within the Stock Ranch Preserve

Projection: UTM **Datum:** NAD83
Coordinates: 38.687998, -121.295812

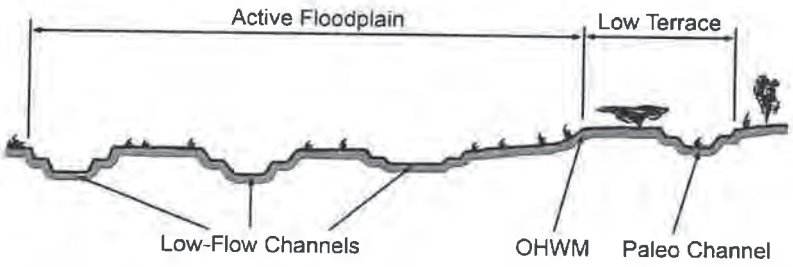
Potential anthropogenic influences on the channel system: Trash + homeless encampments along creek bank; existing RSP near ped. bridge, adjacent development (commercial + residential). Adjacent detention basins

Brief site description: The stream is within the city of Citrus Heights within the Stock Ranch Preserve. Perennial stream channel (Arcade Creek) w an ephemeral tributary. Riparian woodland habitat on banks of channel (mature + dense)

Checklist of resources (if available):

- [X] Aerial photography
  Dates:
- [X] Topographic maps
- [ ] Geologic maps
- [X] Vegetation maps
- [ ] Soils maps
- [ ] Rainfall/precipitation maps
- [ ] Existing delineation(s) for site
- [X] Global positioning system (GPS)
- [X] Other studies: LIDAR
- [ ] Stream gage data
  Gage number:
  Period of record:
  - [ ] History of recent effective discharges
  - [ ] Results of flood frequency analysis
  - [ ] Most recent shift-adjusted rating
  - [ ] Gage heights for 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year events and the most recent event exceeding a 5-year event

Hydrogeomorphic Floodplain Units

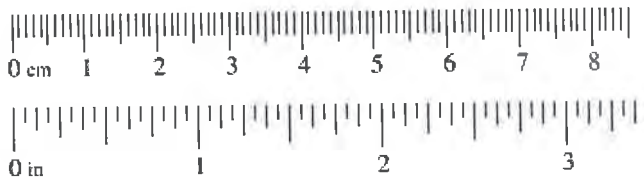


Procedure for identifying and characterizing the floodplain units to assist in identifying the OHWM:

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

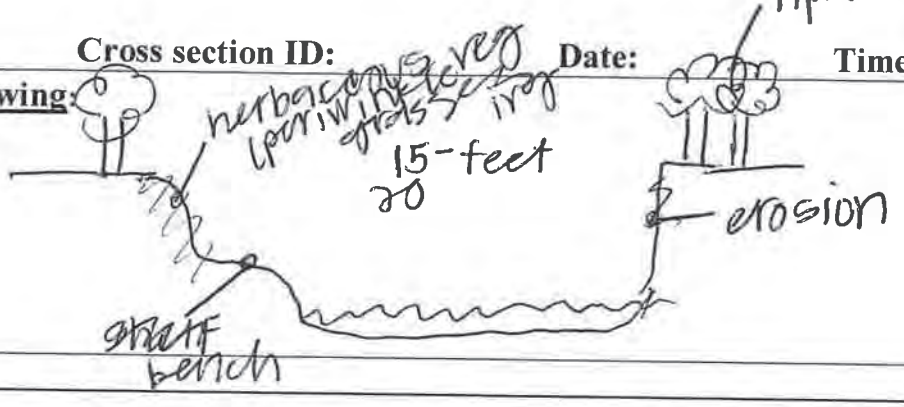
Wentworth Size Classes

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



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

Cross section drawing:



OHWM

GPS point: 38.689502°N -121.291916°W

Indicators:

- ☐ Change in average sediment texture
- ☐ Change in vegetation species
- ☐ Change in vegetation cover
- ☒ Break in bank slope
- ☐ Other: exposed roots
- ☐ Other: slope erosion

Comments: steeply incised banks (up to 90°); evidence of erosion along banks. Water present, but not flowing. Mature riparian woodland dominated by oaks. Apprx. 15-20 feet wide @ OHWM but channel gets up to 60 feet wide. One ephemeral tributary splits off Arcade Creek.

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

GPS point: 38.689502°N -121.291916°W

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: silt

Total veg cover: 85 % Tree: 60 % Shrub: 10 % Herb: 15 %

Community successional stage:

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

Indicators:

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

Comments: Defined break in bank slope, catalpa trees in bed of channel, periwinkle + blackberry understory on banks + riparian woodland on upper banks.

Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

Project: Arcade Creek Trail Extension **Date:** 10/17/25 **Time:** 12pm
Project Number: 3407 **Town:** Citrus Heights **State:** CA
Stream: Arcade creek tributary **Photo begin file#:** **Photo end file#:**
Investigator(s): Katie Jacobson, Caroline Clarkson

Y [X] / N [ ] Do normal circumstances exist on the site?

Y [ ] / N [X] Is the site significantly disturbed?

Location Details: Arcade creek tributary within Stock Ranch Preserve

Projection: UTM **Datum:** NAD83
Coordinates: 36.689164, -121.272972

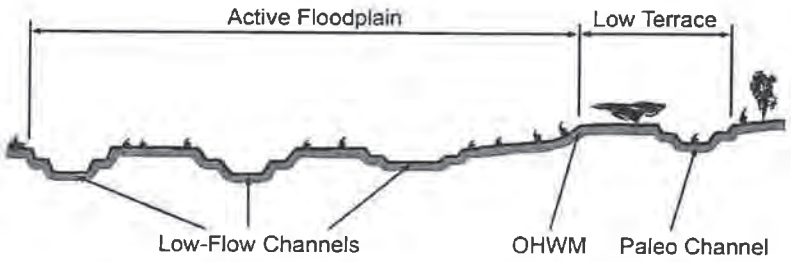
Potential anthropogenic influences on the channel system: Adjacent development (residential + commercial); trash in channel + along banks.

Brief site description: Within the city of Citrus Heights in highly developed area. Tributary to Arcade creek mainstem = perennial channel.

Checklist of resources (if available):

- [X] Aerial photography
  Dates:
- [X] Topographic maps
- [ ] Geologic maps
- [X] Vegetation maps
- [X] Soils maps
- [ ] Rainfall/precipitation maps
- [ ] Existing delineation(s) for site
- [X] Global positioning system (GPS)
- [X] Other studies: LIDAR
- [ ] Stream gage data
  Gage number:
  Period of record:
- [ ] History of recent effective discharges
- [ ] Results of flood frequency analysis
- [ ] Most recent shift-adjusted rating
- [ ] Gage heights for 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year events and the most recent event exceeding a 5-year event

Hydrogeomorphic Floodplain Units

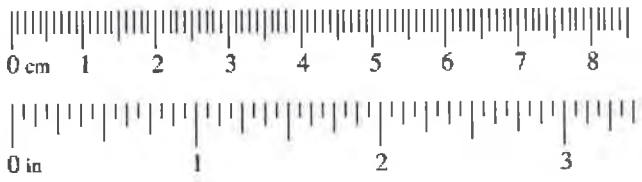


Procedure for identifying and characterizing the floodplain units to assist in identifying the OHWM:

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

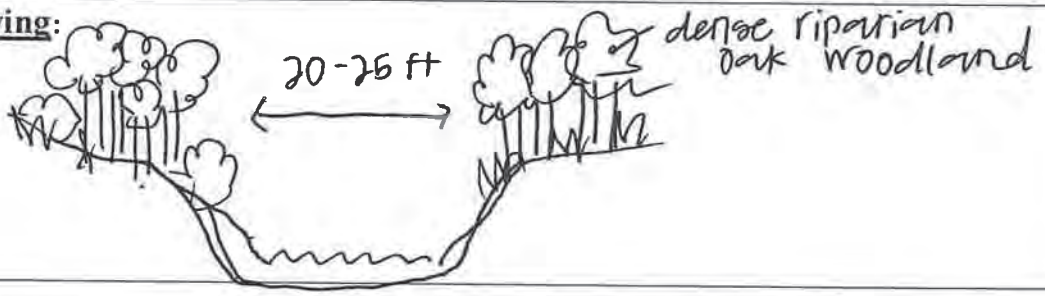
Wentworth Size Classes

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



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

Cross section drawing:



OHWM

GPS point: 36.689164, -121.292992

Indicators:

- ☐ Change in average sediment texture
- ☒ Change in vegetation species
- ☒ Change in vegetation cover
- ☒ Break in bank slope (75°)
- ☒ Other: exposed roots
- ☒ Other: slope erosion

Comments: Steeply incised banks; water present but not flowing; dense, mature oak riparian corridor. Approximately 20-25 ft wide @ OHWM. splits of mainstem Arcade creek + dead ends at residential development to the north.

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

GPS point: 36.689164, -121.292992

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: silt

Total veg cover: 90 % Tree: 80 % Shrub: 5 % Herb: 5 %

Community successional stage:

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

Indicators:

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

Comments: Entire tributary ~220 feet long from its confluence w Arcade creek. Defined break in bank slope + dense, mature riparian corridor

Appendix G. CDFW Region 2 Fisheries Biologist Coordination

From: Burson, Skyler@Wildlife
To: Katie Jacobson
Cc: Dorienne Mendoza; Hanna Nottnagel; Tran, Harvey@Wildlife
Subject: RE: Fish Inquiry Sacramento County - Arcade Creek EFH/Presence of Anadromous Fish
Date: Friday, January 23, 2026 3:06:15 PM
Attachments: image002.png
image003.png

You don't often get email from skyler.burson@wildlife.ca.gov. Learn why this is important

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Thank you for looping me into this string Harvey.

Hi Katie,

The potential for listed fish species to occur in this section of Arcade/Cripple Creeks is very low. I've received unverified reports of steelhead (likely hatchery fish) in the lower portions of Arcade Creek as recent as last November following a large flow event. Regarding non-listed salmonid presence, this past November an unknown number of adult fall-run Chinook salmon did enter Cripple Creek (this is the first time many long-term residents of the creek had seen salmon before). In early December 2025, I rescued one adult and collected a head from one adipose fin-clipped carcass, after extracting the CWT it was determined that specific fish was a 2-year old from Coleman National Fish Hatchery.

I do agree with your assessment of this particular system below. Cripple Creek specifcally is a dead-end for any straying salmonids attempting to spawn there. Given the small chance fish were able to spawn successfully in the limited to no availabe habitat, any juveniles would not survive the spring conditions on their way out to the Sacramento River.

I hope this information helps and please feel free to reach out to me directly if you would like to discuss further.

Thank you,
Skyler Burson
Environmental Scientist – District Biologist
North Central Region (Region 2) – Anadromous Fisheries
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH and WILDLIFE
1701 Nimbus Road, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
Skyler.Burson@wildlife.ca.gov | Phone: 1-916-906-2289

From: Tran, Harvey@Wildlife <Harvey.Tran@Wildlife.ca.gov>
Sent: Friday, January 23, 2026 1:22 PM

To: Katie Jacobson <KJacobson@dokkenengineering.com>
Cc: Dorienne Mendoza <DMendoza@dokkenengineering.com>; Hanna Nottnagel <HNottnagel@dokkenengineering.com>; Burson, Skyler@Wildlife <Skyler.Burson@wildlife.ca.gov>
Subject: RE: Fish Inquiry Sacramento County - Arcade Creek EFH/Presence of Anadromous Fish

Hi Katie,

Thank you for reaching out. Skyler is the District Fisheries Biologist for the area, so he will be able to help you out with your question. I have CCed him on this email and he will reach out to you as his convenience.

Thanks,

Harvey Tran
Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist)
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Region 2 - North Central Region
1701 Nimbus Road, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
Habitat Conservation Program
(916) 358-4035
harvey.tran@wildlife.ca.gov

From: Katie Jacobson <KJacobson@dokkenengineering.com>
Sent: Friday, January 23, 2026 12:34 PM
To: Tran, Harvey@Wildlife <Harvey.Tran@Wildlife.ca.gov>
Cc: Dorienne Mendoza <DMendoza@dokkenengineering.com>; Hanna Nottnagel <HNottnagel@dokkenengineering.com>; Wildlife Fisheries <Fisheries@wildlife.ca.gov>
Subject: RE: Fish Inquiry Sacramento County - Arcade Creek EFH/Presence of Anadromous Fish

WARNING: This message is from an external source. Verify the sender and exercise caution when clicking links or opening attachments.

Hey Harvey,

I hope you are doing well.

Dokken Engineering is working with the City of Cirtus Heights on the Arcade–Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch Road) Extension Project. We are currently in the environmental approval phase of the project, and we are reaching out to better understand the potential for listed anadromous fish species, such as Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon ESU and California Central Valley steelhead DPS to occur in this section of Arcade Creek (see attached google earth pin).

Based on our research, including review of the City of Sacramento's Existing Conditions

and Assessment Report and Stream Corridor Management Plan for the Arcade Creek Watershed, CNDDB occurrences, and habitat assessments of the site, it is our understanding that Chinook salmon and steelhead trout have not been reported in Arcade Creek for over 20 years. However, we wanted to connect with local CDFW fisheries biologists to confirm this determination and/or inquire about any more recent data that may be available.

This portion of Arcade Creek is also identified as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook salmon, although it lacks key features such as complex channels, spawning habitat, thermal refugia, etc. However, our overall conclusion regarding potential for occurrence for these species will help determine if any consultations will be required for the project.

Would you be able to direct us to the appropriate local fisheries biologist, or advise on the best point of contact to address this question?

Please let me know if you have questions or need more information.

Thank you for your time and assistance,

Katie Jacobson
Biologist/Environmental Planner |
Dokken Engineering
Phone: 916.858.0642
Email: kjacobson@dokkenengineering.com
110 Blue Ravine Road, Suite 200 | Folsom, CA 95630
www.dokkenengineering.com

From: MacLeod, Ian@Wildlife <Ian.MacLeod@Wildlife.ca.gov>
Sent: Friday, January 23, 2026 11:23 AM
To: Katie Jacobson <KJacobson@dokkenengineering.com>; Tran, Harvey@Wildlife <Harvey.Tran@Wildlife.ca.gov>
Cc: Dorienne Mendoza <DMendoza@dokkenengineering.com>; Hanna Nottnagel <HNottnagel@dokkenengineering.com>; Wildlife Fisheries <Fisheries@wildlife.ca.gov>
Subject: RE: Fish Inquiry Sacramento County - Arcade Creek EFH/Presence of Anadromous Fish

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Katie,
thank you for your inquiry. I'm including Harvey Tran in this email. He is the CDFW staff

person who handles permitting for Sacramento County. My work is focused almost exclusively on Butte County but Harvey should be able to assist you.
Regards,

Ian MacLeod, Senior Environmental Scientist
California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 2

From: Katie Jacobson <KJacobson@dokkenengineering.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 22, 2026 2:35 PM
To: MacLeod, Ian@Wildlife <Ian.MacLeod@Wildlife.ca.gov>
Cc: Dorienne Mendoza <DMendoza@dokkenengineering.com>; Hanna Nottnagel <HNottnagel@dokkenengineering.com>; Wildlife Fisheries <Fisheries@wildlife.ca.gov>
Subject: Fish Inquiry Sacramento County - Arcade Creek EFH/Presence of Anadromous Fish

Some people who received this message don't often get email from kjacobson@dokkenengineering.com. Learn why this is important

WARNING: This message is from an external source. Verify the sender and exercise caution when clicking links or opening attachments.

Hi Ian,

My name is Katie Jacobson, and I am a biologist working with the City of Citrus Heights on the Arcade–Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch Road) Extension Project. We are currently in the environmental approval phase of the project, and we are reaching out to better understand the potential for listed anadromous fish species, such as Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon ESU and California Central Valley steelhead DPS to occur in this section of Arcade Creek (see attached google earth pin).

Based on our research, including review of the City of Sacramento's Existing Conditions and Assessment Report and Stream Corridor Management Plan for the Arcade Creek Watershed, CNDDB occurrences, and habitat assessments of the site, it is our understanding that Chinook salmon and steelhead trout have not been reported in Arcade Creek for over 20 years. However, we wanted to connect with local CDFW fisheries biologists to confirm this determination and/or inquire about any more recent data that may be available.

This portion of Arcade Creek is also identified as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook salmon, although it lacks key features such as complex channels, spawning habitat, thermal refugia, etc. However, our overall conclusion regarding potential for occurrence for these species will help determine if any consultations will be required for the project.

Would you be able to direct us to the appropriate local fisheries biologist, or advise on the best point of contact to address this question?

For reference, I have attached a Google Earth point showing the project reach of Arcade Creek, which extends from the pedestrian bridge to the east side of Sylvan Road.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Best regards,

Katie Jacobson
Biologist/Environmental Planner |
Dokken Engineering
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APPENDIX D: Native American Consultation

Native American Consultation Log
ARCADE-CRIPPLE CREEK TRAIL (SYLVAN TO STOCK RANCH) EXTENSION PROJECT

Affiliation	Name	Contact Date	Contact Type	Response/Information
Native American Heritage Commission	*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes, Cultural Resource Analyst*	10.24.2025	Email	Requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of contacts to consult with for the Project area.
		10.27.2025	Email	Pricilla Torres-Fuentes, NAHC Cultural Resource Analyst, responded to the inquiry and indicated that the SLF was negative. A list of Native American individuals or groups in the area was also provided.
Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	*Rhonda Morningstar, Chairperson*	01.07.2026	Mail	Joint AB52 and Section 106 Project Notification Letter mailed.
		03.03.2026	Email	Follow-up sent.
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe	*Clyde Prout, Chairperson, Pamela Cubbler, Vice Chairperson, and Preservation Cultural Department*	01.07.2026	Mail	Joint AB52 and Section 106 Project Notification Letter mailed.
		03.03.2026	Email	Follow-up sent.
Ione Band of Miwok Indians	*Sara D. Setshwaelo, Chairperson*	01.07.2026	Mail	Joint AB52 and Section 106 Project Notification Letter mailed.
		03.03.2026	Email	Follow-up sent.
Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe	*Cosme A. Valdez, Chairperson*	01.07.2026	Mail	Joint AB52 and Section 106 Project Notification Letter mailed.
		03.03.2026	Email	Follow-up sent.
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians	*Kara Perry, Director of Site Protection and Mariah Mayberry, Site Protection Coordinator.*	01.07.2026	Mail	Joint AB52 and Section 106 Project Notification Letter mailed.
		03.03.2026	Email	Follow-up sent.
		3.04.2026	Email	On March 4, 2026, Ms. Perry responded that consultation had been requested and a site visit was scheduled. Daniel Kehrer, City of Citrus Heights Engineer, responded on March 5, 2026 that two trail segments are in the environmental process for the City and that the current segment was different from the segment that the tribe had previously requested consultation and a site visit for. Additional correspondence clarified that the tribe could visit both trail segments during the scheduled visit. On March 12, 2026, the tribe surveyed the project site.

Native American Consultation Log
ARCADE-CRIPPLE CREEK TRAIL (SYLVAN TO STOCK RANCH) EXTENSION PROJECT

Affiliation	Name	Contact Date	Contact Type	Response/Information
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	*Ben Cunningham, Tribal Council Member and Ben Cunningham-Summerfield, Cultural Advisor.*	01.07.2026	Mail	Joint AB52 and Section 106 Project Notification Letter mailed.
		03.03.2026	Email	Follow-up sent.
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	*Josef Fore, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer*	01.07.2026	Online	Joint AB52 and Section 106 Project Notification Letter sent via online portal at https://www.auburnrancheria.com/programs-services/tribal-preservation/
	Anna Starkey, Cultural Regulatory Manager	01.23.2026	Email	Anna Starkey, Cultural Regulatory Manager UAIC, sent an email to Daniel Kehrer, City of Citrus Heights Principle Civil Engineer, replying to the Project Notification letter. Ms. Starkey indicated the UAIC had identified the project area as potentially culturally sensitive and would like to formally consult on the project under AB52. As part of consultation, the Tribe requested to conduct a survey for the identification of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs). Ms. Starkey indicated once the identification of TCRs was complete, the Tribe would provide their recommendations and mitigation measures. Mr. Kehrer replied acknowledging the receipt of the consultation request, provided additional information on access to the project area, and indicated that the City was free for meeting if the Tribe identified additional coordination was required during identification of the TCRs.
	Luz Salazar, Cultural Regulatory Coordinator	01.26.2026 & 01.27.2026	Email	On Monday, 01.26.2026, Luz Salazar, Cultural Regulatory Coordinator at UAIC, reached out via email to Mr. Kehrer to coordinate a tribal survey. Mr. Salazar indicated the Tribe would like to conduct their survey on February 3rd and asked if that day was reasonable. On Tuesday, 01.27.2026, Mr. Kehrer replied indicating that there was no issue with the proposed date of survey. Mr. Kehrer asked if the Tribe would like him to schedule the consultant archaeologist to join the Tribe on the survey. Mr. Salazar replied that the Tribe had staff archaeologists available to join him on survey, and therefore the Tribe did not require the consultant archaeologists to be present. Mr. Kehrer replied indicating his understanding and reiterating that the City was available for a meeting after the survey if needed.

Native American Consultation Log
ARCADE-CRIPPLE CREEK TRAIL (SYLVAN TO STOCK RANCH) EXTENSION PROJECT

Affiliation	Name	Contact Date	Contact Type	Response/Information
	Anna Starkey, Cultural Regulatory Manager	03.04.2026	Email	Ms. Starkey emailed Mr. Kehrer on March 4, 2026 and conveyed that the tribal survey was negative for Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR). The tribe also provided language, including background, methods and results, and mitigation measures, to be included in the CEQA TCR section and stated that consultation could be considered closed. Mr. Kehrer responded on March 9, 2026 agreeing to incorporate the tribe's language and stated that the City could provide the opportunity for the tribe to monitor initial ground disturbance but could not offer compensation for such work.
		03.10.2026	Email	Mr. Kehrer emailed Ms. Starkey to state the City is in agreement regarding the language of proposed TCR measures 2 and 3 and will incorporate into their CEQA document. Mr. Kehrer stated that compensated Tribal monitoring, as proposed in TCR measure 1, was not possible as the City considered monitoring without identified resources as consultation, which is not compensated by the City. Mr. Kehrer provided the City's standard CEQA measures and letter explaining compensation.
		03.11.2026	Email	Ms. Starkey emailed Mr. Kehrer to state that the UAIC does not consider Tribal monitoring as consultation but instead sees it as mitigation under CEQA. Ms. Starkey also stated that the City standard measures, specifically TCR measure 2, needed to be revised to acknowledge that Tribal, and not just archaeological, values should be utilized for determining TCR significance of discoveries. Ms. Starkey requested a meeting to discuss further.
		03.11.2026	Email	Mr. Kehrer responded that the UAIC provided language for TCR measure 2 would be utilized in place of the City's standard measures. Mr. Kehrer also stated that he would respond soon with meeting availability. Consultation regarding CEQA TCR measures is ongoing between the City, who is the CEQA lead agency, and the UAIC.

Native American Consultation Log
ARCADE-CRIPPLE CREEK TRAIL (SYLVAN TO STOCK RANCH) EXTENSION PROJECT

Affiliation	Name	Contact Date	Contact Type	Response/Information
Wilton Rancheria	*Steven Hutchason, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation, and Cultural Preservation Department*	01.07.2026	Mail	Joint AB52 and Section 106 Project Notification Letter mailed.
	Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation	02.03.2026	Email	Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation, Wilton, replied to Daniel Kehrer, City of Citrus Heights Principle Civil Engineer via email and attached response letter indicating that the tribe would like to open formal consultation for the project. The attached response letter included a general overview of the United States Government to Government Consultation Process with The Tribe and included a request for any cultural resources assessments or other assessments that have been completed on all or part of the project's area of potential effect (APE), and area surrounding the APE. Tribal requests of note include the Tribe's request to be present at any field investigation survey conducted on the Applicant's behalf and the request to be notified prior to any geotechnical testing. Please see entire letter further in this Appendix for full details of the Tribe's requests. Mr. Kehrer replied indicating that the Tribe's comments and requests were recorded and would be incorporated in the project mitigation measures. Mr. Kehrer indicated that the City would like to schedule a field survey or virtual consultation meeting and inquired about the Tribe's preferred timing of the meeting relative to the preparation of the cultural documents. Mr. Kehrer stated that the City has time to meet in the next week or two if the Tribe was interested. Mr. Kehrer also indicated that Geotechnical testing is planned in the next couple weeks, and once the date of testing was scheduled the tribe would be notified. Koshua, Wilton Rancheria Cultural Preservation Department replied to Mr. Kehrer stating that if the cultural resource surveys had not been

Native American Consultation Log
ARCADE-CRIPPLE CREEK TRAIL (SYLVAN TO STOCK RANCH) EXTENSION PROJECT

Affiliation	Name	Contact Date	Contact Type	Response/Information
				completed the Tribe would like to join. The Tribe indicated that they would also like to review the cultural report once it is completed and then set up a virtual meeting. Mr. Kehrer replied that surveys had not been conducted, and looped in Amy Baker, Dokken Engineering, to help coordinate a survey time with the consultant archaeologists.
	Kosha, Cultural Preservation Department	02.04.2026 – 02.13.2026	Email	Via several emails between the City of Citrus Heights, the consultant archaeologists, and members of the Tribe, February 23rd was chosen as the survey date. Individuals joining the survey include Michelle Campbell, consultant archaeologist, Steffanie Lui, City of Citrus Heights Planning Department, and Venesa Kremer, Wilton Rancheria. For full details of the planning related communication, please see email chain later this this Appendix.
	Venesa Kremer, Wilton Rancheria	02.23.2026	Field Survey	Michelle Campbell, consultant archaeologist, Steffanie Lui, City of Citrus Heights Planning Department, and Venesa Kremer, Wilton Rancheria conducted a survey of the project area. No concerns from the Wilton Rancheria were expressed at this time.

APPENDIX E: Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment



PREPARED FOR:

DOKKEN ENGINEERING
110 BLUE RAVINE ROAD, SUITE 200
FOLSOM, CALIFORNIA 95630

ON BEHALF OF:

THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS
6360 FOUNTAIN SQUARE DRIVE
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GEOCON PROJECT NO. S3208-05-01

MARCH 2026

GEOCON
CONSULTANTS, INC.
GEOTECHNICAL ■ ENVIRONMENTAL ■ MATERIALS

Project No. S3208-05-01
February 26, 2026
Revised March 17, 2026

City of Citrus Heights
6360 Fountain Square Drive
Citrus Heights, California 95621

Attn: Daniel Kehrer, Principal Civil Engineer

Subject: INITIAL SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT
ARCADE CRIPPLE CREEK TRAIL - SYLVAN TO STOCK RANCH EXTENSION PROJECT
CITRUS HEIGHTS, SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Kehrer:

In accordance with the *Standard Agreement for Professional Services,* executed on December 31, 2025, between Dokken Engineering (Dokken, the Client) and Geocon Consultants, Inc. (Geocon), we performed an Initial Site Assessment (ISA) of the proposed Arcade Cripple Creek Trail (ACCT) - Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project (the Project Area) in Citrus Heights, California. The enclosed report describes the ISA and presents our findings, opinions, and conclusions.

We performed the ISA for Dokken on behalf of the City of Citrus Heights (the City), to assess the Project Area for the potential presence of recognized environmental conditions as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials *Designation E 1527-21, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process*.

We appreciate the opportunity to have performed this ISA for Dokken on behalf of the City of Citrus Heights. Please contact us if you have any questions concerning the report and our findings or if we may be of further service.

Sincerely,

GEOCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Lauren Fordyce Pitner

Lauren Fordyce-Pitner
Staff Scientist

Josh Ewert, PG
Senior Geologist

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INITIAL SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Geocon Consultants, Inc. (Geocon) has performed an Initial Site Assessment (ISA) of the proposed Arcade Cripple Creek Trail (ACCT) - Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project (the Project Area) in Citrus Heights, California. We performed the ISA for Dokken Engineering (Dokken, the Client) on behalf of the City of Citrus Heights (the City) to assess the Project Area for the potential presence of recognized environmental conditions (REC), as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) *Designation E 1527-21 – Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process* prior to proceeding with construction of the ACCT.

This report describes the ISA methodology and presents our findings, opinions, and conclusions. The report is organized as follows:

- Section 1.0 provides a description of the purpose and objectives of the ISA, defines terms, and describes the ISA services, limitations, and identified data gaps;
- Section 2.0 describes the Project Area's physical setting and conditions;
- Section 3.0 summarizes readily available records for the Project Area and surrounding properties that we obtained from regulatory and administrative agencies and other sources;
- Section 4.0 describes the historical use of the Project Area and surrounding area ascertained from historical records and information sources;
- Section 5.0 describes the Project Area and surrounding properties and facilities from our observations during the Project Area reconnaissance;
- Section 6.0 presents our findings and conclusions regarding RECs and recommendations for further environmental assessment, if any;
- Section 7.0 lists the references cited in this ISA report; and
- Section 8.0 provides a qualifications statement from the environmental professional responsible for the ISA and report.

1.1 Purpose and Definitions

Dokken requested this ISA to determine the potential presence of environmental concerns and contaminated properties within or in the vicinity of the Project Area that may impact construction of the proposed trail improvements. The ISA was performed in general accordance with *Caltrans Initial Site Assessment Guidance Document* (Geomatrix, 2006) and project-specific scoping.

The purpose of the ISA was to identify evidence or indications of RECs, or other qualified RECs, at the Project Area as defined by the ASTM *Designation E 1527-21*. ASTM *Designation E 1527-21* defines an REC as "(1) the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property due to a release to the environment; (2) the likely presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property due to a release or likely release to the environment; or (3) the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment. A de minimis condition is not a recognized environmental condition." De minimis conditions are further described as "a condition related to a release that generally does not present a threat to human health or the environment and generally would not be the subject of the enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. A condition determined to be a de minimis condition is not a recognized environmental condition nor a controlled recognized environmental condition."

"Release" refers to an unauthorized release of a petroleum product or hazardous substance to the environment - i.e., the ground surface, soil, soil vapor, groundwater, or surface water on the site. De minimis conditions are further described as "a condition related to a release that generally does not present a threat to human health or the environment and generally would not be the subject of the enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. A condition determined to be a de minimis condition is not a recognized environmental condition nor a controlled recognized environmental condition."

ASTM *Designation E1527-21* also defines "historical" and "controlled" RECs (HREC and CREC, respectively). An HREC is defined as "a previous release of hazardous substances or petroleum products affecting the subject property that has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority or authorities and meeting unrestricted use criteria established by the applicable regulatory authority or authorities without subjecting the subject property to any controls (for example, activity and use limitations or other property use limitations)." A CREC is defined as "recognized environmental condition affecting the subject property that has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority or authorities with hazardous substances or petroleum products allowed to remain in place subject to implementation of required controls (for example, activity and use limitations or other property use limitations)." An HREC is generally not an REC if a property meets current standards for unrestricted residential use. A CREC remains an REC by definition when a property does not meet the unrestricted residential use requirement unconditionally.

We define a "potential environmental concern" as a past use of the Project Area or adjoining or adjacent property that may have involved the use, storage, and/or release of hazardous substances or petroleum products that could have impacted the Project Area, but for which there are no records or other information to confirm that use, storage, or release. An example would be the possible application of pesticides to an agricultural field (i.e., irrigated row crop or orchard), but for which there are no records of such application or confirmation from a knowledgeable person (i.e., Project Area owner/occupant/operator) that pesticides were used.

As of July 8, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designated two types of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) as hazardous substances under CERCLA. PFAS has been used since the 1940s for use in or manufacturing of a wide range of industrial and consumer products, including but not limited to clothing, carpets, fabrics, food packaging, cookware, and firefighting foams. Due to their persistent and versatile properties, PFAS have become so widespread that they are now commonly found in a broad array of products and environmental settings. The EPA's PFAS Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) database, one of the PFAS databases that we reviewed as part of this assessment, tracks industry sectors that potentially handle or release PFAS. Enforcement is designed to target those entities that are significantly contributing to PFAS pollution, such as manufacturers, industrial users, and federal facilities. Given the pervasive presence of PFAS, consultants could identify PFAS-related RECs in nearly every Phase I ESA. This practice would undoubtedly raise concerns for lenders, buyers, and sellers, potentially complicating or even terminating real estate transactions. Additionally, it presents challenges for consultants in recommending, conducting, and evaluating PFAS-related assessments (i.e., Phase II ESAs) that may not be necessary or required. Therefore, for purposes of this assessment, we will rely on cited resources (such as federal, state, and local regulatory databases and records and Client-provided and site owner[s] information about site use) to evaluate whether the site and/or a nearby property has been involved in the manufacturing, use, storage, treatment, transportation, or disposal of PFAS.

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) *Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries* (AAI; CFR Title 40, Part 312) identifies ASTM *Designation E 1527-21* as an acceptable guidance document for performing a Phase I ESA (and updates) that satisfies the federal requirements for AAI under Sections 101(35)(B)(ii) and (iii) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The purpose of AAI is to meet some of the requirements to qualify for certain landowner liability protections under CERCLA.

The following principles are an integral part of ASTM *Designation E 1527-21*:

- "**Uncertainty Not Eliminated** - No environmental site assessment can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for recognized environmental conditions in connection with a subject property. Performance of this practice is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for recognized environmental conditions in connection with a subject property, and this practice recognizes reasonable limits of time and cost."

- "**Not Exhaustive** - All Appropriate Inquiries does not mean an exhaustive assessment of a property. There is a point at which the cost of information obtained or the time required to gather it outweighs the usefulness of the information and, in fact, may be a material detriment to the orderly completion of transactions. One of the purposes of this practice is to identify a balance between the competing goals of limiting the costs and time demands inherent in performing an environmental site assessment and the reduction of uncertainty about unknown conditions resulting from additional information."

- "**Level of Inquiry is Variable** - Not every property will warrant the same level of assessment. Consistent with good commercial and customary standards and practices as defined at 42 U.S.C. § 9601(35)(B), the appropriate level of environmental site assessment will be guided by the type of property subject to assessment, the expertise and risk tolerance of the user, future intended uses of the subject property disclosed to the environmental professional, and the information developed in the course of the inquiry."

- **"Comparison with Subsequent Inquiry** - It should not be concluded or assumed that an inquiry was not all appropriate inquiries merely because the inquiry did not identify recognized environmental conditions in connection with a subject property. Environmental site assessments must be evaluated based on the reasonableness of judgments made at the time and under the circumstances in which they were made. Subsequent environmental site assessments should not be considered valid standards to judge the appropriateness of any prior assessment based on hindsight, new information, use of developing technology or analytical techniques, or other factors."

- **"Point in Time** - The environmental site assessment is based upon conditions at the time of completion of the individual environmental site assessment elements."

1.2 Scope of Services

Geocon's Proposal SA-25-0350-P-GT, dated May 13, 2025 (revised May 18, 2025), describes our ISA services. We performed the scope of services outlined in the proposal. The main components of the ISA and their objectives, as specified by the referenced standards, include the following:

- **Physical Setting:** We reviewed various references to obtain information concerning the topographic, geologic, and hydrologic/hydrogeologic characteristics of the Project Area and vicinity. Such information may be indicative of the direction and/or extent that a contaminant could be transported in the event of a spill or release on or near the Project Area.

- **Records Review:** We reviewed publicly available federal, state, and local regulatory agency records to obtain information that could potentially help identify RECs at or potentially affecting the Project Area.

- **Project Area History:** We reviewed historical information sources to assess previous uses of the Project Area and surrounding area and identify those that could have led to RECs on the Project Area. Those information sources included historical aerial photographs and topographic maps, and city directories.

- **Project Area Reconnaissance:** We performed a reconnaissance to observe Project Area uses and conditions for evidence or indications of RECs. We viewed adjoining and adjacent offsite properties and features solely from the vantage of the Project Area and public thoroughfares.

1.3 Report Limitations

We prepared this ISA report exclusively for Dokken and the City. The information obtained is only relevant for the latest of the dates of the records reviewed, the latest Project Area visit, and completion of interviews with governmental officials and/or Project Area owner(s), occupant(s), and/or operator(s) as cited in Section 1.2.

Dokken and the City should recognize that an ISA is not a comprehensive Project Area characterization and should not be construed as such. The findings and conclusions presented in this report are predicated on the Project Area reconnaissance, information in the specified regulatory records, and information regarding the historical usage of the Project Area, as presented in this report. Dokken and the City should also understand that we did not assess the Project Area for wetlands or perform testing (sample collection and analysis) for asbestos-containing building materials, lead-containing paint, lead in drinking water, radon, mercury, methane, mold, or potential naturally occurring hazards such as asbestos and arsenic as part of this ISA. The ISA did not include sample collection and laboratory analysis, nor did it include the evaluation of regulatory compliance, cultural and historical resources, industrial hygiene, health and safety, ecological resources, endangered species, air quality, or geologic hazards.

The information provided in this report is not meant to eliminate the risk involved in property transactions. No guarantee or warranty of the results of the ISA is implied within the intent of this report or any subsequent reports, correspondence, or consultation, either express or implied. We strived to conduct the services summarized herein in accordance with the local standard of care in the geographic region at the time the services were rendered.

2.0 PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

This section describes the location and physical characteristics of the Project Area including its size, topography, and geologic, soil, hydrologic, and hydrogeologic conditions.

2.1 Location and Legal Description

The Project Area is located approximately 2,000 feet south of the intersection of Auburn Boulevard and Sylvan Road in Citrus Heights, California (Figure 1).

Within the Public Land Survey System of California, the Project Area is in the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 10 North, Range 6 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

2.2 Project Area and Vicinity General Characteristics

The Project Area is in a suburban area surrounded by residential and commercial properties. The Project Area includes portions of the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, Huntington Square Apartments, Sylvan Road, and Stock Ranch Commercial Center (Figure 2).

2.2.1 Topography

The topography of the Project Area is relatively flat-lying with an overall gentle downward slope toward Arcade Creek. Elevations at the Project Area range from approximately 125 feet above mean sea level (MSL) to 140 feet above MSL (USGS, 2023).

2.2.2 Geologic Conditions

We obtained geologic information regarding the Project Area from a variety of sources including:

- *California Geology* (Harden, 2003),
- *Note 36, California Geomorphic Provinces* (California Geological Survey [CGS], 2002), and
- *Preliminary Geologic Map of the Sacramento 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California* (CGS, 2011).

Following are summaries of pertinent information obtained.

2.2.2.1 Geomorphic Region

The Project Area is located in the Great Valley geomorphic province of California. The Great Valley is a sedimentary basin between the Sierra Nevada mountains and Cascade Range to the east and the Coast Ranges to the west. The Great Valley is filled with a thick sequence of Jurassic- to Recent-age sedimentary deposits of both continental and marine origin (CGS, 2002 and Harden, 2003).

2.2.2.2 Geologic Formations/Stratigraphy

The Project Area is underlain by the Turlock Lake Formation (Pleistocene; Map ID= Qtl) which consists of arkosic alluvium with some silt and minor gravel (CGS, 2011).

2.2.3 Soil Conditions

The United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Web Soil Survey (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx) indicates that surficial soil at the Project Area is classified as Fiddyment-Orangevale complex which is fine sandy loam to loam to sandy clay loam weathered from alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock.

2.2.4 Hydrologic and Hydrogeologic Conditions

Arcade Creek is present along the southern portion of the Project Area and flows southeast, towards Lake Natoma.

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Sustainable Groundwater Management Act *Data Viewer* website (https://sgma.water.ca.gov) shows no wells within the Project Area or vicinity. The *Data Viewer* groundwater depth contour map for Spring 2025 indicates that depth to groundwater is likely between 120 and 140 feet, and that groundwater flow is to the southeast.

2.3 Current and Planned Uses of the Project Area

The Project Area is primarily used for outdoor recreation with numerous paved and unpaved trails along the Arcade Creek riparian area.

The city proposes to construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile Creek Corridor Trail Project (CCTP) as part of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail - Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project. The Project Area will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the

Costco/Walmart shopping center to Sylvan Road. The proposed alignment begins south of the Walmart property boundary and proceeds east through the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, curving south around Walmart's water quality detention basin. The alignment continues north, crossing a tributary of Arcade Creek, and traverses along the south side of the Huntington Square Apartments complex prior to connecting to Sylvan Road. The alignment terminates east of Sylvan Road at the location of a planned future trail extension segment from Sylvan Road to Mariposa Avenue. The project has independent utility and would function as a stand-alone improvement.

Proposed facilities include a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, solar lighting, bank protection along a segment of Arcade Creek, and an at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road. Construction activities will involve grading to achieve ADA-compliant slopes, installing the creek crossing, paving the trail, erecting the solar lighting, constructing bank protection, and adding pedestrian signal infrastructure with minor utility adjustments as needed.

The Project Area and proposed improvements will be constructed within portions of the following Sacramento County assessor's parcel numbers (APNs): 211-0870-001, 211-0870-002, 211-0870-013, 211-0270-008, 211-0280-004, 211-0870-014, and 211-0850-039.

To accommodate construction, right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions will be required from several parcels. These include a permanent easement and permit to enter (PTE) from the Sunrise Recreation & Park District and a temporary construction easement (TCE) from Walmart. An existing trail easement exists across the Huntington Square Apartments property and there is potential for this permanent easement to be modified to best incorporate the trail alignment with the physical site features.

Construction access will be provided primarily through the Walmart parking lot under a TCE, as well as a PTE for access from the Huntington Square Apartments parcel. These provisions will allow safe and efficient construction of the trail and its associated improvements. A copy of the project plan is in Appendix A.

2.4 Current Uses of Adjoining Properties

Stock Ranch Commercial Center, including Costco and Walmart, is located on the north adjoining property. Residential neighborhoods are present on the north, east, south, and west adjoining properties. The south adjoining property includes Stock Ranch Nature Preserve and recreational trails.

3.0 RECORDS REVIEW

This section summarizes information we obtained from readily available agency records pertaining to the Project Area and properties and facilities in the vicinity of the Project Area.

3.1 Standard Environmental Record Sources

EDR searched federal, state, and local environmental databases for the Project Area and properties/facilities within one mile of the Project Area. The following table shows the databases that list the Project Area and/or offsite properties/facilities and the total number of listed properties/facilities for each database. Databases that list no properties/facilities within one mile of the Project Area are not included in the table. A copy of *The EDR Radius Map Report with GeoCheck*, (radius report) dated January 14, 2026, is in Appendix B.

Database Name	Search Radius (Miles)	Number of Listings
FEDERAL DATABASES		
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] – Small Quantity Generator (RCRA-SQG)	0.25	2
STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL DATABASES		
Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC] Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (ENVIROSTOR)	1.0	2
Underground Storage Tank (UST)	0.25	1
Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST)	0.5	1
Sacramento County Contaminated Sites (Sacramento Co. CS)	0.5	1
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS		
California Environmental Reporting System [CERS] for AST/UST regulatory program (CERS TANKS)	0.25	1
California Environmental Reporting System (CERS HAZ WASTE)	0.25	3
RCRA - Non-Generators/No Longer Regulated (RCRA NonGen/NLR)	0.25	8
Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (CORTESE)	0.5	1
Historical Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List (HIST CORTESE)	0.5	1
Master Hazardous Materials Facility List (Sacramento Co. ML)	0.25	5
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	TP	1
Proposition 65 Records (Notify 65)	1.0	1
California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS)	TP	1
EPA Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System (E MANIFEST)	0.25	5
UST Finder Database (UST FINDER)	0.25	1
UST Finder Releases Database (UST FINDER RELEASE)	0.5	1

TP = target property

3.1.1 Project Area

The Project Area is listed on two non-release-related databases[1] for a construction project that was terminated in 2024. These listings do not indicate the release or storage of hazardous materials and therefore, are unlikely to have caused an REC within the Project Area.

3.1.2 Offsite Properties

Three properties within $^1/_8$ mile of the Project Area are listed on various non-release-related databases. No properties within ¼ mile of the Project Area are listed on release-related databases, however two properties within approximately 300 feet of the Project Area are listed as hazardous waste generators (Walmart #3712) and Costco (#771). The UST Finder database indicates that four USTs are present (three 20,000-gallon tanks and one 1,500-gallon tank) at the Costco Gas Station upgradient of the Project Area. Since no releases have been reported, these two properties are unlikely to have caused an REC within the Project Area.

3.2 Orphan Summary

EDR's Orphan Summary identifies properties and facilities that have incomplete address information and therefore could not be accurately plotted. The Orphan Summary does not list any properties or facilities.

3.3 Other Environmental Record Sources

3.3.1 GeoTracker and EnviroStor

We reviewed information available on the California State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) GeoTracker (http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) EnviroStor (http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/) online data management systems for information regarding documented environmental assessment and cleanup at the Project Area and/or properties/facilities within 1/8 mile of the Project Area. No information pertaining to the Project Area or properties/facilities within the vicinity of the Project Area is available on GeoTracker or EnviroStor.

[1] "Release" refers to an unauthorized release of a petroleum product or hazardous substance to the environment - i.e. the ground surface, soil, soil vapor, groundwater, or surface water on a property. "Release-related database" refers to those which provide information regarding an unauthorized release. "Non-release-related database" refers to those that may report use, storage, or disposal of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products or other environmental conditions, but do not report releases of such.

3.3.2 California Geologic Energy Management Division

The California Geologic Energy Management Division's (CalGEM) Well Finder, (https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/#openModal) an online petroleum (oil and natural gas) field and well mapping system, does not depict any oil or natural gas wells within the Project Area or its vicinity.

3.3.3 National Pipeline Mapping System

The United States Department of Transportation's (USDOT) National Pipeline Mapping System Public Map Viewer (https://pvnpms.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/), an online pipeline mapping system, does not depict any natural gas or liquid petroleum pipelines on or within ¼ mile of the Project Area (USDOT, 2025).

4.0 HISTORICAL USE

We evaluated the historical use of the Project Area and adjoining and adjacent properties through review of historical aerial photographs, topographic maps, and city directories provided by EDR. This section summarizes information obtained from these sources.

4.1 Aerial Photographs

We reviewed historical aerial photographs for the years listed in the following table for indications of past land uses that had the potential to have impacted the Project Area through the use, storage or disposal of hazardous substances and/or petroleum. The following table summarizes our observations of the Project Area and adjacent properties on the historical aerial photographs. Copies of historical aerial photographs provided by EDR are in Appendix C.

Year	Observations	
	Project Area	Adjoining and Adjacent Properties
1937 (1" = 500')	The Project Area was predominantly used for dry farming. A creek extended into the eastern portion of the Project Area. A road extended north to south through the eastern portion of the Project Area.	The north and west adjoining properties were mostly used for dry farming. A highway extended northeast to southwest on the north adjoining property. Rural residences, roads, and orchards were present on the northeast, east, and south adjoining properties. A creek extended east to west along the south adjoining property.
1947 (1" = 500')	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1937 photograph.	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1937 photograph.

Year	Observations	
	Project Area	Adjoining and Adjacent Properties
1952 (1" = 500')	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1947 photograph, except that a trail was present throughout the Project Area.	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1947 photograph, except additional rural residences were developed on the east adjoining property.
1957 (1" = 500')	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1952 photograph, except that the trail was no longer present.	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1952 photograph, except that the south adjoining property was dry farmed and residential development continued on the east adjoining property.
1964 (1" = 500')	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1957 photograph, except that a drainage channel flowed north to south through the western portion of the Project Area.	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1957 photograph, except that two drainage channels extended from the highway on the north adjoining property to the creek on the south adjoining property.
1966, 1972, and 1984	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1964 photograph, except that trails were present throughout the Project Area.	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1964 photograph, except that the west adjoining property and a portion of the north adjoining property, was developed with residential neighborhoods.
1993 (1" = 500')	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1984 photograph, except that trees appear to have been cleared near the creek, in the southern portion of the Project Area.	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1984 photograph, except that additional residential neighborhoods were built on a portion of the north and south adjoining properties.
1998 (1" = 500')	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1993 photograph, except that additional trails were present throughout the Project Area.	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed in the 1993 photograph, except that the north adjoining property appears to have been used as a park with a network of trails leading from the highway to the north, to the creek and adjoining neighborhoods. A neighborhood of residential homes was developed on the south adjoining property.
2005 (1" = 500')	A trail was present east to west through the central portion of the Project Area. A drainage channel was present in the central portion of the Project Area, leading to a retention pond on the southwest adjoining property. The western portion of the Project Area was paved to create a parking lot.	A large structure and paved parking lot were present on the northwest adjoining property. The south adjoining property was developed with neighborhoods of residential homes. Retention ponds were present on the southwest and west adjoining properties.
2009 (1" = 500')	The drainage channel was no longer present in the central portion of the Project Area. The western and northwestern portions of the Project Area were paved and a structure was present.	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed on the 2005 photograph.

Year	Observations	
	Project Area	Adjoining and Adjacent Properties
2012, 2016, 2020, and 2024 (1" = 500')	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed on the 2009 photograph.	Conditions depicted were similar to those observed on the 2009 photograph.

Dry farmed fields were present across the western portion of the Project Area from as early as 1937 until likely sometime in the 1950s. This type of crop cultivation suggests that pesticides were not likely applied and persistent pesticides and associated metals are not likely to be present in soil in this area. The DTSC's *Interim Guidance for Sampling Agricultural Properties (Third Revision)* dated August 7, 2008, states that "many dry-land farming fields are not treated with pesticides or infrequently treated, since the lack of water does not provide a desirable habitat for most agricultural pests. Properties that clearly qualify as dry-land farming do not need further investigation for pesticides or metals." The aerial photographs do not show features or land uses that directly suggest the presence of conditions or features within the Project Area or on adjoining and adjacent properties likely to have caused an REC within the Project Area.

4.2 Topographic Maps

We reviewed historical topographic maps provided by EDR for the years listed in the following table. The following table summarizes our observations of the Project Area and adjacent properties on the historical topographic maps. Copies of the historical topographic maps provided by EDR are in Appendix D.

Year	Observations	
	Project Area	Adjoining and Adjacent Properties
1891 (1:125,000)	A road is depicted extending north to south through the central portion of the Project Area.	A creek is depicted flowing northwest to southeast on the south adjoining property and a road is depicted extending northeast to southwest on the north adjoining property.
1892-1893 (1:125,000)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1891 map.	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1891 map.
1902 (1:62,500)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1893 map except the road that extends north to south is now depicted in the eastern portion of the Project Area. An unimproved road is depicted extending north to south through the western portion of the Project Area. A creek is depicted flowing throughout the Project Area.	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1893 map, except that two structures are present on the north adjoining property, along the road that extends northeast to southwest. Another structure is present on the south adjoining property.

Year	Observations	
	Project Area	Adjoining and Adjacent Properties
1911 (1:31,680)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1902 map.	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1902 map.
1951 (1:24,000)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1947 map except the road in the eastern portion of the Project Area is labeled Sylvan Road and a structure is depicted in the eastern portion of the Project Area.	Numerous structures are depicted on the east and south adjoining properties. Auburn Boulevard is labeled as the road extending northeast to southwest on the north adjoining property. The creek on the south adjoining property is labeled as Arcade Creek.
1954 (1:62,500) 1967 and 1980 (1:24,000)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1951 map.	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1951 map, except that structures part of residential neighborhoods continue to be developed on the east and west adjoining properties.
1992 (1:24,000)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1980 map, except that the structure in the eastern portion of the Project Area is no longer depicted.	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1980 map, except that roads are depicted north and south of the eastern portion of the Project Area.
2012 (1:24,000)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1992 map.	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1992 map, except that additional roads are present surrounding the Project Area.
2015, 2018, 2021, and 2023 (1:24,000)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 2012 map.	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 2012 map.

The topographic maps do not depict features or land uses that directly suggest the presence of conditions or features within the Project Area or on adjoining and adjacent properties likely to have caused an REC within the Project Area

4.3 City Directories

EDR prepared an abstract of city directories including city, cross-reference, and telephone directory listings (Appendix E). EDR included information from directories at approximately 5-year intervals, if available, from 1963 to 2022. The city directories list commercial businesses and individual homeowners for the Project Area and adjoining and adjacent properties, none of which suggest the storage or use of large quantities of hazardous substances or petroleum products sufficient to have caused an REC within the Project Area.

5.0 SITE RECONNAISSANCE

This section summarizes our observations of the Project Area and surrounding properties made during the reconnaissance.

5.1 Methodology and Limiting Conditions

Lauren Fordyce-Pitner, Staff Scientist, with Geocon, performed the Project Area reconnaissance on January 19, 2026, by walking unaccompanied throughout the Project Area and along the boundaries to observe Project Area features and conditions. She observed adjoining and adjacent properties from the Project Area and public roads. Weather on the day of the Project Area reconnaissance was sunny with temperatures in the mid-50s°F. Photographs of various Project Area features and offsite properties are appended.

5.2 Project Area Setting

The Project Area is situated in an area of residential, commercial, and recreational properties.

5.3 Onsite Survey

The Project Area includes the southern and eastern portions of the Stock Ranch Commercial Center (behind Walmart and Costco). We observed loading docks, packing materials such as pallets, paved parking areas with staining, several shipping containers with unknown contents, a locked propane storage area, machinery, and various utilities such as irrigation, electric, and stormwater (Photos 1 through 5). While hazardous materials may be present inside the shipping containers and were observed in the propane storage tank area, we observed no evidence of spills or leaks and the shipping containers were secured and located on pavement. Therefore, it is unlikely that hazardous materials would have contaminated the surrounding soil.

The southern portion of the Project Area, beyond the Stock Ranch Commercial Center, includes the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve which is comprised of various unimproved trails (i.e., gravel, mulch, dirt) and paved trails through the Arcade Creek riparian area (Photos 6 through 8). We observed picnic tables, park benches, informational signs, art installations, debris and trash, and homeless encampments along the creek (Photos 9 and 10).

The Project Area crosses Arcade Creek, east of the Stock Ranch Commercial Center and adjacent to a pond (Photo 11). We were unable to cross the creek at this location, and a retaining wall and fence prevented access around the creek crossing (Photo 12). We drove to Huntington Square Apartments to access the northeastern portion of the Project Area. A paved trail was present behind the leasing office building and continued east towards Sylvan Road (Photos 13 and 14). We observed caution tape blocking off the area west of Sylvan Road where a fence was knocked over (Photo 15). The Project Area crosses Sylvan Road, north of the Arcade Creek Bridge (Photo 16). We observed no evidence of RECs within the Project Area.

5.4 Offsite Survey

Adjoining and nearby properties include residential homes, Stock Ranch Commercial Center, Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, Arcade Creek, and Sylvan Road (Photos 17 through 19). We observed no evidence of RECs on adjoining or adjacent properties.

5.5 Features, Activities, Uses, and Conditions Not Observed to Be Present

ASTM Designation E1527-21 states "During the site visit, the environmental professional (or the person under the supervision or responsible charge of the environmental professional) shall look for and identify the features, activities, uses, and conditions specified in 9.4.1 through 9.4.28. Any of the specified features, activities, uses, and conditions identified in, on, or at the subject property shall be described in the report. If any of the specified features, activities, uses, or conditions are not found to be present in, on, or at the subject property, the environmental professional shall document as such in the report." The features, activities, uses and conditions that were present during our site reconnaissance are described in Sections 6.2 through 6.4. The following are features, activities, uses and conditions that were not observed to be present during the site reconnaissance:

- Past use of site;
- Past uses of adjoining properties;
- Past uses of surrounding area;
- Geologic, hydrogeologic, hydrologic, and topographic conditions that would contribute to an REC for the site from an adjoining property;
- Sewage disposal system;
- Strong, pungent, or noxious odors;

- Standing surface water and pools or sumps containing liquids likely to be hazardous substances or petroleum products;
- Drums or totes;
- Hazardous substance and petroleum product containers not in connection with identified uses;
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)-containing items;
- Heating/cooling;
- Stains or corrosion on floors, walls, or ceilings;
- Sumps;
- Pits;
- Stained soil;
- Stressed vegetation;
- Wastewater;
- Wells; and
- Septic systems or cesspools.

6.0 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

We have performed an ISA in general conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM *Designation E 1527-21* and *Caltrans Initial Site Assessment Guidance* of the proposed Arcade Cripple Creek Trail - Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project in Citrus Heights, California. Exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in Section 1.3 (limitations). The ISA has revealed no evidence of RECs, CRECs, or significant data gaps in relation to the Project Area.

Yellow thermoplastic and paint striping that is removed during planned roadway improvements may require special handling and disposal requirements, as those applied before 2005 potentially contained lead chromate pigment (Caltrans, 2019). Given that there is no assurance that striping and markings applied before 2005 have been completely removed or worn away, traffic striping and pavement markings observed within the Project Area generally have the potential to contain lead or chromium. Traffic striping and pavement marking waste generated by this project should be managed during construction. All striping paints should be treated as lead-containing for purposes of determining the applicability of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, Cal/OSHA, lead standard during removal activities. Used sandblasting materials or ground asphalt waste streams containing striping paint should be properly containerized and characterized to develop a waste profile prior to disposal.

7.0 REFERENCES

American Society for Testing and Materials, *Designation E 1527-21 Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process*, 2021.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), *Guideline for Selecting Materials and Standard Special Provisions for Traffic Striping and Pavement Marking, Version 3.0*, October 2019.

California Department of Water Resources, Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Data Viewer, https://sgma.water.ca.gov/webgis/?appid=SGMADataViewer#gwlevels, accessed January 2026.

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Geomatrix, *Caltrans Initial Site Assessment Guidance Document,* 2006.

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United States Department of Transportation, National Pipeline Mapping System website, https://pvnpms.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/, accessed January 2026.

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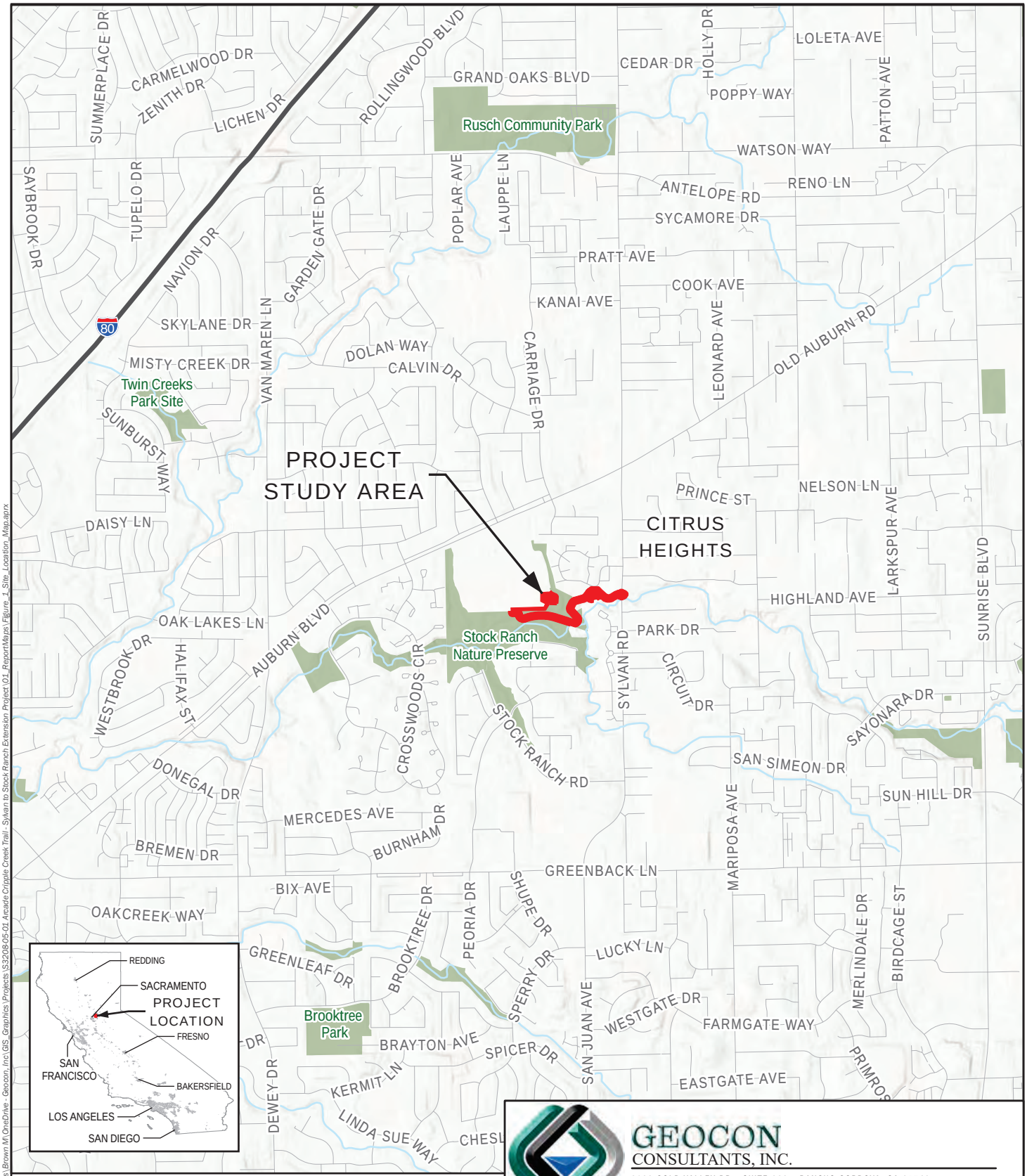
8.0 QUALIFICATIONS

This Phase I ESA report was prepared by Lauren Fordyce-Pitner and Josh Ewert, PG. Mrs. Fordyce-Pitner is a Staff Scientist with a BS degree in Environmental Science and has worked on a variety of environmental assessment projects.

Mr. Ewert has a BS degree in Geology and 18 years of experience in environmental investigation and remediation, including implementation of Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study programs and soil and groundwater remedial actions for private industrial and government clients. He has managed a wide variety of projects for clients in the manufacturing, transportation, automobile, and real estate industries including Environmental Protection Agency and DTSC Superfund sites. Mr. Ewert has extensive experience in the performance of Phase II ESAs of commercial, industrial, and agricultural properties throughout California.

I declare that, to the best of my professional knowledge and belief, I meet the definition of environmental professional as defined in §312.10 of 40 CFR 312 and I have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the subject property. I have developed and performed all appropriate inquiries investigation in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312.

Josh Ewert, PG
Senior Geologist



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Arcade Cripple Creek Trail -
Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project

Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

PROJECT AREA LOCATION MAP

S3208-05-01	March 2026	Figure 1

GEOCON 3/11/2026 USER Brown M PATH C:\Users\Brown M\OneDrive - Geocon, Inc\GIS_Graphics\Projects\S3208-05-01 Arcade Cripple Creek Trail - Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project\01_ReportMaps\Figure_1_Site_Location_Map.aprx



Legend

- Site Photograph Location and Orientation
- 211-0850-039 Assessor's Parcel Number
- Parcel Boundary
- Creeks and Streams
- Approximate Project Study Area

Project Features

- Trail Improvements
- Bridge
- Retaining Wall
- Curb Ramp
- Gabion Basket
- Pedestrian Refugee
- Pavement Marking

N

0 160

Scale in Feet

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Arcade Cripple Creek Trail-
Sylvan to Stock Ranch Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

PROJECT AREA PLAN

S3208-05-01	March 2026	Figure 2

ITEM 9



Photo 1 — Loading docks and shipping containers located in the eastern portion of the Stock Ranch Commercial Center and northeastern portion of the Project Area.



Photo 2 — Parking lot and pallet storage area east of the loading docks.



Photo 3 — Staining on pavement in the parking lot located in the southern portion of the Stock Ranch Commercial Center and northern portion of the Project Area.



Photo 4 — View to the west of the paved area in the southern portion of the Stock Ranch Commercial Center and northern portion of the Project Area.



Photo 5 — Locked storage area which included propane tanks and pallets in the eastern portion of the Stock Ranch Commercial Center and northeastern portion of the Project Area.



Photo 6 — View to the southeast, south of the Stock Ranch Commercial Center, of a gravel trail in the southwestern portion of the Project Area.



Photo 7 — View to the west of a dirt trail in the central portion of the Project Area.



Photo 8 — View to the southeast of a dirt trail in the eastern portion of the Project Area.



Photo 9 – Picnic tables, garbage cans, educational signs, a light post, and art installation in the western portion of the Project Area, adjacent to the proposed trailhead.



Photo 10 — View to the south of Arcade Creek from the western portion of the Project Area. Trash and debris are present, and residential homes are present beyond the creek .



Photo 11 – View to the southwest of a pond. The Stock Ranch Commercial Center is present beyond the pond.



Photo 12 — View to the east where the Project Area crosses Arcade Creek and enters Huntington Square Apartments beyond the fenceline.



Photo 13 — View to the southwest of a paved trail and the fenceline along Arcade Creek from Huntington Square Apartments in the eastern portion of the Project Area.



Photo 14 — View to the southeast from Huntington Square Apartments where a paved trail extends towards Sylvan Road in the eastern portion of the Project Area.



Photo 15 — View to the south of residential homes on the adjoining property and caution tape hung from trees in the eastern portion of the Project Area.



Photo 16 — View to the east, across Sylvan Road, of the eastern portion of the Project Area and proposed location of a signalized pedestrian crossing at Arcade Creek Bridge.



Photo 17 — View to the south, from the eastern portion of the Project Area, of the Arcade Creek Bridge, Sylvan Road, and residential homes.



Photo 18 — View to the northeast of the Huntington Square Apartments on the adjoining property from the eastern portion of the Project Area.



Photo 19 — View to the southwest of the adjoining Stock Ranch Nature Preserve from the western portion of the Project Area.

APPENDIX F: Water Quality Technical Memorandum

Water Quality Technical Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project



City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

District 3-SAC

CRP 5475(053)

March 2026

Caltrans
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Water Quality Technical Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project

City of Citrus Heights, California

District 3-SAC

CRP 5475(053)

March 2026

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Transportation



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For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document can be made available in Braille, in large print, on audiocassette, or on computer disk. To obtain a copy in one of these alternate formats, please call or write to Department of Transportation, Attn: Dennis Keaton, Public Information Officer, 703 B Street Marysville, CA 95901; (916) 825-5252 (Voice) or use the California Relay Service (800) 735-2929 (TTY to Voice), (800) 735-2922 (Voice to TTY) or 711.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Citrus Heights (City) proposes to construct the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project (Project), a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile Creek Corridor Trail Project (CCTP). The purpose of this Project is to close a gap in the existing trail system by replacing dirt and narrow concrete paths with an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant Class I multi-use trail. This trail extension is needed to enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity, provide a safe recreational facility, and improve access through the Arcade Creek greenbelt.

The Biological Study Area (BSA) includes two aquatic features: Arcade Creek and Arcade Creek tributary (perennial stream channel) and two water quality/detention basins. Arcade Creek is the main surface water feature within the Project area that will be permanently impacted by the Project. Arcade Creek within the Project area is 303(d) listed and considerations for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) (Caltrans 2025) for the following:

- Bifenthrin
- Copper
- Fipronil Sulfone
- Malathion
- Permethrin
- Pyrethroids
- Toxicity

Arcade Creek and the Arcade Creek tributary are also jurisdictional waters of both the U.S. and the state, whereas the associated water quality/detention basins are considered waters of the state only. These surface waters are regulated under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as administered by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and Arcade Creek and its tributary are additionally subject to Section 404 permitting. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) also asserts jurisdiction over the bed, bank, and channel of these waters, as well as any associated riparian vegetation. The following permits will be obtained for the proposed Project prior to construction: Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB, non-reporting Section 404 Nationwide Permit 14, and a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

The Project would result in an increase of approximately 0.47 acre of new impervious surface, which would contribute to an increase in the volume of storm water runoff from the multi-use trail surface that could enter the drainage system and eventually the waterways within the Project. Impacts to water quality may result from sediment-laden storm water discharged into these waterways. With the inclusion of permanent treatment control Best Management Practices (BMPs), Project impacts to water quality would not be substantial.

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Appendix A - NRCS Soil Survey

Appendix B – FEMA FIRMETTE Map

ACRONYMS LIST

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ASBS	Areas of Special Biological Significance
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BSA	Biological Study Area
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCTP	City's Creek Corridor Trail Project
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGP	Construction General Permit
CIP	California Improvement Plan
City	City of Citrus Heights
COI	Change of Information
CWA	Clean Water Act
DSA	Disturbed Soil Area
DMP	Drainage Master Plan
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Areas
°F	Fahrenheit
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
General Plan	City of Citrus Heights General Plan
HAPC	Habitat Areas of Particular Concern
LEDPA	Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative
MS4s	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
msl	Mean Sea Level
NAL	Numeric Action Level
NELs	Numeric Effluent Limits
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NES	Natural Environment Study
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Services
NWPT	Northwestern Pond Turtle
PFMC	Pacific Fishery Management Council
PRDs	Permit Registration Documents
Project	Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
QPEs	Qualifying Precipitation Events
QSD	Qualified Stormwater Developer
QSP	Qualified Stormwater Practitioner
R factor	Rainfall-runoff erosivity factor
RL	Risk Level

ROW	Right-of-Way
RUSLE	Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SMARTS	Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System
SWMP	Stormwater Management Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TMDLs	Total Maximum Daily Loads
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VELB	Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification Number
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
WPCP	Water Pollution Control Plan (or Program)
WQAR	Water Quality Assessment Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Approach to Water Quality Assessment

The purpose of the Water Quality Assessment Technical Memorandum (WQAR) is to fulfill the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and to provide information for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting. The document includes a discussion of the proposed Project, the general environmental setting of the Project area, and the regulatory framework with respect to water quality. It also provides data on surface water and groundwater resources within the Project area and the water quality of these waters, describes water quality impairments and beneficial uses, identifies potential water quality impacts/benefits associated with the proposed Project, and recommends avoidance and/or minimization measures for potentially adverse impacts.

1.2 Project Description

The City of Citrus Heights proposes to construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile CCTP as part of the Project (Figure 1. Project Location; Figure 2. Project Vicinity). The Project is funded through the federal Carbon Reduction Program and therefore requires compliance with both NEPA and CEQA. The lead agency for CEQA compliance is the City of Citrus Heights and the federal lead agency for NEPA compliance is the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

The Project is located in the City of Citrus Heights and will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center to Sylvan Road. The proposed alignment begins south of the Walmart property boundary and proceeds east through the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, curving south around Walmart's water quality detention basin. The alignment continues north, crossing a tributary of Arcade Creek, and traverses along the south side of the Huntington Square Apartments complex prior to connecting to Sylvan Road. The alignment terminates east of Sylvan Road at the location of a planned future trail extension segment from Sylvan Road to Mariposa Avenue. The Project has independent utility and would function as a stand-alone improvement.

Proposed facilities include a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, solar lighting, bank protection along a segment of Arcade Creek, and an at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road (Figure 3. Project Features). Construction activities will involve grading to achieve ADA-compliant slopes, installing the creek crossing, paving the trail, erecting the solar lighting, constructing bank protection, and adding pedestrian signal infrastructure with minor utility adjustments as needed.

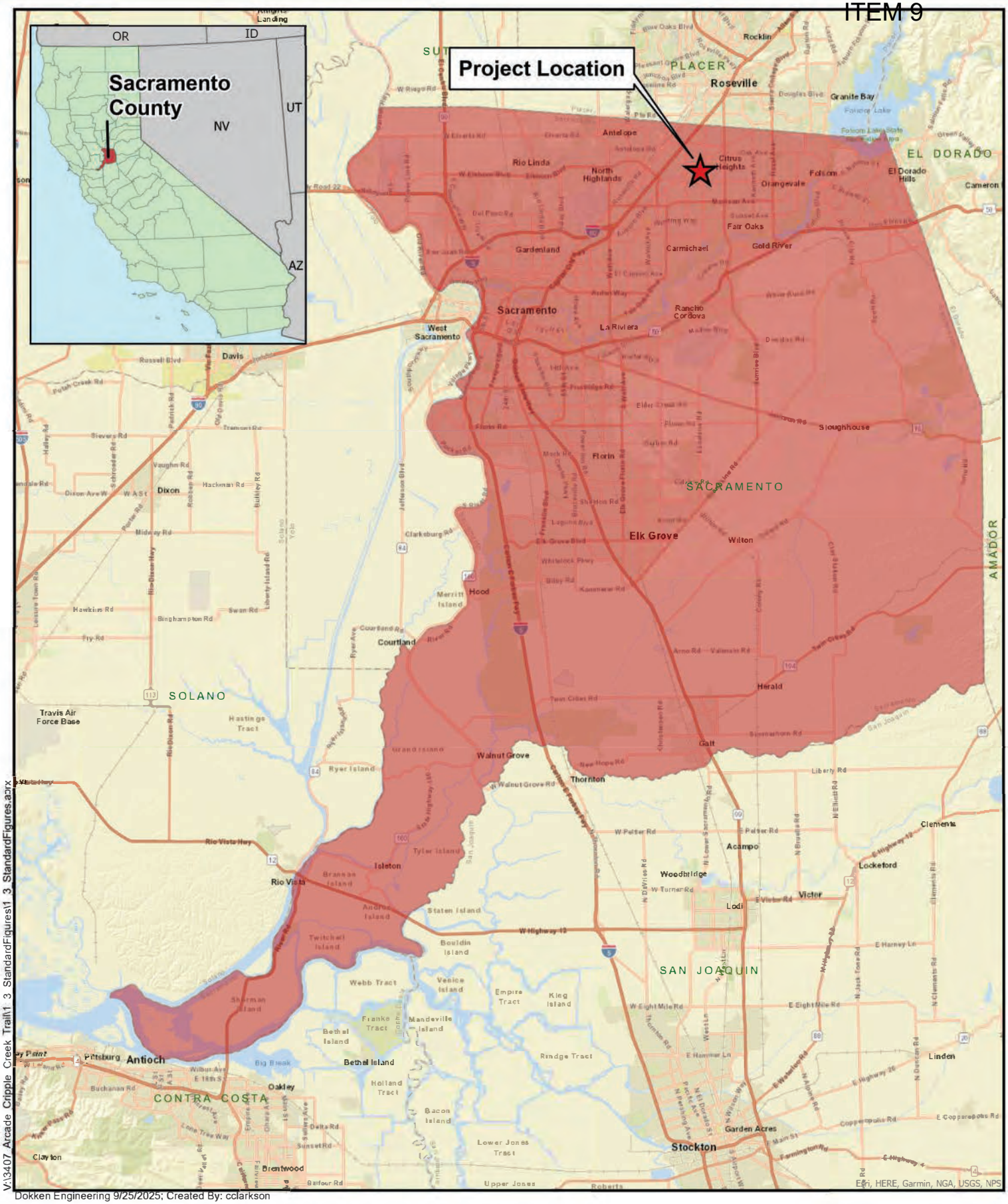
To accommodate construction, right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions will be required from several parcels. These include a permanent easement and permit to enter (PTE) from the Sunrise Recreation & Park District and a TCE from Walmart. An existing trail easement exists across the Huntington Square Apartments property and there is potential for this permanent easement to be modified to best incorporate the trail alignment with the physical site features.

Construction access will be provided primarily through the Walmart parking lot under a TCE, as well as a permit to enter for access from the Huntington Square Apartments

parcel. These provisions will allow safe and efficient construction of the trail and its associated improvements.

1.3 Project Purpose

The purpose of this Project is to close a gap in the existing trail system by replacing dirt and narrow concrete paths with an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant Class I multi-use trail. This trail extension is needed to enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity, provide a safe recreational facility, and improve access through the Arcade Creek greenbelt.



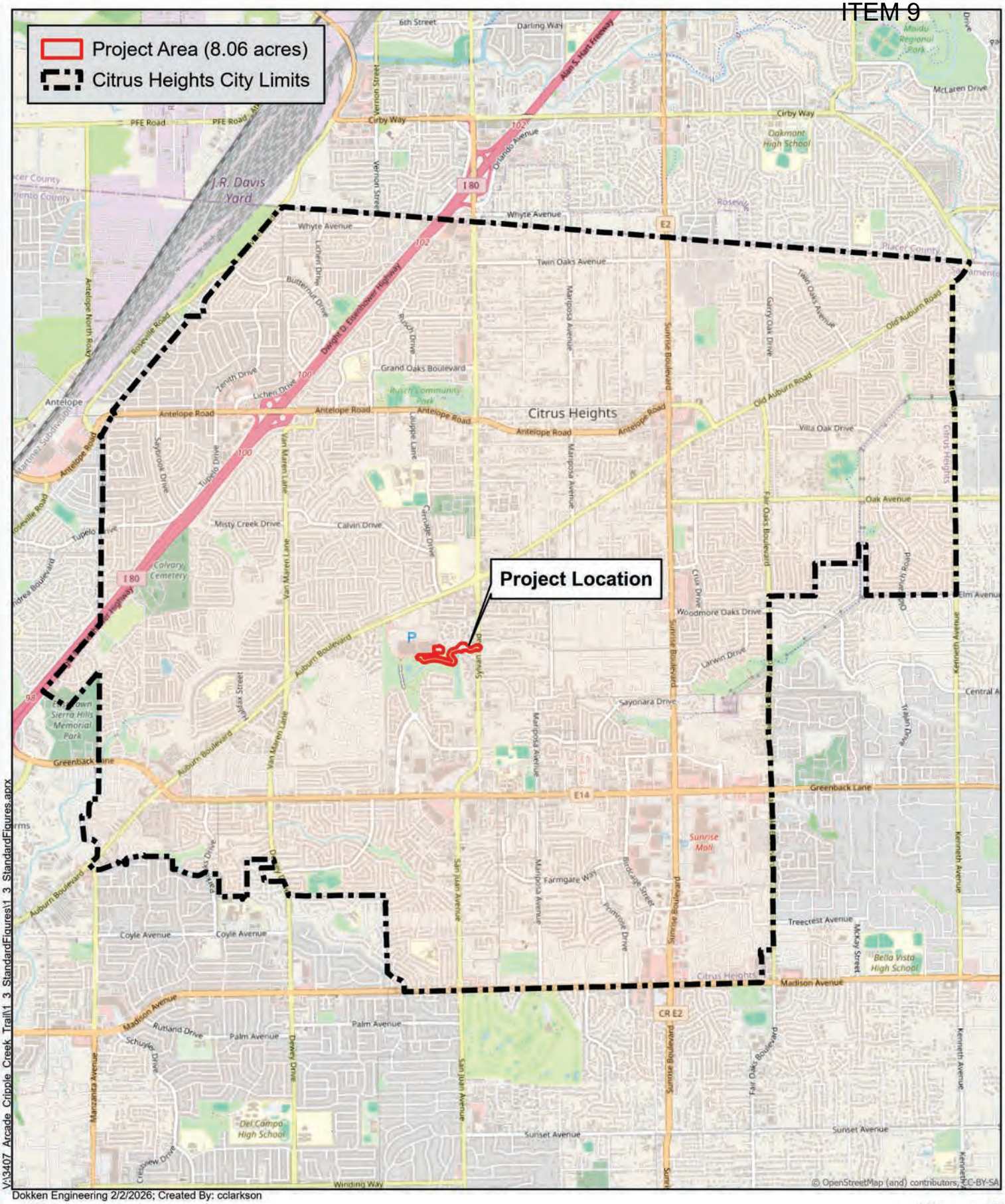
V:\3407 Arcade_Cripple_Creek_Trail\1_3_StandardFigures\1_3_StandardFigures.aprx

Dokken Engineering 9/25/2025; Created By: cclarkson

0 3.5 7 Miles

Figure 1
Project Vicinity

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California



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Dokken Engineering 2/2/2026; Created By: cclarkson

0 1,750 3,500
Feet

Figure 2
Project Location
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California



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Source: Dokken Engineering 2/4/2026; Created By: kjacobson

0 75 150 Feet

Figure 3
Project Features
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

2 REGULATORY SETTING

2.1 Federal Laws and Requirements

Clean Water Act

In 1972 Congress amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, making the addition of pollutants to the waters of the U.S. from any point source unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a NPDES permit. Known today as the CWA, Congress has amended it several times. In the 1987 amendments, Congress directed dischargers of storm water from municipal and industrial/construction point sources to comply with the NPDES permit scheme. Important CWA sections are:

- Sections 303 and 304 require states to promulgate water quality standards, criteria, and guidelines.
- Section 401 requires an applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity, which may result in a discharge to waters of the U.S., to obtain certification from the State that the discharge would comply with other provisions of the act. (Most frequently required in tandem with a Section 404 permit request. See below).
- Section 402 establishes the NPDES, a permitting system for the discharges (except for dredge or fill material) of any pollutant into waters of the U.S. The RWQCBs administer this permitting program in California. Section 402(p) requires permits for discharges of storm water from industrial/construction and MS4s.
- Section 404 establishes a permit program for the discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the U.S. This permit program is administered by the USACE.

The objective of the CWA is “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.”

Section 404 Permitting

USACE issues two types of 404 permits: General and Standard permits. For General permits there are two types: Regional permits and Nationwide permits. Regional permits are issued for a general category of activities when they are similar in nature and cause minimal environmental effect. Nationwide permits are issued to authorize a variety of minor project activities with no more than minimal effects.

There are also two types of Standard permits: Individual permits and Letters of Permission. Ordinarily, projects that do not meet the criteria for a Nationwide Permit may be permitted under one of USACE’s Standard permits. For Standard permits, the USACE decision to approve is based on compliance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Section 404 (b)(1) Guidelines (U.S. EPA CFR 40 Part 230), and whether permit approval is in the public interest. The 404(b)(1) Guidelines were developed by the U.S. EPA in conjunction with USACE, and allow the discharge of dredged or fill material into the aquatic system (waters of the U.S.) only if there is no practicable alternative that would

have less adverse effects. The Guidelines state that USACE may not issue a permit if there is a least environmentally damaging practicable alternative, to the proposed discharge that would have less effects on waters of the U.S., and not have any other significant adverse environmental consequences. Per Guidelines, documentation is needed that a sequence of avoidance, minimization, and compensation measures has been followed, in that order. The Guidelines also restrict permitting activities that violate water quality or toxic effluent standards, jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, violate marine sanctuary protections, or cause "significant degradation" to waters of the U.S. In addition, every permit from the USACE, even if not subject to the 404(b)(1) Guidelines, must meet general requirements. See 33 CFR 320.4.

2.2 State Laws and Requirements

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) is the principal law governing water quality regulation in California. This statute established the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the nine RWQCBs, which are charged with implementing its provisions. Porter-Cologne establishes a comprehensive program for the protection of water quality and the beneficial uses of water. It applies to surface waters, wetlands, and groundwater and to both point and nonpoint sources. Porter-Cologne is found in the California Water Code beginning with Section 13000. In addition, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) contains administrative and regulatory elements of water quality and quantity management in California. The SWRCB was formed in 1967 when the State Water Rights Board and the SWQCB were merged by the State Legislature, based on the realization that decisions affecting water quality and water rights are inseparable. Under its dual legal authority, the SWRCB allocates rights to the use of surface water and, together with the nine RWQCBs, protects water quality in all waters of the state. The project area is located within Region 5 — the Central Valley RWQCB. The SWRCB provides program guidance and oversight, allocates funds, and reviews RWQCB decisions. The RWQCBs have responsibility for individual permitting, inspection, and enforcement actions within each of nine hydrologic regions. Porter-Cologne also incorporates many provisions of the CWA such as delegation to the SWRCB and RWQCBs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program.

State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards

The SWRCB adjudicates water rights, sets water pollution control policy, and issues water board orders on matters of statewide application, and oversees water quality functions throughout the state by approving Basin Plans, TMDLs, and NPDES permits. RWCQBs are responsible for protecting beneficial uses of water resources within their regional jurisdiction using planning, permitting, and enforcement authorities to meet this responsibility.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program

Section 402(p) of the CWA requires the issuance of NPDES permits for five categories of stormwater dischargers, including MS4s. The City of Citrus Heights along with the Cities of Elk Grove, Folsom, Galt, Rancho Cordova, and Sacramento, and the County of Sacramento operate under a MS4 permit to discharge urban runoff from in their municipal jurisdictions (Order No. R5-2016-0040 with the Citrus Heights-specific General Order No. as R5-2016-0040-004 and NPDES Permit No. CAS0085324) (Central Valley RWQCB 2016). The permit covers requirements for management of hydromodification and requires that the City prepare a SWMP (also known as Stormwater Quality Improvement Plans) and impose water quality and watershed protection measures for all development projects. The intent of the WDRs in the NPDES Permit is to attain water quality standards and protection of beneficial uses consistent with the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan). The NPDES permit prohibits discharges from causing violations of applicable water quality standards or resulting in conditions that create a nuisance or water quality impairment in receiving waters. The NPDES also requires every new construction project to secure a permit that implements the following measures:

- Eliminate or reduce non-stormwater discharges to stormwater systems and other waters of the nation.
- Develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
- Perform inspections of stormwater control structures and pollution prevention measures.

Stormwater quality control measures within the City of Citrus Heights are guided by the Sacramento Region Stormwater Quality Design Manual (City of Sacramento 2018). The manual outlines planning tools and requirements to reduce urban runoff pollution to the maximum extent practicable from new development and redevelopment projects, including the use of porous surfaces on roadways.

Construction General Permit

The Construction General Permit (NPDES No. CAS000002, SWRCB Order No. 2022-0057-DWQ) and effective on September 1, 2023. The permit regulates storm water discharges from construction sites that result in a Disturbed Soil Area (DSA) of one acre or greater, and/or are smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan of development. For all projects subject to the CGP, applicants are required to develop and implement an effective SWPPP.

By law, all storm water discharges associated with construction activity where clearing, grading, and excavation results in soil disturbance of at least one acre must comply with the provisions of the CGP. Construction activity that results in soil disturbances of less than one acre is subject to this CGP if there is potential for significant water quality impairment resulting from the activity as determined by the RWQCB. Operators of regulated construction sites are required to develop SWPPPs; to implement sediment, erosion, and pollution prevention control measures; and to obtain coverage under the CGP.

The CGP separates projects into Risk Levels 1, 2, or 3. Risk Levels are determined during the planning and design phases and are based on potential erosion and transport to receiving waters. Requirements apply according to the Risk Level determined. For example, a Risk Level 3 (highest risk) project would require compulsory storm water runoff pH and turbidity monitoring, and pre- and post-construction aquatic biological assessments during specified seasonal windows. Based on preliminary analysis, the Risk Level for this project is estimated to be a Level 1. Additional hydraulic analysis will take place prior to final design to confirm the ultimate Risk Level and extent of BMP implementation for the project.

Section 401 Permitting

Under Section 401 of the CWA, any project requiring a federal license or permit that may result in a discharge to a water of the United States must obtain a 401 Certification, which certifies that the project would be in compliance with State water quality standards. The most common federal permit triggering 401 Certification is a CWA Section 404 permit, issued by USACE. The 401 permit certifications are obtained from the appropriate RWQCB, dependent on the project location, and are required before USACE issues a 404 permit.

In some cases, the RWQCB may have specific concerns with discharges associated with a project. As a result, the RWQCB may issue a set of requirements known as WDRs under the State Water Code (Porter-Cologne Act) that define activities, such as the inclusion of specific features, effluent limitations, monitoring, and plan submittals that are to be implemented for protecting or benefiting water quality. WDRs can be issued to address both permanent and temporary discharges of a project.

Section 1602: Streambed Alteration Agreement

Under CFG Code 1602, public agencies are required to notify CDFW before undertaking any project that will: substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream or lake; substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel or bank of any river, stream, or lake; or deposit debris, waste or other materials that could pass into any river, stream or lake. Preliminary notification and project review generally occurs during the environmental process. When an existing fish or wildlife resource within CDFW jurisdiction may be substantially adversely affected, CDFW is required to propose reasonable project changes to protect the resources. These modifications are formalized in a Streambed Alteration Agreement that becomes part of the plans, specifications, and bid documents for the project

2.3 Regional and Local Requirements

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Basin Plan

The Project is under the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB. The Central Valley RWQCB implements the Basin Plan for the California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region: The Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin (Central Valley RWQCB 2019) to regulate surface and groundwater quality in the region. The Basin Plan lists beneficial uses and water quality objectives to protect resources within its jurisdiction.

Stormwater Management Plan

In 2007, Sacramento County and the cities of Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Folsom, Galt, Rancho Cordova, Roseville, and Sacramento created the Stormwater Quality Design Manual for the Sacramento and South Placer Regions. The manual describes selection measures for source pollution and stormwater treatment for new development. In 2018, the partnership updated the manual to include information from the original as well as hydromodification management and low-impact development design standards (City of Sacramento 2018).

City of Citrus Heights Drainage Master Plan

In 2010 the City of Citrus Heights adopted a comprehensive Drainage Master Plan (DMP) to guide improvements to the existing storm drainage and flood control system. The DMP provides a range of drainage concepts intended to upgrade the City's drainage infrastructure and address identified deficiencies. Between 2012 and 2016, the City completed five phases of the DMP, prioritizing areas that lacked a defined drainage system. Six additional phases remain to be completed (DMP 2025). The DMP identifies and evaluates drainage deficiencies throughout the City and was developed to reduce or eliminate localized flooding and drainage problems. Implementation of the DMP falls within the City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which outlines long-term investments in infrastructure and projects designed to enhance community services and facilities. The CIP serves as a five-year budgeting and planning tool, is reviewed by the Planning Commission for consistency with the City of Citrus Heights General Plan (General Plan) and is adopted by the City Council. The Project will comply with the adopted DMP and any future updates approved prior to construction.

City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The policies below are excerpted from the City's General Plan (City of Citrus Heights 2011a). These policies are designed to ensure that the water supply is clean and safe within the City's jurisdiction.

> **Policy 49.1**: Continue to implement floodplain zoning and undertake other actions required to comply with State and federal floodplain development requirements and maintain the City's eligibility under the National Flood Insurance Program.
>
> **Policy 49.2**: Integrate sustainable stormwater management techniques in site design to reduce stormwater runoff and control erosion.
>
> **Policy 49.3**: Require evaluation of potential flood hazards prior to approval of development projects.

Policy 49.8: Reduce pollutants being discharged into the drainage system to the maximum extent feasible to meet required federal National Pollution Discharge Elimination System standards.

3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This affected environment section describes the environmental characteristics within the proposed Project area. Population, land use, topography, regional and local hydrology, groundwater hydrology, geology/soils, biological communities, water quality standards, and beneficial uses are discussed.

3.1 General Environmental Setting

The Project is centrally located in the City of Citrus Heights, within Section 26, Township 10 North, Range 6 East. It is within the USGS Citrus Heights 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The Project area runs through the Arcade Creek greenbelt within the Sunrise Recreation and Parks District in the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, adjacent to Van Maren Park. The proposed segment is from Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch, connecting to existing trails. The Project area includes Arcade Creek. Arcade Creek is a natural riverine corridor that flows east to west through northern Sacramento County.

Population and Land Use

According to the U.S. Census, the City of Citrus Heights has a total population of 86,909 as of 2024 (U.S. Census 2024). The population has decreased approximately 0.8% since 2020. Land uses within the Project area are a mixture of General Commercial, Low and Medium Density Residential, and Open Space (City of Citrus Heights 2020). The undeveloped area within the Project area containing Arcade Creek is designated as Open Space and is in the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve. This preserve functions as a park for the community and includes floodways and manmade stormwater detention basins.

Topography

The topography within the Project is flat and the elevation ranges between approximately 125 feet to 140 feet above mean sea level (msl). Appendix A. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Custom Soil Resource Report (**Appendix A**; **NRCS 2025**) was queried for the Project, and the soil types within the BSA include Fiddyment-Orangevale complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (95.5% of the BSA) and Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (4.5% of the BSA) (NRCS 2025).

Hydrology

Regional and Local Hydrology

The Project is located within Sacramento County. The mainstem of Arcade Creek, which originates in Orangevale and flows into the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal, is approximately 16.2 miles long with a watershed area of about 29.7 square miles. It ultimately discharges to the Sacramento River. Within the BSA, the Arcade Creek channel also includes a perennial tributary which splits off from the mainstem south of Huntington Square Lane (Figure 4. Waters and Vegetation Communities). Historic aerial imagery indicates that the tributary once flowed south from Auburn Boulevard, but over time



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Dokken Engineering 2/2/2026; Created By: cclarkson

0 75 150 Feet

Figure 4
Waters and Vegetation Communities
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

residential development shortened the channel, leaving only a remnant of the original tributary. The Arcade Creek channel and its tributary are part of the Arcade Creek watershed, a small, urbanized watershed covering approximately 38 square miles. Surrounding land use in the Arcade Creek watershed is primarily residential and commercial with transportation infrastructure such as roads, trails and parking lots. Historically, Arcade Creek functioned as a seasonal stream that carried water predominantly during the winter and spring months. In some years, portions of the creek and its tributaries would completely dry out during the summer. With increasing urbanization, the creek transitioned to a perennial system, likely beginning around 60 years ago. Today, dry-weather flows are sustained by inputs such as landscape irrigation runoff, car washing, industrial discharges, and other non-stormwater sources, resulting in Arcade Creek maintaining continuous flow throughout the year. Most surface water within Arcade Creek is urban runoff (City of Sacramento 2003). Arcade Creek is the main surface hydrological feature in the City of Citrus Heights.

Precipitation and Climate

Sacramento County experiences a mediterranean climate consisting of hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The average annual high temperature is approximately 75 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and the average annual low temperature is approximately 49°F. The region averages 18.14 inches of precipitation annually (U.S. Climate Data 2025).

Surface Water

Two aquatic feature types were observed within the BSA during the October 2025 biological survey: Arcade Creek (perennial stream channel), which was discussed above, and two manmade water quality/detention basins.

Water Quality/Detention Basins

During the October 2025 field survey, two water quality/detention basins were documented within the BSA. These areas are gently sloping, engineered depressions designed to capture and temporarily detain stormwater runoff.

The western basin was completely dry at the time of the survey. However, recent aerial imagery (from November 2023) indicates that the area becomes inundated with water during heavy rain events caused by stormwater runoff from the adjacent commercial and residential areas. The basin supports annual grassland habitat dominated by spikeweed (*Centromadia fitchii*) and wild oat (*Avena fatua*) which appeared to have been recently trimmed.

The eastern basin was full of water at the time of the survey. This basin is supplied by a small stream channel to the north, which collects stormwater runoff from adjacent residential homes to the east and the paved parking lot to the west. The connected stream channel originates at the homes along Gallant Circle and flows south and southeast before reaching the basin. According to historic aerial imagery, this basin tends to hold water longer than the western basin, allowing it to grow hydrophytic vegetation species such as broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), tule (*Schoenoplectus acutus* var. *occidentalis*), cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*) and willow trees (*Salix lasiolepis, Salix gooddingii*). At the time of the survey, the cattails and tules in the channel appeared to be in poor health

and recently trimmed. The BSA contains approximately 1.89 acres (5%) of water quality/detention basins.

Because these basins are artificial ponds constructed in dry land for stormwater treatment and detention, they fall under the exclusion at 40 CFR § 120.2(b)(5) and therefore do not meet the current definition of waters of the U.S. In addition, permitting under Section 401 of the CWA is not warranted as there is little to no risk of discharge to another water body and there is no potential for the Project improvements to encroach on these features.

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) are ocean areas monitored and maintained for water quality by the State Water Resources Control Board. ASBS cover much of the length of California's coastal waters. They support an unusual variety of aquatic life, and often host unique individual species. ASBS are basic building blocks for a sustainable, resilient coastal environment and economy. According to the map provided by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB 2017), there are no Areas of Special Biological Significance sites within the BSA.

Floodplains

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map designates the Project area within three zones: Zone X, Zone AE, and Regulatory Floodway. Zone X signifies a minimal flood hazard area with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding. Zone AE designates areas that are within the 100-year base flood zone and have a 1% annual chance of flooding. The Regulatory Floodway is designated as a special flood hazard area within the 100-year base flood zone and a 1% annual chance of flooding (**Appendix B. FEMA FIRMette Map**).

Municipal Supply

According to the City of Citrus Heights Background Report, water supply in the City consists of both surface water and groundwater sources. Urban runoff from residential and commercial irrigation, driveway and parking lot cleaning, swimming pool draining, precipitation events, and snowmelt from the Sierra Nevada are the main sources of surface water supply in the City. However, a majority of the City’s water supply comes from groundwater (City of Citrus Heights 2020b). The Sacramento County Water Agency is the water service provider within the Project area. There are no water recharge facilities within the Project area.

Groundwater Hydrology

The City of Citrus Heights is located on the Fair Oaks Geologic Formation (City of Citrus Heights 2020b). This geologic formation is comprised of relatively thick deposits of silt and clay with thinner deposits of sand and gravel. The Fair Oaks Formation can yield moderate to high quantities of water, primarily dependent upon whether fine grained or coarse material is present (City of Citrus Heights 2020b). Wells to depths greater than 300 feet may encounter the underlying Mehrten Formation, with water yields roughly equivalent to the Fair Oaks Formation. Groundwater in the vicinity of Citrus Heights

generally flows to the west and ranges in depth from approximately 80 feet above msl in the east to 20 feet below msl in the west (County of Sacramento 1996).

Geology/Soils

The soil types within the Project area include Fiddyment-Orangevale complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes and Fiddyment-Orangevaile-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (NRCS 2025). The erodibility factor (K-factor) for this area is 0.43, indicating that soils are moderately susceptible to particle detachment, and that it produces runoff at moderate rates (Caltrans 2025). The Project area is also categorized as hydrologic soil group type 'B' which consists of moderately deep and well drained soils with moderately fine to course textures (Appendix A).

Biological Communities

Aquatic Habitat

Aquatic habitat in the Project area includes Arcade Creek (perennial stream channel) and two manmade water quality/detention basins.

Special Status Species

Literature research, habitat assessments, and biological surveys determined that the Project area was potentially suitable for the following special status species: chinook Salmon Central Valley spring-run ESU (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* pop. 11), valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* [VELB]), song sparrow ("Modesto" population) (*Melospiza melodia* pop. 1), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni),* northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata* [NWPT]), and Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*).

Stream/Riparian Habitats

The BSA contains approximately 4,465 linear feet of Arcade Creek and it's tributary (Figure 4) This segment of Arcade Creek within the BSA is bordered by riparian, annual grasslands, and urban habitat communities and flows northeast to southwest. Dominant vegetation observed within the bed and banks of Arcade Creek and its tributary includes southern catalpa trees (*Catalpa speciosa*), common knotweed (*Persicaria lapathifolia*), interior live oak trees (*Quercus wislizeni*) and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*). Arcade Creek and its tributary comprise approximately 2.69 acres (7%) of the BSA.

Wetlands

Jurisdictional delineations were conducted by Dokken Engineering biologists, Caroline Clarkson and Katie Jacobson on October 17, 2025 to identify jurisdictional resources present within the BSA. No wetlands were identified during the jurisdictional delineation survey (Figure 4). Wetland delineations were conducted in accordance with technical methods outlined in the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (USACE 1987), Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (USACE 2008), and A Field Guide to the Identification of the OHWM in the Arid West Region of the Western United States (Lichvar 2008).

Arcade Creek is the main surface hydrological feature in the City Citrus Heights. Two aquatic feature types were observed within the BSA during the October 2025 biological survey: Arcade Creek (perennial stream channel) and two water quality/detention basins (Figure 4).

3.2 Water Quality Objectives/Standards and Beneficial Uses

Surface Waters

Water quality is most affected by land development, agriculture, grazing, and urban runoff. Constituents found in urban runoff vary during a storm event, from event to event within a given area, and from area to area within a given watershed. Variances can be the result of differences in rainfall intensity and occurrence, geographic features, and the land use of the area, as well as vehicle traffic and the percentage of impervious surface. Furthermore, sediment runoff from construction sites without adequate erosion control measures can contribute to sediments, pesticides, fertilizers, and other pollutants to receiving waters.

As required by the Porter-Cologne Act, the Central Valley RWQCB has developed water quality objectives for waters within their jurisdiction to protect the beneficial uses of those waters and published them in their Basin Plan. The Basin Plan also establishes implementation programs to achieve these water quality objectives and requires monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs. Water quality objectives must comply with the state antidegradation policy (SWRCB 1968), which generally restricts the reduction of water quality of surface or ground waters even though such a reduction in water quality might still allow the protection of the beneficial uses associated with the water prior to the quality reduction. The Central Valley RWQCB intends to maintain this quality with enforcement of the water quality objectives summarized in Table 2. Central Valley RWQCB Water Quality Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (Central Valley RWQCB 2019).

Table 1. Central Valley RWQCB Water Quality Objectives for Inland Surface Waters

Constituent	Water Quality Objective
Bacteria	In waters designated REC-1, the fecal coliform concentration based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period shall not exceed a geometric mean of 200/100 mL, nor shall more than 10 percent of the total number of samples taken during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 mL.
Biostimulatory Substances	Water shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
Chemical Constituents	Waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. At a minimum, water designated MUN shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section Consumer Acceptance Limits) and

Constituent	Water Quality Objective
	64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges) of Section 64449. At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. (See below for specific chemical constituent objectives for specific water bodies.
Cryptosporidium and *Giardia*	Waters shall not *contain Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in concentrations that adversely affect the public water system component[1] of the MUN beneficial use. This narrative water quality objective for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* shall be applied within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and its tributaries below the first major dams and should be implemented as specified in Chapter 4 of the Basin Plan. Compliance with this objective will be assessed at existing and new public water system intakes. [1] Public water system as defined in Health and Safety Code, section 116275, subdivision (h)
Color	Water shall be free of discoloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
Dissolved Oxygen	For surface water bodies outside the legal boundaries of the Delta, the monthly median of the mean daily dissolved oxygen concentration shall not fall below 85 percent of saturation in the main water mass, and the 95 percentile concentration shall not fall below 75 percent of saturation. The dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be reduced below the following minimum levels at any time: • Waters designated WARM 5.0 mg/l • Waters designated COLD 7.0 mg/l • Waters designated SPWN 7.0 mg/l
Floating Material	Water shall not contain floating material in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
Oil and Grease	Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.
pH	The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5.
Pesticides	• No individual pesticide or combination of pesticides shall be present in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. • Discharges shall not result in pesticide concentrations in bottom sediments or aquatic life that adversely affect beneficial uses. • Total identifiable persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides shall not be present in the water column at concentrations detectable within the accuracy of analytical methods approved by the Environmental Protection Agency or the Executive Officer. • Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed those allowable by applicable antidegradation policies (see State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16 and 40 CFR Section 131.12.). • Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed the lowest levels technically and economically achievable. • Waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of pesticides in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Levels set forth in California CFR, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15.

Constituent	Water Quality Objective
	• Waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of thiobencarb in excess of 1.0 µg/l. For the purposes of this objective, the term pesticide shall include: (1) any substance, or mixture of substances which is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals, or households, or be present in any agricultural or nonagricultural environment whatsoever, or (2) any spray adjuvant, or (3) any breakdown products of these materials that threaten beneficial uses. Note that discharges of "inert" ingredients included in pesticide formulations must comply with all applicable water quality objectives.
Radioactivity	Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life, nor which result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. At a minimum, waters designated MUN shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the maximum contaminant levels specified in Table 4 (MCL Radioactivity) of Section 64443 of Title 22, California Code of Regulations.
Salinity	Electrical Conductivity (at 25°C) shall not exceed 150 micromhos/cm (90 percentile) in well-mixed waters of the Feather River.
Sediment	The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
Settleable Material	Waters shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in the deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
Suspended Material	Waters shall not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
Tastes and Odors	Waters shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance, adversely affect beneficial uses, or impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin or to domestic or municipal water supplies.
Temperature	Elevated temperature wastes shall not cause the temperature of waters designated COLD or WARM to increase by more than 5 degrees Fahrenheit above natural receiving water temperature. In determining compliance with the above limits, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board may prescribe appropriate averaging periods provided that beneficial uses will be fully protected.
Toxicity	All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances. Compliance with this objective will be determined by analyses of indicator organisms, species diversity, population density, growth anomalies, biotoxicity tests of appropriate duration, or other methods as specified by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.
Turbidity	Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increases in turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits:

Constituent	Water Quality Objective
	Where natural turbidity is less than 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU), controllable factors shall not cause downstream turbidity to exceed 2 Where natural turbidity is between 1 and 5 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 1 NTU. • Where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 20 percent. • Where natural turbidity is equal to or between 50 and 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 NTUs. • Where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 percent. In determining compliance with the above limits, appropriate averaging periods may be applied provided that beneficial uses will be fully protected.
Source: Central Valley RWQCB 2019	

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the RWQCB is required to consider beneficial uses when instituting water quality objectives and described these beneficial uses as follows:

"Beneficial uses of the waters of the State that may be protected against quality degradation include, but are not necessarily limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural, and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves."

The RWQCB separates beneficial uses into two categories: consumptive uses corresponding to reduction and/or depletion of water supply and non-consumptive uses not associated with significantly depleting water supplies. The RWQCB assigns beneficial uses for tributary streams based on the uses assigned to the named waterbody that the tributary connects with.

. Existing beneficial uses of surface waters within the “Colusa Basin Drain to I Street Bridge” which includes Arcade Creek and its associated tributaries are defined in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Existing and Potential Beneficial Uses

Beneficial Use	Definition
MUN	Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.
AGR	Uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation (including leaching of salts), stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.
REC-1	Uses of water for recreational activities involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, white water activities, fishing, or use of natural hot springs.
REC-2	Uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but where there is generally no body contact with water, nor any likelihood of ingestion of water. These

Beneficial Use	Definition
	uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating, tidepool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.
WARM	Uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.
COLD	Uses of water that support cold water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates
MIGR	Uses of water that support habitats necessary for migration or other temporary activities by aquatic organisms, such as anadromous fish.
SPWN	Uses of water that support high quality aquatic habitats suitable for reproduction and early development of fish.
WILD	Uses of water that support terrestrial or wetland ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats or wetlands, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.
NAV	Uses of water for shipping, travel, or other transportation by private, military, or commercial vessels.
Source: Central Valley RWQCB 2019	

List of Impaired Waters

303(d) listed waters are a State's list of impaired and threatened waters (e.g. stream/river segments, lakes). States are required to submit their list for EPA approval every two years. For each water on the list, the State identifies the pollutant causing the impairment, when known. In addition, the state assigns a priority for development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) based on the severity of the pollution and the sensitivity of the uses to be made of the waters. Arcade Creek within the Project area is 303(d) listed and considerations for TMDLs (Caltrans Water Quality Planning Tool, 2024) for the following:

- Bifenthrin
- Copper
- Fipronil Sulfone
- Malathion
- Permethrin
- Pyrethroids
- Toxicity

<u>Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL)</u>

The Central Valley RWQCB assessed all readily available data for waters in the Central Valley Region. The 2020-2022 Integrated Report was adopted by the SWRCB on January 19, 2022, and approved by U.S. EPA on May 11, 2022 (SWRCB 2022). According to the 2020-2022 Integrated Report, Arcade Creek, which is located within the Project area, is included in the 303(d) list and considered a Category 5 waterbody. The criteria for Category 5 are the following: a water segment where standards are not met and a TMDL is required, but not yet completed, for at least one of the pollutants being listed for this segment. The pollutants listed for this segment, along with additional information, are included in Table 3. Arcade Creek 2020-2022 303(d) List below.

Table 3. Arcade Creek 303(d) List

Pollutant **Potential sources**	**Estimated Area Assessed**	**First Year Listed**	**TMDL Requirement Status***	**Date****
Chlorpyrifos Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers	9.9 miles	1998	5B	2004
Copper A Source Unknown	9.9 miles	2002	5A	2021
Diazinon Agriculture, Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers	9.9 miles	1998	5B	2004
Malathion Agriculture, Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers	9.9 miles	2010	5A	2021
Pyrethroids Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers	9.9 miles	2010	5A	2021
Sediment Toxicity A Source Unknown	9.9 miles	2010	5A	2021

*TMDL requirement status definitions for listed pollutants are: A= TMDL still required

**Dates relate to the TMDL requirement status, so a date for A= TMDL scheduled completion date, B= Date USEPA approved TMDL, and C= Completion date for action other than a TMDL

Source: SWRCB 2022

Groundwater Quality Objectives/Standards and Beneficial Uses

The key groundwater quality objective for the region is minimizing the contaminants reaching any groundwater basin. The goals are to control taste and odors, keep bacteriological, radioactive, chemical quality below the regulatory limits, and prohibit discharges of toxic wastes. Beneficial uses of groundwater in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basin Plan are considered as suitable or potentially suitable, at a minimum, for municipal and domestic supply (MUN), industrial service supply (IND), agriculture supply (AGR) and industrial process supply (PRO) (Central Valley RWQCB 2019).

4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 Potential Impacts to Water Quality

Project activities such as construction of the multi-use trail would create new impervious surfaces. This would result in an incremental reduction in the amount of natural soil surfaces available for infiltration of rainfall and runoff, potentially generating additional sediment runoff during storm events which could degrade the quality of receiving waters. During storm events, sediment is transported via runoff to stormwater drainage systems. Absent controls, contaminated runoff waters could flow into the stormwater drainage systems that discharge into rivers, agricultural ditches, sloughs, and channels and ultimately could degrade the water quality of any of these water bodies.

The project would result in an increase of approximately 0.47 acre of paved surface area, which would contribute to an increase in the volume of storm water runoff from the multi-use trail surface that could enter the drainage system and eventually the waterways within the project area. Impacts to water quality may result from sediment-laden storm water discharged into these waterways. Although the proposed trail would potentially increase storm water runoff as a result of additional impervious surfaces, the project would adhere to all applicable Phase I MS4 NPDES requirements regarding hydromodification. With the inclusion of permanent treatment control BMPs, as specified by Avoidance and Minimization Measure **WQ-1** through **WQ-4**, long-term project impacts to water quality are anticipated to be minimal.

Construction of the project would necessitate permanent impacts of 0.01 acres and temporary impacts of 0.10 acre of jurisdictional waters of the U.S. and State to facilitate the installation of the gabion baskets to reinforce the bank of Arcade Creek (Figure 5). The project anticipates acquiring a non-notifying USACE Nationwide 14 permit and a RWQCB Section 401 Water Quality Certification prior to the start of construction. A Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would also be acquired from the CDFW. There is the potential for a negligible increase in drainage discharge into Arcade Creek which is 303(d) listed for pesticides and heavy metals, due to increased impervious surfaces from the multi-use trail. Avoidance and Minimization Measures **WQ-1** through **WQ-5** would be implemented to minimize potential impacts to water quality.

4.1.1 Long Term Impacts and Anticipated Changes to the Physical/Chemical Characteristics of the Aquatic Environment

Suspended Particulates (Turbidity)

The project is anticipated to include permanent treatment control BMPs per Avoidance and Minimization Measures **WQ-1** through **WQ-4**. As a result, the project is not anticipated to produce long-term turbidity.

Oil, Grease and Chemical Pollutants

The proposed project is a multi-use trail for pedestrians and bicyclists. Runoff generated from increased impervious surfaces due to construction of the bike trail would primarily

consist of sediment from erosion and is not anticipated to contain oil, grease, or chemical pollutants. Further, with the inclusion of permanent treatment control BMPs, as specified by Avoidance and Minimization Measure **WQ-1**, project impacts to water quality would not be substantial.

Flood Control Functions

The proposed project is located within three zones: Zone X and Zone AE. Zone X signifies a minimal flood hazard area with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding. Zone AE designates areas that are within the 100-year base flood zone and have a 1% annual chance of flooding. A Location Hydraulic Study will be prepared to ensure the design of the crossing addresses flood control function.

4.1.2 Anticipated Changes to the Biological Characteristics of the Aquatic Environment

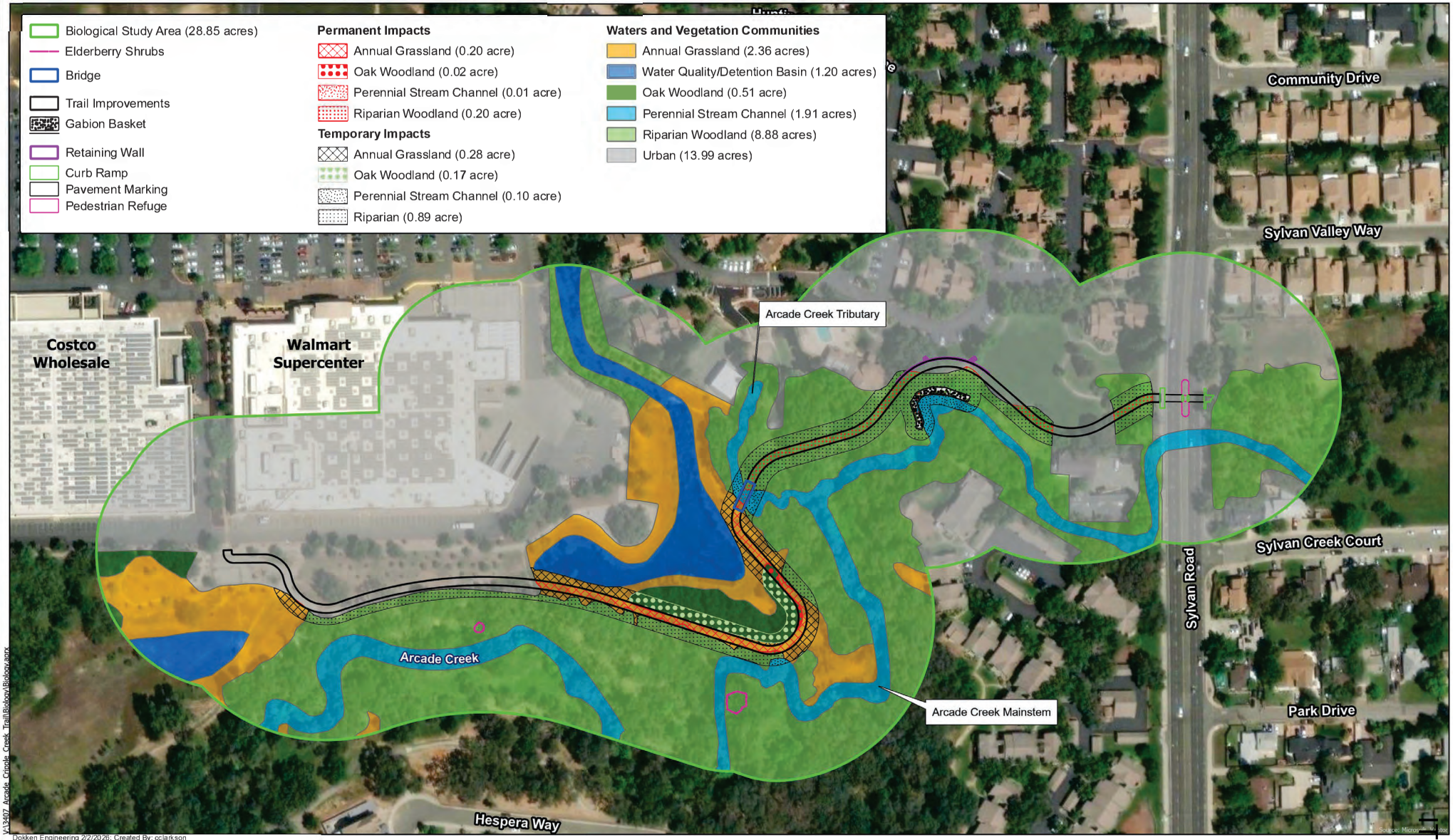
Project features adjacent to the wetland and drainage features are not anticipated to change the biological characteristics of the aquatic environment. Construction of the project would necessitate permanent impacts of 0.01 acres and temporary impacts of 0.10 acre of jurisdictional waters of the U.S. and State to facilitate the installation of the gabion baskets to reinforce the bank of Arcade Creek (Figure 5). The project anticipates acquiring a non-notifying USACE Nationwide 14 permit and a RWQCB Section 401 Water Quality Certification prior to the start of construction. A Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would also be acquired from the CDFW. Avoidance and Minimization

Measures **WQ-2** through **WQ-4** are anticipated to minimize change to the biological characteristics of the aquatic environment.

4.1.3 Anticipated Changes to the Human Use Characteristics of the Aquatic Environment

Human uses, such as recreation navigation or conservation are not primary functions of the aquatic features within the study area. No changes to human uses would occur and the waterways would continue to convey water through the region.

Given the characteristics of this project, and the existing conditions of the waterways present, existing and potential water supplies, water conservation, recreation, navigation, and aesthetics are not likely to be negatively impacted as a result of the project.



y:\13407 Arcade, Cripple Creek Trail\Bio\gis\Biology.aprx

Dokken Engineering 2/2/2026; Created By: cclarkson

0 75 150 Feet

Figure 5
Project Impacts
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

4.1.4 Short Term Impacts During Construction

Construction-related earth-disturbing activities of the proposed project would introduce the potential for increased erosion and sedimentation, with subsequent effects on water quality and storm drain capacity. During site grading, trenching, and other construction activities, areas of bare soil would be exposed to erosive forces during rainfall events. Bare soils are much more likely to erode than vegetated areas because bare areas lack dispersion, infiltration, and retention properties covering vegetation provides. Absent actions to minimize erosion, the extent of the impacts would be dependent on soil erosion potential, type of construction practice, extent of disturbed area, timing of precipitation events, and topography and proximity to drainage channels. In addition, construction equipment and activities would have the potential to leak hazardous materials, such as oil and gasoline, and potentially affect surface water or groundwater quality. Improper use or accidental spills of fuels, oils, and other construction-related hazardous materials, such as pipe sealant, solvents, and paints, could also pose a threat to the water quality of local water bodies. These potential leaks or spills, if not contained, would be considered a potentially significant impact on ground and surface water quality. Without precautions to contain or capture sediments or accidental hazardous spills, construction activities could produce substantial pollutants in stormwater runoff and result in a significant impact on the existing surface water quality. The proposed project would implement **WQ-1** through **WQ-4** to minimize construction-related impacts.

4.2 Cumulative Impacts

The Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to water quality impacts. The multi-use trail segment was previously planned and programmatically evaluated as part of the City's 2015 Bikeway Master Plan, which anticipated incremental trail improvements throughout the City, including trail upgrades within greenbelt corridors such as Arcade Creek. As such, the Project represents an implementation-level component of an adopted planning framework rather than a new or unanticipated source of water quality effects.

Although construction would introduce approximately 0.47 acre of new impervious surface and involve temporary ground disturbance and vegetation removal, these effects would be short-term and localized. Standard construction activities have the potential to generate sediment during rainfall events; however, these effects are common to many public infrastructure projects and are adequately controlled through compliance with applicable City and state stormwater regulations.

The Project includes a gabion basket retaining wall along an actively eroding reach of Arcade Creek, which would stabilize the bank and reduce existing sediment inputs to the creek. Permanent impacts associated with the gabion baskets would be limited to approximately 0.01 acre, with temporary impacts of approximately 0.10 acre related to construction access. The prefabricated bridge crossing would be installed without dewatering or in-channel work, and all abutments would be located outside the ordinary

high water mark of the Arcade Creek tributary, avoiding direct disturbance to aquatic resources.

The Project would be required to comply with standardized City and state water quality and stormwater best management practices as well as project-specific avoidance and minimization measures (**WQ-1** through **WQ-4**). These measures include erosion and sediment controls, stabilization of exposed soils, and debris management, which collectively ensure that sedimentation and pollutant discharges are minimized during construction and operation.

When considered in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects in the Arcade Creek watershed, the Project's contribution to cumulative water quality impacts would be minimal. The limited extent of new impervious surface, absence of in-channel work, incorporation of bank stabilization, and adherence to regulatory BMPs ensure that any incremental effects would not be cumulatively considerable.

5 AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND/OR MITIGATION MEASURES

WQ-1: The proposed project will require a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit for Discharges of storm water associated with construction activities (Construction General Permit 2022-0057-DWQ). As part of this Permit requirement, a SWPPP shall be prepared prior to construction consistent with the requirements of the RWQCB. This SWPPP will incorporate all applicable BMPs to ensure that adequate measures are taken during construction to minimize impacts to water quality.

WQ-2: To conform with water quality requirements, the SWPPP must include the following:

- Vehicle maintenance, staging and storing equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other possible contaminants must be a minimum of 50 feet from surface waters. Any necessary equipment washing must occur where the water cannot flow into surface waters.
- The project specifications will require the contractor to operate under an approved spill prevention and clean-up plan;
- Construction equipment will not be operated in flowing water;
- Construction work must be conducted according to site-specific construction plans that minimize the potential for sediment input to surface waters;
- Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life must be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering surface waters;
- Equipment used in and around surface waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants; and,
- Any concrete rubble, asphalt, or other debris from construction must be taken to an approved disposal site.

WQ-3: Prior to the start of construction activities, the project limits in proximity to jurisdictional waters must be marked with high visibility Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing or staking to ensure construction will not further encroach into jurisdictional waters.

WQ-4: Contract specifications will include the following Best Management Practices (BMPs), where applicable, to reduce erosion during construction:

- Existing vegetation will be protected in place where feasible to provide an effective form of erosion and sediment control;
- As a permanent BMP, slope roughening by equipment tracking will be implemented to create unevenness on bare soil. Surface roughening reduces erosion potential by decreasing runoff velocities, trapping sediment, and increasing water infiltration.

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6.2 Preparer(s) Qualifications

Amy Bakker, B.S. in Environmental Science, 15 years of experience in environmental analysis.

Dorienne Mendoza, B.S. in Conservation and Resource Studies, Area of Interest in Sustainable Land Development, 8 years of experience in environmental analysis.

APPENDIX A NRCS SOIL SURVEY

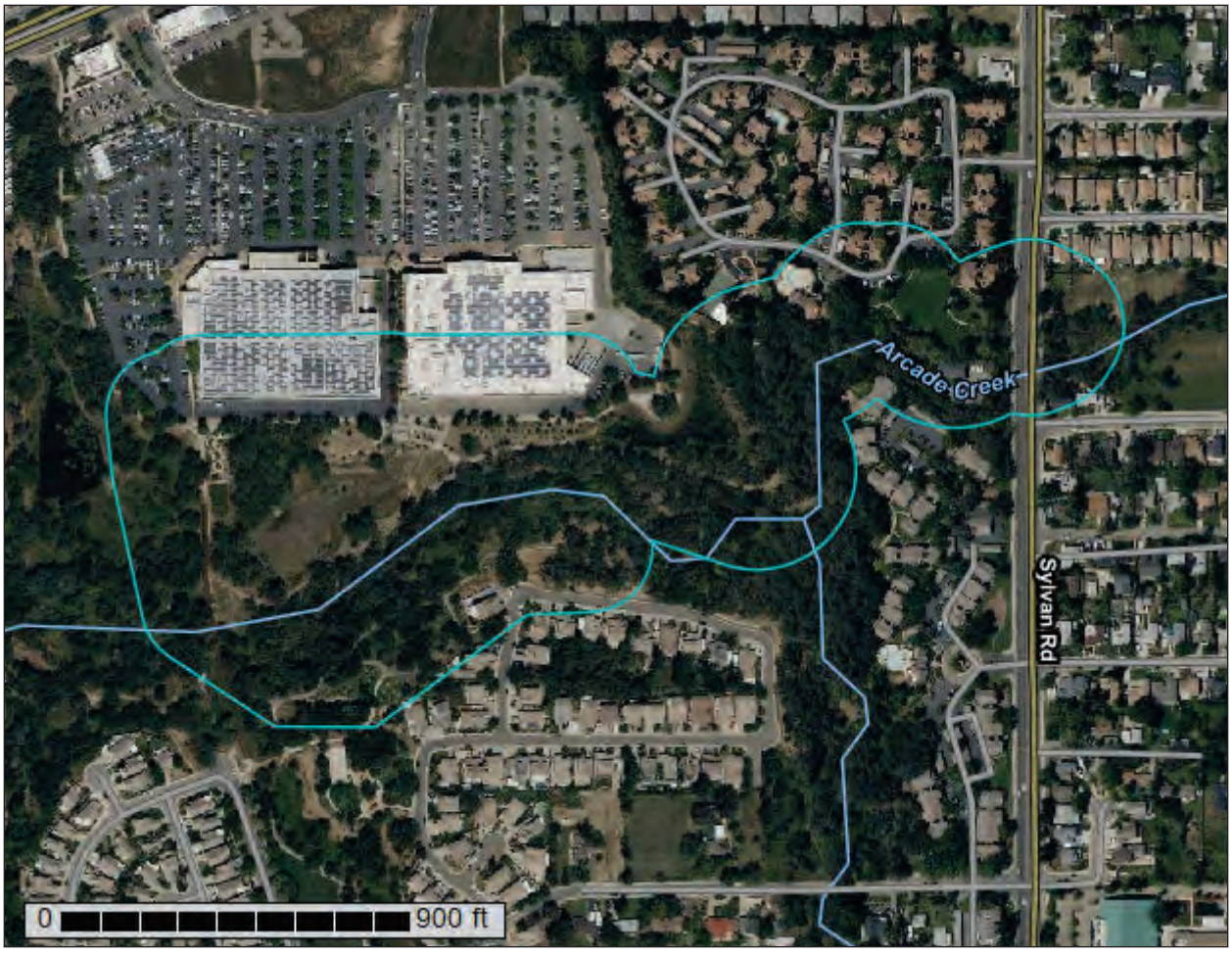
United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for Sacramento County, California



October 10, 2025

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:4,390 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 50 100 200 300

Feet
0 200 400 800 1200

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

MAP LEGEND

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

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

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

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Sacramento County, California
Survey Area Data: Version 26, Sep 2, 2025

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

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

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
147	Fiddyment-Orangevale complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	39.8	95.5%
148	Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	1.9	4.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		**41.7**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The

delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sacramento County, California

147—Fiddyment-Orangevale complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hhmq
Elevation: 50 to 280 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 19 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fiddyment and similar soils: 55 percent
Orangevale and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fiddyment

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock over dense alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 15 inches: loam
H3 - 15 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 28 to 40 inches: indurated
H5 - 40 to 44 inches: material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 28 to 40 inches to duripan; 40 to 44 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R017XY902CA - Duripan Vernal Pools
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Orangevale

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: coarse sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 20 inches: coarse sandy loam
H3 - 20 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 72 to 80 inches: coarse sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R017XY904CA - Subirrigated Deep Alluvial Fans
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Kaseberg

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Xerarents

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Urban land

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, deeper

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, steeper slopes

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

148—Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hhmr
Elevation: 50 to 280 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 19 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fiddyment and similar soils: 40 percent
Orangevale and similar soils: 25 percent
Urban land: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fiddyment

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock over dense alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 15 inches: loam
H3 - 15 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 28 to 40 inches: indurated
H5 - 40 to 44 inches: material

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 28 to 40 inches to duripan; 40 to 44 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R017XY902CA - Duripan Vernal Pools
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Orangevale

Setting
Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 15 inches: coarse sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 20 inches: coarse sandy loam
H3 - 20 to 72 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 72 to 80 inches: coarse sandy loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R017XY904CA - Subirrigated Deep Alluvial Fans
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: variable

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Kaseberg

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Xerarents

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, steeper slopes

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

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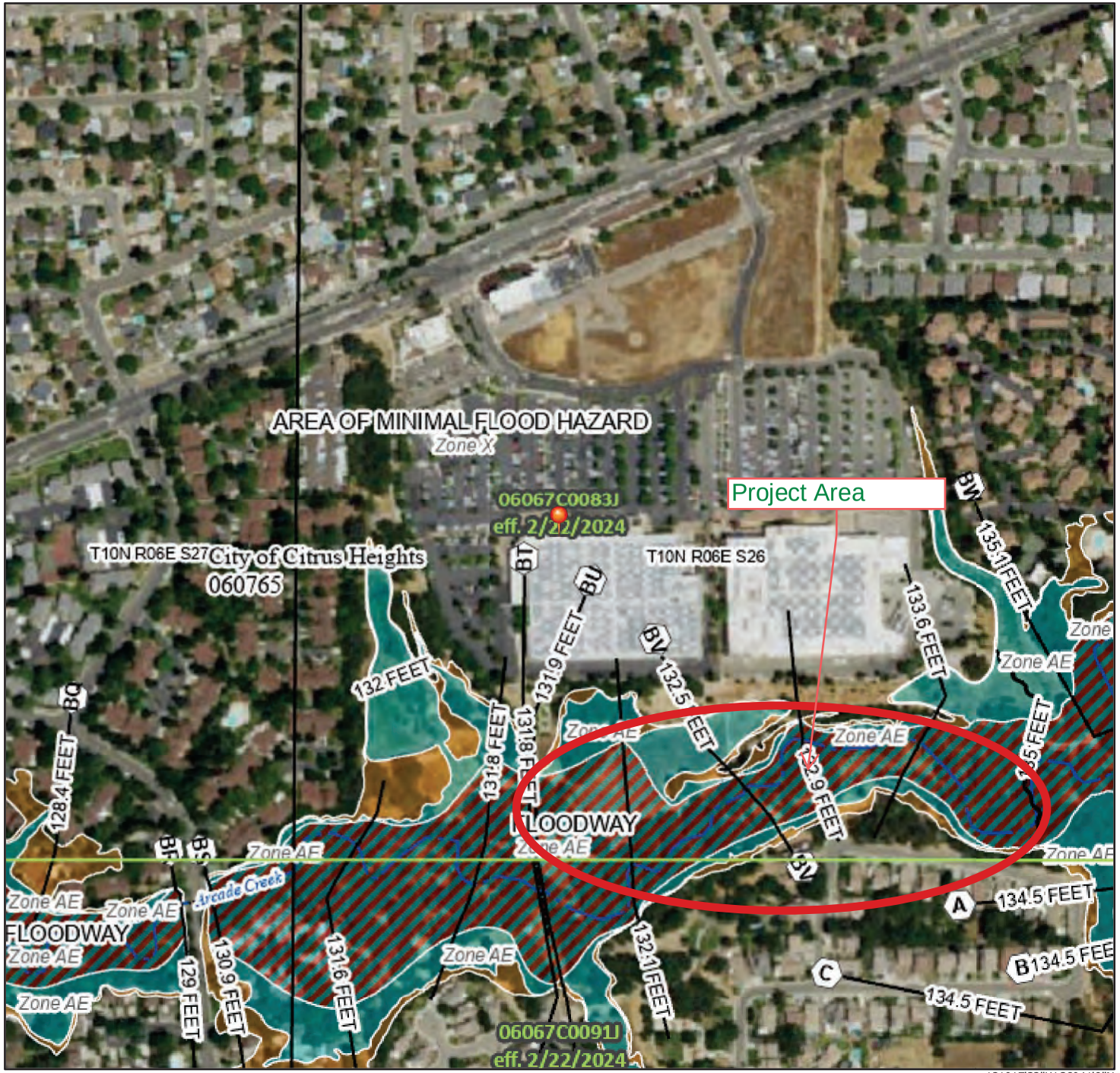
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APPENDIX B FEMA FIRMETTE MAP

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

121°18'10"W 38°41'38"N



121°17'32"W 38°41'9"N

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- 513 Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 12/23/2025 at 12:30 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

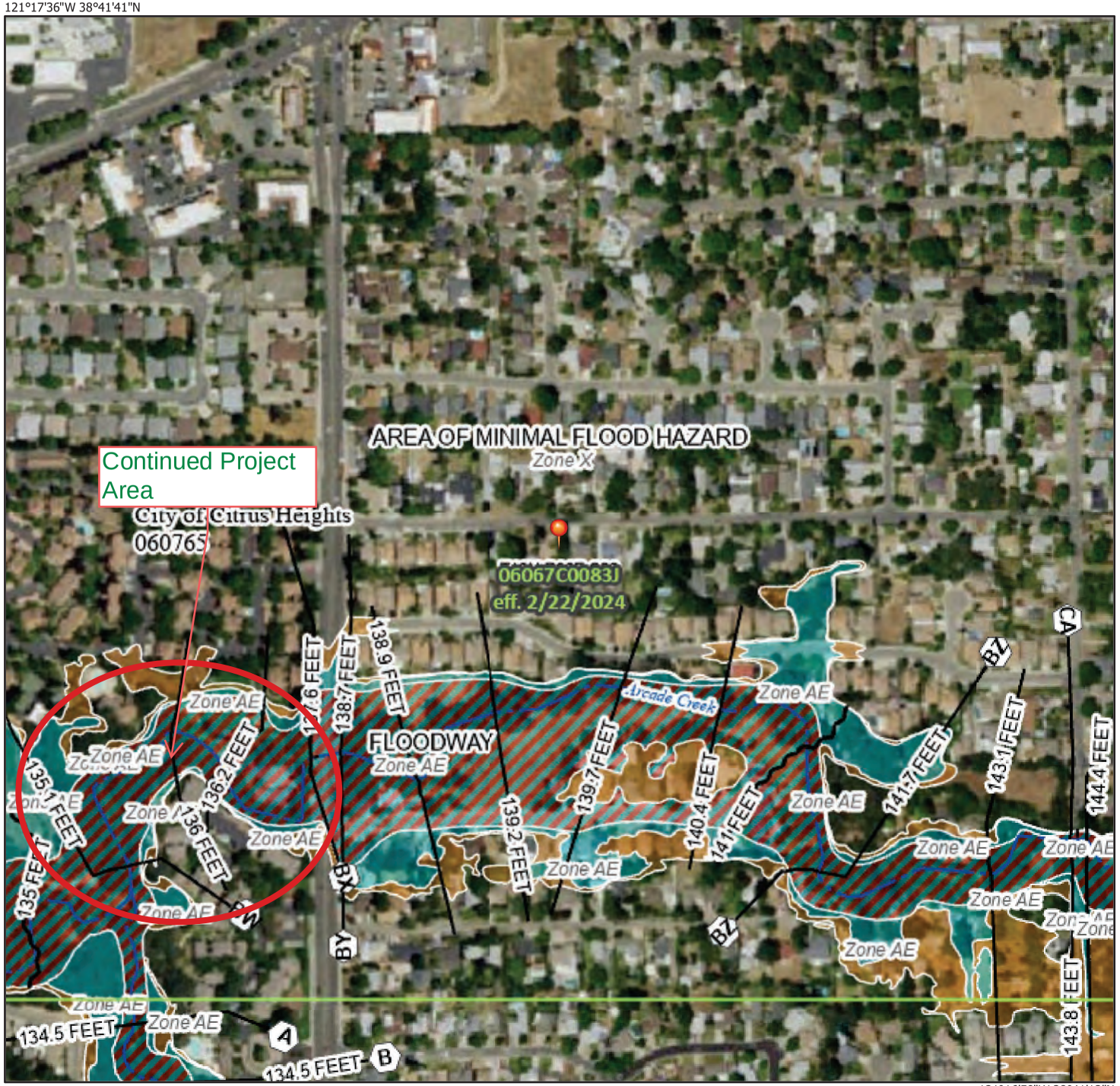
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ITEM 9

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

121°17'36"W 38°41'41"N



121°16'59"W 38°41'13"N

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- 513 Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 12/23/2025 at 12:33 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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ITEM 9

APPENDIX G: Community Impact Assessment Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail **CIA**
(Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project



Community Impact Assessment Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project

City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

District 3–SAC

CRP 5475 (053)

March 2026

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Caltrans
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Community Impact Assessment Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project

City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

District 3–SAC

CRP 5475 (053)

March 2026

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Caltrans
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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District 3 North Region Local Assistance

Statement of Compliance: Produced in compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements, as appropriate, to meet the level of analysis and documentation that has been determined necessary for this project.

INTRODUCTION

This memorandum discusses land use and community impacts from implementation of the proposed Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project (Project) in the City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California. This memorandum considers how the proposed Project will affect the people, institutions, neighborhoods, communities, organizations, and larger social and economic systems.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Citrus Heights proposes to construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile Creek Corridor Trail Project (CCTP) as part of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project (Project) (**Appendix A. Figure 1. Project Location; Figure 2. Project Vicinity**). The Project is funded through the federal Carbon Reduction Program and therefore requires compliance with both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The lead agency for CEQA compliance is the City of Citrus Heights and the federal lead agency for NEPA compliance is the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

The Project is located in the City of Citrus Heights and will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center to Sylvan Road. The proposed alignment begins south of the Walmart property boundary and proceeds east through the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, curving south around Walmart's water quality detention basin. The alignment continues north, crossing a tributary of Arcade Creek, and traverses along the south side of the Huntington Square Apartments complex prior to connecting to Sylvan Road. The alignment terminates east of Sylvan Road at the location of a planned future trail extension segment from Sylvan Road to Mariposa Avenue. The Project has independent utility and would function as a stand-alone improvement.

Proposed facilities include a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, solar lighting, bank protection along a segment of Arcade Creek, and an at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road (**Appendix A. Figure 3. Project Features**). Construction activities will involve grading to achieve ADA-compliant slopes, installing the creek crossing, paving the trail, erecting the solar lighting, constructing bank protection, and adding pedestrian signal infrastructure with minor utility adjustments as needed.

To accommodate construction, right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions will be required from several parcels. These include a permanent easement and permit to enter (PTE) from the Sunrise Recreation & Park District and a TCE from Walmart. An existing trail easement exists across the Huntington Square Apartments property and there is potential for this permanent easement to be modified to best incorporate the trail alignment with the physical site features.

Construction access will be provided primarily through the Walmart parking lot under a TCE, as well as a permit to enter for access from the Huntington Square Apartments parcel. These provisions will allow safe and efficient construction of the trail and its associated improvements.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail is part of a 16-mile trail network identified in the City of Citrus Heights' CCTP. Planned since 2012, the Creek Corridor Trail is being built segment by segment, starting with 4.2 miles of Priority 1 trails identified in the *Creek Corridor Trail Project Feasibility Study*. To advance the vision of using the natural Arcade Creek greenbelt as a recreational resource and to enhance connectivity between communities, the City of Citrus Heights, in partnership with the Sunrise Recreation & Park District, is proposing to construct the 0.5-mile Priority 1 trail segment from Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch. Currently, the trail includes dirt paths through the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve and narrow concrete paths through the Huntington Square apartments. This Project will upgrade these sections to a paved, ADA-compliant Class I multi-use trail, bringing the Priority 1 trail network over 10% closer to completion and providing safe, accessible connections between communities.

The Project is located west of Sylvan Road within the City of Citrus Heights in Sacramento County, California, within the Citrus Heights 7.5-minute U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle. Sylvan Road is a north-south arterial from Sylvan Corners (e.g., the Auburn Boulevard/Old Auburn Road/Sylvan Road intersection) to Greenback Lane and has a posted 40 mph speed limit with two lanes in each direction separated by a center left-turn lane.

Existing land use designations include General Commercial (Costco and Walmart), Open Space (Arcade Creek and Stock Ranch Nature Preserve), low density residential, and medium density residential. (**Appendix A. Figure 4. Land Use Designations and Figure 5. Zoning Districts**) (City of Citrus Heights 2022). Additionally, according to Title 106.20 of the City of Citrus Heights Zoning Code, the Project area occurs within several different zoning districts including "RD-5" Low Density Residential, "RD-20" Medium Density Residential, "SPA" Special Planning Area (City of Citrus Heights 2025a and City of Citrus Heights 2025b). **Table 1. Zoning Designation within the Project Area** below provides an overview of the zoning designations applicable to the parcels within the Project area, along with corresponding descriptions for each.

Table 1. Zoning Designations within the Project Area

Zoning District Symbol	Zoning District / General Plan Land Use Designation	Zoning Descriptions
RD-5	Low Density Residential	The RD-5 district is applied to areas appropriate for detached single dwellings, duplexes in specified circumstances, and related, compatible uses. The RD-5 zoning district is consistent with and implement the Low Density Residential land use designation of the City of Citrus Heights General Plan (General Plan).
RD-20	Medium Density Residential	The RD-20 district is applied to areas appropriate for a variety of housing types, including small-lot single dwellings, and various types of multi-unit housing (for example, duplexes, triplexes, and apartments). The RD-20

		zoning district is consistent with and implements the Medium Density Residential land use designation of the General Plan.
SPA	Special Planning Area	The SPA zoning district is intended to provide for flexibility in the application of Zoning Code standards to proposed development under limited and unique circumstances. The purpose is to allow consideration of innovation in site planning and other aspects of project design, and more effective design responses to site features, uses on adjoining properties, and environmental impacts than the Zoning Code standards would produce without adjustment. The City of Citrus Heights expects each project within a Special Planning Area to be of obvious, significantly higher quality than would be achieved through conventional design practices and standards.

Source: City of Citrus Heights 2025b

The Project is located in Census Tract 81.36 (west of Sylvan Road) and 81.41 (east of Sylvan Road). The following table provides a comparison of key demographic data, including age, economic status, and race, between Census Tracts 81.6 and 81.41, City of Citrus Heights, and Sacramento County. The City of Citrus Heights and Sacramento County have a notably higher percentage of residents aged 65 and older compared to Census Tracts 81.36 and 81.41. The same trend can be seen in terms of income, both for the median and average household incomes. Additionally, there are no clear trends regarding the proportion of minority populations when comparing the demographic information in the two census tracts with the City of Citrus Heights and Sacramento County.

Table 2. Demographics

Subject	Census Tract 81.36	Census Tract 81.41	City of Citrus Heights	Sacramento County
65 years and over	16.8%	11.0%	18.2%	18.2%
Median Household Income	$70,648	$63,537	$91,036	$94,087
Mean Household Income	$77,291	$75,279	$104,046	$119,881
Race				
White	81.5%	62.7%	71.7%	59.6%
Black or African American	0.8%	6.7%	3.0%	10.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%
Asian	4.7%	2.6%	4.4%	19.4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%
Some Other Race	3.7%	21.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Two or More Races	7.5%	5.9%	11.3%	7.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2024

Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2024 Inflation-Adjusted dollars); 2023 ACS 5-year Estimates

There will be impacts to up to four parcels within / adjacent to the Project area. The impacts include permanent easements, PTEs, and TCEs which are identified in **Table 3**. **Property Ownership and Right-of-way Parcel Needs with the Project Area** below.

A permanent easement and PTE will be needed from Sunrise Recreation & Park District. The City of Citrus Heights currently has a permanent easement at the Huntington Square

Apartments, which may need to be modified for construction of the proposed trail. A TCE will be needed from Walmart to allow for construction access through their property. **Appendix A. Figure 6. Potential Right-of-Way.**

Table 3. Property Ownership and Right-of-Way Parcel Needs within the Project Area

Assessor Parcel Number	Property Owner	Property Address	Property Needs
211-0280-004-0000	Hunting Square Limited LP	7311 Huntington Square Lane, Citrus Heights, CA 95621	Modification to an existing Permanent Easement and permit to enter (PTE)
211-0870-002-0000	Wal Mart Real Estate BSNS Trust	7010 Auburn Blvd. Citrus Heights, CA 95621	Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
211-0870-013-0000	Sunrise Recreation & Park District	Auburn Blvd. Citrus Heights, CA 95621	Permanent Easement and PTE
211-0870-014-0000	Sunrise Recreation & Park District	Auburn Blvd. Citrus Heights, CA 95621	Permanent Easement and PTE

During construction, partial road closures may be required, and a traffic management plan will be prepared. Utility coordination may be required from some utilities; however, the service will not be disrupted.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Community Character and Cohesion

The proposed Project is not expected to result in any significant long-term adverse effects on the community. Community cohesion would remain similar to the existing as the Project does not create a barrier that divides the neighborhood or limits access. A portion of Stock Ranch Nature Preserve is within the Project area; however, it will not be impacted by Project activities and access to the nature preserve will remain open throughout construction. The addition of the trail along Arcade Creek will enhance connectivity and mobility for residents who walk or bike to the nature preserve and connect with other trails within the City of Citrus Heights. Additional community facilities, such as schools, bus stops, community centers, or religious institutions, are not in the Project area and would not be affected. The Project is not anticipated to impact growth, economics, affordable housing, or crime in the Project area. There is potential for security concerns among residents of the Huntington Square Apartments, and to minimize concerns, an outreach and engagement plan (see Measure **LU-1**) will be prepared by the City of Citrus Heights to ensure community needs and concerns are addressed.

The proposed Project is anticipated to benefit the community by enhancing pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure. The Project addresses the current lack of accessible pedestrian and bicycle facilities, which limits multi-modal transportation and access to key recreational and commercial areas. The region experiences traffic due to commercial businesses (Costco and Walmart) and recreational activities associated with the Stock

Ranch Nature Preserve, creating a need for enhanced infrastructure to improve mobility for non-motorized users. Completing the overall CCTP will allow multi-modal transportation access throughout the City of Citrus Heights. The proposed Project will meet this need by providing a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, solar lighting, and an at-grade signalized pedestrian crossing at Sylvan Road.

Census data indicates that Census Tracts 81.36 and 81.41 have lower income levels compared to the City of Citrus Heights and Sacramento County as a whole. The addition of the trail will provide bicyclists and pedestrians from across the City of Citrus Heights with access along Arcade Creek. By improving pedestrian and bicycle connectivity, the Project is designed to align with the region's long-term vision to provide multi-modal access to key commercial and recreational facilities, improving overall mobility within the area.

Partial road closures will be required during construction of the Project. Given the short-term and intermittent nature of the construction activities, the impact on the community is expected to be minimal. As part of the Project, Measure **LU-2** will be implemented, and a traffic management plan will be developed prior to construction to minimize any disruption to local traffic.

The proposed Project will require permanent easements, PTEs, and TCEs from properties where the trail passes through. No full acquisitions are anticipated. All work will remain within City ROW and no private parcels will require any acquisition or TCE.

Land Use

The proposed Project is consistent with the General Plan as the existing roadway classification for Sylvan Road will remain unchanged and the zoning and/or land use designations for adjacent areas will not be changed. After the City of Citrus Heights' incorporation on January 1, 1997, the City of Citrus Heights Bikeway Master Plan includes this area as a proposed Class I bike lane, with the CCTP identifying 16 miles of feasible trail segments throughout the City of Citrus Heights including Arcade Creek, Brooktree Creek, Cripple Creek, and the SMUD utility Corridor (City of Citrus Heights 2015). The creek corridors are adjacent to residential and commercial areas which allow for increased connections and mobility options, including through natural areas. One of the goals of the General Plan is to "establish a system of creek side trails, passive open space and parks for public use." CCTP will allow for a framework to meet this goal and create multi-use trails within the creek and SMUD utility corridors (City of Citrus Heights 2025c).

There is also no prime farmland within or adjacent to the Project area that could be impacted by the Project (California Department of Conservation 2025). The Project would not result in land use changes that conflict with the General Plan or other relevant City of Citrus Heights plans (such as the Pedestrian Master Plan, Bikeway Master Plan, Safe Routes to School Master Plan, or ADA Master Plan).

Right-of-Way

Four parcels are expected to be impacted on a permanent (after construction) and/or temporary (during construction) basis as a result of the project. The Stock Ranch Nature Preserve will require a permanent easement and PTE. The Huntington Square

Apartments may require modification of an existing permanent easement and a PTE. A TCE will be needed from Walmart.

Utilities

Utility coordination may be required for a few utilities; however, the service will not be disrupted.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the proposed Project is anticipated to benefit the community by enhancing pedestrian infrastructure along Sylvan Road, which will improve the mobility along the creek corridors. The area surrounding the Project has land use designations of General Commercial, Open Space, Low Density Residential, and Medium Density Residential which includes the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, Arcade Creek, residential communities, and residential homes. The proposed Project is consistent with the General Plan, with no changes to zoning and/or land use designations for adjacent areas will be required.

The proposed Project will require permanent easements, PTEs, and TCEs, including partial road closures during construction. To minimize potential traffic disruptions, Measure **LU-2** will be implemented by development of a traffic management plan prior to construction. The Project's overall community impact is expected to be minimal and temporary with implementation of the measures listed below.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION AND/OR MITIGATION MEASURES

The following avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures will ensure no impacts to land use or community occur as a result of the proposed Project:

LU-1: An outreach and engagement plan will be developed to ensure potential security concerns from residents of the Huntington Square Apartments are identified and addressed prior to construction.

LU-2: A Traffic Management Plan will be prepared to identify ways to minimize impacts to the public during partial road closures anticipated during construction.

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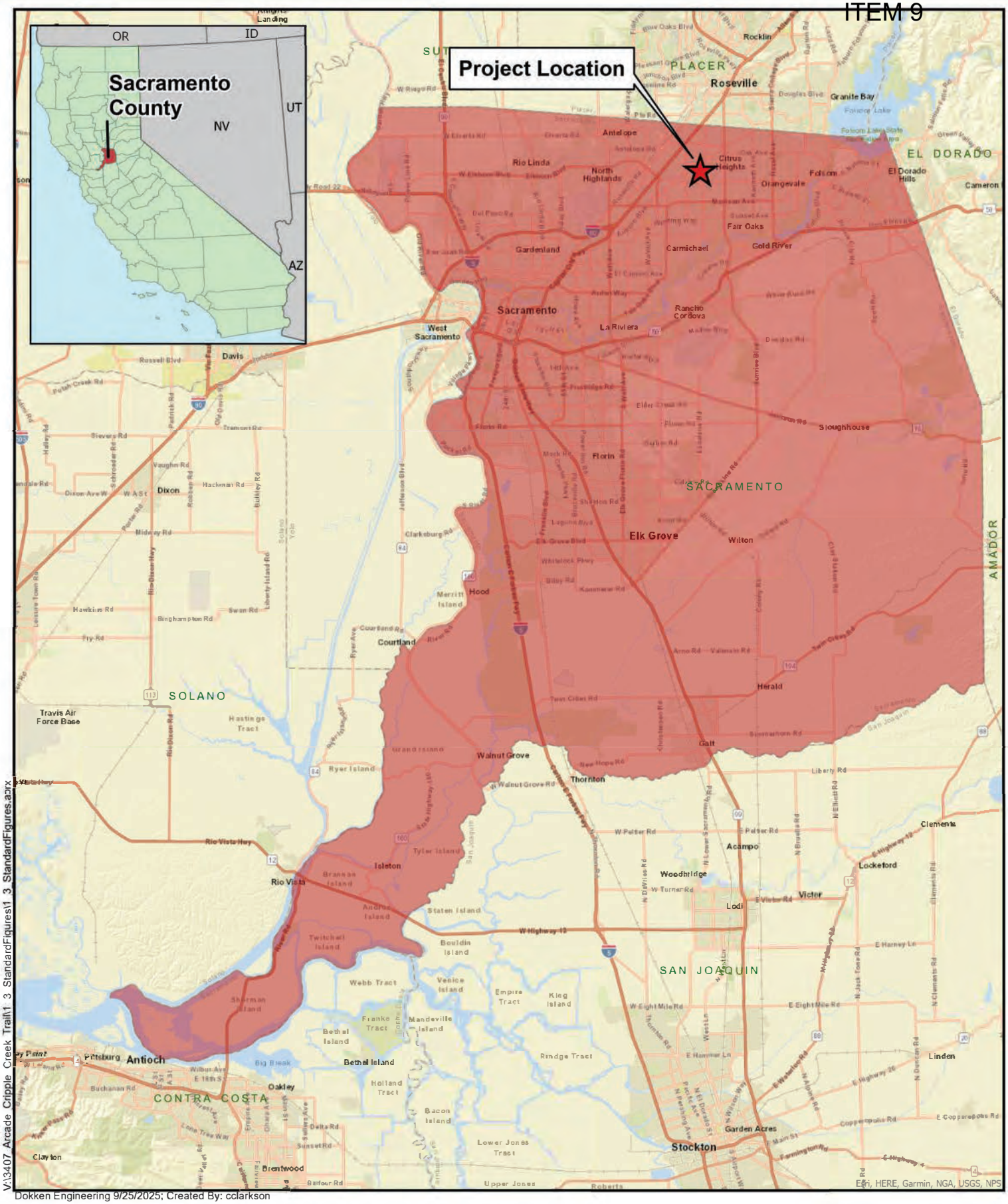
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Appendix A. Figures



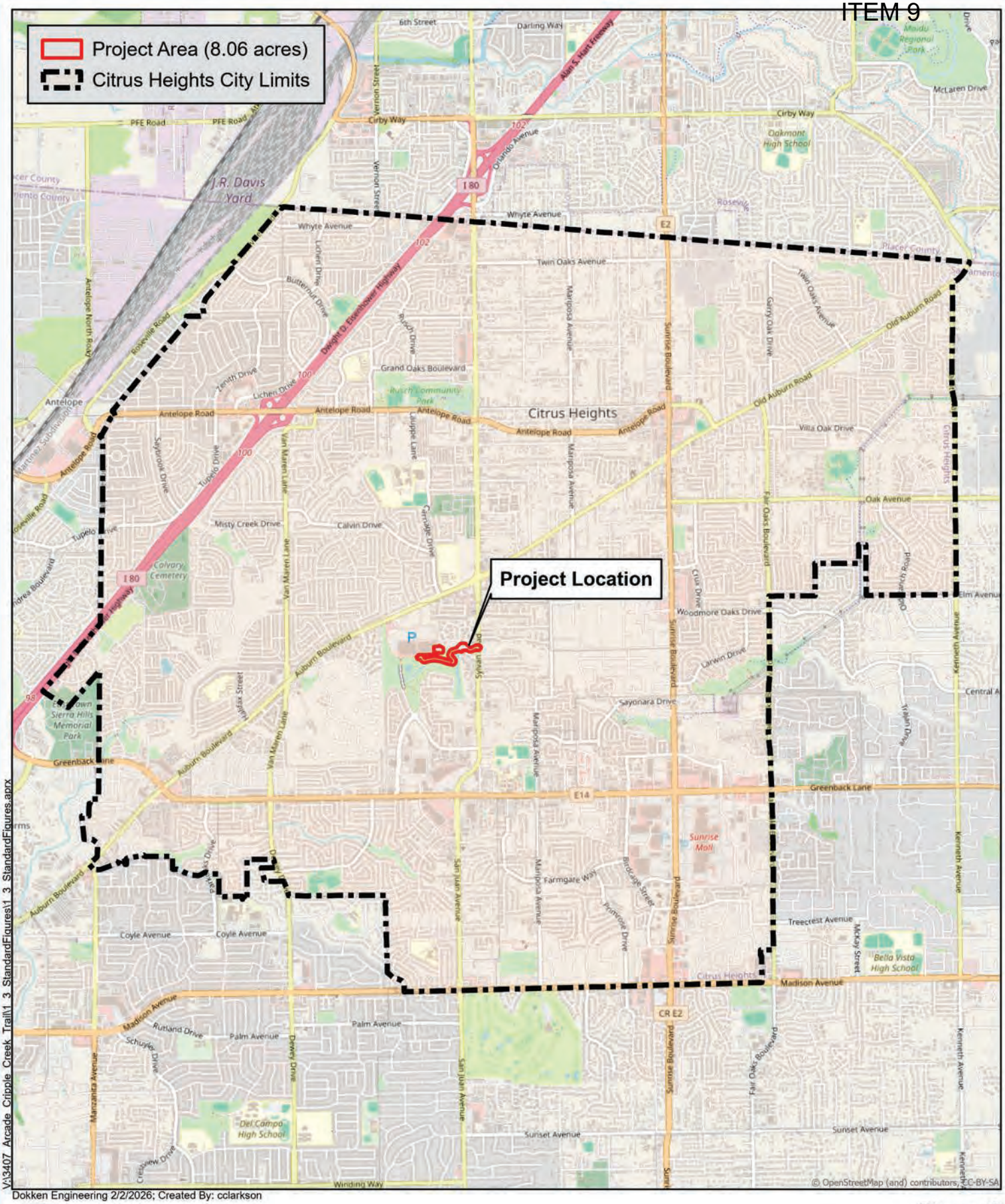
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Dokken Engineering 9/25/2025; Created By: cclarkson

0 3.5 7 Miles

Figure 1
Project Vicinity

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California



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Dokken Engineering 2/2/2026; Created By: cclarkson

0 1,750 3,500
Feet

Figure 2
Project Location
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California



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Source: Dokken Engineering 2/4/2026; Created By: kjacobson

0 75 150 Feet

Figure 3
Project Features
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

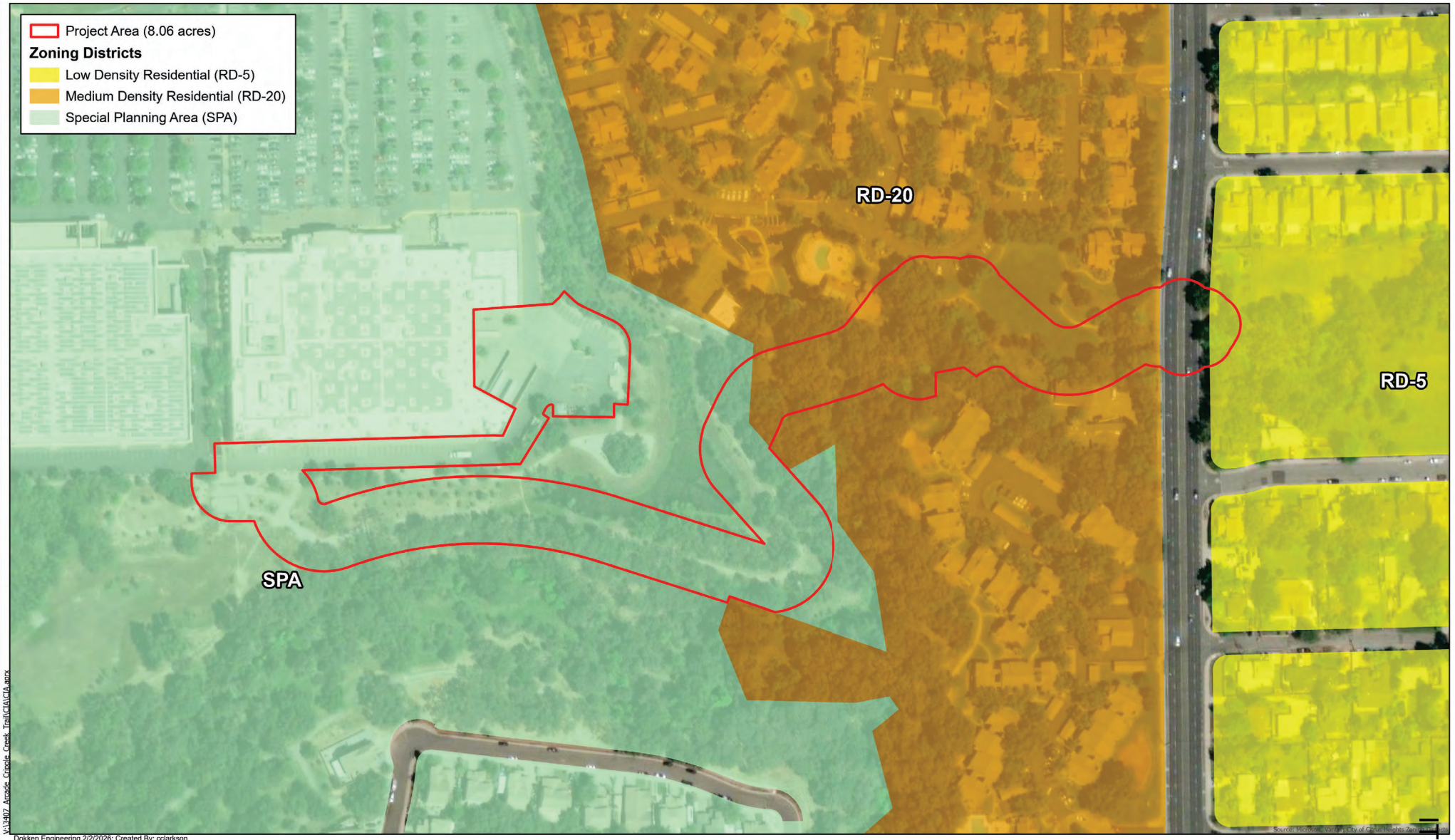


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Dokken Engineering 2/2/2026; Created By: cclarkson

0 75 150 Feet

Figure 4
Land Use Designations
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

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Dokken Engineering 2/2/2026; Created By: cclarkson

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0 75 150 Feet

Figure 5
Zoning Districts
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

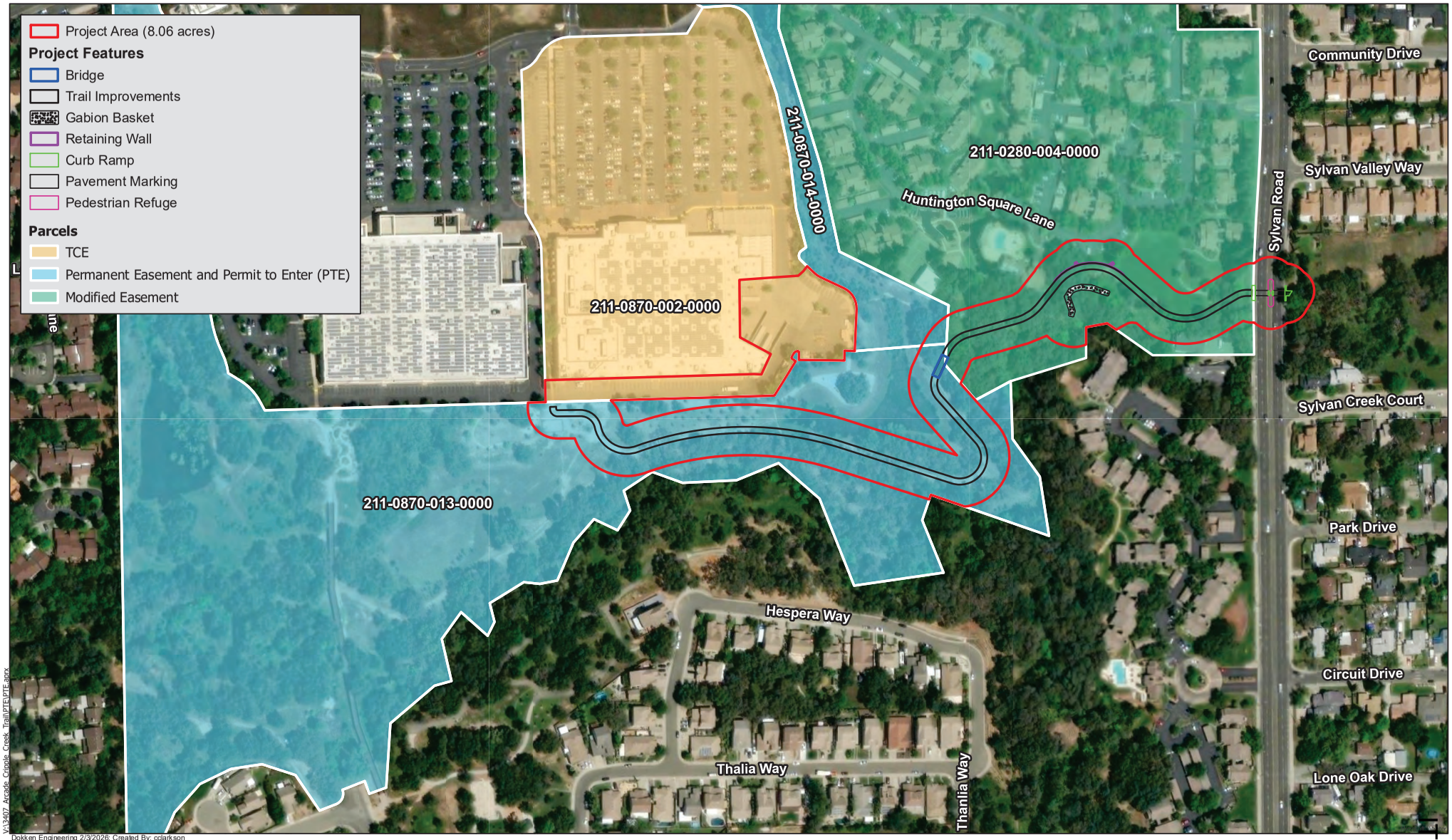


Figure 6
Potential Right-of-Way
Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project
Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

APPENDIX H: Noise Technical Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail **NTM**
(Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch) Extension Project



Noise Technical Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project

City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

District 3–SAC

CRP 5475 (053)

March 2026

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Caltrans
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Noise Technical Memorandum

Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project

City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California

District 3 – SAC

CRP– 5475 (053)

March 2026

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Caltrans
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Statement of Compliance: Produced in compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements, as appropriate, to meet the level of analysis and documentation that has been determined necessary for this project.

INTRODUCTION

This memorandum discusses temporary (including short-term and intermittent) construction-related noise impacts from implementation of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project in the City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Citrus Heights (City) proposes to construct a 0.5-mile addition to the planned 16-mile Creek Corridor Trail Project (CCTP) as part of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail (Sylvan to Stock Ranch) Extension Project (Project) (**Appendix A. Figure 1. Project Vicinity; Figure 2. Project Location)**. The Project is funded through the federal Carbon Reduction Program and therefore requires compliance with both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The lead agency for CEQA compliance is the City of Citrus Heights and the federal lead agency for NEPA compliance is the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

The Project is located in the City of Citrus Heights and will extend east from the existing Stock Ranch Trail behind the Costco/Walmart shopping center, also known as the Stock Ranch Retail Center, to Sylvan Road. The proposed alignment begins south of the Walmart property boundary and proceeds east through the Stock Ranch Nature Preserve, curving south around Walmart's water quality detention basin. The alignment continues north, crossing a tributary of Arcade Creek and passes south of the Huntington Square Apartments connecting to Sylvan Road. The alignment terminates east of Sylvan Road at the location of a planned future trail extension segment from Sylvan Road to Mariposa Avenue. The Project has independent utility and would function as a stand-alone improvement.

Proposed facilities include a paved trail, a new prefabricated bridge across the unnamed creek tributary, solar lighting, bank protection along a segment of Arcade Creek, and an at-grade signalized crossing at Sylvan Road (**Appendix A. Figure 3. Project Features**). Construction activities will involve grading to achieve ADA-compliant slopes, installing the creek crossing, paving the trail, erecting the solar lighting, constructing bank protection, and adding pedestrian signal infrastructure with minor utility adjustments as needed.

To accommodate construction, partial right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions will be required from several parcels. These include a permanent easement and permit to enter (PTE) from the Sunrise Recreation & Park District and a temporary construction easement (TCE) from Walmart. An existing rail easement exists across the Hunting Square Apartments property and there is potential for permanent easement to be modified to best incorporate the trail alignment with the physical site features.

Construction access will be provided primarily through Walmart parking lot under a TCE, as well as PTE for access from the Hunting Square Apartments parcel. These provisions will allow safe and efficient construction of the rail and its associated improvements.

Construction is anticipated to start in 2027 and last approximately 6 months.

PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of this Project is to construct one of the several planned segments of the CCTP by replacing dirt and narrow concrete paths with an ADA-compliant Class I multi-use trail.

PROJECT NEED

This trail extension is needed to enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity, provide a safe recreational facility, and improve access through the Arcade Creek greenbelt.

NO-BUILD ALTERNATIVE

The No-Build Alternative would result in no paved trail extension from Sylvan Road to Stock Ranch, leaving a remaining gap in the Arcade-Cripple Creek trail system, and users would continue to traverse through dirt and narrow concrete paths that are not ADA-compliant.

NOISE SETTING

In accordance with the Caltrans Environmental Handbook guidelines, noise is defined as unwanted sound. Sound levels usually are measured and expressed in decibels (dB), with 0 dB being the threshold of hearing. Decibel levels range from 0 to 140: 50 dB for light traffic is considered a low decibel level, whereas 120 dB for a jet takeoff at 200 feet (ft.) is considered a high decibel level.

Under the Caltrans Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol 2020, projects other than Type 1 require an evaluation of predicted construction noise. The Project is not a Type 1 project as defined in 23 CFR 772.5(h); “construction of a highway on new location or the physical alteration of an existing highway which significantly changes either the horizontal or vertical alignment or increases the number of through-traffic lanes.” A Type II project is a noise barrier retrofit project that involves no changes to highway capacity or alignment. A Type III project is a project that does not meet the classifications of a Type I or Type II project. Type III projects do not require noise analysis. The proposed Project falls within the category of a Type III project as it would include constructing a segment of a paved trail, a creek crossing structure, and a signalized crossing, which would not be anticipated to change any roadway horizontal or vertical alignment, nor increase the number of traffic lanes. Therefore, new substantial noise would not be generated, and only construction-related noise impacts are discussed.

There are existing sensitive receivers within the vicinity of the proposed construction activity, including existing residences north, south, and east of the existing trail.

Noise sources that contribute to ambient noise levels in and adjacent to the Project site include operational and traffic noise associated with the Walmart and Costco to the west of the existing trail. Table 1 summarizes typical ambient noise levels based on population density.

Table 1. Population Density and Associated Ambient Noise Levels

Population Density	dBA, Ldn
Rural Suburban	40–50
Quiet suburban residential or small town	45–50
Normal suburban residential urban	50–55
Normal urban residential	60
Noisy urban residential	65
Very noisy urban residential	70
Downtown, major metropolis	75–80
Under flight path at major airport, 0.5 to 1 mile from runway	78–85
Adjoining freeway or near a major airport	80–90

Sources: Cowan 1984; Hoover and Keith 1996

The vicinity of the Project area is most similar to that of a “normal suburban residential urban” setting due the Project’s surrounding uses of residential neighborhoods and local streets. Such areas have an expected typical noise level of 50–55 dBA.

LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

The City of Citrus Heights Noise Ordinance (Citrus Heights Municipal Code, Chapter 34, Article III) contains performance standards for the purpose of prohibiting unnecessary, excessive, annoying sounds that, at certain levels and frequencies, are detrimental to the health and welfare of the City’s residents.

The exterior noise standards applicable to the proposed Project for Noise Area 1, which covers the SPA, RD-5, and RD-20 land use zones abutting the proposed Project (**Appendix A. Figure 4. Noise Area 1 Zones**), are for exterior noise limits of 55 dBA between 7:00 a.m. to 10 p.m. and 50 dBA between 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

The Noise Ordinance provides exemptions from the above standards for outdoor school events; outdoor gatherings conducted pursuant to a City permit; activities in parks, playgrounds and school grounds; machinery used in connection with emergency activities; daytime construction noise; daytime agricultural noise; agricultural noise to salvage crops or perform pest control; daytime residential property maintenance; and airport operations and maintenance.

Specifically, the following exemption is provided for daytime construction noise.

“Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, demolition, paving or grading of any real property, provided the activities do not take place between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. on weekdays and Friday commencing at 8:00 p.m. through and including 7:00 a.m. on Saturday, Saturdays commencing at 8:00 p.m. through and including 7:00 a.m. on the next following Sunday, and on each Sunday after the hour of

8:00 p.m. However, when an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in process be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor or owner shall be allowed to continue work after 8:00 p.m. and to operate machinery and equipment necessary until completion of the specific work in progress can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardships for the contractor or owner."

Environmental Consequences

Generally, noise levels at construction sites can vary from 55 dBA to a maximum of nearly 90 dBA when heavy equipment is used. During construction-related activities of the Project, noise from construction-related activities may intermittently (that is, short-term and temporarily) dominate the noise environment in the immediate area of construction. Construction noise is regulated by Caltrans Standard Specifications for noise control which state that noise levels should not exceed 86 dBA Lmax at 50 feet from job site from 9:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.

Construction activities would include cranes, earth movers, dump trucks, concrete mixers, generators, pavers, and possibly jackhammers or pile driving. Noise levels would vary depending on the type, duration, and occurrence of construction-related activity. The loudest construction-related activities may include engine noise from pile driving, jack hammering, and construction vehicles. For this Project, the lowest construction equipment-related noise levels would be 55 dBA at a distance of 50 feet for sound from a pick-up truck. The highest construction-related noise levels would be for pile driving (up to 90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet) involved in installation of the bridge supports for the creek overcrossing structure and for jackhammering (90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet) involved in removing the existing concrete pathways on the apartment complex property.

The nearest distance between nearby residences to bridge supports where pile driving would occur is approximately 300 feet, and noise produced by construction equipment would be reduced over distance at a rate of about 6 dB per doubling of distance. At a distance of 300 feet, noise from pile driving would attenuate to approximately 74 dBA.

Construction-related noise would be short-term, temporary, and intermittent. Construction is expected to be completed within a 6-month time period, with pile-driving anticipated to occur over a two-day period within the 6 months. No additional construction-related noise control minimization measures are necessary.

Due to the temporarily increased noise levels during construction, minimal adverse noise impacts from construction-related activities are anticipated. Construction would be conducted in accordance with Caltrans Standard Specifications for noise control and in accordance with the Chapter 6.32.100(E) of the City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code:

NOI-1:To minimize the construction-generated noise, the contractor shall follow the Caltrans Standard Specifications for noise control and Chapter 34, Article III, Sec. 34-88(5) of the City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code, which requires the following:

Control and monitor noise resulting from work activities. Only operate construction equipment or run the equipment engines between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

- When an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in progress be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor shall be allowed to continue work after 8:00 p.m. and to operate machinery and equipment necessary until completion of the specific work in progress can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardships for the contractor.

SUMMARY

From the above discussion, it is concluded that construction-related noise impacts caused by the Project would not be substantial because: 1) the Project is not a Type 1 project; 2) the proposed construction duration is short-term, temporary, and intermittent; and 3) construction of the Project would be conducted in accordance with Caltrans' Standard Specifications for noise control and City of Citrus Heights requirements.

REFERENCES

California Department of Transportation: Division of Environmental Analysis. April 2020. Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol: For New Highway Construction, Reconstruction, and Retrofit Barrier Projects.

Cowan, J. P. 1984. Handbook of Environmental Acoustics. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons.

City of Citrus Heights, California—Citrus Heights Municipal Code, Chapter 34, Article III.–NOISE CONTROL.

APPENDIX I: Mitigation Monitoring Plan

MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN CHECKLIST FOR THE ARCADE-CRIPPLE CREEK TRAIL (SYLVAN ROAD TO STOCK RANCH) EXTENSION PROJECT

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
City of Citrus Heights General Plan (CCHGP)					
MM 4.7-7:	**Discovery of Potential Paleontological Resources** If potential paleontological resources are detected by construction workers or City staff during construction of future land uses, work shall stop immediately, and consultation is required to avoid further impacts. Actions after work stoppage will be designed to avoid significant impacts to the greatest extent feasible. These measures could include, but are not limited to, construction worker personnel education, consultation with a qualified paleontologist, coordination with experts on resource recovery and curation of specimens, and/or other measures considered appropriate after further consultation.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
AESTHETICS					
VIS-1	Aesthetic treatments on the new paved trail and prefabricated bridge over Arcade Creek will be consistent with other trails and bridges along the CCTP.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		
VIS-2	Lighting along the trail will be downcast to minimize glare. The Project's lighting design must be consistent with the City Citrus Heights lighting guidelines and standards.	Prior to and during Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
AIR QUALITY					

ITEM 9

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
AQ-1:	Implement Sacrameto Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) Basic and Enhanced Construction Emission Control Practices to Reduce Fugitive Dust. The implementing agency will require, as a standard or specification of their contract, the construction contractor(s) to implement basic and enhanced control measures to reduce construction-related fugitive dust. Although the following measures are outlined in the SMAQMD's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines, they are required for the entirety of the construction area. The implementing agency will ensure through contract provisions and specifications that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures before and during construction and documents compliance with the adopted mitigation measures. • Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include (but are not limited to) soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads. • Cover or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways shall be covered. • Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. • Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour. • All trail, and curb/sidewalk paving should be completed as soon as possible. The following practices describe exhaust emission control from diesel powered fleets working at a construction site. California regulations limit idling from both on-road and off-road diesel-powered equipment. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) enforces idling limitations and compliance with diesel fleet regulations. • Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 3 minutes. Provide clear signate that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site. • Provide current certificate(s) of compliance for CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2449 and 2449.1]. For more information contact CARB at 877-593-6677, doors@arb.ca.gov, or www.arb.ca.gov/doors/compliance_cert1.html.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIOLOGY					
BIO-1:	Every individual working on the Project must attend a biological awareness training session	Prior to	City of Citrus		

ITEM 9

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
	conducted by the Project biologist. This training program will include information regarding the sensitive habitats and an overview of special status wildlife species that may be encountered within the work area. During biological awareness training, construction personnel will be briefed on topics including, but not limited to, the protected status of VELB and NWPT, as well as the need to protect elderberry shrubs, the host plant of VELB.	Construction	Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-2:	Prior to the start of construction activities, the Project limits adjacent to the Arcade Creek, the Arcade Creek tributary and the riparian woodland habitat will be marked with flagging, staking, or high visibility fencing to ensure construction will not further encroach into adjacent sensitive resources.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-3:	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be incorporated into Project construction to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g. oils, fuels): • Exposed soils and material stockpiles will be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction. • Implementation of the Project shall require approval of a site-specific SWPPP or Water Pollution Control Program that will implement effective measures to protect water quality, which may include a hazardous spill prevention plan and additional erosion prevention techniques. • All construction areas will be properly protected to prevent excess erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution. • All vehicle and equipment fueling/maintenance will be conducted outside of any surface waters and/or sensitive habitat. • Equipment used in and around jurisdictional waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants. • Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters. • All erosion control measures, and storm water control measures will be properly maintained until the site has returned to a pre-construction state. • All construction materials will be hauled off-site after completion of construction.	During Construction	Contractor		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
BIO-4:	Permanent effects to stream channel and riparian woodland habitat will be provided compensatory mitigation to result in no net loss of habitat, at an agency-approved mitigation ratio via one of the following compensatory mitigation options: • payment of an in-lieu fee to an agency-approved mitigation site, • compensatory off-site mitigation at an agency-approved mitigation site, • compensatory on-site mitigation, or • a combination of the above compensatory mitigation options.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		
BIO-5:	Native vegetation removal will not exceed what is shown on the plans without prior approval from the Project biologist. If trees will be trimmed rather than removed, trimming must comply with ANSI A300 pruning standards and must not: • leave branch stubs • make unnecessary heading cuts • cut off the branch collar (not make a flush cut) • top or lion's tail trees (stripping a branch from the inside leaving foliage just at the ends) • remove more than 25 percent of the foliage of a single branch • remove more than 25 percent of the total tree foliage in a single year • damage other parts of the tree during pruning • use wound paint • climb the tree with climbing spikes	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-6:	Following the completion of construction, all temporary effects to riparian woodland, annual grassland and oak woodland habitat will be recontoured and re-seeded at a 1:1 ratio, to allow for the habitat to return to its previous function. Tree removal will follow final plans and specifications, and any deviation must be approved by a Project biologist. All temporarily disturbed areas will be seeded with a Project biologist-approved native seed mix. Any trees removed from the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitat will be appropriately mitigated for through replanting or other methods in coordination with CDFW and the City of Citrus Heights.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
BIO-7:	A focused rare plant survey will be conducted within the Project area prior to the start of construction. If rare plants are discovered during pre-construction surveys but can be reasonably avoided, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fence will be installed to protect the specimens in place. If a special status plant specimen is present within the Project area and cannot be fully avoided, the Project biologist will relocate individual(s) and/or collect seeds to ensure the continued existence of the local population. Area of relocation or re-seeding will be at the discretion of the Project biologist but will be located within suitable habitat and within the same watershed of the Project, preferably at a location that is protected in perpetuity.	Prior to construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-8:	Prior to vegetation removal or initial ground disturbance during the nesting bird season (February 1–September 30) a pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted by a Project Biologist prior to the start of work. The nesting bird survey must include the Project area plus a 300-foot buffer. Within 1 week of the nesting bird survey, all vegetated areas that are designated for removal must be cleared by the contractor or a supplemental nesting bird survey is required.	Prior to construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-9:	During the spring/summer season prior to construction the Project biologist must conduct pre-construction Swainson's hawk protocol-level surveys within the Project area plus a 0.25-mile buffer in accordance with California Department of Fish and Wildlife's guide for Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee. Pre-construction surveys will determine if active nests are present within the Project area or within 0.25 mile of Project activities. If an active nest is discovered within the survey area the Project biologist will determine the appropriate avoidance strategies (e.g., monitoring, no-work buffers, work windows, temporary sound/noise barriers, etc.) to avoid take of the nest and will coordinate with CDFW as needed.	Prior to construction	City of Citrus Heights		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
BIO-10:	To avoid impacts to western pond turtles, the Project biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey of the aquatic and upland habitats within the Project area. Surveys will be conducted no more than 24 hours prior to onset of construction. If a western pond turtle is spotted within an active work area the Project Biologist will be contacted, and work activities will immediately cease within 100 feet of the turtle. Work will not recommence until the turtle has left the Project site on its own volition. In addition, if western pond turtle nests are detected within or adjacent to the Project area, the Project biologist will mark the nests with high-visibility flagging or fencing and establish a 25-foot no-disturbance buffer around each nest to prevent disturbance until hatching occurs or the biologist determines the nest is no longer at risk.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-11:	To prevent the inadvertent entrapment of NWPT, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 3 inches wide and 1 foot deep will be inspected for NWPT then covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If it is not feasible to cover an excavation, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wood ≥ 6 inches wide shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they must be thoroughly inspected by the biologist for trapped NWPT.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIO-12:	Prior to arrival at the Project site and prior to leaving the Project site, construction equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds will be cleaned to reduce the spreading of noxious weeds.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIO-13:	All food-related trash must be disposed into closed containers and must be removed from the Project area daily. Construction personnel must not feed or otherwise attract wildlife to the Project area.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIO-14:	The contractor must not apply rodenticide or herbicide within the Project area during construction.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIO-15:	If any wildlife is encountered during the course of construction, said wildlife will be allowed to leave the construction area unharmed.	During Construction	Contractor		
CULTURAL RESOURCES					
CR-1:	If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey would be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
CR-2:	Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code protect Native American burials, skeletal remains and grave goods, regardless of age and provide method and means for the appropriate handling of such remains. If human remains are encountered, all ground disturbance within a 100-ft radius must stop and the county coroner should be notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation and Caltrans PQS should be contacted. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of such identification. CEQA details steps to be taken if human burials are of Native American origin.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS					

CC-1:	The implementing agency will require through construction contract terms and specifications that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures and implements all applicable Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) best management practices for reducing construction-related Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Documentation will be provided to the implementing agency on a weekly basis. The contract provisions and specifications will authorize the implementing agency to sanction contractors for non-compliance. The implementing agency will consult SMAQMD prior to construction about the most current recommended construction best management practices and will adopt those practices. Practices include the following: • Improve fuel efficiency from construction equipment: o Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to no more than 3 minutes. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site. o Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated. o Train equipment operators in proper use of equipment, including limiting idling time, minimizing warm-up time, performing routine maintenance, and optimizing equipment use. o Avoid using equipment that is larger than the job requires. o Use equipment with new technologies (e.g., repowered engines, electric drivetrains). • Perform on-site material hauling with trucks equipped with on-road engines (if the air districts or CARB determine them to emit less than the off-road engines). • Use alternative fuels for generators at construction sites, rather than gasoline or diesel (e.g., propane or solar), or use electrical power. • Use a California Air Resources Board-approved low-carbon fuel for construction equipment. (NOx emissions from the use of low-carbon fuel must be reviewed and increases mitigated.) • Encourage and provide carpools, shuttle vans, and transit passes for construction worker commutes. • Reduce electricity use in the construction office by using compact fluorescent bulbs, powering off computers every day, and using the most efficient heating and cooling units available. • Recycle or salvage non-hazardous construction and demolition debris (goal of at least 75% by weight) to avoid landfill disposal.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
	• Use locally sourced or recycled materials for construction materials (goal of at least 20% based on costs for building materials, and based on volume for trail, sidewalk and curb materials). Wood products utilized should be certified through a sustainable forestry program. • Minimize the amount of concrete for paved surfaces or utilize a low carbon concrete option. • Produce concrete on-site if determined to be less emissive than transporting ready mix. • Use Smartway certified trucks for deliveries and equipment transport. • Develop a plan to efficiently use water for adequate dust control.				
HAZARDS					
HM-1:	To avoid impacts from pavement striping during construction it is recommended that removal requirements for yellow striping and pavement marking materials be performed in accordance with Caltrans Standard Special Provision 14-11.07 REMOVE YELLOW TRAFFIC STRIPE AND PAVEMENT MARKING WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE RESIDUE.	During Construction	Contractor		
HM-2:	Should any previously unknown hazardous waste/material be encountered during construction, the procedures outlined in Caltrans Hazards Procedures for Construction shall be followed.	During Construction	Contractor		
HYDROLOGY					
WQ-1:	The proposed project will require a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit for Discharges of storm water associated with construction activities (Construction General Permit 2022-0057-DWQ). As part of this Permit requirement, a SWPPP shall be prepared prior to construction consistent with the requirements of the RWQCB. This SWPPP will incorporate all applicable BMPs to ensure that adequate measures are taken during construction to minimize impacts to water quality.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
WQ-2:	To conform with water quality requirements, the SWPPP must include the following: • Vehicle maintenance, staging and storing equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other possible contaminants must be a minimum of 50 feet from surface waters. Any necessary equipment washing must occur where the water cannot flow into surface waters. • The project specifications will require the contractor to operate under an approved spill prevention and clean-up plan; • Construction equipment will not be operated in flowing water; • Construction work must be conducted according to site-specific construction plans that minimize the potential for sediment input to surface waters; • Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life must be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering surface waters; • Equipment used in and around surface waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants; and, • Any concrete rubble, asphalt, or other debris from construction must be taken to an approved disposal site.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
WQ-3:	Prior to the start of construction activities, the project limits in proximity to jurisdictional waters must be marked with high visibility Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing or staking to ensure construction will not further encroach into jurisdictional waters.	Prior to Construction	Contractor		
WQ-4:	Contract specifications will include the following Best Management Practices (BMPs), where applicable, to reduce erosion during construction: • Existing vegetation will be protected in place where feasible to provide an effective form of erosion and sediment control; • As a permanent BMP, slope roughening by equipment tracking will be implemented to create unevenness on bare soil. Surface roughening reduces erosion potential by decreasing runoff velocities, trapping sediment, and increasing water infiltration.	During and after Construction	Contractor		
NOISE					

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
NOI-1:	To minimize the construction-generated noise, the contractor shall follow the Caltrans Standard Specifications for noise control and Chapter 34, Article III, Sec. 34-88(5) of the City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code, which requires the following: • Only operate construction equipment or run the equipment engines between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. • When an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in progress be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor shall be allowed to continue work after 8:00 p.m. and to operate machinery and equipment necessary until completion of the specific work in progress can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardships for the contractor.	During Construction	Contractor		
PUBLIC SERVICES					
LU-1:	An outreach and engagement plan will be developed to ensure potential security concerns from residents of the Huntington Square Apartments are identified and addressed prior to construction.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		
TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC					
LU-2:	A Traffic Management Plan will be prepared to identify ways to minimize impacts to the public during partial road closures anticipated during construction.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES					

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
TCR-1:	**Unanticipated Discoveries of TCRs** If any suspected TCRs or resources of cultural significance to UAIC, including but not limited to features, anthropogenic/cultural soils, cultural belongings or objects (artifacts), shell, bone, shaped stones or bone, or ash/charcoal deposits are discovered by any person during construction activities including ground disturbing activities, all work shall pause immediately within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. Work shall cease in and within the immediate vicinity of the find regardless of whether the construction is being actively monitored by a Tribal Monitor, cultural resources specialist, or professional archaeologist. A Tribal Representative and the Lead Agency shall be immediately notified, and the Tribal Representative in coordination with the Lead Agency shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC Section 21074) and the Tribal Representative shall make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
TCR-2:	**Cultural Awareness and Sensitivity Training** Cultural Awareness Training will be developed and provided to all personnel working in the Project area.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		

APPENDIX J: Public Comments Received

COMMENT CARD

CITRUS HEIGHTS
Solid roots. New growth.

great work!

Name: Riley Keller
Email Address: Riley Kell@aim.com
Phone Number:

COMMENT CARD

CITRUS HEIGHTS
Solid roots. New growth.

Our family lives south of Greenback in the Park Oaks neighborhood so we regularly use the existing paths around Walmart and are very excited that this will be the next section of the trail constructed. We are thrilled that the city is making access to outdoor trails and recreation a priority. We hope this trend will continue as money becomes available. The more connected to the wider trail system the better!

Thank you to everyone at the meeting who provided us with so much great information!

Name: Diana Ryan
Email Address: dianaandraja@aol.com
Phone Number: (916)717-5577

COMMENT CARD

CITRUS HEIGHTS
Solid roots. New growth.

LOOKS GREAT! LOOKING FORWARD TO IT.

Name: AARON TWEETON
Email Address: aaron.tweeton@icloud.com
Phone Number: 916-436-6917

COMMENT CARD

CITRUS HEIGHTS
Solid roots. New growth.

Good Meeting to Explain all
Good Project !!!
WELL DONE DESIGN CONSIDERATION
of PEOPLE & ENVIRONMENT

Name: Kathey Mathes
Email Address:
Phone Number:

COMMENT CARD

CITRUS HEIGHTS
Solid roots. New growth.

Thank you very much to the city of Citrus Heights for putting in so much effort into this project and their care for our community and its members, and guests from other states. We are proud of our relative Val Minlikayev for being a part of this project and inviting us to the city event to get informed about the project. We know its a lot of work and we appreciate everyone involved in the city that makes our community a better place. May God bless everyone who lives here in our beautiful city & keeps us all safe!
~ Friends from Boise, Idaho ☺

Name:
Email Address:
Phone Number:

COMMENT CARD

CITRUS HEIGHTS
Solid roots. New growth.

2

Looks good

Name:
Email Address:
Phone Number:

From: Kehrer, Daniel
To: maxcarol@surewest.net
Cc: ACCT - Sylvan2StockRanch
Subject: RE: Arcade cripple Creek trail
Date: Thursday, May 21, 2026 5:18:34 PM
Attachments: image002.png
image003.png
ACCT-Sylvan to Stock Ranch Exhibit.pdf
Project Overview Map.pdf
Citrus Heights Cripple Creek Flyer.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Carol,

Thank you for your interest and questions, here are my responses.
Feel free to respond or ask additional ones if you think of them.

1 Who is going to keep the bike trail clean on both sides from Thai Way to Woodside.
There is no formal trail proposed from Thalia Way to Woodside Dr, our project will be on the other side of the creek (north side).
Those existing pathways and Park are owned and maintained by Sunrise Recreation and Parks District.

2. How much right away will you take on both sides of the creek bed (same area)?
No right of way takes are proposed for this trail. We will obtain a 20'-30' wide easement from Parks District and there is an existing easement on the Huntington Square Apartments we are utilizing for our trail.

3. Where is bike signalized light going in, at end of Woodside?
The proposed signal will be on Sylvan Road, just north of the bridge at the southern end of Huntington Square Apartments property.
No crossings or connections to Woodside Drive are planned (the crossing will be ~1,300 feet north of Woodside Dr).

4. The bridge you are talking about on Woodside?
No. This will be a new (small) bridge only for trail purposes between Huntington Square Apartments and the Stock Ranch open space on the north side of the creek.

5. What are you going to do to protect property owners from Woodside to Thai?
No plans for added security, the trail is not close to these roadways.

We have not had any known incidents or safety concerns along our existing trail systems (beyond the E-bikes going too fast).
We actually see a reduction in homeless and 'undesirable' activities where trails are installed and used by the general public.

6. I have had all the plans for this area for years, and you are aware part of the plan will be owned by the City, part by the Park District, and part by Igor. We have been here on John Stocks property for 90 years, but actually it was Mae van Marens house at the end of the road, John Stock offered me 2 years before he died the property attached between Woodside Dr and Thai and I said, no thanks John I don't trust the City on what they will do and I knew you had I think 35 feet of right away so I didn't buy it, and now I am glad. I feel sorry for Igor who just bought the adjoining property a year ago, and if it isn't kept up, we will probably have a fire in the same location.
I am unsure what you are referring to with this question. The City will only "own" (in easement) the area isolated to the trail so we can keep up on the maintenance.
All other land uses and ownership will be the same as it is today.
Please take a closer look at the project's alignment in the attached PDF to help clarify where this trail is actually going.

Daniel Kehrer PE CFM QSD/P
Principal Civil Engineer
dkehrer@citrusheights.net
6360 Fountain Square Dr. | Citrus Heights, CA
(916) 727-4904 | www.citrusheights.net

From: maxcarol@surewest.net <maxcarol@surewest.net>
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2026 2:17 PM
To: Kehrer, Daniel <dkehrer@citrusheights.net>
Subject: Arcade cripple Creek trail

> You don't often get email from maxcarol@surewest.net. Learn why this is important

Carol Alexander, 7330 Woodside Dr, 916-725-5834. I do have some questions about your proposal. Number 1 Who is going to keep the bike trail clean on both sides from Thai Way to Woodside. 2. How much right away will you take on both sides of the creek bed (same area)? 3. Where is bike signalized light going in, at end of Woodside? 4. The bridge you are talking about on Woodside? 5. What are you going to do to protect property owners from Woodside

to Thai?

6. I have had all the plans for this area for years, and you are aware part of the plan will be owned by the City, part by the Park District, and part by Igor.

We have been here on John Stocks property for 90 years, but actually it was Mae van Marens house at the end of the road, John Stock offered me 2 years before he died the property attached between Woodside Dr and Thai and I said, no thanks John I don't trust the City on what they will do and I knew you had I think 35 feet of right away so I didn't buy it, and now I am glad. I feel sorry for Igor who just bought the adjoining property a year ago, and if it isn't kept up, we will probably have a fire in the same location.

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From: Kehrer, Daniel
To: Bobbi
Cc: ACCT - Sylvan2StockRanch
Subject: RE: failure notice
Date: Wednesday, June 17, 2026 4:32:09 PM
Attachments: image002.png
image003.png
image004.png

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Bobbi,

Please see below for responses to your questions, please let me know if I've left any un-answered.

My main concern is that the MND may not adequately evaluate potential upstream flooding impacts associated with the project. Any modifications
to drainage patterns, creek crossings, bridge structures, embankments, or trail improvements within or adjacent to flood-prone areas could affect water flow during storm events, especially bomb cyclones. I don't see any clear analysis that it WILL NOT increase flood risk to upstream properties.
This Project has completed a Location Hydraulic Study that incorporated rainfall models and physical cross sections of the creek for the existing and proposed conditions.
The findings of this report includes detailed hydraulic analysis and states, " The Project has been designed to minimize both short-term and long-term impacts to the floodplain. Temporary construction disturbances will be minimized through the implementation of best management practices (BMPs), including erosion and sediment control measures. Permanent improvements, including minor grading, bank protection, and installation of a prefabricated bridge, have been designed to avoid adverse hydraulic impacts. While fill is proposed to support the bridge structure, hydraulic modeling confirms that there are no increases in BFEs between the existing and proposed conditions."
You may download/view the report here: 5475(053) DRAFT Location Hydraulic Study.pdf
This report has been approved and is currently being routed for signatures with City and State Department of Transportation staff. I will post this (and all approved studies) to the project website when they are fully signed.

Also, the long-term maintenance and replacement costs associated with the proposed bridges and related infrastructure concerns me. While the

MND discusses project construction impacts, it appears to provide limited info regarding ongoing maintenance and future repair or replacement expenses. You did tell us at the June 4th meeting the 4 bridge repairs already constructed are paid half by Caltrans and half from the Citrus Heights general fund, or rather us taxpayers. These long-term costs will ultimately be borne by the taxpayers and should be fully disclosed and evaluated.
Maintenance costs have been incorporated into the City's budgets for our planned trail extensions (including this one) on-going maintenance costs are do not differ very much from the existing costs for maintaining the creeks and open spaces. The discussion we had during the June 4th meeting are for bridges constructed in the 1960's and the maintenance work is primarily creek embankment repairs near the bridge (re-shape the embankments and armor with heavy rock slope protections). No major bridge repairs or re-construction are necessary for these prescribed corrections sent to us from State structural inspections. Please note that we have 63 bridges in the City (and growing) and only 4 required *minor* repairs from reports received last year. We have carefully planned the bridge for this project to be 2' above the 100-year flood plain, to minimize any damage from significant rain events, we do anticipate minor repairs to the embankments in the future, as is very typical of all creek crossings and creek maintenance costs.

There has been a significant increase in the use of motorized bicycles on the trails and streets of Stock Ranch. The safety and enforcement appear to rely on the Citrus Heights police (cops on bikes). I have rarely, if ever, observed police patrols on these facilities. The city should provide info regarding how such enforcement would be implemented.
I agree with your observations regarding motorized bicycles, our Police Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) Unit is currently working on formalizing a trail use ordinance to improve their enforcement capabilities. Our department meets with CHPD (POP and Traffic Enforcement) monthly and they indicate the trails are patrolled daily by at-least one of their motor officers. It is currently illegal to use a private motorcycle or dirt-bike on our trail network and the new ordinance will provide a maximum speed limit and provide clarifications on E-bike and E-scooter restrictions (please keep an eye out for City Council hearings for this Ordinance later in 2026).

The proposed trial segment should not be evaluated in isolation from the larger trail network. Public info indicated that the future trail
segment between Sayonara and Mariposa includes 4 additional bridges. While that project may not begin construction until a later date, the
cumulative effect of construction and maintaining multiple bridge crossings throughout the trail system should be considered. Repair costs

can be substantial and is important for the public to understand the full long=term obligations associated with the expansion of the trail
network.
This is not how hydraulic studies work. Each individual project must meet a “no rise” certification for its specific impact. Any significant changes to floodways (for any project) would require a map revision with FEMA and County Department of Water Resources. The City takes floodplain management very seriously and implements local requirements above and beyond the minimums mandated by the State and Federal Government. The ACCT Sylvan to Stock Ranch project has studied and exhibited that there will not be an increase in floodplain (upstream, downstream, or within) the project limits.
When the Sayonara to Mariposa extension is ready, it will be held to the same standards as the current project. See response above for maintenance and repair cost planning within the City’s capital improvement and maintenance budget documents.

How is it that the Sayonara-Mariposa project showed fully funded on the map at the June 4th meeting, but the current Stock Ranch
is only partially funded?
Every project is unique. The Sayonara-Mariposa Project applied for Active Transportation (ATP) Grant funding in 2023 for all phases of that Project’s design and construction. The current project (Sylvan-Stock Ranch), received Federal Carbon Reduction Grant Funding for the preliminary and final design phases (this grant program does not offer construction funds). The City Team is currently applying for the 2027 ATP Grant Funding for construction and we are hopeful that we can get this awarded. If not, we will keep trying any and all appropriate grant opportunities as outside funding is critical to the budgets we have for the vast majority of our Capital Improvement Projects.

I am also concerned about the accuracy of the land use info presented in the documents. The maps appear to identify certain areas adjacent to the
proposed trail as "Open Space" Page 10 Fig. 5. East of Sylvan Road. My understanding is that this area consists of privately owned residential property, in a low-density residential neighborhood. The city should verify the accuracy of the land use designation and mapping used in the environmental review. because it affects the analysis of privacy concerns security consideration and potential effects of adjacent residents.
The CEQA Document, on Page 17 (Figure 4, Zoning Districts) this area is clearly labeled as RD-5 which matches your understanding and the City’s General Plan for low-density housing. On Page 18, the area shown as ‘open space’ is potentially misleading, that shape appears to be consistent with the existing trail easement on the properties on the

north-side of Arcade Creek for a future trail segment. The City accepts your comment and will have our consultant team provide a clarification/correction in the final CEQA document. We will follow up with you after the final version is posted on the City's website.

My concern is not with the trail development in the Stock Ranch area, and I welcome the Ped crossing over Sylvan Road, but the city should ensure that residents have a complete understanding of the true public cost and property impacts before additional commitments are made.
Thank you again for your attention to this project and your comments provided. Your City works very hard to provide transparency and information for our projects, budgets, and plans. Every project that we deliver meets (and generally exceeds) the high-standard of reporting and notices required by State and Federal Law, we do listen to our residents and feedback. We post our citywide budgets, capital projects, capital project funding online; and provide annual updates at City Council Meetings (if not more frequently), and hold project-specific outreach campaigns to ensure the public has an opportunity to comment. In addition, our Team is committed to transparency and regularly schedule meetings with residents at City Hall who are interested in learning more about a project or the City's programs/budgets (just stop by or give us a call). If you have any specific suggestions for improvement, let us know.

I am here and available to discuss any questions or follow up items you may have regarding this or any other City project, reach out anytime.
Sincerely,

CITRUS HEIGHTS CALIFORNIA
Solid roots. New growth.

Daniel Kehrer PE CFM QSD/P
Principal Civil Engineer

6360 Fountain Square Dr. | Citrus Heights, CA
(916) 727-4904 | www.citrusheights.net

From: Kehrer, Daniel
Sent: Tuesday, June 16, 2026 12:38 PM
To: 'Bobbi' <brobben@cwo.com>
Cc: ACCT - Sylvan2StockRanch <acct-sylvan2stockranch@citrusheights.net>
Subject: RE: failure notice

Hi Bobbi,

I wanted to let you know that I received your email this time and our team will send you responses to the questions soon.
Thank you for reaching out.

Daniel Kehrer PE CFM QSD/P
Principal Civil Engineer
dkehrer@citrusheights.net
6360 Fountain Square Dr. | Citrus Heights, CA
(916) 727-4904 | www.citrusheights.net

From: Bobbi <brobben@cwo.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 14, 2026 10:21 AM
To: Kehrer, Daniel <dkehrer@citrusheights.net>
Subject: FW: failure notice

Sent from my Galaxy

-------- Original message --------
From: MAILER-DAEMON@mail.succeed.net
Date: 6/14/26 9:10 AM (GMT-08:00)
To: brobben@cwo.com
Subject: failure notice

Hi. This is the qmail-send program at mail.succeed.net.
I'm afraid I wasn't able to deliver your message to the following addresses.
This is a permanent error; I've given up. Sorry it didn't work out.

<dkehrer@citruheight.net>:
Sorry, I couldn't find any host named citruheight.net. (#5.1.2)

--- Below this line is a copy of the message.

Return-Path: <brobben@cwo.com>
Received: (qmail 2883441 invoked from network); 14 Jun 2026 16:10:14 -0000
Received: from localhost (HELO mail.succeed.net)
(brobben@cwo.com@97.205.86.118)
by mail.succeed.net with ESMTPA (via Webmail)
id 871d00d6-680b-11f1-a5d4-0050568549ca; Sun, 14 Jun 2026 09:10:14 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Date: Sun, 14 Jun 2026 09:10:14 -0700
From: brobben@cwo.com
To: dkehrer@citruheight.net
Subject: Fwd: Comments on Stock Ranch Sylvan Rd Bike Trail MND
In-Reply-To: <fb084b482a7b867573d6899a64855846@cwo.com>
References: <fb084b482a7b867573d6899a64855846@cwo.com>
User-Agent: MagicMail Tuxedo/1.6.15
Message-ID: <abd8b512e30346bc544a5c1acf2289ee@cwo.com>
X-Sender: brobben@cwo.com
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII;
format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-MagicMail-OS: MagicMail 6.0-Stable
X-MagicMail-UUID: 871d00d6-680b-11f1-a5d4-0050568549ca
X-MagicMail-Authenticated: brobben@cwo.com
X-MagicMail-SourceIP: 127.0.0.1
X-MagicMail-RegexMatch: 2
X-MagicMail-EnvelopeFrom: <brobben@cwo.com>

Dan,

I am a long-term resident of Citrus Heights and attended the June 4th community meeting. I do have some concerns about this project and some questions.

My main concern is that the MND may not adequately evaluate potential upstream flooding impacts associated with the project. Any modifications

to drainage patterns, creek crossings, bridge structures, embankments, or trail improvements within or adjacent to flood-prone areas could affect water flow during storm events, especially bomb cyclones. I don't see any clear analysis that it WILL NOT increase flood risk to upstream properties.

Also, the long-term maintenance and replacement costs associated with the proposed bridges and related infrastructure concerns me. While the MND discusses project construction impacts, it appears to provide limited info regarding ongoing maintenance and future repair or replacement expenses. You did tell us at the June 4th meeting the 4 bridge repairs already constructed are paid half by Caltrans and half from the Citrus Heights general fund, or rather us taxpayers. These long-term costs will ultimately be borne by the taxpayers and should be fully disclosed and evaluated.

There has been a significant increase in the use of motorized bicycles on the trails and streets of Stock Ranch. The safety and enforcement appear to rely on the Citrus Heights police (cops on bikes). I have rarely, if ever, observed police patrols on these facilities. The city should provide info regarding how such enforcement would be implemented.

The proposed trial segment should not be evaluated in isolation from the larger trail network. Public info indicated that the future trail segment between Sayonara and Mariposa includes 4 additional bridges. While that project may not begin construction until a later date, the cumulative effect of construction and maintaining multiple bridge crossings throughout the trail system should be considered. Repair costs can be substantial and is important for the public to understand the full long=term obligations associated with the expansion of the trail network. How is it that the Sayonara-Mariposa project showed fully funded on the map at the June 4th meeting, but the current Stock Ranch is only partially funded?

I am also concerned about the accuracy of the land use info presented in the documents. The maps appear to identify certain areas adjacent to the proposed trail as "Open Space" Page 10 Fig. 5. East of Sylvan Road. My understanding is that this area consists of privately owned residential property, in a low-density residential neighborhood. The

city should verify the accuracy of the land use designation and mapping used in the environmental review. because it affects the analysis of privacy concerns security consideration and potential effects of adjacent residents.

My concern is not with the trail development in the Stock Ranch area, and I welcome the Ped crossing over Sylvan Road, but the city should ensure that residents have a complete understanding of the true public cost and property impacts before additional commitments are made.

Sincerely,
Bobbi Robben

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MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN CHECKLIST FOR THE ARCADE-CRIPPLE CREEK TRAIL (SYLVAN ROAD TO STOCK RANCH) EXTENSION PROJECT

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
City of Citrus Heights General Plan (CCHGP)					
MM 4.7-7:	**Discovery of Potential Paleontological Resources** If potential paleontological resources are detected by construction workers or City staff during construction of future land uses, work shall stop immediately, and consultation is required to avoid further impacts. Actions after work stoppage will be designed to avoid significant impacts to the greatest extent feasible. These measures could include, but are not limited to, construction worker personnel education, consultation with a qualified paleontologist, coordination with experts on resource recovery and curation of specimens, and/or other measures considered appropriate after further consultation.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
AESTHETICS					
VIS-1	Aesthetic treatments on the new paved trail and prefabricated bridge over Arcade Creek will be consistent with other trails and bridges along the CCTP.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		
VIS-2	Lighting along the trail will be downcast to minimize glare. The Project's lighting design must be consistent with the City Citrus Heights lighting guidelines and standards.	Prior to and during Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
AIR QUALITY					

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
AQ-1:	Implement Sacrameto Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) Basic and Enhanced Construction Emission Control Practices to Reduce Fugitive Dust. The implementing agency will require, as a standard or specification of their contract, the construction contractor(s) to implement basic and enhanced control measures to reduce construction-related fugitive dust. Although the following measures are outlined in the SMAQMD's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines, they are required for the entirety of the construction area. The implementing agency will ensure through contract provisions and specifications that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures before and during construction and documents compliance with the adopted mitigation measures. • Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include (but are not limited to) soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads. • Cover or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways shall be covered. • Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. • Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour. • All trail, and curb/sidewalk paving should be completed as soon as possible. The following practices describe exhaust emission control from diesel powered fleets working at a construction site. California regulations limit idling from both on-road and off-road diesel-powered equipment. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) enforces idling limitations and compliance with diesel fleet regulations. • Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 3 minutes. Provide clear signate that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site. • Provide current certificate(s) of compliance for CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2449 and 2449.1]. For more information contact CARB at 877-593-6677, doors@arb.ca.gov, or www.arb.ca.gov/doors/compliance_cert1.html.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIOLOGY					
BIO-1:	Every individual working on the Project must attend a biological awareness training session	Prior to	City of Citrus		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
	conducted by the Project biologist. This training program will include information regarding the sensitive habitats and an overview of special status wildlife species that may be encountered within the work area. During biological awareness training, construction personnel will be briefed on topics including, but not limited to, the protected status of VELB and NWPT, as well as the need to protect elderberry shrubs, the host plant of VELB.	Construction	Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-2:	Prior to the start of construction activities, the Project limits adjacent to the Arcade Creek, the Arcade Creek tributary and the riparian woodland habitat will be marked with flagging, staking, or high visibility fencing to ensure construction will not further encroach into adjacent sensitive resources.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-3:	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be incorporated into Project construction to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g. oils, fuels): • Exposed soils and material stockpiles will be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction. • Implementation of the Project shall require approval of a site-specific SWPPP or Water Pollution Control Program that will implement effective measures to protect water quality, which may include a hazardous spill prevention plan and additional erosion prevention techniques. • All construction areas will be properly protected to prevent excess erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution. • All vehicle and equipment fueling/maintenance will be conducted outside of any surface waters and/or sensitive habitat. • Equipment used in and around jurisdictional waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants. • Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters. • All erosion control measures, and storm water control measures will be properly maintained until the site has returned to a pre-construction state. • All construction materials will be hauled off-site after completion of construction.	During Construction	Contractor		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
BIO-4:	Permanent effects to stream channel and riparian woodland habitat will be provided compensatory mitigation to result in no net loss of habitat, at an agency-approved mitigation ratio via one of the following compensatory mitigation options: • payment of an in-lieu fee to an agency-approved mitigation site, • compensatory off-site mitigation at an agency-approved mitigation site, • compensatory on-site mitigation, or • a combination of the above compensatory mitigation options.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		
BIO-5:	Native vegetation removal will not exceed what is shown on the plans without prior approval from the Project biologist. If trees will be trimmed rather than removed, trimming must comply with ANSI A300 pruning standards and must not: • leave branch stubs • make unnecessary heading cuts • cut off the branch collar (not make a flush cut) • top or lion's tail trees (stripping a branch from the inside leaving foliage just at the ends) • remove more than 25 percent of the foliage of a single branch • remove more than 25 percent of the total tree foliage in a single year • damage other parts of the tree during pruning • use wound paint • climb the tree with climbing spikes	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-6:	Following the completion of construction, all temporary effects to riparian woodland, annual grassland and oak woodland habitat will be recontoured and re-seeded at a 1:1 ratio, to allow for the habitat to return to its previous function. Tree removal will follow final plans and specifications, and any deviation must be approved by a Project biologist. All temporarily disturbed areas will be seeded with a Project biologist-approved native seed mix. Any trees removed from the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitat will be appropriately mitigated for through replanting or other methods in coordination with CDFW and the City of Citrus Heights.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
BIO-7:	A focused rare plant survey will be conducted within the Project area prior to the start of construction. If rare plants are discovered during pre-construction surveys but can be reasonably avoided, an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fence will be installed to protect the specimens in place. If a special status plant specimen is present within the Project area and cannot be fully avoided, the Project biologist will relocate individual(s) and/or collect seeds to ensure the continued existence of the local population. Area of relocation or re-seeding will be at the discretion of the Project biologist but will be located within suitable habitat and within the same watershed of the Project, preferably at a location that is protected in perpetuity.	Prior to construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-8:	Prior to vegetation removal or initial ground disturbance during the nesting bird season (February 1–September 30) a pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted by a Project Biologist prior to the start of work. The nesting bird survey must include the Project area plus a 300-foot buffer. Within 1 week of the nesting bird survey, all vegetated areas that are designated for removal must be cleared by the contractor or a supplemental nesting bird survey is required.	Prior to construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-9:	During the spring/summer season prior to construction the Project biologist must conduct pre-construction Swainson's hawk protocol-level surveys within the Project area plus a 0.25-mile buffer in accordance with California Department of Fish and Wildlife's guide for Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee. Pre-construction surveys will determine if active nests are present within the Project area or within 0.25 mile of Project activities. If an active nest is discovered within the survey area the Project biologist will determine the appropriate avoidance strategies (e.g., monitoring, no-work buffers, work windows, temporary sound/noise barriers, etc.) to avoid take of the nest and will coordinate with CDFW as needed.	Prior to construction	City of Citrus Heights		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
BIO-10:	To avoid impacts to western pond turtles, the Project biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey of the aquatic and upland habitats within the Project area. Surveys will be conducted no more than 24 hours prior to onset of construction. If a western pond turtle is spotted within an active work area the Project Biologist will be contacted, and work activities will immediately cease within 100 feet of the turtle. Work will not recommence until the turtle has left the Project site on its own volition. In addition, if western pond turtle nests are detected within or adjacent to the Project area, the Project biologist will mark the nests with high-visibility flagging or fencing and establish a 25-foot no-disturbance buffer around each nest to prevent disturbance until hatching occurs or the biologist determines the nest is no longer at risk.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
BIO-11:	To prevent the inadvertent entrapment of NWPT, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 3 inches wide and 1 foot deep will be inspected for NWPT then covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If it is not feasible to cover an excavation, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wood ≥ 6 inches wide shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they must be thoroughly inspected by the biologist for trapped NWPT.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIO-12:	Prior to arrival at the Project site and prior to leaving the Project site, construction equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds will be cleaned to reduce the spreading of noxious weeds.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIO-13:	All food-related trash must be disposed into closed containers and must be removed from the Project area daily. Construction personnel must not feed or otherwise attract wildlife to the Project area.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIO-14:	The contractor must not apply rodenticide or herbicide within the Project area during construction.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIO-15:	If any wildlife is encountered during the course of construction, said wildlife will be allowed to leave the construction area unharmed.	During Construction	Contractor		
CULTURAL RESOURCES					
CR-1:	If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey would be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
CR-2:	Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code protect Native American burials, skeletal remains and grave goods, regardless of age and provide method and means for the appropriate handling of such remains. If human remains are encountered, all ground disturbance within a 100-ft radius must stop and the county coroner should be notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation and Caltrans PQS should be contacted. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of such identification. CEQA details steps to be taken if human burials are of Native American origin.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS					

CC-1:	The implementing agency will require through construction contract terms and specifications that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures and implements all applicable Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) best management practices for reducing construction-related Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Documentation will be provided to the implementing agency on a weekly basis. The contract provisions and specifications will authorize the implementing agency to sanction contractors for non-compliance. The implementing agency will consult SMAQMD prior to construction about the most current recommended construction best management practices and will adopt those practices. Practices include the following: • Improve fuel efficiency from construction equipment: o Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to no more than 3 minutes. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site. o Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated. o Train equipment operators in proper use of equipment, including limiting idling time, minimizing warm-up time, performing routine maintenance, and optimizing equipment use. o Avoid using equipment that is larger than the job requires. o Use equipment with new technologies (e.g., repowered engines, electric drivetrains). • Perform on-site material hauling with trucks equipped with on-road engines (if the air districts or CARB determine them to emit less than the off-road engines). • Use alternative fuels for generators at construction sites, rather than gasoline or diesel (e.g., propane or solar), or use electrical power. • Use a California Air Resources Board-approved low-carbon fuel for construction equipment. (NOx emissions from the use of low-carbon fuel must be reviewed and increases mitigated.) • Encourage and provide carpools, shuttle vans, and transit passes for construction worker commutes. • Reduce electricity use in the construction office by using compact fluorescent bulbs, powering off computers every day, and using the most efficient heating and cooling units available. • Recycle or salvage non-hazardous construction and demolition debris (goal of at least 75% by weight) to avoid landfill disposal.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
	• Use locally sourced or recycled materials for construction materials (goal of at least 20% based on costs for building materials, and based on volume for trail, sidewalk and curb materials). Wood products utilized should be certified through a sustainable forestry program. • Minimize the amount of concrete for paved surfaces or utilize a low carbon concrete option. • Produce concrete on-site if determined to be less emissive than transporting ready mix. • Use Smartway certified trucks for deliveries and equipment transport. • Develop a plan to efficiently use water for adequate dust control.				
HAZARDS					
HM-1:	To avoid impacts from pavement striping during construction it is recommended that removal requirements for yellow striping and pavement marking materials be performed in accordance with Caltrans Standard Special Provision 14-11.07 REMOVE YELLOW TRAFFIC STRIPE AND PAVEMENT MARKING WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE RESIDUE.	During Construction	Contractor		
HM-2:	Should any previously unknown hazardous waste/material be encountered during construction, the procedures outlined in Caltrans Hazards Procedures for Construction shall be followed.	During Construction	Contractor		
HYDROLOGY					
WQ-1:	The proposed project will require a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit for Discharges of storm water associated with construction activities (Construction General Permit 2022-0057-DWQ). As part of this Permit requirement, a SWPPP shall be prepared prior to construction consistent with the requirements of the RWQCB. This SWPPP will incorporate all applicable BMPs to ensure that adequate measures are taken during construction to minimize impacts to water quality.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
WQ-2:	To conform with water quality requirements, the SWPPP must include the following: • Vehicle maintenance, staging and storing equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other possible contaminants must be a minimum of 50 feet from surface waters. Any necessary equipment washing must occur where the water cannot flow into surface waters. • The project specifications will require the contractor to operate under an approved spill prevention and clean-up plan; • Construction equipment will not be operated in flowing water; • Construction work must be conducted according to site-specific construction plans that minimize the potential for sediment input to surface waters; • Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life must be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering surface waters; • Equipment used in and around surface waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants; and, • Any concrete rubble, asphalt, or other debris from construction must be taken to an approved disposal site.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
WQ-3:	Prior to the start of construction activities, the project limits in proximity to jurisdictional waters must be marked with high visibility Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing or staking to ensure construction will not further encroach into jurisdictional waters.	Prior to Construction	Contractor		
WQ-4:	Contract specifications will include the following Best Management Practices (BMPs), where applicable, to reduce erosion during construction: • Existing vegetation will be protected in place where feasible to provide an effective form of erosion and sediment control; • As a permanent BMP, slope roughening by equipment tracking will be implemented to create unevenness on bare soil. Surface roughening reduces erosion potential by decreasing runoff velocities, trapping sediment, and increasing water infiltration.	During and after Construction	Contractor		
NOISE					

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
NOI-1:	To minimize the construction-generated noise, the contractor shall follow the Caltrans Standard Specifications for noise control and Chapter 34, Article III, Sec. 34-88(5) of the City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code, which requires the following: • Only operate construction equipment or run the equipment engines between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. • When an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in progress be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor shall be allowed to continue work after 8:00 p.m. and to operate machinery and equipment necessary until completion of the specific work in progress can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardships for the contractor.	During Construction	Contractor		
PUBLIC SERVICES					
LU-1:	An outreach and engagement plan will be developed to ensure potential security concerns from residents of the Huntington Square Apartments are identified and addressed prior to construction.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		
TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC					
LU-2:	A Traffic Management Plan will be prepared to identify ways to minimize impacts to the public during partial road closures anticipated during construction.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES					

Mitigation Measure		Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
				Initials	Date
TCR-1:	**Unanticipated Discoveries of TCRs** If any suspected TCRs or resources of cultural significance to UAIC, including but not limited to features, anthropogenic/cultural soils, cultural belongings or objects (artifacts), shell, bone, shaped stones or bone, or ash/charcoal deposits are discovered by any person during construction activities including ground disturbing activities, all work shall pause immediately within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. Work shall cease in and within the immediate vicinity of the find regardless of whether the construction is being actively monitored by a Tribal Monitor, cultural resources specialist, or professional archaeologist. A Tribal Representative and the Lead Agency shall be immediately notified, and the Tribal Representative in coordination with the Lead Agency shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC Section 21074) and the Tribal Representative shall make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary.	During Construction	City of Citrus Heights/ Contractor		
TCR-2:	**Cultural Awareness and Sensitivity Training** Cultural Awareness Training will be developed and provided to all personnel working in the Project area.	Prior to Construction	City of Citrus Heights		

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Mayor and City Council Members
Ashley J. Feeney, City Manager

FROM: Regina Cave, General Services Director
Leslie Blomquist, City Engineer
Daniel Kehrer, Principal Civil Engineer

SUBJECT: **Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project**
Adoption of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Recommendation

Staff has prepared the Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project (Project) Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND; State Clearinghouse Number [SCH] No. 2026050929), in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The IS/MND evaluates the anticipated environmental impacts of the proposed Project.

This Project includes creek embankment repairs near four existing bridges where natural erosion poses a risk of damage to public infrastructure and includes prescribed maintenance activities provided to the City from California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) bridge inspection reports. In accordance with CEQA, the draft IS/MND was circulated for a 30-day public review from May 22 to June 22, 2026. One agency comment was received from California Department of Fish and Wildlife and one public comment was received from a nearby resident. Both comments received were responded to and are included within the Final IS/MND for the Project.

Staff recommends the City Council adopt Resolution No. 2026-___ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declarations and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

Strategic Plan Alignment

This item aligns with the following Citrus Heights City Council Strategic Three Year Goal:
Goal: Maintain Public Infrastructure and Enhance All Modes of Transportation

Fiscal Impact

There recommended action will not impact the Fiscal Year (FY) 2026/2027 budget or the current Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Minor fees for recording the documents with the

Sacramento County Recorder's Office will be covered using funds already allocated in the City's current CIP.

Background and Analysis

The City owns and maintains numerous structures that are on the National Bridge Inventory (NBI) which are regularly inspected by the Caltrans Structure Maintenance Division. The City periodically receives bridge inspection reports from Caltrans which include work recommendations and required improvements to ensure the structure is compliant with Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and National Bridge Inspection Standards (NBIS).

This Project involves creek embankment repairs near three existing bridges in the City and one within Sacramento County's Sundance Natural Area (east of Fair Oaks Boulevard) located on the City owned and maintained Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail. Natural erosion poses a risk of damage to public infrastructure. The goal of the Project is to repair and stabilize erosion locations along Arcade and Cripple Creeks and will implement naturalized stabilization techniques to preserve the natural features of the City's waterways.

On May 14, 2025, the City Council approved a resolution to enter into an agreement with CWE to complete the preliminary and final design phases of the Project to address Caltrans bridge inspection work recommendations at three bridge locations. On October 22, 2025, the City Council approved an amendment to the CWE agreement to include a fourth bridge location, based on Caltrans inspection reports received in July 2025.

Upon contract award, staff and the consultant team began work on the preliminary design and environmental documentation of the Project along with the required tribal consultation, as required by CEQA. Preliminary engineering is complete and the draft CEQA document was circulated for public and stakeholder review through the city's website, direct mailers, and public posting per State Clearinghouse.

Attachment 2 contains the final revisions to the IS/MND which incorporated the comments and responses from the two inquiries received during the comment period (May 22 – June 22, 2026) as an appendix. The IS/MND evaluates the potential environmental impacts and includes mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels. As a result of the environmental analysis described in the Initial Study, it was determined that with the incorporation of several mitigation measures, the Project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

The mitigation measures included within the IS/MND are summarized below:

- Standard inadvertent discovery mitigation measures for Cultural, Human Remains, and Paleontological resources.
- Cessation of all work if cultural or human remains are encountered.
- Basic emission and noise control measures shall be followed during construction.
- Numerous biological-resource-related mitigation and avoidance measures, including pre-construction surveys.

- Regulatory permitting requirements through California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Army Corps of Engineers, and Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Compliance with Citrus Heights and Sacramento County Tree Preservation requirements.
- Preparation of a hazardous materials management plan for any discovered hazardous materials or materials associated with construction equipment.
- Minimization of floodplain impacts and coordination with State, Federal, and Local flood control agencies.
- Creek dewatering implementation plans.
- Construction traffic management plan to minimize impacts to public streets and maintain a high level of safety.

CEQA requires these mitigation measures be incorporated into a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure they are implemented during the Project.

Attachments

1. Resolution No. 2026-___ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project IS/MND and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

2. Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project Final IS/MND.

3. Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING CREEK EROSION AND BRIDGE SCOUR PROTECTION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the City desires to provide creek bank repairs near four existing bridges in the City of Citrus Heights maintenance responsibilities where natural erosion poses a risk of damage to public infrastructure;

WHEREAS, on May 14, 2025, the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights authorized execution of a Professional Services Agreement with CWE to perform preliminary and final design phases of the project;

WHEREAS, on October 22, 2025, the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights authorized an amendment to the CWE to include a fourth erosion repair location based on Caltrans bridge inspection reports;

WHEREAS, the Citrus Heights City Council serves as the Lead Agency for the Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project;

WHEREAS, Citrus Heights staff has reviewed and published an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project in conformance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements;

WHEREAS, the Project Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration public comment period has closed, which ran between May 22 to June 22, 2026 (State Clearinghouse No. 2026050929);

WHEREAS, the Citrus Heights City Council is able to conclude that potential impacts could be avoided or reduced to a level of insignificance by implementing the mitigation measures set forth in the revised initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration; and

WHEREAS, the City of Citrus Heights will file the Notice of Determination with the County Clerk, including any associated fees upon the approval of this Resolution.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights hereby finds as follows:

Findings for a Mitigated Negative Declaration:

1. An Initial Study was prepared for the Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project and proper notice and opportunity for public review and comment was provided in accordance with the CEQA and CEQA Guidelines and local guidelines.

2. That based upon the Initial Study, and the substantial evidence in the city's administrative record, potential impacts resulting from the Project have been identified. Mitigation measures have been proposed in the Initial Study and agreed to by the city within the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program that will, when implemented, reduce all potential impacts to a less than significant level. In addition, there is no substantial evidence in the record before

the city that supports a fair argument that the Project, as conditioned and mitigated, could have any residual significant effect on the environment.

3. That the Project does not have the potential to have a significant adverse impact on wildlife resources as defined in the State Fish and Game Code, either individually or cumulatively and is not exempt from Fish and Game filing fees.

4. That the Project is not located on a site listed on any Hazardous Waste Site List compiled by the State pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the California Government Code.

5. That the City Council reviewed the Initial Study and considered public comments before making a recommendation on the project.

6. That a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program has been prepared to ensure compliance with the adopted mitigation measures, which Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program was considered by the City Council and which Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is made a part of this Resolution.

7. That the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared concerning the Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project reflects the independent judgment and analysis of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights.

8. The City Council hereby adopts as "final" the Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project Mitigated Negative Declaration (attached as Exhibit A) with the minor modifications identified below, and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (attached as Exhibit B).

9. That the record of proceedings of the decision on the Project is available for public review at the City of Citrus Heights Community Development Department, 6360 Fountain Square Drive, Citrus Heights, California during normal business hours.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Citrus Heights City Council, in reference to the potential impacts identified in the Initial Study, hereby adopts the Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared for the Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project including the mitigation measures (contained within the attached Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program) and included in this Resolution by reference.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of July 2026 by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: Council Members:
NOES: Council Members:
ABSTAIN: Council Members:
ABSENT: Council Members:

MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

Amy Van, City Clerk

Exhibit

A. Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project Final Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration

B. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

ITEM 10

HELIX Environmental Planning

Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project

Public Review Draft
Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

May 2026 | 04339.00027.001

Prepared for:

City of Citrus Heights
6360 Fountain Square Drive
Citrus Heights, CA 95621

Prepared by:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
1180 Iron Point Road, Suite 130
Folsom, CA 95630

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
amsl	above mean sea level
bcf/year	billion cubic feet per year
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CCI	Consolidated Communications, Inc.
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHPD	Citrus Heights Police Department
City	City of Citrus Heights
CIWM	California Integrated Waste Management
County	Sacramento County
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
DBA	A-weighted decibel
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EQZapp	Earthquake Hazards Zone Application
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GWh	Gigawatt hours
Hz	Hertz
In/sec	Inches per second
IS/MND	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
LCI	Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
LRT	light rail transit
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MUTILA	Miscellaneous Utility/Power/Sewer
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
ORPD	Orangevale Recreation and Park District
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
R-1-A [PD]	Single-Family Residential Zone/Planned Development
RD2	Very Low-Density Residential
RMA	Routine Maintenance Agreement
ROW	Right-of-Way
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SacRT	Sacramento Regional Transit
SASD	Sacramento Area Sewer District
SC	Shopping Center
sf	square feet
SJUSD	San Juan Unified School District
SMARA	California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SMFD	Sacramento Metro Fire District
SMUD	Sacramento Municipal Utility District
SPA	Special Planning Area
SRA	State Responsibility Area
SRPD	Sunrise Recreation and Parks District
SSQP	Sacramento Stormwater Quality Partnership
SUV	Sports Utility Vehicle
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCE	Temporary Construction Easement
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone

INTRODUCTION

1.	Project title:	Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project
2.	Lead agency name and address:	City of Citrus Heights 6360 Fountain Square Drive Citrus Heights, CA 95621
3.	Contact person and phone number:	Daniel Kehrer, Principal Civil Engineer dkehrer@citrusheights.net (916) 727-4904
4.	Project location:	Indian River Bridge No. 24C0396 on Indian River Drive in the City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County; Matheny Way Bridge No. 24C0395 on Matheny Way in the City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County; Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail Bridge (Sundance Bridge) in Sundance Natural Area (or Sundance Park) in unincorporated Sacramento County; and the Patton Avenue Bridge No. 24C0321 on Patton Avenue in the City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, CA
5.	General plan designation:	Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge: Open Space and Medium Density Residential Sundance Bridge: Miscellaneous Utility/Power/Sewer (MUTILA) Patton Bridge: Very Low Density Residential (RD2)
6.	Zoning:	Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge: Special Planning Area (SPA) Sundance Bridge: Single-Family Residential Zone/ Planned Development (R-1-A [PD]) Patton Bridge: Very Low Density Residential (RD2)

7. Description of project:

The Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Project (project) would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath the Indian River Drive Bridge (Indian River Bridge), Matheny Way Bridge (Matheny Bridge), Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail Bridge (Sundance Bridge), and Patton Avenue Bridge (Patton Bridge). The project would also include the removal of an abandoned Consolidated Communications, Inc. (CCI) and Comcast joint trench with exposed conduits in the creek bed of the Indian River Bridge project impact area and would include

the relocation of existing and exposed Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) inactive and active gas lines in the Matheny Bridge project impact area. The project work would occur where natural erosion is impacting existing public infrastructure and inhibiting City of Citrus Heights maintenance activities. The project is proposed to extend the service life of the bridges, maintain public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and reduce long-term maintenance needs. The study area evaluated is approximately 16.76 acres; however, the total project impact area, which includes the areas of direct impacts from implementation of the proposed project, would be approximately 0.43 acre.

8. Surrounding land uses and setting:

The Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Patton Bridge project impact areas are located within the City of Citrus Heights (City). The Sundance Bridge project impact area is located within the Sundance Natural Area (or Sundance Park), which is located just outside City limits, but within unincorporated Sacramento County. The surrounding land uses and setting of each bridge location is described in detail below.

Indian River Bridge

The Indian River Bridge project impact area is located at the bridge crossing of Arcade Creek on Indian River Drive, just north of Greenback Lane. Terrain in the project impact area is generally flat with elevations ranging from approximately 95 to 112 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The creek bed is the lowest elevation and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape.

The existing Indian River Drive Bridge (Bridge Number 24C0396) was built by the County in 1980 and is owned and maintained by the City. The Indian River Bridge is surrounded by single-family residences in all directions.

Matheny Bridge

The Matheny Bridge project impact area is located at the bridge crossing of Arcade Creek on Matheny Way, just north of Greenback Lane. Terrain in the project impact area is generally flat with elevations ranging from approximately 100 to 110 feet amsl. The creek bed is the lowest elevation and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape.

The existing Matheny Bridge (Bridge Number 24C0395) was built by the County in 1976 and is owned and maintained by the City. The Matheny Bridge is surrounded by single-family residences to the north, south, east, and west, and commercial businesses to the south and east.

Sundance Bridge

The Sundance Bridge project impact area is located at the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail bridge crossing of Arcade Creek in Sundance Park, east of Fair Oaks Boulevard. The Sundance Bridge project impact area is located directly outside City limits, but within Sacramento County. Terrain in the project impact area is generally flat with elevations ranging from 160 to 175 feet amsl. The creek bed is the lowest elevation and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape.

The existing Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail over Arcade Creek was built by the City in 2023 and is owned and maintained by the Orangevale Recreation and Park District (ORPD). The Sundance Bridge is immediately surrounded by open space within Sundance Park, and Sundance Park is surrounded by single-family residences to the north, east, and south, and Tempo Park to the west.

Patton Bridge

The Patton Bridge project impact area is located at the bridge crossing of Cripple Creek on Patton Avenue, just south of the intersection of Twin Oaks Avenue and Patton Avenue. Terrain in the project impact area is generally flat with elevations ranging from 145 to 154 feet amsl. The creek bed is the lowest elevation and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape.

The existing Patton Avenue Bridge (Bridge Number 24C0321) was built by the County in 1960 and is owned and maintained by the City. The Patton Bridge is surrounded by single-family residences in all directions.

9. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement:

    - California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
    - Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
    - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
    - Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)
    - Comcast
    - Consolidated Communications, Inc. (CCI)
    - Orangevale Recreation and Park District (ORPD)

10. 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, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

Formal invitations to participate in Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultation covering the Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Sundance Bridge study areas were sent by the City as the Lead Agency to five tribal representatives on July 24, 2025. Follow-up letters were sent to the same five tribal representatives on December 10, 2025, covering the Patton Bridge study area. The tribal representatives included:

- Sara D. Setshwaelo, Chairwoman, Ione Bank of Miwok Indians
- Regina Cuellar, Chairwoman, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
- Anna Starkey, United Auburn Indian Community
- Daniel Fonseca, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
- Wilton Rancheria

Each tribe was provided with a brief description of the project and its location, the contact information for the City's authorized representative, and a notification that the tribe has 30 days to request consultation.

On August 12, 2025, the City received an email response from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians requesting to be added as a consulting party in identifying any Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that may exist within the study areas. The City replied electronically on August 15, 2025, noting that the Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) would be forwarded once available, and that the City would forward the request to initiate Section 106 consultation to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers when a Section 404 permit application is submitted for the project. On October 27, 2025, the City had a virtual consultation meeting with representatives from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians. The City summarized the details of the proposed project, and the Tribe requested access to survey the study areas. The meeting culminated with the City confirming that the Tribe can access the entirety of the study areas as they are publicly accessible.

On August 19, 2025, the City received an email response from Wilton Rancheria requesting to open formal consultation. The City replied electronically on August 20, 2025, noting that the CRA and CEQA IS/MND would be forwarded once available, and that the City would forward the request to initiate Section 106 consultation to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers when a Section 404 permit application is submitted for the project. On October 14, 2025, the City had a virtual consultation meeting with representatives from Wilton Rancheria where the City summarized the details of the proposed project. The meeting culminated with the City noting that a follow-up letter would be sent for the Patton Bridge study area and with the Rancheria stating they would conduct additional research and follow up if any subsequent concerns surfaced.

On October 13, 2025, the City received an email response from the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) requesting to survey the study area on October 21, 2025. The City replied electronically on October 13, 2025, noting that there are no issues with accessing site or the date of the survey. The UAIC representative replied electronically on October 13, 2025, thanking the City.

On December 23, 2025, the City received an email response from UAIC requesting formal consultation. The UAIC representative requested that although preliminary research did not identify previously recorded TCRs in the Patton Bridge study area, there are many known sites recorded along Cripple Creek. The UAIC representative requested to conduct a tribal survey for the identification of unrecorded TCRs and asked if there were any restrictions to access the area. The City replied electronically on January 2, 2026, noting that there are no restrictions to access the study area. The UAIC representative replied electronically on January 2, 2026, noting that the survey is scheduled for January 9, 2026. The City replied electronically on January 2, 2026, noting that the City had no concerns with the scheduled survey date.

The City followed up with Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Wilton Ranchera, and UAIC on February 27, 2026, to close the loop on consultation and provided the Tribes with a draft of the Cultural Resources Assessment. On February 27, 2026, the City received a response from Wilton Rancheria noting that the Tribe does not have additional comments and asked to be notified if any cultural materials appear during construction or if the project changes. On March 3, 2026, the City received a response from Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians noting that the Tribe is continuing to review the materials and will follow up shortly if the Tribe identifies any cultural resources within the project area or have specific mitigation and/or monitoring recommendations. On April 28, 2026, the City followed up with the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians on their review of the project. The City met virtually with the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians on May 5, 2026, and on May 5, 2026, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians emailed the City noting that AB 52 consultation can be closed. On March 5, 2026,

the City received a response from UAIC requesting the addition of background language and survey methodology and results in the CEQA document. UAIC also noted that the Tribe would like to close AB 52 consultation with the addition of their recommended mitigation measure. On April 16, 2026, the City sent the version of the mitigation measure in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of this IS/MND to UAIC for their review, and on April 17, 2026, UAIC responded to the City with their edits. On April 28, 2026, the City provided UAIC with the revised mitigation measure and asked for confirmation that the final edit is acceptable. On April 28, 2026, UAIC accepted the final edit and noted that AB 52 consultation can be closed. Please see Section 7.XVIII, Tribal Cultural Resources, of this IS/MND for incorporation of these requests from UAIC.

No further responses from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Wilton Rancheria, UAIC, or other tribes were received; therefore, the City has formally concluded consultation pursuant to PRC Sections 21080.3.2(b)(1) and 21082.3(d)(1).

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1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project (proposed project or project) would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures underneath the Indian River Drive Bridge (Indian River Bridge), Matheny Way Bridge (Matheny Bridge), Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail Bridge (Sundance Bridge), and Patton Avenue Bridge (Patton Bridge). Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Patton Bridge are located within the City of Citrus Heights (City). Sundance Bridge is located within Sundance Park, which is located just outside City limits, but within unincorporated Sacramento County.

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 15000 et seq.). CEQA requires that State and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before they approve or implement those projects.

The IS/MND is a public document used by the decision-making Lead Agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. The City will act as the CEQA Lead Agency. The City will use the IS/MND to determine whether the proposed project has a significant effect on the environment. This IS/MND relies on CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064 and 15064.4 in its determination of the significance of the environmental impacts. Per Section 15064, the finding as to whether a project may have one or more significant impacts shall be based on substantial evidence in the record, and that controversy alone, without substantial evidence of a significant impact, does not trigger the need for an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Patton Bridge study areas are located within City limits. The Sundance Bridge study area is located within Sundance Park, which is located just outside City limits, but within unincorporated Sacramento County. The Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Sundance Bridge study areas cross Arcade Creek, and the Patton Bridge study area crosses Cripple Creek.

The Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area is located within a portion of Section 33, Township 10 North, Range 6 East on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Citrus Heights 7.5-minute quadrangle; the Sundance Bridge study area is located within a portion of Section 30, Township 10 North, Range 7 East on the USGS Citrus Heights 7.5-minute quadrangle; and the Patton Bridge study area is located within a portion of Sections 13 and 25, Township 10 North, Range 6 East on the USGS Citrus Heights 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The total study area evaluated encompassed approximately 16.76 acres; however, the total project impact area, or project area, which includes the areas of direct impacts from implementation of the proposed project, would be approximately 0.43 acre. The Indian River Bridge project impact area totals 0.27 acre; the Matheny Bridge project impact area totals 0.14 acre; the Sundance Bridge project impact area totals 0.04 acre; and the Patton Bridge project impact area totals 0.12 acre. See Figure 1 for the

project vicinity map and Figures 2a, 2b, and 2c for aerial maps of the study areas (Note: All figures are included as Appendix A).

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A description of the existing environmental setting of each project impact area is outlined below.

Indian River Bridge

The Indian River Bridge project impact area is located at the bridge crossing of Arcade Creek on Indian River Drive, just north of Greenback Lane. The Indian River Bridge project impact area has City General Plan land use designations of Open Space and Medium Density Residential and is zoned Special Planning Area (SPA). However, all project work would take place underneath Indian River Bridge.

Terrain in the project impact area is generally flat with elevations ranging from approximately 95 to 112 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The creek bed is the lowest elevation and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape.

The existing two-span Indian River Drive Bridge (Bridge Number 24C0396) was built by the County in 1980 and is owned and maintained by the City. The Indian River Bridge is surrounded by single-family residences in all directions.

Matheny Bridge

The Matheny Bridge project impact area is located at the bridge crossing of Arcade Creek on Matheny Way, just north of Greenback Lane. The Matheny Bridge project impact area has City General Plan land use designations of Open Space and Medium Density Residential and is zoned SPA. However, all project work would take place underneath Matheny Bridge.

Terrain in the project impact area is generally flat with elevations ranging from approximately 100 to 110 feet amsl. The creek bed is the lowest elevation and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape.

The existing single-span Matheny Bridge (Bridge Number 24C0395) was built by the County in 1976 and is owned and maintained by the City. The Matheny Bridge is surrounded by single-family residences to the north, south, east, and west, and commercial businesses to the south and east.

Sundance Bridge

The Sundance Bridge project impact area is located at the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail bridge crossing of Arcade Creek in Sundance Park, east of Fair Oaks Boulevard. The Sundance Bridge project impact area is located just outside City limits, but within unincorporated Sacramento County. The Sundance Bridge project impact area has a County General Plan land use designation of Low Density Residential (LDR) and is zoned Single-Family Residential Zone/ Planned Development (R-1-A [PD]). However, all project work would take place underneath Sundance Bridge.

Terrain in the project impact area is generally flat with elevations ranging from 160 to 175 feet amsl. The creek bed is the lowest elevation and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape.

The existing Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail over Arcade Creek was built by the City in 2023 and is owned and maintained by the Orangevale Recreation and Park District (ORPD). The Sundance Bridge is immediately surrounded by open space within Sundance Park, and Sundance Park is surrounded by single-family residences to the north, east, and south, and Tempo Park to the west.

Patton Bridge

The Patton Bridge project impact area is located at the bridge crossing of Cripple Creek on Patton Avenue, just south of the intersection of Twin Oaks Avenue and Patton Avenue. The Patton Bridge project impact area has a City General Plan land use designation of Very Low Density residential and is zoned Very Low Density Residential (RD2). However, all project work would take place underneath Patton Bridge.

Terrain in the project impact area is generally flat with elevations ranging from 145 to 154 feet amsl. The creek bed is the lowest elevation and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape.

The existing three-span Patton Avenue Bridge (Bridge Number 24C0321) was built by the County in 1960 and is owned and maintained by the City. The Patton Bridge is surrounded by single-family residences in all directions.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. The project work would occur where natural erosion is impacting existing public infrastructure and inhibiting City maintenance activities. The project is proposed to extend the service life of the bridges, maintain public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and reduce long-term maintenance needs. A detailed description of proposed project activities at each project impact area is outlined below.

3.1 INDIAN RIVER BRIDGE

Project activities at the Indian River Bridge project impact area would include deploying approximately 4,690 square feet (sf) of rock slope protection. The project would place rock slope protection in the form of Class IV[1] stones used as rip rap on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel. Rip rap would be placed on the embankments of Arcade Creek from the existing rip rap to the edge of the abutment walls. The total project impact area at Indian River Bridge would be 0.27 acre.

[1] Class IV stones refer to 300-pound weighted rocks, as designated by Caltrans Rock Slope Protection (RSP) Guidelines. Available at: https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/design/documents/f0002770-2016-07-15-implementation-of-rsp-design-a11y.pdf.

It is anticipated that 478 cubic yards (CY) of dirt and debris would be removed from this portion of the impact area and would be replaced with 444 CY of rock.

The project would also include the removal of an abandoned Consolidated Communications (CCI) and Comcast joint trench with exposed conduits in the creek bed. The proposed project would include slope restoration on the west side, or downstream, of the abandoned joint trench.

The Indian River Bridge project impact area would be accessed from Indian River Drive. Tree removal is anticipated for the proposed project activities at Indian River Bridge. See Figure 3a for the site plan of Indian River Bridge.

Construction Staging Area

Temporary construction vehicle staging for Indian River Bridge would be located on the southeastern side of the bridge and would be accessed from Indian River Drive. No permanent right-of-way (ROW) is anticipated; however, a Temporary Construction Easement (TCE) would be required for contractor access and staging. Indian River Drive is anticipated to remain open during construction. After construction is complete, the Indian River Bridge construction staging area would be re-seeded with a native seed mix and restored to its pre-project condition.

3.2 MATHENY BRIDGE

Project activities at the Matheny Bridge project impact area would include deploying approximately 1,500 sf rock slope protection. The project would place rock slope protection in the form of Class I[2], II[3], or IV stones used as rip rap on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel. Rip rap would be placed on the embankments of Arcade Creek from the existing rip rap to the edge of the abutment walls. The total project impact area at Matheny Bridge would be 0.14 acre. It is anticipated that 140 CY of dirt and debris would be removed from this portion of the impact area and would be replaced with 102 CY of rock.

The proposed project activities would also include the relocation of existing exposed inactive and active Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) gas lines.

The Matheny Bridge project impact area would be accessed from Matheny Way. Tree removal is anticipated for the proposed project activities at Matheny Bridge. See Figure 3b for the site plan of Matheny Bridge.

Construction Staging Area

Temporary construction vehicle staging for Matheny Bridge would be located along the eastern side of the bridge and would be accessed from the eastern side of Matheny Way. No permanent ROW is anticipated; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging. Matheny Way is anticipated to remain open during construction. After construction is complete, the Matheny Bridge construction staging area would be re-seeded with a native seed mix and restored to its pre-project condition.

[2] Class I stones refer to 20-pound weighted rocks, as designated by Caltrans RSP Guidelines.
[3] Class II stones refer to 60-pound weighted rocks, as designated by Caltrans RSP Guidelines.

3.3 SUNDANCE BRIDGE

Project activities at the Sundance Bridge project impact area would include deploying approximately 200 sf of rock slope protection. The project would place rock slope protection in the form of Class I or II stones used as rip rap on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel. Rip rap would be placed on the embankments of Arcade Creek from the existing rip rap to the edge of the abutment walls. The total project impact area at Sundance Bridge would be 0.04 acre. It is anticipated that 15 CY of dirt and debris would be removed from this portion of the impact area and would be replaced with 15 CY of rock. No major earthwork would be required for the project activities at the Sundance Bridge project impact area.

The Sundance Bridge project impact area would be accessed from the existing trail in Sundance Park. Tree removal is not anticipated for the proposed project activities at Sundance Bridge. See Figure 3c for the site plan of Sundance Bridge.

Construction Staging Area

Temporary construction vehicle staging for Sundance Bridge would be located on eastern side of the bridge and would be accessed from the eastern side of the existing trail. No permanent ROW is anticipated; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging. After construction is complete, the Sundance Bridge construction staging area would be re-seeded with a native seed mix and restored to its pre-project condition.

It is anticipated that Sundance Park will remain open during the majority of construction. However, temporary closures for equipment crossings and a flagging escort through the construction zone during heavy construction equipment operations may occur.

3.4 PATTON BRIDGE

Project activities at the Patton Bridge project impact area would include deploying approximately 2,177 sf of rock slope protection. The project would grade the existing conditions to expose three encompassed existing piers adjacent to the right abutment and fill the existing erosion on the left abutment. The project would also grade the slope of the embankments and place Class I or II stones as rip rap along the embankments. The soil would be replaced with Class IV stones used as rip rap and placed on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel. The total project impact area at Patton Bridge would be 0.12 acre. It is anticipated that 295 CY of dirt and debris would be removed from this portion of the impact area and would be replaced with 185 CY of rock.

The Patton Bridge project impact area would be accessed from Patton Avenue. Tree removal is not anticipated for the proposed project activities at Patton Bridge. See Figure 3d for the site plan of Patton Bridge.

Construction Staging Area

Temporary construction vehicle staging for Patton Bridge would be located on the shoulders of Patton Avenue within the City ROW. No permanent ROW is anticipated; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging. Patton Avenue is anticipated to remain open during construction. After

construction is complete, the Patton Bridge construction staging area would be re-seeded with a native seed mix and restored to its pre-project condition.

3.5 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE AND ACTIVITIES

Construction of the project activities at the four project impact areas is anticipated to commence in August of 2026 and would take approximately nine weeks to complete. It is anticipated that construction activities at the four bridge impact areas would occur concurrently.

Construction activities would include dewatering, excavation, and placement of bridge scour and erosion protection measures. Dewatering operations would occur first and would have an estimated duration of three weeks, after which excavation would begin with an estimated duration of three weeks. Dewatering at each bridge impact area would require one (1), five (5) horsepower (hp) electric submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge powered by a diesel-engine power 480-volt/three phase generator. For excavation of the total project impact area, it is anticipated that construction would require the export of up to a total of 928 CY of debris and soil/aggregate to the Kiefer Landfill. Following excavation, the bridge scour and erosion protection measures would be placed in each project impact area and would also take approximately 3 weeks to complete. It is anticipated that up to 746 CY of erosion protection material from the total project impact area would be imported from the Granite Construction Supply Quarry.

3.6 PROJECT OPERATION

Operational activities for the proposed project would consist of ongoing maintenance occurring on an as-needed basis. Maintenance of the rock slope protection installed at each bridge location is anticipated to require periodic field checks to confirm continued stability over time. Inspections would focus on rock displacement, sloughing along the banks, and any settlement or void development that may form after repeated storm events. Maintenance activities would rely on small equipment or hand work to shift or replace individual rocks. It is anticipated that City employees who currently maintain the bridges would continue to maintain the bridges after construction is completed.

4.0 REQUIRED APPROVALS

A listing and brief description of the approvals and/or regulatory permits required to implement the proposed project are provided below. This environmental document is intended to address the environmental impacts associated with the following discretionary actions and approvals.

4.1 CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

- **Grading Permit**
- **Tree Removal Permit**
- **Consideration of the Environmental Document:** The City will act as the Lead Agency as defined by CEQA and will have authority to determine if the environmental document is adequate under CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.
- **Project Approval:** The City of Citrus Heights City Council will consider approval of the project.

4.2 OTHER AGENCIES

- **California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW):** Obtain a Routine Maintenance Agreement Verification from CDFW (Region 2, North Central Region).

- **Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB):** Obtain a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Central Valley RWQCB (Region 5).

- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE):** Obtain authorization under a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Nationwide Permit 13, Bank Stabilization, from the USACE to discharge dredged or fill material.

- **Orangevale Recreation and Park District (ORPD):** Coordinate with ORPD prior to construction within the Sundance Bridge project impact area, located within Sundance Park.

- **Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E):** Coordinate with PG&E prior to the removal of inactive and active gas lines in the Matheny Bridge project impact area.

- **Consolidated Communications (CCI):** Coordinate with CCI prior the removal of utility lines in the Indian River Bridge project impact area.

- **Comcast:** Coordinate with Comcast prior to the removal of utility lines in the Indian River Bridge project impact area.

5.0 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" or "Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" 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

6.0 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 I) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
☐	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature

Date

Printed Name

For

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The lead agency has defined the column headings in the environmental checklist as follows:

A. "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 when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

B. "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the inclusion of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." All mitigation measures are described, including a brief explanation of how the measures reduce the effect to a less than significant level.

C. "Less Than Significant Impact" applies where the project does not create an impact that exceeds a stated significance threshold.

D. "No Impact" applies where a project does not create an impact in that category. "No Impact" answers do not require an explanation if they are adequately supported by the information sources cited by the lead agency which 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 would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project specific screening analysis).

The explanation of each issue identifies the significance criteria or threshold used to evaluate each question; and the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

I. AESTHETICS

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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)	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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The existing visual character of the City is mainly suburban and largely developed. Viewsheds in the City are located primarily along major transportation corridors. The major viewshed corridors in the City include the following: Auburn Boulevard, Old Auburn Road, Sunrise Boulevard, Greenback Lane, and Antelope Road. Topography in the City is primarily flat with elevations that range from 120 feet amsl near the southwestern portion of the City to 200 feet amsl in the southeastern portion of the City. Three small creeks run through the City: Cripple Creek transects the northern half of the City, Arcade Creek runs east to west in the central portion of the City north of Greenback Lane, and Brooktree Creek runs south of Greenback Lane, along with several associated tributaries. Coyle Creek is located along the City's southern boundary and converges with Brooktree Creek near the intersection of Greenback Lane and Auburn Boulevard (City 2011).

Although views are not limited to corridors, other views, particularly long-range views within the City, are generally limited to the surrounding neighborhood due to the flat nature of the City, vegetation, and residential development pattern that generally blocks distant views. There are no areas within the City that provide views of any scenic vistas that are considered significant by the City (City 2011).

According to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) State Scenic Highway System Map, there are no eligible or officially designated State scenic highways in the vicinity of the four project impact areas (Caltrans 2026).

Impact Analysis

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less Than Significant Impact. A scenic vista is defined as a viewpoint that provides an expansive view of a highly valued landscape for the benefit of the general public. As noted above, there are no areas within the City that provide views of any scenic vistas that are considered significant by the City (City 2011).

The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Way Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. Additionally, construction, including the use of staging areas, would be short-term and temporary, and operation of the project would include ongoing and as-needed maintenance of the four bridges. Therefore, the project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista, and the impact would be less than significant.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in question a) above, the project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Way Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves.

According to the Caltrans State Scenic Highway System Map, there are no eligible or officially designated State scenic highways within the project impact areas. The nearest officially designated State scenic highway, State Route (SR) 160, is located approximately 17 miles southwest of the Indian River Bridge project impact area and the nearest eligible State scenic highway, SR 49, is located approximately 17 miles northeast of the Sundance Bridge project impact area (Caltrans 2026). Due to the distance to these highways and the intervening structures and topography, the proposed project would not substantially damage scenic resources within a State scenic highway, and the impact would be less than significant.

c) In non-urbanized 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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project is located within an urbanized area of the City. As outlined in Section 2.2, the Indian River Bridge project impact area is zoned SPA, the Matheny Bridge project impact area is zoned SPA, the Sundance Bridge project impact area is zoned Single-Family Residential Zone/ Planned Development (R-1-A [PD]), and the Patton Bridge project impact area is zoned Very Low Density Residential (RD2).

Although the project impact areas would have various zoning designations, all project work would take place underneath the four bridges. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. The visual character of Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton

Bridge, as well as the quality of public views of the project impact areas and their surroundings post project implementation would be similar to pre-project conditions. Therefore, the project would not conflict with zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality, and the impact would be less than significant.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less Than Significant Impact. Operation of the proposed project would not introduce new lighting or create a new source of glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views. Some artificial lighting may be needed during construction activities; however, lighting for project construction would be temporary and short-term. Construction of the project activities at the four project impact areas is anticipated to commence in August of 2026 and would take approximately nine weeks to complete. It is anticipated that construction activities at the four project impact areas would occur concurrently. Construction of the project activities is anticipated to occur during daytime hours, 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; however, dewatering may occur intermittently during nighttime hours. All potential lighting used for construction would comply with the California Building Standards Code (CCR, Title 24) and California Green Building Standards Code (CCR, Title 24, Part 11 - CALGreen). All construction lighting would use low energy, shielded light fixtures with direct light downward. Therefore, construction and operation of the project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare, and the impact would be less than significant.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 non-agricultural 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 non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non- forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The California Department of Conservation (DOC), Division of Land Resource Protection, maintains the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), which monitors the conversion of the State's farmland to and from agricultural use. The program maintains an inventory of State agricultural land and updates its Important Farmland Series Maps every two years. According to the California Department of Conservation (DOC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), the four project impact areas are all mapped as Urban and Built-Up Land (DOC 2026a).

Impact Analysis

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. According to the FMMP Important Farmland Finder, the four project impact areas are all mapped as Urban and Built-Up Land (DOC 2026a). The project site is not planned for or used for any agricultural purposes. Therefore, the project would not convert farmland to a non-agricultural use, and no impact would occur.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. The Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge project impact areas are zoned SPA, the Sundance Bridge project impact area is zoned Single-Family Residential Zone/Planned Development (R-1-A [PD]), and the Patton Bridge project impact area is zoned Very Low-Density Residential (RD2). Additionally, none of the project impact areas are currently under a Williamson Act contract (DOC 2026b). Therefore, the project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract, and no impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. As discussed in question b) above, the project impact areas are not zoned forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production, nor have the project impact area supported timber management uses. Additionally, the project impact areas do not contain forest land as defined in PRC Section 12220(g) or forest resources and does not support any forest uses. Therefore, the project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause a rezoning or, forestland or timberland and would not result in a loss or conversion of forest land. No impact would occur for questions c) and d).

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. As discussed in questions a) through d), implementation of the proposed project would not result in the conversion of farmland to a non-agricultural use, nor would it result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impact would occur.

III. AIR QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district 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 non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The project site is located in the City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, and within the Sacramento County portion of the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). Air quality in Sacramento County is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) at the federal level, by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) at the state level, and by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) at the regional level. As required by the California Clean Air Act, SMAQMD has published various air quality planning documents as discussed below to address requirements to bring the SVAB into compliance with the federal and State ambient air quality standards. The Air Quality Attainment Plans are incorporated into the State Implementation Plan (SIP), which is subsequently submitted to the USEPA, the federal agency that administrates the Federal Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended in 1990.

The climate of the SVAB is characterized by hot dry summers and mild rainy winters. During the year, the temperature may range from 20 to 115 degrees °F with summer highs usually in the 90s and winter lows occasionally below freezing. Average annual rainfall is about 20 inches with snowfall being very rare. The prevailing winds are moderate in strength and vary from moist breezes from the south to dry land flows from the north. The mountains surrounding the Sacramento Valley create a barrier to airflow, which can trap air pollutants in the valley when certain meteorological conditions are right, and a temperature inversion (areas of warm air overlying areas of cooler air) exists. Air stagnation in the autumn and early winter occurs when large high-pressure cells lie over the valley. The lack of surface wind during these periods and the reduced vertical flow caused by less surface heating reduces the influx of outside air and allows pollutants to become concentrated in the air. The surface concentrations of pollutants are highest when these conditions are combined with increased levels of smoke or when temperature inversions trap cool air, fog, and pollutants near the ground. The ozone season (May through October) in the SVAB is characterized by stagnant morning air or light winds with the breeze

arriving in the afternoon out of the southwest from the San Francisco Bay. Usually, the evening breeze transports the airborne pollutants to the north out of the SVAB. During about half of the days from July to September, however, a phenomenon called the "Schultz Eddy" prevents this from occurring. Instead of allowing for the prevailing wind patterns to move north carrying the pollutants out of the valley, the Schultz Eddy causes the wind pattern and pollutants to circle back southward. This phenomenon's effect exacerbates the pollution levels in the area and increases the likelihood of violating the federal and state air quality standards (SMAQMD 2020a).

Regulatory Setting

Criteria Pollutants

Air quality at the regional level is defined by ambient air concentrations of specific pollutants, identified criteria pollutants, are defined and regulated by State and federal law as a risk to the health and welfare of the public, and are categorized into primary and secondary pollutants. Primary air pollutants are those that are emitted directly from sources, including carbon monoxide (CO); reactive organic gases (ROGs), also known as volatile organic compounds (VOCs); [4] nitrogen oxides (NO_X); sulfur dioxide (SO_2); coarse particulate matter (PM_{10}); fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$); and lead. Of these primary pollutants, CO, SO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and lead are criteria pollutants. ROGs and NO_X are criteria pollutant precursors and go on to form secondary criteria pollutants through chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. The principal secondary criteria pollutants are ozone and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). In addition to being primary pollutants, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ can be secondary pollutants formed by chemical reactions in the atmosphere.

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

CARB is required to designate areas of the State as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified for any State standard. An "attainment" designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations do not violate the standard for that pollutant in that area. A "nonattainment" designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the standard at least once.

The air quality attainment status of Sacramento County is shown in Table 1, *Sacramento County Attainment Status*. Sacramento County is designated as nonattainment for the 1-hour ozone, 8-hour ozone and PM_{10} CAAQS; and nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS (CARB 2026a).

[4] CARB defines and uses the term ROGs while the USEPA defines and uses the term VOCs. The compounds included in the lists of ROGs and VOCs and the methods of calculation are slightly different. However, for the purposes of estimating criteria pollutant precursor emissions, the two terms are often used interchangeably.

Table 1
SACRAMENTO COUNTY – ATTAINMENT STATUS

Pollutant	State of California Attainment Status	Federal Attainment Status
Ozone (1-hour)	Nonattainment	No Federal Standard
Ozone (8-hour)	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Coarse Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Nonattainment	Attainment
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Attainment	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
Lead	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Attainment	Unclassified
Sulfates	Attainment	No Federal Standard
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified	No Federal Standard
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified	No Federal Standard

Source: CARB 2026a

Ground-level Ozone is not emitted directly into the environment but is generated from complex chemical and photochemical reactions between the precursor pollutants ROG and NO_X. Anthropogenic ROG and NO_X sources in Sacramento County include motor vehicles, trains, recreational boats, other transportation sources, and industrial processes. Anthropogenic PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ sources in Sacramento County include paved and unpaved road dust; diesel exhaust; tire and brake wear; quarrying/aggregate production operations; construction activities; and windblown dust.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic air contaminants (TAC) are a diverse group of air pollutants that may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or that may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. TACs can cause long-term chronic health effects such as cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, asthma, bronchitis, or genetic damage, or short-term acute effects such as eye-watering, respiratory irritation (a cough), runny nose, throat pain, and headaches. TACs are considered either carcinogenic or noncarcinogenic based on the nature of the health effects associated with exposure to the pollutant. For carcinogenic TACs, there is no level of exposure that is considered safe, and impacts are evaluated in terms of overall relative risk expressed as excess cancer cases per one million exposed individuals. Noncarcinogenic TACs differ in that there is generally assumed to be a safe level of exposure below which no negative health impact is believed to occur. These levels are determined on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.

The Health and Safety Code (Section 39655[a]) defines TAC as “an air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health.” All substances that are listed as hazardous air pollutants pursuant to subsection(b) of Section 112 of the CAA (42 United States Code Sec. 7412[b]) are designated as TACs. Under State law, the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), acting through CARB, is authorized to identify a substance as a TAC if it determines the substance is an air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or that may pose a present or potential hazard to human health.

Diesel Particulate Matter

Diesel engines emit a complex mixture of air pollutants, including both gaseous and solid materials. The solid material in diesel exhaust is referred to as diesel particulate matter (DPM). Almost all DPM is 10 microns or less in diameter, and 90 percent of DPM is 2.5 microns or less in diameter (CARB 2026b). Because of their extremely small size, these particles can be inhaled and eventually trapped in the bronchial and alveolar regions of the lung. In 1998, CARB identified DPM as a TAC based on published evidence of a relationship between diesel exhaust exposure and lung cancer and other adverse health effects. DPM has a notable effect on California's population—it is estimated that about 70 percent of the total known cancer risk related to air toxins in California is attributable to DPM (CARB 2026b).

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District

Air quality in Sacramento County is regulated by the SMAQMD. As a regional agency, the SMAQMD works directly with the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), County transportation commissions, and local governments and cooperates actively with all federal and State government agencies. The SMAQMD develops rules and regulations; establishes permitting requirements for stationary sources; inspects emissions sources; and enforces such measures through educational programs or fines, when necessary. The SMAQMD *Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County* (CEQA Guide) contains guidance for analyzing project-level and plan-level construction and operational CEQA air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impacts (SMAQMD 2020a).

Air Quality Plans

The current air quality plan applicable to the project, the *Sacramento Regional 2015 NAAQS 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan* (Regional Ozone Plan), was developed and adopted by the SMAQMD and adjacent air districts and adopted by CARB on October 26, 2023. The Regional Ozone Plan addresses the CAA requirements for the Sacramento Metro severe nonattainment area for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS, including emissions inventories, attainment demonstration, motor vehicle emissions budgets, and contingency measures (SMAQMD 2023). In addition to not attaining the ozone NAAQS and CAAQS, the region is classified as nonattainment for the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS and the PM_{10} CAAQS. The California SIP contains all plans and programs for attainment of the PM NAAQS in Sacramento County.

Rules and Regulations

The following rules promulgated by the SMAQMD would be applicable to the construction and/or operation of the project.

Rule 402 – Nuisance: Prohibits the discharge of such quantities of air contaminants or other materials which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or the public (SMAQMD 1977a).

Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust: Requires actions to prevent, reduce or mitigate anthropogenic fugitive dust emissions, including emissions from construction activities (SMAQMD 1977b).

Rule 404 – Particulate Matter: Limits the quality of particulate matter in the atmosphere through establishment of an emission concentration limit (SMAQMD 1984).

Sensitive Receptors

CARB and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) have identified the following groups of individuals, known as sensitive receptors, as the most likely to be affected by air pollution: adults over 65, children under 14, infants (including in utero in the third trimester of pregnancy), and persons with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis (CARB 2005; OEHHA 2015). Some land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others due to the types of population groups or activities involved and are referred to as sensitive receptor locations. Examples of these sensitive receptor locations are residences, schools, hospitals, and daycare centers.

There are no schools, hospitals, or daycare centers with 1,000 feet of any of the project impact areas. There are residences near each of the project impact areas. Table 2, *Residential Sensitive Receptor Distances*, shows the approximate distance from the project impact areas to the closest residential sensitive receptor location.

Table 2
RESIDENTIAL SENSITIVE RECEPTOR DISTANCES

Impact Area	Distance from Impact Area to Residential Property Line (feet)	Direction to Nearest Residence
Indian River Bridge	10	North
Matheny Bridge	15	Northeast
Sundance Bridge	80	South
Patton Bridge	10	South

Methodology and Assumptions

Criteria pollutant and precursor emissions and GHG emissions for the project construction activities were calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version 2022.1. CalEEMod is a Statewide land use emissions computer model designed to provide a uniform platform for government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals to quantify potential criteria pollutant emissions associated with both construction and operations from a variety of land use projects. The model was developed for the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in collaboration with the California air districts. CalEEMod allows for the use of default data (e.g., emission factors, trip lengths, meteorology, source inventory) provided by the various California air districts to account for local requirements and conditions, and/or user-defined inputs. The model calculates emissions of criteria pollutants and ozone precursors (ROGs, NO_X, CO, SO_X, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), and GHGs. The calculation methodology and input data used in CalEEMod can be found in the CalEEMod User's Guide Appendices A, C, and D (CAPCOA 2022). The input data and subsequent construction emission estimates for the proposed project are discussed below. The CalEEMod output report is included as Appendix B to this IS/MND.

Construction Assumptions

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to begin in August 2026 and be completed in approximately nine weeks (in early October 2026). To be conservative by analyzing the highest potential daily project emissions, construction at all four project impact areas was assumed to occur concurrently. Project emissions modeling conservatively assumes the shortest expected construction scenario

wherein a relatively large amount of construction activity occurs in a relatively intensive manner. Because of this conservative assumption, actual emissions could be less than those calculated due to a less intensive buildout schedule (i.e., fewer daily emissions occurring over a longer time interval). The construction activity schedule was estimated using data provided by the project engineer and is outlined in Table 3, *Project Construction Schedule*, below. Per the project engineer, no demolition would be required.

Table 3
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Construction Activity	Construction Start Date	Construction End Date	Number of Working Days
Dewatering Preparation	8/1/2026	8/7/2026	5
Dewatering	8/8/2026	8/21/2026	10
Excavation	8/22/2026	9/11/2026	15
Scour Protection Placement	9/12/2026	10/2/2026	15

Source: CalEEMod (see Appendix B)

Construction equipment for each construction activity was estimated based on the project's disturbed area and material import/export estimates from the project engineer. Based on information provided by the project engineer, dewatering for each bridge site would require a 5 hp electric submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge powered by a diesel generator. A 5-hp submersible pump would require a generator with a rated capacity of approximately 15 kW and an approximately 20 hp diesel engine. Table 4, *Project Construction Equipment*, presents a summary of the assumed equipment that would be involved in each activity of construction. Construction equipment estimates for each activity include four sets of equipment, one set for each project impact area. All equipment was conservatively assumed to be used up to 8 hours per workday.

Table 4
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Construction Activity	Equipment	Number
Dewatering Preparation	Excavators – Long Reach	4
	Skid Steer Loaders	4
Dewatering	Generators	4
Excavation	Excavators – Long Reach	4
	Rubber-Tier Loaders	4
	Skid Steer Loaders	4
Scour Protection Placement	Excavators – Long Reach	4
	Rubber-Tier Loaders	4
	Skid Steer Loaders	4

Source: CalEEMod (see Appendix B)

Per the project engineer, excavation for the total project impact area would require that up to 928 CY (93 truckloads) of debris and soil/aggregate be exported off-site to the Kiefer Landfill (an approximately 20-mile one-way haul trip distance). The placement of the bridge scour and erosion protection measures for the total project impact area would require the import of up to 746 CY of material (75 truckloads) from the Granite Construction Supply Quarry (an approximately 30-mile one-way haul trip distance).

Dewatering of all four bridge sites was assumed to require a crew of two workers (four daily worker commute trips), and all other activities were assumed to require a crew of four workers per bridge site for a total of 16 workers (32 daily commute trips). CalEEMod default worker trip distances for Sacramento County were assumed.

Operational Assumptions

Operational activities for the proposed project would consist of ongoing maintenance occurring on an as-needed basis. Maintenance activities would rely on small gasoline- or electric-powered equipment and hand work to shift or replace individual rocks. It is anticipated that City employees who currently maintain the bridges would continue to maintain the bridges after construction is completed, resulting in no new operational maintenance trips.

Standards of Significance

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines states that the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the above determinations. SMAQMD has established significance thresholds to assess the regional and localized impacts of project-related air pollutant emissions. The significance thresholds are updated, as needed, to appropriately represent the most current technical information and attainment status in Sacramento County.

Table 5, *SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance*, presents the most current significance thresholds, including regional daily thresholds for short-term construction and long-term operational emissions; maximum incremental cancer risk and hazard indices for TACs; and maximum ambient concentrations for exposure of sensitive receptors to localized pollutants. A project with daily emission rates, risk values, or concentrations below these thresholds is generally considered to have a less than significant effect on air quality (SMAQMD 2020b).

Table 5
SMAQMD THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pollutant	Construction	Operation
Mass Daily Thresholds (pounds per day)		
ROG	None	65
NO_X	85	65
PM_{10}	80[1]	80[1]
$PM_{2.5}$	82[1]	82[1]
Toxic Air Contaminants		
TACs	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million Chronic & Acute Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment)	
Ambient Air Quality for Criteria Pollutants		
NO_2	1-hour average ≥ 0.18 ppm Annual average ≥ 0.03 ppm	
CO	1-hour average ≥ 20.0 ppm (State) 8-hour average ≥ 9.0 ppm (State/federal)	
SO_2	1-hour average ≥ 0.075 ppm 24-hour average ≥ 0.04 ppm	
Lead	1.5 µg/m³ 30-day average	

Source: SMAQMD 2020b

[1] PM thresholds are zero (0) unless all feasible Best Available Control Practices/Best Management Practices are applied.

lbs./day = pounds per day; VOC = volatile organic compound; NO_X = nitrogen oxides; CO = carbon monoxide; PM_{10} = respirable particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less; SO_X = sulfur oxides; TACs = toxic air contaminants; GHG = greenhouse gas emissions; MT/yr = metric tons per year; CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalent; NO_2 = nitrogen dioxide; ppm = parts per million; µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

Impact Analysis

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. In accordance with SMAQMD's CEQA Guide, construction-generated NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$, and operational-generated ROG and NO_X (ozone precursors) are used to determine consistency with the Regional Ozone Plan. The Guide states (SMAQMD 2020C, p. 4-6):

> *By exceeding the District's mass emission thresholds for operational emissions of ROG, NO_X, PM_{10}, or $PM_{2.5}$, the project would be considered to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the District's air quality planning efforts.*

As discussed in question b), below, the project's construction-generated emissions of NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ would not exceed SMAQMD thresholds, and the project would not result in substantial operational emissions. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of SMAQMD's Regional Ozone Plan.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non- attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. By its very nature, air pollution is largely a cumulative impact. The nonattainment status of regional pollutants is a result of past and present development within Sacramento County. The Sacramento region is in non-attainment for ozone

(precursors NO_X and ROG) and particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}). The project's emissions of these criteria pollutants and precursors during construction and operation are evaluated below.

Construction Emissions

The project would generate criteria pollutants and precursors in the short-term during construction. To determine whether a project would result in cumulatively considerable emissions that would violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, a project's emissions are evaluated based on the quantitative emission thresholds established by the SMAQMD (as shown in Table 5).

The project's construction emissions were estimated using the CalEEMod model as described in Methodology and Assumptions, above. Model outputs are provided in Appendix B to this IS/MND. The results of the project construction modeling are shown in Table 6, *Maximum Daily Construction Emissions*. The data are presented as the maximum anticipated daily emissions for comparison with the SMAQMD thresholds. The modeling assumes implementation of the fugitive dust control measures which are quantifiable in CalEEMod, specifically watering demolition areas and exposed surfaces twice daily.

Table 6
MAXIMUM DAILY CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Activity	ROG (lbs./day)	NO_X (lbs./day)	CO (lbs./day)	SO_X (lbs./day)	PM_{10} (lbs./day)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lbs./day)
Dewatering Preparation	1.4	9.6	17.2	<0.1	0.6	0.3
Dewatering	0.6	4.5	3.2	<0.1	0.2	0.2
Excavation	2.3	16.6	30.7	<0.1	1.2	0.7
Scour Protection Placement	2.3	17.1	30.8	<0.1	1.2	0.7
Maximum Daily Emissions	**2.3**	**17.1**	**30.8**	**<0.1**	**1.2**	**0.7**
SMAQMD Threshold	*None*	*85*	*None*	*None*	*80*[1]	*82*[1]
Exceed Threshold?	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***

Source: CalEEMod; Thresholds SMAQMD 2020c

[1] SMAQMD PM thresholds are zero unless all feasible Beast Available Control Practices/Best Management Practices are applied.

lbs./day = pounds per day; ROG = reactive organic gas; NO_X = nitrogen oxides; CO = carbon monoxide; SO_X = sulfur oxides; PM_{10} = particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter; $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter

As shown in Table 6, emissions of criteria pollutants and precursors would not exceed the SMAQMD significance thresholds. Nevertheless, the SMAQMD recommends a set of basic construction emissions control practices (BCECPs), considered by the SMAQMD to be feasible for controlling fugitive dust from a construction site. The practices also serve as best management practices (BMPs), allowing the use of the non-zero PM significance thresholds. The SMAQMD recommends lead agencies should add these emission control practices as Conditions of Approval (COA) or include them in a mitigation measure (SMAQMD 2019). Without implementation of the BCECPs, construction emissions of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ would be potentially significant. Mitigation Measure AQ-1 would require implementation of the SMAQMD's recommended BCECPs.

Operational Emissions

Operational activities for the proposed project would consist of ongoing maintenance occurring on an as-needed basis. Maintenance activities would rely on small gasoline- or electric-powered equipment or hand work to shift or replace individual rocks. It is anticipated that City employees who currently maintain the bridges would continue to maintain the bridges after construction is completed, resulting in no new operational maintenance trips. The project would result in minimal operational emissions of criteria pollutants and precursors.

Impact Conclusion

While short-term construction of the project would not result in criteria pollutant and precursor pollutant emissions that would exceed the SMAQMD significance thresholds, and long-term operation of the project would result in minimal emissions, implementation of the project would result in an increase of construction PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions compared to existing conditions. The SMAQMD considers any increase in construction PM emissions to be significant unless the construction BCECPs are implemented. Therefore, mitigation measure AQ-1 would be required to enforce implementation of the SMAQMD construction BCECPs. With the implementation of mitigation measure AQ-1, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which Sacramento Region is non-attainment. The impact would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices

The following Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices are considered feasible for controlling fugitive dust from a construction site. Control of fugitive dust is required by SMAQMD Rule 403 and enforced by SMAQMD staff. Prior to issuing construction permits, contracts, or orders the City shall verify the following measures specified on construction contracts and/or construction documentation.

- Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.
- Cover or maintain at least two feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered.
- Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph).
- All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Minimize idling time by either shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing time of idling to 5 minutes. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site; and

- Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the project would result in emissions of DPM from the use of diesel engine-powered construction equipment on the project site. The dose (of TAC) to which receptors are exposed is the primary factor used to determine health risk. Dose is a function of the concentration of a substance in the environment and the extent of exposure a person has to the substance; a longer exposure period to a fixed quantity of emissions would result in higher health risks. Current models and methodologies for conducting cancer health risk assessments are associated with longer-term exposure periods (typically 30 years for individual residents based on guidance from OEHHA) and are best suited for the evaluation of long-duration TAC emissions with predictable schedules and locations. These assessment models and methodologies do not correlate well with the temporary and highly variable nature of construction activities. Cancer potency factors are based on animal lifetime studies or worker studies where there is long-term exposure to the carcinogenic agent. There is considerable uncertainty in trying to evaluate the cancer risk from projects that will only last a small fraction of a lifetime.

Project construction activities are expected to last approximately nine weeks. Based on the limited numbers of diesel-powered construction equipment anticipated to be used on the project impact areas, and on the short duration and intermittent use of heavy diesel-powered construction equipment during the project construction period, construction of the project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial DPM concentrations. Once operational, the project would not be a source of TAC emissions. Therefore, the project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, including concentrations of DPM. The impact would be less than significant.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less Than Significant Impact. Emissions from construction equipment, such as diesel exhaust, may generate odors; however, these odors would be temporary, intermittent, and not expected to affect a substantial number of people. Additionally, noxious odors would be confined to the immediate vicinity of construction equipment and would cease when construction activity ends. As the project would include the installation of bridge scour and erosion material, operation of the project would not result in odors affecting a substantial number of people. Therefore, neither construction nor operation of the project would result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people, and the impact would be less than significant.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 US 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

A Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) was prepared by HELIX and is summarized below and included as Appendix C to this IS/MND.

Environmental Setting

Topography and Drainage

The 16.76-acre study area is comprised of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area (11.12 acres), the Sundance Bridge study area (4.45 acres), and the Patton Bridge study area (1.19 acres). The terrain in the study areas is varied but similar at each of the bridges. The creek bed is the lowest elevation at each bridge location and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape. The elevation of the creek bed at the Indian River Bridge is approximately 95 feet amsl, the top of bank is

approximately 105 feet amsl, and the bridge is approximately 112 feet amsl. The elevation of the creek bed at the Matheney Bridge is approximately 100 feet amsl, the top of bank is approximately 110 feet amsl, and the bridge is approximately 111 feet amsl. The elevation of the creek bed at the Sundance Bridge is approximately 160 feet amsl, the top of bank is approximately 165 to 175 feet amsl, and the bridge is 175 feet amsl. The elevation of the creek bed at the Patton Bridge is approximately 145 feet amsl, the top of bank is approximately 150 to 152 feet amsl, and the bridge is 154 feet amsl.

The study area is in the Lower American watershed (USGS Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC8] 18020111). Arcade Creek flows east/southeast through the study area and is joined by Cripple Creek just east of the Indian River Bridge. Arcade Creek continues southeast outside of the study area and flows into the Natomas Ditch which is a direct tributary to the Sacramento River. One small ephemeral drainage is located east of Indian River Drive and flows into Arcade Creek upstream of the bridge location, and one ephemeral drainage is east of Fair Oak Boulevard and flows into Arcade Creek downstream of the Sundance Bridge. These ephemeral drainages appear to collect surface runoff from the surrounding land during periods of high rainfall, and both drain into Arcade Creek. No other aquatic resources were observed in the study area, and all drainage would be expected to flow into Arcade Creek.

Vegetation Communities

Three upland vegetation communities occur within the study areas: valley oak woodland, developed, and disturbed/ruderal. Two aquatic features also occur within the study areas and include an intermittent drainage and ephemeral drainage.

Methodology

Database and Literature Review

Before performing the field survey, background research was conducted to inform and create target species lists to focus the survey efforts. Accessible information in public databases pertaining to natural resources in the region of the study area was queried. The following site-specific published information was reviewed for the BRA:

- CDFW. 2025. *California Natural Diversity Database* (CNDDB). For *Citrus Heights, Folsom, Roseville, Rocklin, Carmichael, Buffalo Creek, Rio Linda, Pleasant Grove,* and *Sacramento East* USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangles, Sacramento, CA. [Accessed July 9, 2025, and December 4, 2025];

- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2025. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (online edition, v8-03 0.39) For *Citrus Heights, Folsom, Roseville, Rocklin, Carmichael, Buffalo Creek, Rio Linda, Pleasant Grove,* and *Sacramento East SE* USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangles, Sacramento, CA. [Accessed July 9, 2025, and December 4, 2025];

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025a. *Information for Planning and Consultation* (IPaC) for *Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project.* [Accessed July 9, 2025, and December 4, 2025];

- USDA, NRCS. 2025. *Web Soil Survey*. Available online at: http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov. [Accessed July 9, 2025, and December 4, 2025]; and,

- USFWS 2025b. National Wetlands Inventory. Available online at: https://www.fws.gov/program/national-wetlands-inventory. [Accessed July 9, 2025, and December 4, 2025].

The results of the database query and a five-mile radius CNDDB query for the Study Area are included in Appendix A of Appendix C.

Special-status species are plant and wildlife species that have been afforded special recognition by federal, State, or local resource agencies or organizations. They are generally of relatively limited distribution and may require specialized habitat conditions. Special-status species are defined as meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed or proposed for listing under CESA or FESA;
- Protected under other regulations (e.g., Migratory Bird Treaty Act);
- Included on the CDFW Special Animals List;
- Identified as Rare Plant Rank 1 and 2 (sometimes 3 and 4) by CNPS; or,
- Receive consideration during environmental review under CEQA.

Biological Surveys

The biological field survey for the Indian River Drive Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area and the Sundance Bridge study area was conducted on July 10, 2025, by HELIX biologist Christine Gonzalez. The weather during the field survey was sunny with an average temperature of 82 degrees Fahrenheit. The biological field survey for the Patton Bridge study area was conducted on December 4, 2025, by Ms. Gonzalez and the weather during this survey was overcast and cool, with an average temperature of 52 degrees Fahrenheit.

Following the field survey and review of database queries, the potential for each species identified in the database query to occur within the study area was determined based on the field survey, soils, habitats present within the Study Area, and species-specific information, as shown in Appendix B of Appendix C. Species observed within the Study Area during the survey are included in Appendix C of Appendix C and photographs taken during the survey are included in Appendix D of Appendix C.

Tree Inventory

A tree inventory was conducted concurrently with the biological field surveys. All trees within a 15-foot radius of each bridge were inventoried, with data taken on species, diameter at breast height (DBH), and the general health condition of each tree, and the results are displayed in Appendix C. See Figures 5a through 5c in Appendix C for the location of trees inventoried at each bridge.

Special-Status Species

Listed and Special-Status Plants

According to the database query, 12 listed and/or special-status plants have the potential to occur on-site or in the vicinity of the study areas (CDFW 2025; CNPS 2025). Based on field observations, published information, and literature review, one special-status plant has the potential to occur within the study

areas: Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*). The remaining regional special-status plants identified in the query occur on serpentine, clay, or alkaline soils, within vernal pools, or within other habitats which do not occur in the study areas.

Listed and Special-Status Wildlife

According to the database query, 27 listed and/or special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur on-site or in the vicinity of the study areas (CDFW 2025; USFWS 2025a). Based on field observations, published information, and literature review, seven special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur within the study areas: monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), Cooper's hawk (*Astur cooperii*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), and pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*). In addition to these special-status wildlife species, other migratory birds and raptors protected under federal, State, and local laws/policies also have the potential to occur within the Study Area.

However, the following species only have a low potential to pass through the study areas during migration or other movements and are not expected to occur or use the study areas in any substantial way: monarch butterfly and tricolored blackbird. These two species lack suitable nesting habitat within the study areas and other primary habitat constituents such as large, open grasslands for foraging, and milkweed plants to support the monarch's lifecycle, are also absent from the study areas.

Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats include those that are of special concern to resource agencies or those that are protected under CEQA, Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code (i.e., riparian areas) and/or Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA, which include wetlands and other waters of the U.S. Additionally, sensitive habitats, including native trees and oak woodland habitat, are protected under the specific policies outlined in County Native Trees and Other Protected Trees Regulations and Citrus Heights Tree Preservation and Protection Regulations.

Aquatic Habitats

Intermittent Drainage

Intermittent drainages are features that contain flowing water during certain times of the year, generally during the rainy season. They often contain an unvegetated to mostly unvegetated bed, bank, and channel. Intermittent drainages may be colonized by plant species during periods of low flow or may contain scattered annuals or perennials in features that generally contain low flows.

A total of 1.516 acres of intermittent drainage was mapped within the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area, which is primarily comprised of Arcade Creek, with a small portion, less than 0.01 acre of Cripple Creek as it joins Arcade Creek. Arcade and Cripple creeks are highly incised in this portion of the study area with bank heights ranging from three to seven feet high. A small portion of Arcade Creek contained a section of standing water, but the majority of the creeks were completely dry at the time of the field survey on July 10, 2025. The beds of both creeks were mostly devoid of vegetation and consisted of sand, gravel, and cobble. Several large trash items such as tires, pipes, and other debris were observed in the creek beds. Some emergent vegetation and woody species including tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), Mexican rush (*Juncus mexicanus*), American pokeweed, Himalayan blackberry, common fig (*Ficus carica*), and Oregon ash are present along the bank of Arcade Creek and are

concentrated downstream of the Indian River Bridge. The creek downstream of this bridge appears to pool when inundated, likely supplying enough water to support hydrophytic plant species, and it receives additional flows from Cripple Creek. The remainder of the bank in this section is mostly dominated by upland grassy species including field hedge parsley, ripgut brome, and dogtail grass.

A total of 0.297 acre of intermittent drainage was mapped within the Sundance Bridge study area, consisting entirely of Arcade Creek. This section of Arcade Creek was inundated at the time of the field survey, and water depths appeared to vary between four inches and 24 inches deep. The bed and bank of this section are dominated by species including tall flatsedge, Mexican rush, curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), Dallis grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), American pokeweed, and pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*). An abrupt transition to upland vegetation occurs at the top of bank, and no fringe wetlands were observed in this area.

A total of 0.159 acre of intermittent drainage was mapped within the Patton Bridge study area, consisting entirely of Cripple Creek. This section of Cripple Creek was partially inundated at the time of the field survey, with deeper portions of the creek bed inundated to a depth of three to 16 inches. The bed of the creek was mostly devoid of vegetation at the time of the field survey, but was dominated by Sanford's arrowhead where vegetated. The bank is moderately sloped and is dominated by a variety of grassy, herbaceous species as well as Himalayan blackberry and English ivy. Residential properties closely abut the creek corridor in this portion of the study area, and maintained lawns/mowed vegetation were present just beyond the top of bank.

Both Arcade and Cripple creeks have been substantially altered due to the surrounding development. The entire Arcade Creek watershed is highly urbanized, and although some open space areas are still present along the stream corridor, the habitat quality of these areas and of the watershed have been degraded by adjacent urban land uses. Urbanization of the watershed has resulted in floodplain encroachment, increased water runoff rates, water quality issues, and flood risks (Jones & Stokes 2007).

Ephemeral Drainage

Ephemeral drainages are features that contain water briefly during and after precipitation events. These features are dry most of the time, with flows occurring only with direct input from precipitation. Ephemeral drainages feature a bed and bank and are often devoid of vegetation or are comprised of more upland vegetation species.

One small ephemeral drainage (<0.01 acre) occurs in the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area and is east of Indian River Drive on the western bank of Arcade Creek. This drainage originates from a culvert and flows directly into Arcade Creek. This drainage was dominated by upland species including ripgut brome, dogtail grass, and barley (*Hordeum murinum*).

A second ephemeral drainage was mapped in the Sundance Bridge study area (0.01 acre). This drainage originates outside of the study area and appears to collect surface runoff from the trail and surrounding irrigated land. This drainage flows directly into Arcade Creek and was dominated by upland species including ripgut brome, field hedge parsley, and dogtail grass.

Protected Trees

The City of Citrus Heights defines protected trees as native oak trees 6 inches or greater in diameter, mature trees 19 inches or greater in diameter, and trees planted as part of a condition of approval or mitigation requirement with a discretionary permit (City 2024).

All trees within a 15-foot radius of each bridge were included in the tree assessment, and the results are displayed in Appendix C. Tree 1 is the only tree that falls within Sacramento County jurisdiction, and it is considered a protected tree. Trees 8, 12, 13, and 18 are too small to be considered as protected by the City of Citrus Heights. All remaining trees are considered protected by the City of Citrus Heights.

Wildlife Migration Corridors

Wildlife corridors link areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. This fragmentation of habitat can also occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat; for instance, when woodland or scrub habitat is altered or converted into grasslands after a disturbance such as fire, mudslide, or construction activities. Wildlife corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by: (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk of catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) on population or local species extinction; and, (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and other needs.

The study area is located along the Arcade and Cripple Creeks corridors, which is one of the last undeveloped segments of land in the local area. The study area is not a designated migration corridor for deer, fish, or other species tracked by the CDFW but likely serves as a movement corridor for local wildlife species. Wild turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*), a deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), evidence of raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) use, and an abundance of birds were observed within the study area during the survey.

Impact Analysis

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?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

Special-Status Plants

According to the database query, 12 listed and/or special-status plants have the potential to occur on-site or in the vicinity of the study area (CDFW 2025; CNPS 2025). Based on field observations, published information, and literature review, one special-status plant is known to occur within the study area: Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*). The remaining regional special-status plants identified in the query occur on serpentine, clay, or alkaline soils, within vernal pools, or within other habitats which do not occur in the study area.

Sanford's Arrowhead

This species was not observed in the study area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, which focused on the Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Sundance Bridge. However, this species was observed in the Patton Bridge study area during the field survey on December 4, 2025. A large population of this species is located in the bed of Cripple Creek in this area, with the largest concentration upstream of the bridge.

Potential project related impacts to this species could include an accumulation of fugitive dust or debris on leaves which could result in reduced photosynthesis or disrupting potential pollinators by the presence and disturbance of construction equipment or crews. More direct impacts could include removal of individual plants by vegetation clearing, crushing due to crews or equipment, disrupted soil and water quality as a result of spills or erosion, and the establishment of noxious and invasive weed species during construction and operation that degrade habitat suitability for this species. However, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, which requires implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to Sanford's arrowhead, and Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which requires worker environmental awareness training, potential impacts to Sanford's arrowhead would be less than significant.

Special-Status Wildlife

According to the database query, 27 listed and/or special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur on-site or in the vicinity of the study areas (CDFW 2025; USFWS 2025a). Based on field observations, published information, and literature review, seven special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur within the study areas: monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), Cooper's hawk (*Astur cooperii*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), and pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*). In addition to these special-status wildlife species, other migratory birds and raptors protected under federal, State, and local laws/policies also have the potential to occur within the Study Area.

However, the following species only have a low potential to pass through the study areas during migration or other movements and are not expected to occur or use the study areas in any substantial way: monarch butterfly and tricolored blackbird. These two species lack suitable nesting habitat within the study areas and other primary habitat constituents such as large, open grasslands for foraging, and milkweed plants to support the monarch's lifecycle, are also absent from the study areas. Therefore, project impacts to these two species are anticipated to be less than significant and are not discussed in further detail.

Northwestern Pond Turtle

This species was not observed in the study area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, or December 4, 2025. There are five documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the study area: four within five miles of the Sundance Bridge and one within five miles of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge. The closest documented occurrence is approximately four miles from the Sundance Bridge (CDFW 2025).

The project could impact this species if present in the study area during construction. This species would generally be expected to move away from construction activities during the active season (February to November), and greater impacts to this species would likely occur during the nesting season when this

species is more vulnerable. Impacts could occur through injury or mortality to adults, hatchlings, or eggs from construction equipment, personnel, or other construction-related items. Impacts could also occur through spills, contamination, and soil and water quality hazards if present in a spill/contamination area. However, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3, which requires implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to northwestern pond turtle, and Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which requires worker environmental awareness training, potential impacts to northwestern pond turtle would be less than significant.

Cooper's Hawk

This species was not observed in the study area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, or December 4, 2025. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Sundance study area, approximately 4.45 miles away (CDFW 2025).

The project has the potential for adverse effects to Cooper's hawk through nest disturbance, leading to the destruction of eggs or nestlings if this species nests in the Study Area or the immediate surrounding areas during construction. Non-breeding adults could readily avoid contact with construction equipment or personnel by moving out of the construction area. Displacement of non-breeding adults would not have a significant impact. Eggs and young still dependent on the nest would be susceptible to injury or mortality through physical contact or through nest abandonment caused by the displacement of adults. Needless destruction of eggs or young would be a violation of the FGC and have a significant impact. However, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4, which requires implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and other migratory and nesting birds, and Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which requires worker environmental awareness training, potential impacts to Cooper's hawk would be less than significant.

Swainson's Hawk

This species was not observed in the study area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, or December 4, 2025. There are two documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the study area: one within five miles of the Sundance Bridge study area and one within five miles of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area. The closest documented occurrence is approximately 4.18 miles from the Sundance Bridge study area (CDFW 2025).

The proposed project has the potential for adverse effects to Swainson's hawk through nest disturbance, leading to the destruction of eggs or nestlings if this species nests in the Study Area or the immediate surroundings during construction. Non-breeding adults could readily avoid contact with construction equipment or personnel by moving out of the construction area. Eggs and young still dependent on the nest would be susceptible to injury or mortality through physical contact or through nest abandonment caused by the displacement of adults. Needless destruction of eggs or young would be a violation of the FGC and have a significant impact. However, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4, which requires implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and other migratory and nesting birds, and Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which requires worker environmental awareness training, potential impacts to Swainson's hawk would be less than significant.

White-Tailed Kite

This species was not observed in the study area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, or December 4, 2025. There are six documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the study area: five within five miles of the Sundance Bridge study area, three within five miles of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area (with two overlapping), and one within five miles of the Patton Bridge study area (overlapping occurrence). The closest documented occurrence is approximately 2.12 miles from the Sundance Bridge study area (CDFW 2025).

The proposed project has the potential for adverse effects to white-tailed kite through nest disturbance, leading to the destruction of eggs or nestlings if this species nests in the Study Area or the immediate surroundings during construction. Non-breeding adults could readily avoid contact with construction equipment or personnel by moving out of the construction area. Displacement of non-breeding adults would not have a significant impact. Eggs and young still dependent on the nest would be susceptible to injury or mortality through physical contact or through nest abandonment caused by the displacement of adults. Needless destruction of eggs or young would be a violation of the FGC and a significant impact. However, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4, which requires implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and other migratory and nesting birds, and Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which requires worker environmental awareness training, potential impacts to white-tailed kite would be less than significant.

Other Migratory Birds and Raptors

Other migratory birds and raptors protected under federal, State, and local laws/policies also have the potential to occur within the Study Area. However, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4, which requires implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and other migratory and nesting birds, and Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which requires worker environmental awareness training, potential impacts to other migratory birds and raptors would be less than significant.

Pallid Pat

This species was not observed in the study area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, or December 4, 2025. No evidence of roosting bats (guano, urine stains, culled insects) was observed under any of the four bridges. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of both the Sundance Bridge study area and the Patton Bridge study area, approximately 2.52 miles away from Sundance Bridge study area (CDFW 2025).

The project has the potential for adverse effects to pallid bat through disturbance of day roosts or maternity colonies leading to destruction of maternity colonies and/or abandonment of roost sites if this species were to roost in or adjacent to the Study Area during construction. Impacts to roost sites could result in injury or mortality to individual bats and/or maternity colonies. Construction activities near active roost sites may also result in roost abandonment. If roost abandonment occurs during daylight hours when bats are vulnerable, bats would be subject to a higher degree of predation risk. Loss of bats and maternity colonies would be a violation of the FGC and a significant impact. However, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-5, which requires implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to roosting bats, and Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which requires worker environmental awareness training, potential impacts to white-tailed kite would be less than significant.

Impact Conclusion

As outlined above, to reduce potential impacts to Sanford's arrowhead, a special-status plant species known to occur near Patton Bridge, Mitigation Measure BIO-1 and BIO-2 would be implemented. To reduce potential impacts to special-status wildlife species including northwestern pond turtle, Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, other migratory birds and raptors, and pallid bat, Mitigation Measures BIO-3 through BIO-5 and Mitigation Measure BIO-2 would be implemented. With implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-5, potential impacts to special-status plant and wildlife species would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Sanford's Arrowhead Avoidance

At Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Sundance Bridge:

- A qualified botanist shall conduct a special-status plant survey within the appropriate identification (blooming) period (May - October) prior to the initiation of any ground-disturbing activities. The survey should be conducted within two years of the anticipated start date of construction and preferably the same year as the start of construction. If no special-status plants are observed, then a letter report documenting the survey results should be prepared and no further measures are recommended.

- If special-status plants are observed within the study area, the location of the special-status plants shall be marked with pin flags or other highly visible markers and may also be marked by a sub-meter accurate GPS. The project proponent shall determine if the special-status plant(s) on-site can be avoided by project design or utilize construction techniques to avoid impacts to the special-status plant species. All special-status plants to be avoided shall have exclusion fencing or other highly visible material marking the avoidance area (if necessary) and the avoidance area shall remain in place throughout the entire construction period. If special-status plants are observed in portions of the study area that are not located near the project footprint, exclusion fencing may not be needed. A qualified botanist shall determine if exclusion fencing will be needed based on the location of the plant(s) and the most current project design.

- If special-status plants are found within the study area and cannot be avoided, the project proponent shall consult with the CDFW to determine appropriate measures to mitigate for the loss of special-status plant populations. These measures may include gathering seed/rhizomes from impacted populations for planting within nearby suitable habitat, preserving or enhancing existing offsite populations of the plant species affected by the project, or restoring suitable habitat for special-status plant species as directed by the regulatory agencies.

At Patton Bridge:

- A qualified botanist shall flag populations of Sanford's arrowhead in the vicinity of the work area for avoidance prior to commencement of project construction. The vicinity of the work area for flagging will be determined by the final engineering plans at the discretion of the botanist. All flagged Sanford's arrowhead shall be avoided by construction activities. A biological monitor may be warranted during construction if plants are in close proximity to the work area and have potential to be impacted by construction.

- If Sanford's arrowhead cannot be avoided, the project proponent shall consult with the CDFW to determine appropriate measures to mitigate for the loss of special-status plant populations. These measures may include gathering seed/rhizomes from impacted populations for planting within nearby suitable habitat, preserving or enhancing existing offsite populations of the plant species affected by the project, or restoring suitable habitat for special-status plant species as directed by the regulatory agencies.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Worker Environmental Awareness Training

A qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training for all project-related personnel before the initiation of work. The training shall include the identification of Sanford's arrowhead, northwestern pond turtle, Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, other nesting and migratory birds, and pallid pat; required practices before the start of construction; general measures that are being implemented to protect the species as they relate to the project; penalties for non-compliance; and boundaries of the permitted disturbance zones. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel shall sign a form stating they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction shall be kept on file with the City and biologists on-site.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Pre-Construction Northwestern Pond Turtle Survey

Construction is recommended to commence during the active season for northwestern pond turtle (February – November) when this species is mobile. These timeframes are dependent on local weather conditions and can fluctuate depending on seasonal conditions.

A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for northwestern pond turtle within seven days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities at each bridge location. The pre-construction survey shall also include a survey of surrounding upland habitat for the presence of turtle nests if conducted during the nesting season. Eggs and hatchlings could be present in the nest site beyond the nesting season, and therefore, a pre-construction turtle nest survey is recommended to identify nest sites if construction occurs from April 1 – January 31. These timeframes will depend on local weather conditions, and the timing of the pre-construction turtle nest survey should be based on the weather conditions present at the time and at the discretion of the qualified biologist.

If nesting northwestern pond turtles are identified within the survey limits, then no work shall commence within 300 feet of the nest until the turtles have hatched. The 300-foot buffer should be indicated by temporary fencing if construction has or will begin before the nesting period has ended (the period from egg laying to emergence of hatchlings is normally April to November). If a non-nesting northwestern pond turtle is found in the project site during preconstruction surveys, construction activities should not start until the turtle has been relocated by a qualified biologist with appropriate approvals from CDFW to a suitable location outside of the construction zone. The qualified biologist should notify the City and CDFW within 24 hours if northwestern pond turtle is found and shall notify of any individuals that have been relocated. Any northwestern pond turtles observed in the survey limits will be reported to the CNDDB.

If construction does not commence within seven days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Pre-Construction Nesting Special-Status and Migratory Birds Survey

Active nests and nesting birds are protected by the California FGC Sections 3503 and 3503.5, 3513 and the MBTA. Ground-disturbing and other construction activities including vegetation clearing, tree removal/trim, and construction could impact nesting birds if these activities occur during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31). To avoid impacts to nesting birds, all ground disturbing activity shall be completed between September 1 and January 31, if feasible. If construction cannot occur outside of the nesting season, the following measures shall be implemented:

- If construction activities occur during the nesting season, a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active nests within the study area. additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the study area shall be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible, and the surrounding 0.5 mile of the study area shall be surveyed for active Swainson's hawk nests, where accessible. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted within seven days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing or other construction activities at each bridge location. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey and be provided to the City, and no additional surveys are recommended. If construction does not commence within seven days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than seven days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work within the nesting season.

    - If active nests are found, then the qualified biologist shall establish a species-specific buffer to prohibit development activities near the nest to avoid and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from 30 feet for some songbirds up to 0.5 mile for Swainson's hawk. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain phases of construction to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted. The need for nest monitoring would be determined by the qualified biologist based upon the species nesting and the location of the nest in relation to the project disturbance area, proposed levels of project disturbance, and existing disturbance levels. If active nests are found under any of the bridges or within any trees slated for removal/trimming, then an appropriate buffer shall be established around the bridge/tree, and no construction shall occur until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and/or is no longer active. Nest avoidance buffer distances may need to be expanded if the biologist determines that the initial avoidance buffer is still resulting in avoidance behavior from the adults.

- If construction occurs outside of the nesting bird season (September 1 to January 31), a nesting bird survey and environmental training for nesting birds would not be required.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Pre-Construction Roosting Bat Survey

A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey within seven days of the commencement of ground-disturbing or other construction activities at each bridge location. This survey may be combined with the nesting bird survey, if possible. If no bats are observed, a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within seven days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is recommended before starting work.

If bats are present and roosting on or within 100 feet of the project footprint, then the biologist shall establish an appropriate no-disturbance buffer around the roost site. No construction activities should occur within the no-disturbance buffer until a qualified biologist has determined the roost is no longer active. Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as the installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the project area.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant Impact. Sensitive natural communities mapped within the study area include valley oak woodland. Valley oak woodland is located immediately adjacent to Arcade and Cripple Creeks, as indicated in Figures 5a through 5c in Appendix C. However, as the project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures within the Ordinary High Water Mark of the creeks and underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Way Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge, potential impacts to valley oak woodland are anticipated to be minor in nature and temporary to allow for construction staging within areas mapped as valley oak woodland during project construction activities. Following construction, the areas used for construction staging would be re-seeded with a native seed mix and restored to its pre-project condition. Therefore, the project would not result in the removal of or permanent impact to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community, and the impact would be less than significant.

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?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. Aquatic habitats that occur in the study area include intermittent drainage and ephemeral drainage. A total of 1.516 acres of intermittent drainage and 0.003 acre of ephemeral drainage were mapped within the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area. However, construction activities have the potential to impact approximately 0.117 acre of the total intermittent drainage within the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge project impact areas. See Figure 6a in Appendix C for the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge impact area map. A total of 0.297 acre of intermittent drainage and 0.011 acre of ephemeral drainage were mapped within the Sundance Bridge study area. However, construction activities have the potential to impact 0.013 acre of the total intermittent drainage within the Sundance Bridge project impact area. See Figure 6b in Appendix C for the Sundance Bridge impact area map. A total of 0.159 acre of intermittent drainage was mapped within the Patton Bridge study area. However, construction activities have the potential to impact 0.055 acre of the total intermittent drainage within the Patton Bridge project impact area. See Figure 6c in Appendix C for the Patton Bridge impact area map. A combined total of 0.185 acre of intermittent drainage mapped within all four study areas would have the potential to be impacted by construction activities.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6, which requires the City to obtain permits from the regulatory agencies that have jurisdiction over impacts to the Arcade and Cripple Creek waterways, would be implemented in order to reduce potential impacts to State or federally protected wetlands to a less than significant level. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-6, the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Aquatic Resources and Permitting Requirements

Prior to the initiation of any construction activities that could result in impacts to potentially regulated aquatic features, the extent of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of aquatic features within the study area shall be mapped, and applicable permits shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate regulatory agencies for any project-related impacts to these features. Any conditions included in the final permits, including prescribed mitigation measures, shall be required to be implemented before filling or impacting these features.

Section 404 authorization from the USACE and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB may be required before the start of construction that will impact any waters of the U.S. Any waters of the U.S. or jurisdictional wetlands that would be lost or disturbed shall be replaced or rehabilitated on a "no-net-loss" basis in accordance with the USACE mitigation guidelines and City requirements. Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement shall be at a location and by methods agreeable to the agencies.

If a 404 permit is required for the proposed project, then water quality concerns during construction would be addressed in the Section 401 water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

If the aquatic features are determined to not be subject to federal jurisdiction, then these features may still be subject to waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Section 13260(a) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (contained in the California Water Code) requires any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste, other than to a community sewer system, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (all surface and subsurface waters) to file a report of waste discharge. The discharge of dredge or fill material into the ditches may constitute a discharge of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State. A report of waste discharge shall be filed for impacts to non-federal waters, if required.

The creek corridor is also likely regulated by CDFW under Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. CDFW asserts jurisdiction over native riparian habitat adjacent to aquatic features, including native trees over four inches in DBH. If an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected by the activity, CDFW may propose reasonable measures that shall allow the protection of those resources. If these measures are agreeable to the parties involved, they shall enter into an agreement with CDFW identifying the approved activities and associated mitigation measures.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The study area is located along the Arcade and Cripple Creeks corridors, which is one of the last undeveloped segments of land in the local area. The study area is not a designated migration corridor for deer, fish, or other species tracked by the CDFW but likely serves as a movement corridor for local wildlife species. Wild turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*), a deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), evidence of raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) use, and an abundance of birds were observed within the study area during the survey.

Although the Arcade Creek watershed has been impacted by urbanization, it still provides important habitat for wildlife including connective habitat through a heavily developed landscape. Construction of

the erosion control measures as outlined in the project description are not expected to permanently affect the movement of wildlife. Some temporary disruptions to local wildlife movement could occur during construction activities, but wildlife would generally be expected to avoid the area during construction. Therefore, the project would not interfere substantially with the movement of any species or with established wildlife, not would the project impede the use of native wildfire nursery sites, and the impact would be less than significant.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The City of Citrus Heights defines protected trees as native oak trees 6 inches or greater in diameter, mature trees 19 inches or greater in diameter, and trees planted as part of a condition of approval or mitigation requirement with a discretionary permit (City 2024). Trees within a 15-foot radius of each bridge were included in the tree assessment, and the results are displayed in Appendix C. Tree 1 is the only tree that falls within Sacramento County jurisdiction, and it is considered a protected tree. Trees 8, 12, 13, and 18 are too small to be considered as protected by the City of Citrus Heights. All remaining trees are considered protected by the City of Citrus Heights.

The current engineering plans for the project indicate that four City-protected trees (Trees No. 9, 10, 12, and 15) would be impacted by the proposed project. Construction or grading within the dripline of a tree may cause stress and root damage to the tree, and a tree permit would be required prior to removal of a protected tree or commencement of construction or grading within the protection zone of protected trees, as required under Mitigation Measure BIO-7. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-7, the project would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, and impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Tree Impact Assessment and Permit Application

Prior to issuance of a Building or Grading Permit for the project, the City shall submit a final Tree Impact Assessment for impacts to trees from project construction activities located within the City of Citrus Heights (Indian River, Matheny, and Patton Bridges) and County of Sacramento (Sundance Bridge). The Tree Impact Assessment report shall include all preservation measures, including details for modified construction methods that the City shall undertake during construction to ensure the long-term health and safety of the trees. The impact assessment report shall take into account improvement plans that show any encroachment into the driplines of any protected trees. If avoiding tree removal or construction within the dripline of protected trees is not feasible, other mitigation measures offered by a certified arborist and accepted by the Planning Division must be made. The proposed project shall abide by the Standard Policies and Procedures for Approved Work listed in Section 106.39.050 of the City's Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance, and the County's required measures in Sections 19.12.130, 19.12.140, 19.12.150, and 19.12.160. If required by the City or County upon approval of the Tree Permits, replacement tree plantings or in-lieu mitigation fees will be completed or paid in accordance with City and County requirements. Prior to any project activities that could potentially impact protected trees, an International Society of Arborists (ISA) certified arborist shall conduct an arborist assessment of the inventoried trees and prepare an arborist survey report. The arborist survey report shall be used to determine tree protection measures and shall be submitted to the City of Citrus Heights along with a Tree Permit application. All measures and tree mitigation requirements in the Tree Permit shall be followed.

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?

No Impact. No adopted or planned Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) or Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) covers the project site (City 2011). Therefore, the project would not conflict with an HCP or NCCP. No impact would occur.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

A Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) was prepared by HELIX and is summarized below and included as Appendix D to this IS/MND.

Environmental Setting

Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project is defined as the geographic area within which project activities may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.

For the purposes of this CRA, the APE corresponds to the study areas. Although the actual project impact areas would be limited to smaller areas within each study area.

- Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge: The study area that includes these two bridges measures 11.12 acres, including a 0.27-acre project impact area for the Indian River Drive Bridge and a 0.14-acre project impact area for the Matheny Way Bridge.
- Sundance Bridge: The study area measures 4.45 acres, including a 0.04-acre project impact area.
- Patton Bridge: The study area measures 1.19 acres, including a 0.12-acre project impact area.

All construction staging would be contained within the project impact areas, which when combined, is approximately 0.43 acre. The vertical extent of the APE has not yet been determined but is expected to extend to no more than 26 inches below the current ground surface. The only exception is at the Indian River Bridge, where the plunge pool will extend to a maximum depth of 86 inches.

Background Research

CHRIS Records Search

On July 10, 2025, and December 2, 2025, records searches were conducted at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) at California State University (CSU), Sacramento, a repository of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). The records searches addressed the entire APE and a 0.5-mile radius around the APE. The searches included reviews of USGS archaeological site location maps at the NCIC, built environment and archaeological resource records, and data from previous studies. Sacramento County listings in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California State Historic Resources Inventory, the Built Environment Resource Directory for Sacramento County, and the Caltrans Bridge Survey were also examined.

Previous Studies

The NCIC records search identified 28 studies that have previously been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE. Of these, six studies addressed areas that included or intersected the APE. The previous studies are summarized in Appendix D.

Previously Recorded Resources

The NCIC records search also identified six previously documented cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the APE, although none of the resources are located within the APE itself. They are described briefly Appendix D.

Caltrans Bridge Survey

Reviews of the Caltrans Bridge Survey determined that none of the four bridges qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

On July 9, 2025, HELIX requested that the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conduct a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the presence of Native American sacred sites or human remains in the vicinity of the Indian River Bridge/Matheny Bridge and Sundance Bridge study areas. A written response received from the NAHC on July 11, 2025, stated that the results of the SLF search were negative. On February 23, 2025, HELIX submitted a separate SLF search request for the Patton Bridge study area. NAHC responded on February 24, 2025, and stated that the results were also negative for that study area.

Pedestrian Survey

The project's APE was surveyed on July 17, 2025, and December 16, 2025. The pedestrian survey involved the systematic investigation of the ground surface of the entire APE, including all three study areas and their associated impact areas, by walking in 10-meter transects unless prohibited by vegetation or topography.

Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Survey

During the survey, ground visibility in the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area was less than 10 percent in most areas due to dense grass and brush cover. Visibility was slightly better, but still poor, in areas with less tree cover where the ground surface was obscured by a thick carpet of matted dry grass. Private property and development extend as far as Arcade Creek's southern bank in some areas.

The creek was dry at the time of the survey, which allowed a thorough examination of the creek bed. Portions of the creek within the study area are deeply cut and appear to have actively eroded during the last rain season. Water-borne debris, including lumber, was seen on the creek banks in some areas, and tabular concrete fragments were seen in the creek bed. No exposed bedrock was visible within the creek.

No precontact or historic-era cultural resources were found during the survey of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area.

Sundance Bridge Survey

Ground visibility was poor during the survey of the Sundance Bridge study area, with less than 15 percent of the ground surface visible due to dense vegetation and oak duff. The terrain in the area is gently undulating, with a gradual incline to the east. Arcade Creek was flowing slowly with muddy water at the time of the survey, making it impossible to see the creek bed. Nevertheless, no exposed bedrock was seen in the vicinity.

The area was littered with modern debris, including food wrappers, discarded clothing, plastic water bottles, modern food cans, and tarp fragments. Most of this debris seemed to originate from homeless encampments that are prevalent throughout the area.

No precontact or historic-era cultural resources were found during the survey of the Sundance Bridge study area.

Patton Bridge Survey

Ground surface visibility throughout the Patton Bridge study was poor (less than 15 percent) during the survey due to thick grass, blackberry bramble, and oak duff, as well as non-native vegetation such as cactus, St. John's Wort, yucca, and bamboo. The area appears to consist primarily of undulating floodplain, some of it developed and graded and some of it seemingly shaped by seasonal water flow. Cripple Creek held standing water at the time of the survey. No exposed bedrock was visible in the vicinity of the creek.

The area is surrounded by development, which also affected accessibility of the study area as some property fencelines extended into the study area and restricted access. There was sparse modern trash within the study area, including plastic beverage containers, plastic wrappers, and materials likely leftover from residential activity, such as fence posts and sheets of plywood. There were also remnants of concrete debris near the creek, likely left from bridge construction/maintenance and other utilities work in the area.

In the far eastern portion of the Patton Bridge study area, an approximately 90-foot-long segment of a possible ditch was observed running north-south from a horse corral outside of the northeast quadrant

of the project impact area to Cripple Creek. The ditch is most visible at its southern end, where it is approximately 2.5 feet deep, and becomes less visible approximately 20 feet north of the creek.

Impact Analysis

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?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As outlined above and in Appendix D, the CRA determined that six previously documented resources are located within 0.5 mile of the APE, although none are located within the APE itself. During the field survey, no cultural resources were found within any of the three project study areas that comprise the APE. These findings suggest that the likelihood of precontact or historic-era cultural resources being encountered during project implementation is low.

Despite the low cultural sensitivity of the APE, in the unlikely event that cultural resources are encountered during construction, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would be implemented to address potential impacts on cultural resources in the project impact areas. With implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1, the impact would be less than significant for questions a) and b).

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities shall be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. Cultural resources could consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, wood, or shell artifacts, or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. If the resources cannot be avoided during the remainder of construction, a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards shall assess the resource and provide appropriate management recommendations. If the discovery proves to be CRHR- or NRHP-eligible, additional documentation and analysis, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project is not anticipated to disturb human remains. However, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during construction, Mitigation Measure CUL-2, which outlines the required steps to be taken in the event human remains are encountered, would be implemented. With implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-2, the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

Although unlikely, there is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously undocumented human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains during project construction, guidelines from both Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98 shall be considered.

In accordance with PRC Section 5097.98, if there is a discovery or recognition of human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the specific location or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or

2. Where the following conditions occur, the City shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the project impact area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:

    - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendant or the most likely descendant failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;

    - The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or

    - The City rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the City.

VI. ENERGY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

California Energy Supply

California's electricity needs are satisfied by a variety of entities, including investor-owned utilities, publicly owned utilities, and electric service providers. As of 2023, California electricity demand totaled 281,140 gigawatt hours (GWh). In-state generating facilities accounted for about 215,623 GWh, or approximately 77 percent of the total electric power used in the state, with the remaining electricity coming from out-of-state imports (California Energy Commission [CEC] 2025a). Electricity in the project vicinity is provided by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD).

Natural gas continues to play an important and varied role in California. Natural gas is used for everything from generating electricity to cooking and space heating to alternative transportation fuel. In 2012, total natural gas demand in California for industrial, residential, commercial, and electric power generation was 2,313 billion cubic feet per year. At that time, nearly 45 percent of the natural gas burned in California was used for electricity generation, and the remainder was consumed in the residential (21 percent), industrial (25 percent), and commercial (9 percent) sectors (CEC 2025b).

Most automobiles and trucks consume gasoline and diesel fuel, which are nonrenewable energy products derived from crude oil. In addition to energy consumption associated with on-road vehicle use, energy is consumed in connection with construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure. Passenger cars and light-duty trucks are by far the largest consumers of transportation fuel. Retail sales of transportation fuel in California totaled 13.6 billion gallons of gasoline and 3 billion gallons of diesel in 2023 (CEC 2025c).

Impact Analysis

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would consume energy, primarily in the form of petroleum-based fuels (i.e., gasoline and diesel). Heavy-duty off-road construction

equipment, on-road construction haul trucks, and construction worker commute trips would consume these fuels. Project-related consumption of such energy resources for construction would be temporary, typical for this type of construction, and cease upon the completion of construction. No inefficient or unnecessary construction methods are proposed such that excessive energy would be consumed during project construction. During project operation, minimal energy would be required since the project would be maintained by existing City staff and would not result in new maintenance trips. Therefore, the project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, and the impact would be less than significant.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in question a), above, the proposed project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Construction of the project would conform to all applicable State, federal, and local laws, and codes related to efficient use of energy and operation of the project would result in minimal energy use. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, and the impact would be less than significant.

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 off-site 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 waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Setting

Regional Geology

The proposed project is located in the Sacramento Valley, which forms the northern portion of the Great Valley geomorphic province of California. The Great Valley is an alluvial plain approximately 50 miles wide and 400 miles long that lies between the mountains and foothills of the Sierra Nevada to the east and the Coast Ranges to the west. The Great Valley covers more than 6,500 square miles and fills a northwest-trending structural depression bounded on the west by the Great Valley fault zone and the Coast Ranges and on the east by the Sierra Nevada and the Foothills fault zone. Relatively few faults in the Great Valley have been active during the last 10,000 years (City 2011).

Soils

Three soil map units are mapped within the study areas: Liveoak sandy clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; Urban land-Xerarents-Fiddyment complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes; and Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes. The general characteristics and properties associated with these soils are described below (NRCS 2026).

- **Liveoak sandy clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded**: This soil unit has a parent material of alluvium derived from granite and is typical of floodplains and stream terraces. A general soil profile is sandy clay loam (0 to 48 inches) and stratified gravelly loamy coarse sand to sandy loam (48 to 60 inches). It is well drained, has a low runoff class, occasional frequency of flooding, and no frequency of ponding. Minor components of this soil are considered hydric. This soil unit is present at Matheny Bridge and dominates the eastern portion of the Matheny Bridge study area.

- **Urban land-Xerarents-Fiddyment complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes**: This soil unit has a parent material of alluvium derived from granite and is typical of fan remnants. The soil profile is variable but generally consists of sandy loam in the upper 30 inches and weathered bedrock from 30 to 50 inches. It is moderately well-drained, has a very high runoff class, and has no frequency of flooding or ponding. This soil unit is present at the Indian River Bridge and the Sundance Bridge study areas.

- **Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes:** This soil unit has a parent material of alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock over dense alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock. It is typical of fan remnants and low slopes. A general soil profile is fine sandy loam (0 to 8 inches), loam (8 to 15 inches), sandy clay loam (15 to 28 inches), indurated (28 to 40 inches), and undefined material (40 to 44 inches). It is well drained, has a very high runoff class, and no frequency of flooding or ponding. This soil unit is present at the Patton Bridge study area.

Impact Analysis

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The City is located within an area of California with relatively low seismic activity and is not located within a highly active fault zone. The closest known active fault mapped by the California Division of Mines and Geology is the Foothills Fault Zone which is located approximately 15 miles northeast of the City (City 2011).

According to the DOC Earthquake Hazards Zone Application (EQ Zapp) Map, there are no known active faults crossing any of the project impact areas, and the project impact areas are not located within an

Alquist Priolo Fault Zone (DOC 2026c). Therefore, the risk of ground rupture as a result of proposed project activities would be unlikely, and the impact would be less than significant.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant Impact. There is always potential in California for seismic ground shaking, and the project impact areas may be subject to ground shaking from earthquakes occurring outside the City or County. However, the potential for seismic ground shaking in the project impact areas would be considered low, as discussed in question a.i) above.

The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. The project work would occur where natural erosion is impacting existing public infrastructure and inhibiting City maintenance activities. The project is proposed to extend the service life of the bridges, maintain public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and reduce long-term maintenance needs. Additionally, the project would not include the construction of new buildings, residences, or other aboveground structures that have the potential to cause risk due to strong seismic ground shaking. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact. Liquefaction is the sudden loss of soil shear strength and sudden increase in porewater pressure caused by shear strains, which could result from an earthquake. Research has shown that saturated, loose to medium-dense sands with a silt content of less than about 25 percent located within the top 40 feet are most susceptible to liquefaction and surface rupture or lateral spreading. Slope instability can occur as a result of seismic ground motions and/or in combination with weak soils and saturated conditions.

The City has not been identified as having liquefaction potential because the depth to water table and the underlying geologic materials do not indicate high liquefaction potential (City 2011). Additionally, according to the DOC EQ Zapp Map, the project impact areas are not located within a Liquefaction Zone (DOC 2026c). Therefore, the risk of seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, would be unlikely, and the impact would be less than significant.

iv. Landslides?

Less Than Significant Impact. Terrain in the project impact areas is generally flat. The creek bed is the lowest elevation at each project impact area and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands of each project impact area are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape.

Due to the relatively flat topography in the project impact areas, landslides are unlikely to occur in the project impact areas or in the immediate vicinity. As discussed in question a.i), there are no known active faults crossing the project impact areas and none are located within an Alquist Priolo Fault Zone (DOC 2026c). Additionally, none of the project impact areas are located within a Landslide Zone (DOC 2026c). Therefore, there would be little potential for seismically induced landslides, and the impact would be less than significant.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less Than Significant Impact. As outlined in Section 3.5, Construction Schedule and Activities, the proposed project would include dewatering, excavation, and placement of bridge scour and erosion protection measures. During project construction, dewatering operations would occur first and would have an estimated duration of three weeks. Dewatering at each bridge impact area would require a 5-hp submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge operating with a supplied electrical power generator 480-VAC/3-ph. Temporary dewatering, earth moving, and other construction related activities could result in erosion and runoff of topsoil.

The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. Under the proposed project, temporary sediment and erosion control BMPs would be implemented. Erosion materials consisting of filter fabric or sand and gravel topped with Class I, II, or IV stone rip rap would be applied to embankment slopes for all project impact areas.

The project work would occur where natural erosion is impacting existing public infrastructure and inhibiting City maintenance activities. The project is proposed to extend the service life of the bridges, maintain public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and reduce long-term maintenance needs. Installation of scour and erosion protection measures would minimize erosion on and off-site. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil, and the impact would be less than significant.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

Less Than Significant Impact. Three soil map units are mapped within the study areas: Live Oak Sandy Clay Loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Urban land-Xerarents-Fiddyment complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, and Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (NRCS 2026). As discussed in question a.i), a.iii), and a.iv), the potential for earthquakes, liquefaction, and landslides at the project impact areas would be minimal. Additionally, the proposed project would implement temporary sediment and erosion control BMPs during project construction. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. Expansive or shrink-swell soils contain significant amounts of clay minerals that swell when wet and shrink when dry. These clays tend to swell despite the heavy loads imposed by large structures. Damage (such as cracking of foundations) results from differential movement and from the repetition of the shrink-swell cycle (City 2011). Three soil map units are mapped within the study areas: Live Oak Sandy Clay Loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Urban land-Xerarents-Fiddyment complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, and Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (NRCS 2026). These soil types have a low to high and moderate shrink-swell potential (City 2011). As discussed in question b), the project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, and no work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. Under the proposed project, temporary sediment and erosion control BMPs would be

implemented. Therefore, the project would not create substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property, and the impact would be less than significant.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

No Impact. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems are proposed. Therefore, no impact would occur.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. No previous surveys conducted in the proposed project vicinity have identified any of the project impact areas as sensitive for paleontological resources or other geologically sensitive resources, nor have testing or ground disturbing activities performed to date uncovered any paleontological resources or geologically sensitive resources. The proposed project would also be located within an area previously disturbed by construction of the existing bridges, existing stormwater, or existing irrigation infrastructure. While the likelihood of encountering paleontological resources and other geologically sensitive resources is considered low, project-related ground disturbing activities could affect the integrity of a previously unknown paleontological or other geologically sensitive resource. Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce potentially significant impacts to a level of less than significant.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Paleontological Resources

In the event paleontological or other geologically sensitive resources (such as fossils or fossil formations) are identified during any phase of project construction, all excavations within 100 feet of the find shall be temporarily halted until the find is examined by a qualified paleontologist, in accordance with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards. The paleontologist shall notify the appropriate representative at the City who shall coordinate with the paleontologist as to any necessary investigation of the find. If the find is determined to be significant under CEQA, the City shall implement those measures which may include avoidance, preservation in place, or other appropriate measures, as outlined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2.

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

Environmental Setting

Global climate change refers to changes in average climatic conditions on Earth including temperature, wind patterns, precipitation, and storms. Global temperatures are moderated by atmospheric gases. These gases are commonly referred to as GHGs because they function like a greenhouse by letting sunlight in but preventing heat from escaping, thus warming the Earth's atmosphere.

GHGs are emitted by natural processes and human (anthropogenic) activities. Anthropogenic GHG emissions are primarily associated with: (1) the burning of fossil fuels during motorized transport, electricity generation, natural gas consumption, industrial activity, manufacturing, and other activities; (2) deforestation; (3) agricultural activity; and, (4) solid waste decomposition.

The GHGs defined under California's Assembly Bill (AB) 32, described below, include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). Each GHG differs in its ability to absorb heat in the atmosphere based on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. Estimates of GHG emissions are commonly presented in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e), which weigh each gas by its global warming potential (GWP). Expressing GHG emissions in CO_2e takes the contribution of all GHG emissions to the greenhouse effect and converts them to a single unit equivalent to the effect that would occur if only CO_2 were being emitted. GHG emissions quantities in this analysis are presented in metric tons (MT) of CO_2e. For consistency with United Nations Standards, modeling, and reporting of GHGs in California and the U.S. use the GWPs defined in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (IPCC 2007): CO_2 – 1; CH_4 – 25; N_2O – 298.

GHG Reduction Regulations and Plans

The primary GHG reduction regulatory legislation and plans (applicable to the project) at the State, regional, and local levels are described below. Implementation of California's GHG reduction mandates is primarily under the authority of CARB at the State level, SMAQMD and the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) at the regional level, and the City at the local level.

Executive Order S-3-05: On June 1, 2005, Executive Order (EO) S-3-05 proclaimed that California is vulnerable to climate change impacts. It declared that increased temperatures could reduce snowpack

in the Sierra Nevada, further exacerbate California's air quality problems, and potentially cause a rise in sea levels. To avoid or reduce climate change impacts, EO S-3-05 calls for a reduction in GHG emissions to the year 2000 level by 2010, to year 1990 levels by 2020, and to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. Executive Orders are not laws and can only provide the governor's direction to State agencies to act within their authority to reinforce existing laws.

Assembly Bill 32 – Global Warming Solution Act of 2006: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, widely known as AB 32, requires that CARB develop and enforce regulations for the reporting and verification of Statewide GHG emissions. CARB is directed by AB 32 to set a GHG emission limit, based on 1990 levels, to be achieved by 2020. The bill requires CARB to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emission reductions.

Executive Order B-30-15: On April 29, 2015, EO B-30-15 established a California GHG emission reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The EO aligns California's GHG emission reduction targets with those of leading international governments, including the 28-nation European Union. California is on track to meet or exceed the target of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, as established in AB 32. California's new emission reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 will make it possible to reach the goal established by EO S-3-05 of reducing emissions to 80 percent under 1990 levels by 2050.

Senate Bill 32: Signed into law by Governor Brown on September 8, 2016, Senate Bill (SB) 32 (Amendments to the California Global Warming Solutions Action of 2006) extends California's GHG reduction programs beyond 2020. SB 32 amended the Health and Safety Code to include Section 38566, which contains language to authorize CARB to achieve a Statewide GHG emission reduction of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by no later than December 31, 2030. SB 32 codified the targets established by EO B-30-15 for 2030, which set the next interim step in the State's continuing efforts to pursue the long-term target expressed in EO B-30-15 of 80 percent below 1990 emissions levels by 2050.

Assembly Bill 1279: Approved by Governor Newsom on September 16, 2022, AB 1279, the California Climate Crisis Act, declares the policy of the State to achieve net zero GHG emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative GHG emissions thereafter, and ensure that by 2045, Statewide anthropogenic GHG emissions are reduced to at least 85 percent below the 1990 levels. AB 1279 anticipates achieving these policies through direct GHG emissions reductions, removal of CO_2 from the atmosphere (carbon capture), and an almost complete transition away from fossil fuels.

California Air Resources Board Scoping Plan: The Scoping Plan is a strategy CARB develops and updates at least once every five years, as required by AB 32. It lays out the transformations needed across our society and economy to reduce emissions and reach our climate targets. The current 2022 Scoping Plan is the third update to the original plan that was adopted in 2008. The initial 2008 Scoping Plan laid out a path to achieve the AB 32 mandate of returning to 1990 levels of GHG emissions by 2020, a reduction of approximately 15 percent below business as usual. The 2008 Scoping Plan included a mix of incentives, regulations, and carbon pricing, laying out the portfolio approach to addressing climate change and clearly making the case for using multiple tools to meet California's GHG targets. The 2013 Scoping Plan assessed progress toward achieving the 2020 mandate and made the case for addressing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs). The 2017 Scoping Plan also assessed the progress toward achieving the 2020

limit and provided a technologically feasible and cost-effective path to achieving the SB 32 mandate of reducing GHGs by at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

On December 15, 2022, CARB approved the 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality (2022 Scoping Plan). The 2022 Scoping Plan lays out a path to achieve targets for carbon neutrality and reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions by 85 percent below 1990 levels no later than 2045, as directed by AB 1279. The actions and outcomes in the plan will achieve significant reductions in fossil fuel combustion by deploying clean technologies and fuels; further reductions in SLCPs; support for sustainable development; increased action on natural and working lands to reduce emissions and sequester carbon; and the capture and storage of carbon (CARB 2022).

Sacramento Area Council of Governments: As required by the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (SB 375), SACOG adopted the 2025 Blueprint Metropolitan Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS) on November 20, 2025. This plan seeks to reduce GHG and other mobile source emissions through coordinated transportation and land use planning to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT; SACOG 2025).

Citrus Heights: The City of Citrus Heights Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan (GGRP) addresses major sources of GHG emissions in the community that cumulatively contribute to global climate change. The GGRP performs three primary functions (City 2011):

- Outlines strategies and measurable implementation actions to meet the City's General Plan goal of reducing GHG emissions by 10 to 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020;
- Inspires residents and businesses to participate in community efforts to reduce GHG emissions;
- Demonstrates Citrus Heights' ability to respond to and comply with California's GHG reduction legislation and regulatory guidance; and,
- Improves overall quality of life in the community by promoting smart growth and mobility principles that better connect the community, reduce air pollution and urban heat island effects, and encourage healthy lifestyles.

Methodology and Assumptions

Project construction GHG emissions were calculated using CalEEMod. See Section 7.III, Air Quality, for a description of the methodology and assumptions.

Standards of Significance

As discussed in Section 15064.4 of the CEQA Guidelines, the determination of the significance of GHG emissions calls for a careful judgment by the lead agency, consistent with the provisions in Section 15064. Section 15064.4 further provides that a lead agency should make a good faith effort, based to the extent possible on scientific and factual data, to describe, calculate, or estimate the amount of GHG emissions resulting from a project.

The final determination of whether or not a project has a significant effect is within the purview of the lead agency pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(b). The City's GHG Reduction Strategy Checklist, is a qualified plan for the reduction of greenhouse gases pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5

(City 2021). Consistency with the GHG Reduction Strategy Checklist may be used to determine the significance of the project's GHG emissions. However, as the proposed project is an infrastructure construction project and is not a typical land use development project, the City's GHG Reduction Strategy Checklist would not apply. However, SMAQMD has adopted a GHG construction threshold of 1,100 MT CO_2e per year for a project's construction emissions (SMAQMD 2020b). A project with an emission rate below this threshold is generally considered to have a less than significant impact on GHG emissions. SMAQMD's 1,100 MT CO_2e per year construction emissions threshold would apply to the proposed project.

Impact Analysis

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction Emissions

Project construction GHG emissions were quantified using CalEEMod, as discussed in See Section 7.III, Air Quality. GHG emissions would be generated by the project during construction (vehicle engine exhaust from construction equipment, on-road hauling trucks, vendor trips, and worker commuting trips). The results of the construction GHG emissions calculations were compared to the SMAQMD threshold in Table 7, *Construction GHG Emissions*. As shown in Table 7, project construction GHG emissions would not exceed the SMAQMD construction GHG threshold.

Table 7
CONSTRUCTION GHG EMISSIONS

Year of Emissions	Emissions (MT CO_2e)
2026	142.8
SMAQMD Construction Threshold (per year)	*1,100*
Exceed Threshold?	No

Source: CalEEMod (see Appendix B)
GHG = greenhouse gas; MT = metric tons; CO2e = carbon dioxide equivalent

Operational Emissions

Operational activities for the proposed project would consist of ongoing maintenance occurring on an as-needed basis. Maintenance activities would rely on small gasoline- or electric-powered equipment or hand work to shift or replace individual rocks. It is anticipated that City employees who currently maintain the bridges would continue to maintain the bridges after construction is completed, resulting in no new operational maintenance trips. The project would result in minimal operational GHG emissions.

Impact Conclusion

The project's construction emissions would not exceed SMAQMD's GHG construction emission threshold and project would result in minimal operational GHG emissions. Therefore, the project would not generate significant GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, and the impact would be less than significant.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less Than Significant Impact. There are numerous State plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. SB 32 requires achievement of Statewide GHG emissions of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. AB 1279 sets a goal to achieve net zero Statewide GHG emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045. Statewide plans and regulations such as GHG emissions standards for vehicles, the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, and regulations requiring an increasing fraction of electricity to be generated from renewable sources are being implemented at the Statewide level; as such, compliance at the project level is not addressed. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with those plans and regulations.

As discussed in question a) above, the project's construction emissions would not exceed SMAQMD's GHG construction emission threshold and project would result in minimal operational GHG emissions. Additionally, the project would not require the hiring of additional City staff, and the project would not result in an increase in regional population or employment growth. Therefore, the project would be consistent with the growth assumptions used to develop applicable GHG reduction plans including CARB's 2022 Scoping Plan, SACOG's 2025 Metropolitan Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy, and the City's GGRP. The project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs, and the impact would be less than significant.

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d)	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Setting

The project is located within urbanized areas of the City and unincorporated Sacramento County. The closest school to the proposed project is Roseville Ranch Montessori school, located 0.26 mile northeast of the Patton Bridge project impact area. The closest public or private airport to the proposed project is McClellan Airport, located approximately 3.7 miles southwest of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge project impact areas.

The following databases were reviewed for the project impact areas and surrounding area to identify potential hazardous contamination sites: the SWRCB's GeoTracker tool (SWRCB 2026), California DTSC's EnviroStor online tool (DTSC 2026); and the USEPA's Superfund National Priorities List (USEPA 2026). Based on the results of the databases reviewed, one closed Cleanup Program Site, Charles Cleaners

(SL0606741792), is located approximately 400 feet southeast of the Matheny Bridge project impact area (SWRCB 2026). However, this site was closed in February 2009, and no other hazardous waste sites are documented on or near the project impact areas.

Impact Analysis

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?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. As outlined in Section 3.5, Construction Schedule and Activities, the proposed project would include dewatering, excavation, and placement of bridge scour and erosion protection measures. During project construction, dewatering operations would occur first and would have an estimated duration of three weeks. Dewatering at each bridge impact area would require a 5-hp submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge operating with a supplied electrical power generator 480-VAC/3-ph. In the event that there is a continuous flow of water in Arcade and Cripple Creeks during construction, a temporary cofferdam may be installed upstream of the construction area and pumps would be used to temporarily remove standing water within the project impact area. Specific details on the dewatering methods are currently unknown and would vary depending on water levels in Arcade and Cripple Creeks at the time of construction.

The proposed project is not anticipated to create a substantial hazard to the public or environment through foreseeable hazardous material upset or accidental release of hazardous materials. However, during project construction, oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, solvents, and other hazardous materials may be present in the project impact areas. If spilled, these substances could pose a risk to the environment and to human health. As the project would temporarily dewater Arcade and Cripple Creeks during project construction, the risk of releasing hazardous materials downstream is low in the event of an accidental spill. However, as outlined in Section 7.X, Hydrology and Water Quality, construction BMPs outlined in Mitigation Measure HYD-2 would be required to be implemented. Following construction, the pump and all construction and dewatering equipment would be removed, and flows in Arcade and Cripple Creeks would be restored.

In addition to the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, the project would require the removal of an abandoned CCI and Comcast joint trench with exposed conduits in the creek bed of the Indian River Bridge project impact area and would require the relocation of existing and exposed PG&E inactive and active gas lines at the Matheny Bridge project impact area. Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would be implemented which would require coordination with Underground Service Alert prior to ground disturbing activities. Additionally, Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 would be implemented which would require coordination with PG&E, CCI, and Comcast to ensure all utility lines within the creek bed are safely removed during project construction. Additionally, the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials would be subject to local, State, and federal regulations to minimize risk and exposure.

Conformance with local, State, and federal regulations and implementation of Mitigation Measures HYD-1, HAZ-1, and HAZ-2 would ensure potential impacts related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials and the release of hazardous materials into the environment would be less than significant for questions a) and b).

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Avoid and Minimize Impact to Underground Utilities

At least seven (7) days prior to ground disturbing activities, the applicant shall call Underground Service Alert at 811 to provide notification of the planned activities, including the locations of excavation activities. No ground disturbing activities shall take place until the locations of the underground utilities are identified and marked at the site by the utility provider. The construction contractor shall conduct an on-site meeting pursuant to Gov. Code Section 4216, to determine actions required to verify the location of the underground utilities. If excavation is planned to occur within 15 feet of the locations of field marked underground utilities, hand tools shall be used to expose the exact location of all lines before using any power-driven excavation equipment in the area. Should construction activities result in any damage to underground utilities (including a slight gouge, scrape, or dent to a pipeline, its coating, or any component attached to or running alongside the pipe, such as a wire), the damage shall be immediately reported by calling the utility provider(s).

Mitigation Measure HAZ-2: Utility Coordination and Safe Removal Procedures

Prior to any ground-disturbing activities associated with the relocation or removal of utilities at the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge locations, the City shall contact Consolidated Communications (CCI), Comcast, and Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) to provide notification of planned excavation that would impact the abandoned CCI and Comcast joint trench conduits at Indian River Bridge active and inactive PG&E gas lines at Matheny Bridge. No ground-disturbing activities shall occur until the abovementioned underground and exposed utilities have been identified and field-marked by the responsible utility provider(s).

In accordance with California Government Code Section 4216, the City, excavation contractor, and relevant pipeline or utility operators shall conduct an on-site coordination meeting prior to the start of work to review the planned excavation methods, discuss utility protection requirements, and determine appropriate verification procedures for locating and removing utilities in the creek bed.

If excavation or utility removal activities are planned to occur within 15 feet of any marked or exposed utility line, hand tools shall be used to expose and verify the exact location of all lines in the proposed excavation areas prior to the use of any power-driven excavation equipment in the area. Construction personnel shall implement all safety protocols required by each utility owner, including any required stand-by monitoring, pressure test requirements, or temporary shutoff procedures for the active PG&E gas line.

If construction activities result in damage to a utility, including minor coating scrapes, wire disturbance, conduit breakage, or any visible gouge, dent, or abrasion to a pipeline or line component, work shall immediately stop in the affected area. The damage shall be immediately reported to the appropriate utility provider, and repairs shall be completed consistently with the utility owner’s specifications before work may resume.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No Impact. The closest school proposed project is Roseville Ranch Montessori school, located 0.26 mile northeast of the Patton Bridge project impact area. Project activities at the Patton Bridge project impact area would be minor and would only include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures. No removal or relocation of utilities would be required at Patton Bridge. Additionally, as outlined in question a) and b), the project would conform with local, State, and federal regulations, which would ensure potential impacts related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials and the release of hazardous materials into the environment would be less than significant. Therefore, as the project impact areas are not located within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school, no impact would occur.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact. The following databases were reviewed for the project study areas and surrounding areas to identify potential hazardous contamination sites: the SWRCB's GeoTracker tool (SWRCB 2026), California DTSC's EnviroStor online tool (DTSC 2026); and the USEPA's Superfund National Priorities List (USEPA 2026). Based on the results of the databases reviewed, one closed Cleanup Program Site, Charles Cleaners (SL0606741792), is located approximately 400 feet southeast of the Matheny Bridge project impact area (SWRCB 2026). However, this site was closed in February 2009, and no other hazardous waste sites are documented on or near the project impact areas. Therefore, as the project impact areas are not included on a list of hazardous materials sites, the project would not create a significant hazard to the public and environmental and the impact would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The closest public or private airport to the proposed project is McClellan Airport, located approximately 3.7 miles southwest of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge project impact areas. The project impact areas are not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public or private airport. Due to the distance from the closest private and public airport, the project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in any of the project impact areas. No impact would occur.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Way Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and the Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves.

No permanent ROW is anticipated; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging at all project impact areas. It is anticipated that Indian Creek Drive, Matheny Way, and Patton Avenue

would remain open during construction. Additionally, none of the roads used to access the four bridges are designated as emergency routes. It is also anticipated that the Sundance Park would remain open during the majority of construction. However, temporary closures for equipment crossings and a flagging escort through the construction zone during heavy construction equipment operations may occur.

Once construction is complete, the Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge would continue to be used in a similar condition prior to construction. Therefore, the project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and the impact would be less than significant.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project is located within an urbanized area of the City and unincorporated Sacramento County and is provided with urban levels of fire protection by the City. The closest fire station to the Indian River and Matheny Bridge project impact areas is Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District (SMFD) Station 23 located approximately 0.35 mile southeast at 6421 Greenback Lane, Citrus Heights, CA 95621; the closest fire station to the Sundance Bridge project impact area is SMFD Station 28 located approximately 0.81 mile north at 8189 Oak Avenue, Citrus Heights, CA 95610; and the closest SMFD fire station to the Patton Bridge project impact area is SMFD Station 27 located approximately one mile southeast at 7474 Grand Oaks Boulevard, Citrus Heights, CA 95621.

According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer Map, the project impact areas located within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA; CAL FIRE 2026). The surrounding land uses are also located within an LRA. The project impact areas are not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ; CAL FIRE 2026).

As discussed in questions a) and b), the project would require the removal of an abandoned CCI and Comcast joint trench with exposed conduits in the creek bed of the Indian River Bridge project impact area and would require the relocation of existing and exposed PG&E inactive and active gas lines at the Matheny Bridge project impact area, which could exacerbate fire risk. Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would be implemented, which would require coordination with Underground Service Alert prior to ground disturbing activities. Additionally, Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 would be implemented which would require coordination with PG&E, CCI, and Comcast to ensure all utility lines within the creek bed are safely removed during project construction. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, and no impact would occur.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:					
a)	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water 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 off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off- site?	☐	☒	☐	☐
	iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional resources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Setting

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood insurance rate maps were reviewed for the project's proximity to a 100-year floodplain. The project impact areas are all located on FEMA panel 06067C0084J effective 2/22/2024 (FEMA 2026) within Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) Zone AE. SFHAs are defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (FEMA 2026).

Surface Water

The headwaters of Arcade and Cripple Creeks originate in Sacramento County, draining the southwest portion of the community of Orangevale in unincorporated Sacramento County. Both streams maintain

perennial flows, except in their upper reaches. Similarly, many of the named and unnamed tributaries also maintain perennial flows, although historically these streams were seasonal, flowing under the influence of precipitation. As such, a significant portion of perennial flow in drainages of Arcade and Cripple Creeks is comprised of urban runoff, with existing dry season summer flows likely greater than historic dry season summer flows (City 2011).

Groundwater

Groundwater occurs in the "saturation zone" which is an area below ground that accumulates water. Water from precipitation, irrigation, and stream flows enter the ground from the surface and trickles down to the saturation zone. The rate of groundwater recharge (i.e., water flowing into the saturation zone) depends upon a variety of geologic and hydrologic factors. Groundwater is a primary source of water supply for domestic, municipal, and agricultural uses throughout Sacramento County, and as a result, excess removal (also known as "overdraft") of this resource has been documented. Overdraft is a concern in three areas of Sacramento County: Rio Linda-Elverta, Elk Grove-Laguna, and Galt. The Citrus Heights area is not currently experiencing groundwater overdraft.

Citrus Heights is located on the Fair Oaks Geologic Formation. This geologic formation is comprised of relatively thick deposits of silt and clay with thinner deposits of sand and gravel. The Fair Oaks Formation can yield moderate to high quantities of water, primarily dependent upon whether fine grained or coarse material is present. Wells to depths greater than 300 feet may encounter the underlying Mehrten Formation, with water yields roughly equivalent to the Fair Oaks Formation. Groundwater in the vicinity of Citrus Heights generally flows to the west and ranges in depth from approximately 80 feet amsl in the east to 20 feet below amsl in the west (City 2011).

Impact Analysis

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The project would include installation of scour and erosion control measures within Arcade and Cripple Creeks. As outlined in Section 3.5, Construction Schedule and Activities, the proposed project would include dewatering, excavation, and placement of bridge scour and erosion protection measures. Dewatering operations would occur first and would have an estimated duration of three weeks, after which excavation would begin with an estimated duration of three weeks. Dewatering at each bridge impact area would require a 5-hp submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge operating with a supplied electrical power generator 480-VAC/3-ph. In the event that there is a continuous flow of water in Arcade and Cripple Creeks during construction, a temporary cofferdam may be installed upstream of the construction area and pumps would be used to temporarily remove standing water within the project impact area. Specific details on the dewatering methods are currently unknown and would vary depending on water levels in Arcade and Cripple Creeks at the time of construction. Construction of the project activities while the creeks are dry as a result of dewatering would prevent downstream sedimentation, as compared to conducting work in the creek while inundated.

Excavation for the total project impact area would require that up to 928 CY of debris and soil/aggregate be exported off-site to the Kiefer Landfill. Following excavation, the bridge scour and erosion protection measures would be placed in each project impact area and would also take approximately 3 weeks to

complete. Following construction of the scour and erosion protection measures, the pump and all construction equipment would be removed, and the flows in Arcade and Cripple Creeks would be restored.

As the project would require work within Arcade and Cripple Creeks, a Section 404 Clean Water Act Nationwide Permit from the USACE, a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB, and a Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW would be required for this project and include conditions for the City to implement to protect water quality during project construction. The City would also prepare and implement a dewatering plan, as outlined in Mitigation Measure HYD-1, and construction BMPs, as described in Mitigation Measure HYD-2, which would also minimize water quality impacts from construction of the proposed project.

In compliance with the conditions outlined in the Section 404 Clean Water Act Nationwide Permit from the USACE, a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB, and a Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW, and with implementation of Mitigation Measures HYD-1 and HYD-2, the project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, and the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure HYD-1: Preparation and Implementation of a Dewatering Plan

Prior to the start of any in-water construction activities, the City shall prepare a project-specific Dewatering Plan for review and approval by the City Engineer and applicable regulatory agencies. The plan shall describe the methods for isolating work areas and maintaining downstream flows. The plan shall also identify best management practices to prevent turbidity, sedimentation, or pollutant discharges downstream and outline procedures for gradually returning flows to the channel once construction is complete. The City shall implement all elements of the approved Dewatering Plan throughout construction.

Mitigation Measure HYD-2: Standard Construction Best Management Practices

The City shall implement the following standard construction BMPs throughout construction to minimize potential water quality impacts.

- The project impact area shall be delineated and/or fenced prior to the start of construction.
- Appropriate erosion control measures shall be used (e.g., hay bales, filter fences, vegetative buffer strips, or other accepted equivalents) to reduce siltation and contaminated runoff from leaving the proposed project impact area. The integrity and effectiveness of the BMPs shall be inspected daily by the resident engineer. Corrective actions and repairs shall be carried out immediately.
- Construction by-products and pollutants such as petroleum products, chemicals, or other deleterious materials shall not be used adjacent to or within the creeks.
- A plan for the emergency clean-up of any spills of fuel or other materials shall be available on-site when construction equipment is in use, and adequate materials shall be available for spill clean-up and during storm events.

- Construction vehicles and equipment shall be maintained to prevent contamination of soil or water from external grease and oil or from leaking hydraulic fluid, fuel, oil, and grease.

- Leaking vehicles and equipment shall be removed from the site.

- Materials storage areas containing hazardous or potentially toxic materials such as petroleum products shall have an impermeable membrane between the ground and the hazardous material and shall be bermed to prevent the discharge of pollutants to ground water and runoff water.

- Equipment shall be re-fueled and serviced at designated construction staging areas, as far as possible from the creeks.

- All construction material and fill shall be stored and contained in a designated area that is located as far away as possible from the creeks to prevent transport of materials into the creeks.

- No litter, debris, or side cast shall be dumped or permitted to enter creeks.

- During project activities, all trash that may attract predators shall be properly contained, removed from the work site, and disposed of regularly. Following construction, all trash and construction debris shall be removed from work areas.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Citrus Heights is not currently experiencing groundwater overdraft (City 2011). The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. As a result of the proposed project, there would be no increase in impervious surfaces, and therefore, impacts on recharge capabilities are not anticipated. Once construction is complete, Indian River Drive, Matheny Way, Sundance Park, and Patton Avenue would continue to be used similar to pre-existing conditions. Therefore, the project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, and the impact would be less than significant.

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 off-site?

Less Than Significant Impact. As outlined in Section 3.5, Construction Schedule and Activities, the proposed project would include dewatering, excavation, and placement of bridge scour and erosion protection measures. During project construction, dewatering operations would occur first and would have an estimated duration of three weeks. Dewatering at each bridge impact area would require a 5-hp submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge operating with a supplied electrical power generator 480-VAC/3-ph. Temporary dewatering, earth moving, and other construction related activities could result in erosion and runoff of topsoil.

The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. Under the proposed project, temporary sediment and erosion control BMPs would be implemented. Erosion materials consisting of filter fabric or sand and gravel topped with Class I, II, or IV stone rip rap would be applied to embankment slopes for all project impact areas.

The project work would occur where natural erosion is impacting existing public infrastructure and inhibiting City maintenance activities. The project is proposed to extend the service life of the bridges, maintain public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and reduce long-term maintenance needs. Installation of scour and erosion protection measures would minimize erosion occurring on- and off-site under existing conditions. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial soil erosion, and the impact would be less than significant.

ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. Under the proposed project, temporary sediment and erosion control BMPs would be implemented. Erosion materials consisting of filter fabric or sand and gravel topped with Class I, II, or IV stone rip rap would be applied to embankment slopes for all project impact areas.

As outlined in Section 3.5, Construction Schedule and Activities, the proposed project would include dewatering, excavation, and placement of bridge scour and erosion protection measures. During project construction, dewatering operations would occur first and would have an estimated duration of three weeks. Dewatering at each bridge impact area would require a 5-hp submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge operating with a supplied electrical power generator 480-VAC/3-ph. In the event that there is a continuous flow of water in Arcade and Cripple Creeks during construction, a temporary cofferdam may be installed upstream of the construction area and pumps would be used to temporarily remove standing water within the project impact area. Specific details on the dewatering methods are currently unknown and would vary depending on water levels in Arcade and Cripple Creeks at the time of construction. Following construction of the scour and erosion protection measures, the pump and all construction equipment would be removed, and the flows of Arcade and Cripple Creeks would be restored.

With implementation of temporary sediment and erosion control BMPs, the project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff that would result in flooding. The impact would be less than significant.

iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional resources of polluted runoff?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. As outlined in Section 3.5, Construction Schedule and Activities, construction activities would include dewatering, excavation, and placement of bridge scour and erosion protection measures. During project construction, dewatering

operations would occur first and would have an estimated duration of three weeks. Dewatering at each bridge impact area would require a 5 hp submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge operating with a supplied electrical power generator 480-VAC/3-ph. In the event that there is a continuous flow of water in Arcade and Cripple Creeks during construction, a temporary cofferdam may be installed upstream of the construction area and pumps would be used to temporarily remove standing water within the project impact area. Specific details on the dewatering methods are currently unknown and would vary depending on water levels in Arcade and Cripple Creeks.

Fueling or maintenance of construction vehicles could occur within the project impact areas during construction, so a risk of accidental spills or releases of fuels, oils, trash, or other potentially toxic materials may occur. The magnitude of the impact from an accidental release depends on the amount and type of material spilled. As project construction would occur while the creeks are dry, either naturally or through planned dewatering methods required by Mitigation Measure HYD-1, the risk of releasing hazardous materials downstream is low in the event of an accidental spill. However, construction BMPs outlined in Mitigation Measure HYD-2 would be required to be implemented which would further minimize the risk of polluted runoff. Following construction, the pump and all construction equipment would be removed, and flows in Arcade and Cripple Creeks would be restored. Therefore, the project would not result in increased runoff or substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. With implementation of Mitigation Measure HYD-1, the impact would be less than significant.

iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. Construction activities would include dewatering, which would require a 5 hp submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge operating with a supplied electrical power generator 480-VAC/3-ph. In the event that there is a continuous flow of water in Arcade and Cripple Creeks during construction, a temporary cofferdam may be installed upstream of the construction area and pumps would be used to temporarily remove standing water within the project impact area. Specific details on the dewatering methods are currently unknown and would vary depending on water levels in Arcade and Cripple Creeks.

Under the proposed project, temporary sediment and erosion control BMPs would be implemented. Erosion materials consisting of filter fabric or sand and gravel topped with Class I, II, or IV stone rip rap would be applied to embankment slopes for all project impact areas. Following construction of the scour and erosion protection measures, the pump and all construction equipment would be removed, and flows in Arcade and Cripple Creeks would be restored. Project construction may occur while the creeks are dry naturally; however, if dewatering is required, the City would implement Mitigation Measure HYD-1, which would require the preparation and implementation of a Dewatering Plan which would include procedures for gradually returning flows to the channel once construction is complete. As dewatering within Arcade and Cripple Creeks would be temporary (if needed) and conducted in accordance with Mitigation Measure HYD-1, the project would not permanently or substantially impede or redirect flood flows.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The City of Citrus Heights is located approximately 100 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and therefore, there is no possibility of inundation by tsunami.

Additionally, due to the project's location from any lake, reservoir, etc., the project would not be adversely affected by a seiche. However, the Indian River Bridge project impact area, Matheny Bridge project impact area, Sundance Bridge project impact area, and Patton Bridge project impact area are located with FEMA SFHA Zone AE. SFHA are defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (FEMA 2026).

As outlined in question c.iii), fueling or maintenance of construction vehicles could occur within the project impact areas during construction, so a risk of accidental spills or releases of fuels, oils, trash, or other potentially toxic materials may occur. As project construction would occur while the creeks are dry, either naturally or through planned dewatering methods required by Mitigation Measure HYD-1, the risk of releasing hazardous materials downstream is low in the event of an accidental spill. However, construction BMPs outlined in Mitigation Measure HYD-2 would be required to be implemented which would further minimize the risk of polluted runoff. Following construction, the pump and all construction equipment would be removed, and flows in Arcade and Cripple Creeks would be restored.

As the project would temporarily dewater Arcade and Cripple Creeks during project construction, the risk of contaminants posing risks downstream is low in the event of an accidental spill. Additionally, under the proposed project, a Dewatering Plan and construction BMPs outlined in Mitigation Measures HYD-1 and HYD-2 would be implemented to further reduce the risk of polluted runoff. Following construction, the pump and all construction equipment would be removed, and flows in Arcade and Cripple Creeks would be restored. With implementation of Mitigation Measures HYD-1 and HYD-2, the project would not risk releasing pollutants due to project inundation, and the impact would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. As outlined in question a), the project would include work within Arcade and Cripple Creek. As outlined in Section 3.5, Construction Schedule and Activities, construction activities would include dewatering, excavation, and placement of bridge scour and erosion protection measures. Dewatering operations would occur first and would have an estimated duration of three weeks. Dewatering at each bridge impact area would require a 5 hp submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge operating with a supplied electrical power generator 480-VAC/3-ph. In the event that there is a continuous flow of water in Arcade and Cripple Creeks during construction, a temporary cofferdam may be installed upstream of the construction area and pumps would be used to temporarily remove standing water within the project impact area. Construction of the project activities while the creeks are dry as a result of dewatering would prevent downstream sedimentation, as compared to conducting work in the creek while inundated.

As the project would require work within Arcade and Cripple Creeks, a Section 404 Clean Water Act Nationwide Permit from the USACE, a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB, and a Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW would be required for this project and include conditions for the City to implement to protect water quality during project construction. The City would also prepare and implement a dewatering plan, as outlined in Mitigation Measure HYD-1, and construction BMPs, as described in Mitigation Measure HYD-2, which would also minimize water quality impacts from construction of the proposed project.

In compliance with the conditions outlined in the Section 404 Clean Water Act Nationwide Permit from the USACE, a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB, and a Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW, and with implementation of Mitigation Measures HYD-1 and HYD-2, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan, and the impact would be less than significant.

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The City General Plan establishes general land use categories (designations) for the City of Citrus Heights, while the Sacramento County General Plan establishes general land use categories for unincorporated areas. The City zoning ordinance implements the City General Plan's goals and policies, while the Sacramento County zoning ordinance implements the County General Plan's goals and policies.

The Indian River and Matheny Bridge project impact areas have City General Plan land use designations of Open Space and Medium Density Residential and are zoned SPA. The Sundance Bridge project impact area has a County General Plan land use designation of Miscellaneous Utility/Power/Sewer (MUTILA) and is zoned Single-Family Residential/Planned Development (R-1-A [PD]). The Patton Bridge project impact area has a City General Plan land use designation of Very Low-Density Residential and is zoned Very Low-Density Residential (RD2).

Impact Analysis

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. Therefore, the project would not divide an established community, and no impact would occur.

b) Cause 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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath each bridge. No permanent ROW is anticipated for each of the project impact areas; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging of each project impact area. The project would not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

No mineral resources are currently being mined or produced on any of the project impact areas. The project impact areas have been evaluated for California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) Mineral Land Classification and are all classified as Mineral Resource Zone 1 (MRZ-1). Areas classified as MRZ-1 do not contain any presence of significant mineral deposits (2026d).

Impact Analysis

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?

No Impact. Based on a review of the *Mineral Land Classification of the Folsom 15' Quadrangle*, *Sacramento, El Dorado, Placer, and Amador Counties, California*, no known mineral resources are mapped in any of the project impact areas, nor are they within or adjacent to any active mining operations (DOC 2026e, 2026f). Therefore, implementation of the project would not result in the loss of availability of mineral resources or locally important mineral resource recovery site, and no impact would occur for questions a) and b).

XIII. NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Noise Metrics

All noise-level and sound-level values presented herein are expressed in terms of decibels (dB), with A weighting, abbreviated "dBA," to approximate the hearing sensitivity of humans. Time averaged noise levels of one hour are expressed by the symbol "L_{EQ}" unless a different time period is specified. Maximum noise levels are expressed by the symbol "L_{MAX}."

Because decibels are logarithmic units, S_{PL} cannot be added or subtracted through standard arithmetic. Under the decibel scale, a doubling of sound energy corresponds to a 3 dBA increase. In other words, when two identical sources are each producing sound of the same loudness, the resulting sound level at a given distance would be 3 dBA higher than from one source under the same conditions. For example, if one automobile produces an S_{PL} of 70 dBA when it passes an observer, two cars passing simultaneously would not produce 140 dBA—rather, they would combine to produce 73 dBA. Under the decibel scale, three sources of equal loudness together produce a sound level 5 dBA louder than one source.

Under controlled conditions in an acoustical laboratory, the trained, healthy human ear is able to discern 1 dBA changes in sound levels, when exposed to steady, single-frequency ("pure-tone") signals in the mid-frequency (1,000 Hertz [Hz]–8,000 Hz) range. In typical noisy environments, changes in noise of 1 to 2 dBA are generally not perceptible. It is widely accepted, however, that people begin to detect sound level increases of 3 dB in typical noisy environments. Further, a 5 dBA increase is generally perceived as a distinctly noticeable increase, and a 10 dBA increase is generally perceived as a doubling of loudness.

Vibration Metrics

Groundborne vibration consists of rapidly fluctuating motions or waves transmitted through the ground with an average motion of zero. Sources of groundborne vibrations include natural phenomena and anthropogenic causes (e.g., explosions, machinery, traffic, trains, construction equipment). Vibration sources may be continuous (e.g., factory machinery) or transient (e.g., explosions). Peak particle velocity (PPV) is commonly used to quantify vibration amplitude. The PPV, with units of inches per second (in/sec), is defined as the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of the vibration wave.

Environmental Setting

Noise-sensitive land uses are generally considered to include those uses where noise exposure could result in health-related risks to individuals, as well as places where quiet is an essential element of their intended purpose. Residential dwellings are of primary concern because of the potential for increased and prolonged exposure of individuals to both interior and exterior noise levels. Additional land uses such as hospitals, historic sites, cemeteries, and certain recreation areas are considered sensitive to increases in exterior noise levels. Schools, churches, hotels, libraries, and other places where low interior noise levels are essential are also considered noise-sensitive land uses. There are residential dwellings within 100 feet of all the project impact areas.

Regulatory Setting

City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The Noise Element of the General Plan provides policy direction for minimizing noise impacts on the community and establishing noise control measures for construction and operation of land use projects. The City has adopted guidelines as a basis for planning decisions and these guidelines are shown in Table 8, *City of Citrus Heights Acceptable Noise Levels*.

Table 8
CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS ACCEPTABLE NOISE LEVELS

	Community Noise Exposure L_{dn} or CNEL, dBA			
Land Use	**Normally Acceptable[1]**	**Conditionally Acceptable[2]**	**Normally Unacceptable[3]**	**Clearly Unacceptable[4]**
Residential: Low-Density Single Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes	60	65	75	85
Residential: Multiple Family	65	70	75	85
Residential: Multiple Family Located in Commercial Zone Districts[5]	65	70	--	--
Transient Lodging: Motels, Hotels	65	70	80	85
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	70	70	80	85
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters	--	70	--	85
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports	--	75	--	85
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	70	--	75	85
Golf Courses, Riding Stable, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	75	--	80	85

Land Use	Community Noise Exposure L_{dn} or CNEL, dBA			
	Normally Acceptable[1]	Conditionally Acceptable[2]	Normally Unacceptable[3]	Clearly Unacceptable[4]
Office Buildings, Business Commercial and Professional	70	75	85	--
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture	75	80	85	--

Source: City 2020

1 Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

2 New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirement is made and noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.

3 New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and noise insulation features included in the design.

4 New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

5 For residential multiple family uses located in Commercial zone districts, exterior space standards apply only to common outdoor recreational areas.

City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code

The City of Citrus Heights Noise Ordinance (Citrus Heights Municipal Code, Chapter 34, Article III) contains performance standards for the purpose of prohibiting unnecessary, excessive, and annoying sounds that, at certain levels and frequencies, are detrimental to the health and welfare of the City's residents.

Section 34-86. Exterior Noise Standards

The following noise standards outlined in Table 9, *Exterior Noise Standards*, unless otherwise specifically indicated in the Noise Ordinance, would apply to all properties within a designated noise area.

Table 9
EXTERIOR NOISE STANDARDS

City Zoning Districts	Time Period	Exterior Noise Standard
RD-1, RD-2, RD-3, RD-4, RD-5, R-7, RD-10, R15, RD-20, R-25, RD-30, MH	7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. (Daytime)	55 dBA (Leq)
	10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (Nighttime)	50 dBA (Leq)

Source: City Noise Ordinance Section 34-86

Section 34-87. Interior Noise Standards

In any apartment, condominium, townhouse, duplex, or multiple-dwelling unit, it is unlawful for any person to create any noise from inside his or her unit that causes the noise level, when measured in a neighboring unit during the periods 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m., to exceed the following:

- Forty-five dBA for a cumulative period of more than five minutes in any hour.
- Fifty dBA for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour.

- Fifty-five dBA for any period of time. If the ambient noise level exceeds these permitted limits, the allowable noise limit shall be increased in five-dBA increments in each category to encompass the ambient noise level.

Section 34-88 Exemptions

The City noise ordinance provides exemptions from the above standards for outdoor school events; outdoor gatherings conducted pursuant to a City permit; activities in parks, playgrounds, and school grounds; machinery used in connection with emergency activities; daytime construction noise; daytime agricultural noise; agricultural noise to salvage crops or perform pest control; daytime residential property maintenance; and airport operations and maintenance.

The following exemption is provided for daytime construction noise per City noise ordinance Section 34-88(5):

> Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, demolition, paving or grading of any real property, provided the activities do not take place between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. on weekdays and Friday commencing at 8:00 p.m. through and including 7:00 a.m. on Saturday, Saturdays commencing at 8:00 p.m. through and including 7:00 a.m. on the next following Sunday, and on each Sunday after the hour of 8:00 p.m. However, when an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in process be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor or owner shall be allowed to continue work after 8:00 p.m. and to operate machinery and equipment necessary until completion of the specific work in progress can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardships for the contractor or owner.

Sacramento County Municipal Code

The Sacramento County Noise Ordinance (Sacramento County Municipal Code, Chapter 6.68) contains performance standards for the purpose of prohibiting unnecessary, excessive, and annoying sounds that, at certain levels and frequencies, are detrimental to the health and welfare of the County's residents.

Per County noise ordinance Sections 6.68.70 and 6.68.80, the County's interior and exterior noise standards are the same as the City of Citrus Heights interior and exterior noise standards, outlined above.

Section 6.68.090 Exemptions

The County noise ordinance provides exemptions from the above standards for school bands, school athletic and school entertainment events; outdoor gatherings, public dances, shows and sporting and entertainment events, provided said events are conducted pursuant to a license or permit by the County; activities conducted on parks, public playgrounds and school grounds, provided such parks, playgrounds and school grounds are owned and operated by a public entity or private school; any mechanical device, apparatus or equipment related to or connected with emergency activities or emergency work; noise sources associated with agricultural operations, provided such operations do not take place between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.; all mechanical devices, apparatus or equipment which are utilized for the protection or salvage of agricultural crops during periods of

adverse weather conditions or when the use of mobile noise sources is necessary for pest control; noise sources associated with maintenance of residential area property, provided said activities take place between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on any day except Saturday or Sunday, or between the hours of seven a.m. and eight p.m. on Saturday or Sunday; any activity, to the extent provisions of Chapter 65 of Title 42 of the United States Code, and Articles 3 and 3.5 of Chapter 4 of Division 9 of the Public Utilities Code of the State of California preempt local control of noise regulations and land use regulations related to noise control of airports and their surrounding geographical areas, any noise source associated with the construction, development, manufacture, maintenance, testing or operation of any aircraft engine, or of any weapons system or subsystems which are owned, operated or under the jurisdiction of the United States, or any other activity to the extent regulation thereof has been preempted by state or federal law or regulation; any noise sources associated with the maintenance and operation of aircraft or airports which are owned or operated by the United States.

The following exemption is provided for daytime construction noise per County noise ordinance Section 6.68.090(e):

> Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, demolition, paving or grading of any real property, provided said activities do not take place between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. on weekdays and Friday commencing at 8:00 p.m. through and including 7:00 a.m. on Saturday; Saturdays commencing at 8:00 p.m. through and including 7:00 a.m. on the next following Sunday and on each Sunday after the hour of 8:00 p.m. Provided, however, when an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in process be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor or owner shall be allowed to continue work after 8:00 p.m. and to operate machinery and equipment necessary until completion of the specific work in progress can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardships for the contractor or owner.

Impact Analysis

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to commence in August 2026 and take approximately nine weeks to complete. Construction activities would include dewatering preparation, dewatering, excavation, and erosion control aggregate placement. Dewatering would require the use of an electric submersible pump powered by a diesel generator. Other activities would require the use of a long-reach excavator, a rubber-tired front loader, and a skid-steer loader.

Construction is anticipated to occur during daytime hours, 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Per the City noise ordinance Section 34-88(5) and County noise ordinance Section 6.68.090(e), construction work which occurs during daytime hours is exempt from the City and County noise ordinance exterior noise limits. However, dewatering may require intermittent nighttime pumping depending on weather conditions and groundwater levels encountered. Nighttime dewatering, including the use of a generator to power the submersible pump, would be considered an “unavoidable condition” per City noise ordinance Section 34-88(5) and County noise ordinance Section 6.68.090(e), and would also be exempt from the City and County noise ordinance exterior noise limits. Operational activities for the proposed project

would consist of ongoing maintenance occurring on an as-needed basis. It is anticipated that City employees who currently maintain the bridges would continue to maintain the bridges after construction is completed, resulting in no new operational maintenance trips or other new operational noise sources. Therefore, the project would not result in a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the City noise ordinance, and the impact would be less than significant.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would not include equipment or construction techniques that would result in excessive groundborne vibration, such as pile driving, blasting, or the use of large vibratory rollers. While equipment in use during construction may result in minimal amounts of groundborne vibration, these effects would be temporary and difficult to detect without instruments. Therefore, the project would not result in the generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. The impact would be less than significant.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The closest public or private airport to the proposed project is McClellan Airport, located approximately 3.7 miles southwest of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge project impact areas. The project impact areas are not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public or private airport. Due to the distance from the closest private and public airport, the project would not expose people residing or working in any of the project impact areas to excessive noise levels from aircraft or airport operations, and the impact would be less than significant.

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The City of Citrus Height's estimated population in 2024 was 86,909 people and Sacramento County's estimated population in 2024 was 1,611,231 people (U.S. Census Bureau 2026a; 2026b).

Impact Analysis

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)?

No Impact. The project would include the installation of scour protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. The project would not include the construction or replacement of homes or businesses and thus would not directly induce population growth. It is anticipated that City employees who currently maintain the bridges would continue to maintain the bridges after construction is completed. Therefore, the project would not result in an increase in regional population or employment growth. Additionally, the project would not increase the capacity of Indian River Bridge, Matheny Way Bridge, Sundance Bridge, or Patton Bridge, and all four bridges would continue to be used in a similar condition. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. As discussed in question a), the proposed project would include the installation of scour protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. Therefore, the project would not displace existing people or housing and no impact would occur.

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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 other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
v) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The proposed project is in an urbanized area of the City and is currently served by urban levels of all utilities and services. Public services in the project vicinity include fire, police, school, and park services.

Fire Protection

The project impact areas are all served by SMFD. The SMFD serves nearly 640,000 residents over a 417-square mile area of Sacramento and Placer counties including the City of Citrus Heights. The closest fire station to the Indian River and Matheny Bridge project impact areas is SMFD Station 23 located approximately 0.42 mile and 0.54 mile southeast of the project impact areas, respectively. The closest fire station to the Sundance Bridge project impact area is SMFD Station 28 located approximately 0.83 mile north of the project impact area. The closest SMFD fire station to the Patton Bridge project impact area is SMFD Station 27 located approximately 0.95 mile southwest of the project impact area.

Police Protection

The project impact areas are all served by the Citrus Heights Police Department (CHPD). The CHPD is headquartered at 6315 Fountain Square Drive, located approximately 1.4 miles east of the Indian River Bridge project impact area, 1.2 miles east of the Matheny Bridge project impact area, 2.1 miles southwest of the Sundance Bridge project impact area, and 2.8 miles southwest of the Patton Bridge project impact area.

Schools

The project impact areas are all served by the San Juan Unified School District (SJUSD). The SJUSD currently maintains 43 elementary school sites, nine middle school sites, and nine high school sites. Additionally, the SJUSD maintains four special high schools, three special education centers, and three adult education facilities (City 2011).

The closest school to the Indian River Bridge project impact area and Matheny Bridge project impact area is Arlington Heights Elementary School, located approximately 0.4 mile and 0.47 mile northeast of the project impact areas, respectively. The closest school to the Sundance Bridge project impact area is Little Friend Learning Center Preschool located approximately 0.3 mile northwest of the project impact area. The closest school to the Patton Bridge project impact area is Roseville Ranch Montessori school, located 0.26 mile northeast of the project impact area.

Parks

The Sunrise Recreation and Park District (SRPD) is responsible for providing recreation and park resources to the residents of Citrus Heights, and the ORPD is responsible for providing recreation and park resources to the residents of Orangevale. The SRPD and ORPD provide a wide variety of park facilities and recreation programs that complement other community resources and programs to provide a diverse and accessible selection of recreational opportunities.

The closest park to the Indian River and Matheny Bridge project impact area is Foothill Community Park located approximately 0.55 mile and 0.72 mile northwest of the project impact areas, respectively. The Sundance Bridge project impact area is located within Sundance Park, which is comprised of approximately 14.2 acres of meandering wooded natural area managed by the ORPD. The closest park

to the Patton Bridge project impact area is Madera Park, located approximately 0.42 mile southeast of the project impact area.

Impact Analysis

a) 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 other performance objectives for any of the public services:

i. Fire protection?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project is in an urbanized area of the City and is currently served by the SMFD. The closest fire station to the Indian River and Matheny Bridge project impact areas is SMFD Station 23 located approximately 0.42 mile and 0.54 mile southeast of the project impact areas, respectively. The closest fire station to the Sundance Bridge project impact area is SMFD Station 28 located approximately 0.83 mile north of the project impact area. The closest SMFD fire station to the Patton Bridge project impact area is SMFD Station 27 located approximately 0.95 mile southwest of the project impact area.

The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Way Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and the Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. The proposed project would not include the construction of new buildings or structures that would create an increase in demand for fire protection. The potential for a minor increase in demand for fire services may occur during construction; however, these minor public demands would not overburden the fire services within or in the vicinity of the project impact areas. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

ii. Police protection?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project is in an urbanized area of the City and is currently served by CHPD. The CHPD is headquartered at 6315 Fountain Square Drive, located approximately 1.4 miles east of the Indian River Bridge project impact area, 1.2 miles east of the Matheny Bridge project impact area, 2.1 miles southwest of the Sundance Bridge project impact area, and 2.8 miles southwest of the Patton Bridge project impact area.

The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. The proposed project would not result in additional demand for police protection services. The potential for a minor increase in demand for police services may occur if a crime or accident occurs during construction; however, these minor public demands would not overburden the police services within the project impact areas. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

iii. Schools?

No Impact. The project would include the installation of scour protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. The project would not include the construction or replacement of homes or businesses and thus would not directly induce population growth. Additionally, the project would not increase the capacity of Indian River Bridge, Matheny Way Bridge, Sundance Bridge, or Patton Bridge, and all four bridges would continue to be used in a similar condition. Therefore, the project would not cause an increase in demand for schools or result in the degradation of schools. No impact would occur.

iv. Parks?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. The project would not include the construction or replacement of homes or businesses and thus would not directly induce population growth. It is anticipated that City employees who currently maintain the bridges would continue to maintain the bridges after construction is completed. Therefore, the project would not result in an increase in regional population or employment growth. Additionally, the project would not increase the capacity of Indian River Bridge, Matheny Way Bridge, Sundance Bridge, or Patton Bridge, and all four bridges would continue to be used in a similar condition.

The closest park to the Indian River and Matheny Bridge project impact area is Foothill Community Park located approximately 0.55 mile and 0.72 mile northwest of the project impact areas, respectively. The Sundance Bridge project impact area is located within Sundance Park, which is comprised of approximately 14.2 acres of meandering wooded natural area managed by the ORPD. The closest park to the Patton Bridge project impact area is Madera Park, located approximately 0.42 mile southeast of the project impact area.

As discussed in Section 7.XVI, Recreation, it is anticipated that the Sundance Park would remain open during the majority of the Sundance Bridge construction. However, temporary closures for equipment crossings and a flagging escort through the construction zone during heavy construction equipment operations may occur. As the anticipated nine-week construction period would be short-term and temporary, the project would not cause an increase in demand for park facilities.

Once construction is complete, the Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge will continue to be used in a similar condition prior to construction. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

v. Other public facilities?

No Impact. As discussed in questions a) through d) the project is located in an urbanized area of the City served by adequate police, fire, and emergency services. The proposed project would not increase the number of residents in the City and would therefore not cause an increase in demand for schools, parks, and other public facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not require the construction or expansion of new public facilities or would result in the degradation of those facilities. No impact would occur.

XVI. RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The SRPD is responsible for providing recreation and park resources to the residents of the City. The SRPD provides a wide variety of park facilities and recreation programs that complement other community resources and programs to provide a diverse and accessible selection of recreational opportunities (City 2011). The ORPD is an independent special district that owns and maintains nine parks and four natural areas, including Sundance Park, in the community of Orangevale within unincorporated Sacramento County.

The closest park to the Indian River and Matheny Bridge project impact area is Foothill Community Park located approximately 0.55 mile and 0.72 mile northwest of the project impact areas, respectively. The Sundance Bridge project impact area is located within Sundance Park, which is comprised of approximately 14.2 acres of meandering wooded natural area managed by the ORPD. The closest park to the Patton Bridge project impact area is Madera Park, located approximately 0.42 mile southeast of the project impact area.

Impact Analysis

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. The project would not include the construction or replacement of homes or businesses and thus would not directly induce population growth. It is anticipated that City employees who currently maintain the bridges would continue to maintain the bridges after construction is completed. Therefore, the project would not result in an increase in regional population or employment growth. Additionally, the project would not increase the capacity of Indian Drive Bridge, Matheny Way Bridge, Sundance Bridge, or Patton Bridge, and all four bridges would continue to be used in a similar condition.

The closest park to the Indian River and Matheny Bridge project impact area is Foothill Community Park located approximately 0.55 mile and 0.72 mile northwest of the project impact areas, respectively. The Sundance Bridge project impact area is located within Sundance Park, which is comprised of approximately 14.2 acres of meandering wooded natural area managed by the ORPD. The closest park to the Patton Bridge project impact area is Madera Park, located approximately 0.42 mile southeast of the project impact area.

It is anticipated that the Sundance Park would remain open during the majority of the Sundance Bridge construction. However, temporary closures for equipment crossings and a flagging escort through the construction zone during heavy construction equipment operations may occur. The City would coordinate with ORPD prior to and during construction at Sundance Bridge to ensure that park access and ongoing operation of Sundance Park is maintained. As the anticipated nine-week construction period would be short-term and temporary, the project would not 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. The impact would be less than significant.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in question a) above, the project would include the installation of scour protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. The project itself would not include the construction of recreational facilities. However, as also discussed in question a), it is anticipated that the Sundance Park would remain open during the majority of the Sundance Bridge construction. However, temporary closures for equipment crossings and a flagging escort through the construction zone during heavy construction equipment operations may occur. As the anticipated nine-week construction period would be short-term and temporary, the project would not require the construction or expansion of existing recreational facilities. The impact would be less than significant.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Would the project 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Major Roadways

The City is served by a series of east-west and north-south arterials and collector streets. Major east-west arterials include Madison Avenue, Greenback Lane, and Antelope Road. Major north-south arterials include Sunrise Boulevard, Fair Oaks Boulevard, Auburn Boulevard, San Juan Avenue, Dewey Drive, and Sylvan Road. Major collector streets include Old Auburn Road, Oak Avenue, Van Maren Lane, Mariposa Avenue, and Twin Oaks Avenue.

Access control for each roadway is also listed, which is defined as high, moderate, or low depending on the number of driveways, frequency of stops (traffic signals), and prevailing travel speeds. High access control facilities typically have no driveways and speeds of 45–55 miles per hour (mph). Moderate access control facilities typically have limited driveways and speeds of 35–45 mph. Low access control facilities typically have frequent driveways and speeds of 35–45 mph. High access control facilities include segments of Greenback Lane and Madison Avenue, while low access control facilities include segments of Auburn Boulevard, Sunrise Boulevard, Old Auburn Road, and San Juan Avenue. Most of the two-lane collector streets, such as Oak Avenue, Van Maren Lane, Twin Oaks Avenue, and Mariposa Avenue are low access control facilities (City 2011).

Transit, Bicycle, and Pedestrian Facilities

Sacramento Regional Transit (SacRT) operates bus and light rail transit (LRT) service in Sacramento County. RT operates eight transit routes in Citrus Heights and has fixed transit service routes on segments of Auburn Boulevard, Antelope Road, Greenback Lane, Sunrise Boulevard, Fair Oaks Boulevard, Madison Avenue, San Juan Avenue, and Dewey Drive (City 2011).

The City provides both on-street and off-street bicycle facilities that are generally categorized as Class I, Class II, or Class III facilities. Pedestrian facilities in the City consist of paths, sidewalks, and pedestrian

crossings. Full sidewalks (continuous on both sides of the street) exist on most major arterials and crosswalks are provided at most signalized intersections, at intersections on collector streets, and at intersections adjacent to schools (City 2011).

Emergency Service Routes

Fire stations are located on Greenback Lane east of Auburn Boulevard, Greenback Lane east of Sylvan Road, Oak Avenue east of Fair Oaks Boulevard, and Auburn Boulevard north of Antelope Road. Mercy San Juan Hospital is located west of Dewey Drive between Greenback Lane and Madison Avenue adjacent to the City in unincorporated Sacramento County. The police station is located at City Hall (Fountain Square Drive) between Greenback Lane and Stock Ranch Road. Given the locations of the police station, fire stations, and hospital, emergency service vehicles most frequently use Sunrise Boulevard, Greenback Lane, Madison Avenue, Dewey Drive, Oak Avenue, and Auburn Boulevard (City 2011).

Impact Analysis

a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. No permanent ROW is anticipated for any portion of the project; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging for all four bridges.

Indian River Drive, Matheny Way, and Patton Avenue would remain open during construction. It is anticipated that the Sundance Park would remain open during the majority of construction. However, temporary closures for equipment crossings and a flagging escort through the construction zone during heavy construction equipment operations may occur.

Once construction is complete, Indian River Drive, Matheny Way, Sundance Park, and Patton Avenue would continue to be used similar to pre-existing conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with a program plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system. The impact would be less than significant.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less Than Significant Impact. Senate Bill (SB) 743, passed in 2013, required the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI), to develop new CEQA Guidelines that address traffic metrics under CEQA. As stated in the legislation, "automobile delay, as described solely by Level of Service (LOS) or similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion shall not be considered a significant impact on the environment pursuant to this division, except in locations specifically identified in the CEQA guidelines, if any." The Office of Administrative Law approved the updated CEQA Guidelines on December 28, 2018, and the changes are reflected in new CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.3). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 was added December 28, 2018, to address the determination of significance for transportation impacts. Pursuant to the current CEQA Guidelines, VMT replaced congestion as the metric for determining transportation impacts. The 2018 LCI Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA recommends that small land use projects that would generate or attract

fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less than significant impact related to VMT.

The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. Construction of the project activities at the four project impact areas is anticipated to commence in August of 2026 and would take approximately nine weeks to complete. Once construction is complete, City employees who currently maintain the bridges would continue to maintain the bridges; there would be no increase in employees. Therefore, construction and operation of the project would not generate more than 110 vehicle trips per day, and the impact related to VMT would be less than significant.

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. No permanent ROW is anticipated for any portion of the project; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging for all four bridges. As work is proposed underneath the bridges and no change to the bridges themselves is anticipated, the project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature. The impact would be less than significant.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would include the installation of scour protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves.

No permanent ROW is anticipated; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging at all four project impact areas. It is anticipated that Indian Creek Drive, Matheny Way, and Patton Avenue would remain open during construction. Additionally, none of the roads used to access the four bridges are designated as emergency routes. It is also anticipated that the Sundance Park would remain open during the majority of construction. However, temporary closures for equipment crossings and a flagging escort through the construction zone during heavy construction equipment operations may occur.

Once construction is complete, the Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge would continue to be used in a similar condition prior to construction. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access. The impact would be less than significant.

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Setting

CEQA, as amended in 2014 by AB 52 requires that the City provide notice to any California Native American tribes that have requested notice of projects subject to CEQA review and consult with tribes that responded to the notice within 30 days of receipt with a request for consultation. Section 21073 of the PRC defines California Native American tribes as "a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004." This includes both federally and non-federally recognized tribes.

The purpose of consultation is to identify Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that may be significantly impacted by the proposed project, and to allow the City to avoid or mitigate significant impacts prior to project approval and implementation. Section 21074(a) of the PRC defines TCRs for the purpose of CEQA as:

> *Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:*

(a) included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; and/or,

(b) included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1; and/or,

(c) 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 Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Because the first two criteria also meet the definition of a Historical Resource under CEQA, a TCR may also require additional consideration as a Historical Resource. TCRs may or may not exhibit archaeological, cultural, or physical indicators and can only be identified by a culturally affiliated tribe, which has been determined under State law to be the subject matter expert for TCRs.

CEQA requires that the City initiate consultation with tribes at the commencement of the CEQA process to identify TCRs. Furthermore, because a significant effect on a TCR is considered a significant impact on the environment under CEQA, consultation is required to develop appropriate avoidance, impact minimization, and mitigation measures. Therefore, in accordance with the requirements summarized above, the City carried out tribal consultation for the project.

Background

The United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) is a federally recognized Tribe comprised of both Miwok and Maidu (Nisenan) Tribal members who are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. The Tribe has a deep spiritual, cultural, and physical ties to their ancestral land and are contemporary stewards of their culture and landscapes. The Tribal community represents a continuity and endurance of their ancestors by maintaining their connection to their history and culture. It is the Tribe's goal to ensure the preservation and continuance of their cultural heritage for current and future generations.

Methodology

UAIC conducted background search for the identification of TCRs for the project, which included a review of pertinent literature, historic maps, and a records search using UAIC's Tribal Historic Information System (THRIS). UAIC's THRIS database is composed of UAIC's areas of oral history, ethnographic history, and places of cultural and religious significance, including UAIC Sacred Lands that are submitted to NAHC. The THRIS resources shown in this region also include previously recorded indigenous resources identified through CHRIS as well as historic resources and survey data.

On October 21, 2025, and January 8, 2026, Tribal Monitor Lead Rene Guerrero and Cultural Regulatory Coordinator Luz Salazar conducted a cultural survey of the Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour project study areas. The survey was completed using archaeological pedestrian survey methods to identify cultural resources or areas of cultural significance within the project vicinity. From our records, there is a Lithic site 0.75 mile southwest of Tempo Park. The results triggered our initiative to survey the project study area.

Ground surface visibility of each project study area ranged from 0 to 30 percent due to the density of grass and vegetation. Native plants, such as oak trees, as well as mugwort, were observed along the embankment walls. The visible soil patches and rodent piles showed a range from light tan silt to brown loamy soil. On the east side of Matheny Bridge, the soil primarily consisted of imported woodchips. This material was likely used as fill to prevent flooding from the overflowing creeks in the area. Although the bank walls were noticeably eroding, no sign of exposed cultural resources were identified.

Impact Analysis

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)?

   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 Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. Formal invitations to participate in AB 52 consultation covering the Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Sundance Bridge study areas were sent by the City as the Lead Agency to five tribal representatives on July 24, 2025. Follow-up letters were sent to the same five tribal representatives on December 10, 2025, covering the Patton Bridge study area. The tribal representatives included:

- Sara D. Setshwaelo, Chairwoman, Ione Bank of Miwok Indians
- Regina Cuellar, Chairwoman, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
- Anna Starkey, United Auburn Indian Community
- Daniel Fonseca, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
- Wilton Rancheria

Each tribe was provided with a brief description of the project and its location, the contact information for the City's authorized representative, and a notification that the tribe has 30 days to request consultation.

On August 12, 2025, the City received an email response from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians requesting to be added as a consulting party in identifying any TCRs that may exist within the study areas. The City replied electronically on August 15, 2025, noting that the Cultural Resources Assessment and the CEQA IS/MND would be forwarded once available, and that the City would forward the request to initiate Section 106 consultation to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers when a Section 404 permit application is submitted for the project. On October 27, 2025, a City had a virtual consultation meeting with representatives from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians. The City summarized the details of the proposed project, and the Tribe requested access to survey the study areas. The meeting

culminated with the City confirming that the Tribe can access the entirety of the study areas as they are publicly accessible.

On August 19, 2025, the City received an email response from Wilton Rancheria requesting to open formal consultation. The City replied electronically on August 20, 2025, noting that the Cultural Resources Assessment and CEQA IS/MND would be forwarded once available, and that the City would forward the request to initiate Section 106 consultation to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers when a Section 404 permit application is submitted for the project. On October 14, 2025, the City had a virtual consultation meeting with representatives from Wilton Rancheria where the City summarized the details of the proposed project. The meeting culminated with the City noting that a follow-up letter would be sent for the Patton Bridge study area and with the Rancheria stating they would conduct additional research and follow up if any subsequent concerns surfaced.

On October 13, 2025, the City received an email response from the UAIC requesting to survey the study area on October 21, 2025. The City replied electronically on October 13, 2025, noting that there are no issues with accessing site or the date of the survey. The UAIC representative replied electronically on October 13, 2025, thanking the City.

On December 23, 2025, the City received an email response from UAIC requesting formal consultation. The UAIC representative requested that although preliminary research did not identify previously recorded TCRs in the Patton Bridge study area, there are many known sites recorded along Cripple Creek. The UAIC representative requested to conduct a tribal survey for the identification of unrecorded TCRs and asked if there were any restrictions to access the area. The City replied electronically on January 2, 2026, noting that there are no restrictions to access the study area. The UAIC representative replied electronically on January 2, 2026, noting that the survey is scheduled for January 9, 2026. The City replied electronically on January 2, 2026, noting that the City had no concerns with the scheduled survey date.

The City followed up with Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Wilton Ranchera, and UAIC on February 27, 2026, to close the loop on consultation and provided the Tribes with a draft of the Cultural Resources Assessment. On February 27, 2026, the City received a response from Wilton Rancheria noting that the Tribe does not have additional comments and asked to be notified if any cultural materials appear during construction or if the project changes.

On March 3, 2026, the City received a response from Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians noting that the Tribe is continuing to review the materials and will follow up shortly if the Tribe identifies any cultural resources within the project area or have specific mitigation and/or monitoring recommendations. On April 28, 2026, the City followed up with the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians on their review of the project. The City met virtually with the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians on May 5, 2026, and on May 5, 2026, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians emailed the City noting that AB 52 consultation can be closed.

On March 5, 2026, the City received a response from UAIC requesting the addition of language included above under Background and Methodology. As noted above, on October 21, 2025, and on January 8, 2026, Tribal Monitor Lead Rene Guerrero and Cultural Regulatory Coordinator Luz Salazar conducted a cultural survey of the Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour project study areas. The survey did not identify any TCRs in the project study areas. However, in the event TCRs are encountered, Mitigation Measure TCR-1, would be implemented to address the identification and treatment of unanticipated discoveries

of potential TCRs or resources of cultural significance to UAIC during ground disturbing activities. On April 16, 2026, the City sent the version of the mitigation measure in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of this IS/MND to UAIC for their review, and on April 17, 2026, UAIC responded to the City with their edits. On April 28, 2026, the City provided UAIC with the revised mitigation measure and asked for confirmation that the final edit is acceptable. On April 28, 2026, UAIC accepted the final edit and noted that AB 52 consultation can be closed.

No further responses from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Wilton Rancheria, UAIC, or other Tribes were received; therefore, the City has formally concluded consultation pursuant to PRC Sections 21080.3.2(b)(1) and 21082.3(d)(1).

The proposed project is not anticipated to cause substantial adverse changes in the significance of a TCRs in the project impact areas. However, in the unlikely event that TCRs are encountered during construction, Mitigation Measure TCR-1 would be implemented to address the identification and treatment of unanticipated discoveries of potential TCRs or resources of cultural significance to UAIC during ground disturbing activities. With implementation of Mitigation Measure TCR-1, potential impacts to TCRs would be reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Accidental Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources

If any suspected TCRs or resources of cultural significance to UAIC, including but not limited to features, anthropogenic/cultural soils, cultural belongings or objects (artifacts), shell, bone, shaped stones or bone, or ash/charcoal deposits are discovered by any person during construction activities including ground disturbing activities, all work shall pause immediately within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. Work shall cease in and within the immediate vicinity of the find regardless of whether the construction is being actively monitored by a Tribal Monitor, cultural resources specialist, or professional archaeologist.

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

<u>Treatment and Documentation:</u>

- The culturally affiliated Tribe shall consult with the City to (1) identify the boundaries of the new TCR and (2) if feasible, identify appropriate preservation in place and avoidance measures, including redesign or adjustments to the existing construction process, and long-term management, or 3) if avoidance is infeasible, a reburial location in proximity of the find where no future disturbance is anticipated. Permanent curation of TCRs will not take place unless approved in writing by the culturally affiliated Tribe.

- The construction contractor(s) shall provide secure, on-site storage for culturally sensitive soils or objects that are components of TCRs that are found or recovered during construction. Only Tribal Representatives shall have access to the storage. Secure storage size shall be determined by the nature of the TCR and can range from a small lock box to a conex box (shipping container). A secure (locked), fenced area can also provide adequate on-site storage if larger amounts of material must be stored.

- The construction contractor(s) and City shall facilitate the respectful reburial of the culturally sensitive soils or objects. This includes providing a reburial location that is consistent with the Tribe's preferences, excavation of the reburial location, and assisting with the reburial, upon request.

- Any discoveries shall be documented on a Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form within two weeks of the discovery and submitted to the appropriate CHRIS center in a timely manner.

- Work at the TCR discovery location shall not resume until authorization is granted by the City in coordination with the culturally affiliated Tribe.

- If articulated or disarticulated human remains, or human remains in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness are discovered during construction activities, the County Coroner and the culturally affiliated Tribe shall be contacted immediately. Upon determination by the County Coroner that the find is Native American in origin, the Native American Heritage Commission will assign the Most Likely Descendent who will work with the project proponent to define appropriate treatment and disposition of the burials.

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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 management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Water

Water in the project vicinity is provided by the Citrus Heights Water District (CHWD). The CHWD is participatory to a Joint Powers Agreement with the cities of Citrus Heights, Folsom, and Sacramento, and Sacramento County, which grants them the authority to regulate groundwater.

Wastewater/Sewer

Wastewater/sewer service in the project vicinity is provided by the Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD) and is treated at the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP). The SRWTP provides wastewater treatment for the SASD (City 2011).

Stormwater

The City is located in the western-most portion of the American River Watershed, which contains approximately 2,100 square miles of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. Rainwater runoff flows out of the Sierra Nevada through numerous small creeks and the three higher forks of the American River. The three forks flow into Folsom Lake just east of Sacramento County, then back out as a single American River, which winds its way through the southern portion of the County before flowing into the Sacramento River to the west.

Sacramento area public agencies, including the County of Sacramento and the Cities of Sacramento, Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Folsom, Galt, and Rancho Cordova, have joined together to form the Sacramento Stormwater Quality Partnership (SSQP). The agencies work together to implement the conditions of the Sacramento Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System NPDES Stormwater Permit in addition to the State CGP for the application of best management practices during construction activities and the implementation of a SWPPP if the ground disturbance exceeds an acre.

Solid Waste

Solid waste collection services in the City are generally provided by private haulers through either a contract or franchise. The City currently contracts residential solid waste collection and recycling services to Allied Waste Systems, a private waste disposal company (City 2011).

Electricity, Natural Gas

Electricity and natural gas in the project vicinity are provided by SMUD and PG&E. Existing and exposed active and inactive PG&E gas lines run north to south through the Matheny Bridge project impact area.

Telephone/Cable

The available service providers in the project vicinity include CCI, AT&T, and Comcast. An existing and abandoned CCI and Comcast joint trench with exposed conduits is located in the creek bed in the Indian River Bridge project impact area.

Impact Analysis

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

Indian River Bridge

In addition to the installation of scour and erosion protection measures at the Indian River Bridge, the project would also include the removal of an abandoned CCI and Comcast joint trench with exposed conduits in the creek bed. In order to safely excavate within Arcade Creek, Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would be implemented, which would require coordination with Underground Service Alert prior to ground disturbing activities. Additionally, Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 would be implemented which would require coordination with CCI and Comcast to ensure the abandoned joint trench with exposed conduits within the creek bed is safely removed during project construction.

Matheny Bridge

In addition to the installation of scour and erosion protection measures at the Matheny Bridge, the project would include the relocation of existing and exposed PG&E inactive and active gas lines. In order to safely excavate within Arcade Creek, Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would be implemented which would require coordination with Underground Service Alert prior to ground disturbing activities. Additionally, Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 would be implemented which would require coordination with PG&E to ensure the active and inactive gas lines within the creek bed are safely removed during project construction.

Sundance Bridge

The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures at the Sundance Bridge. No utility relocations are expected for the Sundance project impact area. However, Mitigation Measure HAZ-1, which requires coordination with Underground Service Alert, would be implemented prior to any excavation activities within Arcade Creek to ensure the project site is clear for excavation.

Patton Bridge

The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures at the Patton Bridge. No utility relocations are expected for the Patton Bridge project impact area. However, Mitigation Measure HAZ-1, which requires coordination with Underground Service Alert, would be implemented prior to any excavation activities within Cripple Creek to ensure the project site is clear for excavation.

Impact Conclusion

As discussed above, in order to safely excavate within Arcade and Cripple Creeks at all project impact areas, Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would be implemented which would require coordination with Underground Service Alert prior to ground disturbing activities. Additionally, Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 would be implemented prior to ground disturbing activities at Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge,

which requires coordination with PG&E, CCI, and Comcast to ensure all utility lines proposed for removal within the creek bed are safely removed during project construction. With implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, the project would not cause significant environmental effects as a result of the removal and relocation of utilities, and the impact would be less than significant.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

No Impact. The proposed project is not a water demand project and would not require a water supply connection for installation or operation of scour and erosion protection measures. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. The project would not generate wastewater requiring treatment. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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 management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less Than Significant Impact. Solid waste collection services in the City are generally provided by private haulers through either a contract or franchise. The City currently contracts residential solid waste collection and recycling services to Allied Waste Systems, a private waste disposal company.

Excavation for the total project impact area would require that up to 928 CY of debris and soil/aggregate be exported off-site to the Kiefer Landfill. Kiefer Landfill in Sloughhouse had a remaining capacity of 102.3 million cubic yards in December of 2023 and has a maximum capacity of 117.4 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2025). Although construction of the project would generate solid waste, the project-generated waste is not anticipated to exceed the capacity of the landfill.

The proposed project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in the excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals, and would comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant for questions d) and e).

XX. WILDFIRE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Wildfires pose a hazard to both persons and property in many areas of California. Wildland fires are a particularly dangerous threat to development located in forest and shrub areas. The severity of wildland fires is primarily influenced by vegetation, topography, and weather (temperature, humidity, and wind). CAL FIRE has developed a fire hazard severity scale that considers vegetation, climate, and slope to evaluate the level of wildfire hazard in all State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands. Areas under the jurisdiction of other fire protection services are considered to be an LRA.

According to the CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, the project impact areas are all located within an LRA (CAL FIRE 2026). The surrounding land uses are also located within an LRA. None of the project impact areas are within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CAL FIRE 2026).

Impact Analysis

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The project would include the installation of scour protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves.

No permanent ROW is anticipated; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging at all four project impact areas. It is anticipated that Indian Creek Drive, Matheny Way, and Patton Avenue would remain open during construction. Additionally, none of the roads used to access the four bridges are designated as emergency routes. It is also anticipated that the Sundance Park would remain open during the majority of construction. However, temporary closures for equipment crossings and a flagging escort through the construction zone during heavy construction equipment operations may occur.

Once construction is complete, the Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge would continue to be used in a similar condition prior to construction. Therefore, the project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Additionally, the project impact areas are all located within an LRA and are not located on or near VHFHSZ. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. The proposed project is located within an urbanized area of the City and is provided with urban levels of fire protection by the City. The closest fire station to the Indian River and Matheny Bridge project impact areas is SMFD Station 23 located approximately 0.42 mile and 0.54 mile southeast of the project impact areas, respectively. The closest fire station to the Sundance Bridge project impact area is SMFD Station 28 located approximately 0.83 mile north of the project impact area. The closest SMFD fire station to the Patton Bridge project impact area is SMFD Station 27 located approximately 0.95 mile southwest of the project impact area.

Terrain in the project impact areas is generally flat. The creek bed is the lowest elevation at each project impact area and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands of each project impact area are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape. As the proposed project would provide scour and erosion protection measures underneath existing bridges, it is not anticipated that the proposed project would exacerbate wildfire risks. Additionally, the project impact areas are all located within an LRA and are not located on or near VHFHSZ. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. As outlined in Section 3.5, construction activities would include dewatering, excavation, and placement of bridge scour and erosion protection measures. Dewatering at each bridge impact area would require a 5 hp submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge operating with a supplied electrical power generator 480-VAC/3-ph. In the event that there is a continuous flow of water in Arcade and Cripple Creeks during construction, a temporary cofferdam may be installed upstream of the construction area and pumps would be used to temporarily remove standing water within the project impact area. Specific details on the dewatering methods are currently unknown and would vary depending on water levels in Arcade and Cripple Creeks at the time

of construction. Following construction of the scour and erosion protection measures, the pump and all construction equipment would be removed, and the flows of Arcade and Cripple Creeks would be restored.

The project would require the removal of an abandoned CCI and Comcast joint trench with exposed conduits in the creek bed of the Indian River Bridge project impact area and would require the relocation of existing and exposed PG&E inactive and active gas lines at the Matheny Bridge project impact area, which could exacerbate fire risk. Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would be implemented, which would require coordination with Underground Service Alert prior to ground disturbing activities. Additionally, Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 would be implemented which would require coordination with PG&E, CCI, and Comcast to ensure all utility lines proposed for removal within the creek bed are safely removed during project construction. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, the proposed project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk.

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?

No Impact. As outlined in Section 7.VII, Geology and Soils, terrain in the project impact areas is generally flat. The creek bed is the lowest elevation at each project impact area and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands of each project impact area are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape. Due to the relatively flat topography in the project impact areas, landslides are unlikely to occur in the project impact areas or in the immediate vicinity.

Although landslides are unlikely to occur, temporary dewatering, earth moving, and other construction related activities could result in erosion and runoff of topsoil into the drainage facilities, which could temporarily affect water quality of downstream surface waters. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. No work is proposed on the bridge structures themselves. Under the proposed project, temporary sediment and erosion control BMPs would be implemented. Erosion materials consisting of filter fabric or sand and gravel topped with Class I, II, or IV stone rip rap would be applied to embankment slopes for all the project impact areas.

The project work would occur where natural erosion is impacting existing public infrastructure and inhibiting City maintenance activities. The project is proposed to extend the service life of the bridges, maintain public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and reduce long-term maintenance needs. Installation of scour and erosion protection measures would minimize erosion on and off-site. Therefore, the project would not expose people or structures to significant risks as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Additionally, the project impact areas are all located within an LRA and are not located on or near VHFHSZ. Therefore, no impact would occur.

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, 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 past, present and probable future projects)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c)	Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, 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?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Based on the preceding analyses contained in Sections 7.IV, Biological Resources; 7.V, Cultural Resources; 7.VII, Geology and Soils; and 7.XVIII, Tribal Cultural Resources, the proposed project would implement Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-7, CUL-1 and CUL-2, GEO-1, and TCR-1 to reduce the potential impacts to biological, cultural, paleontological, and tribal cultural resources to a less than significant level. Therefore, with implementation of these mitigation measures, the 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, 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. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

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 past, present and probable future projects)?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As evaluated in Sections 7.I through 7.XX of this IS/MND, the proposed project would not result in substantial adverse effects with incorporation of Mitigation Measures AQ-1, BIO-1 through BIO-7, CUL-1 and CUL-2, GEO-1, HAZ-1 and HAZ-2, HYD-1 and HYD-2, and TCR-1. With implementation of these mitigation measures, the project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts in combination with past, present, and probable future projects in the City. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less than Significant Impact. As demonstrated in the detailed evaluation contained in this IS/MND, because of site conditions, existing City and County regulations, and regulation of potential environmental impacts by other agencies, the proposed project would not have the potential to cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. The impact would be less than significant.

8.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been prepared by the City per Section 15097 of the CEQA Guidelines and is presented in Appendix E.

9.0 PREPARERS

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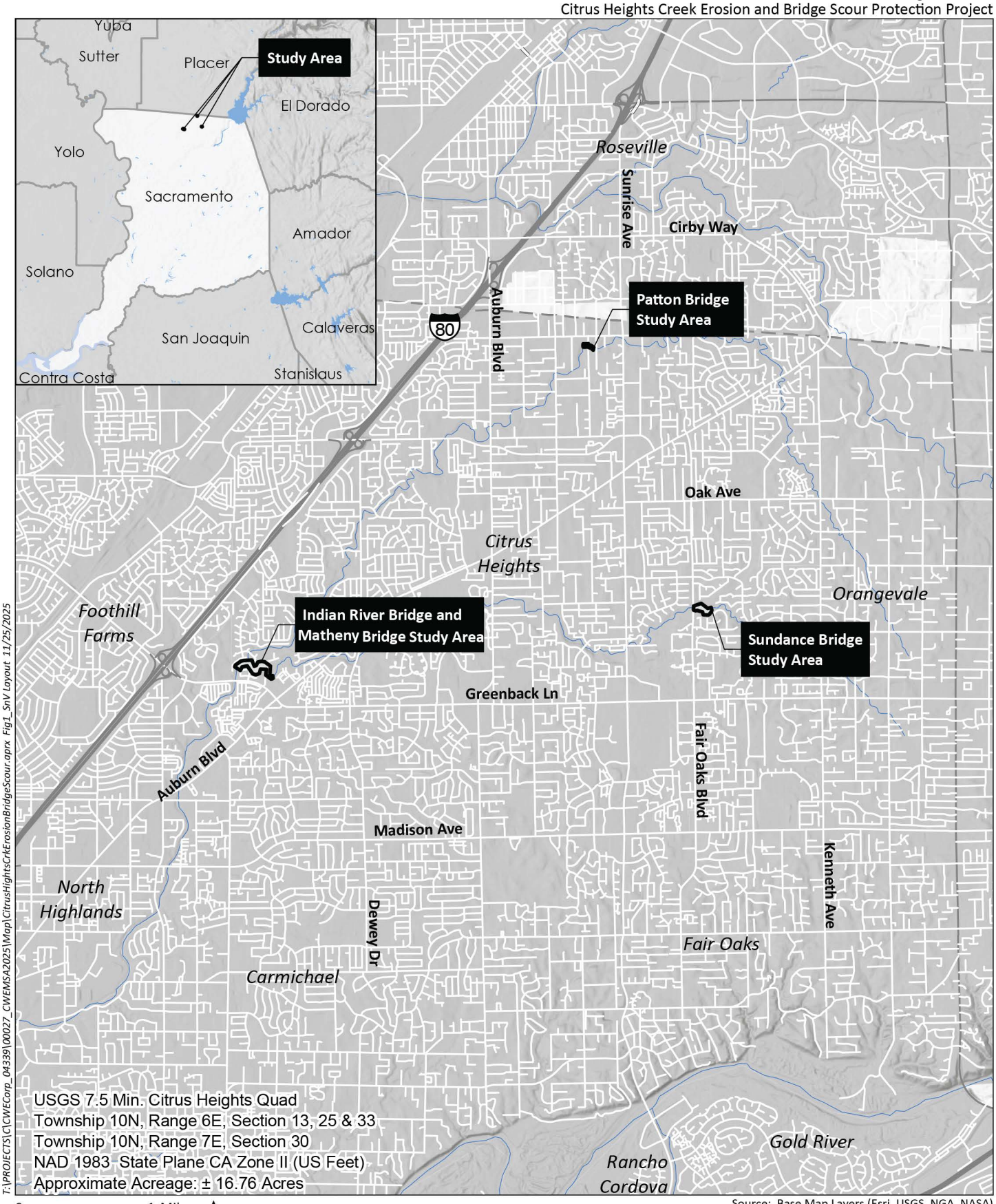
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Appendix A

Figures

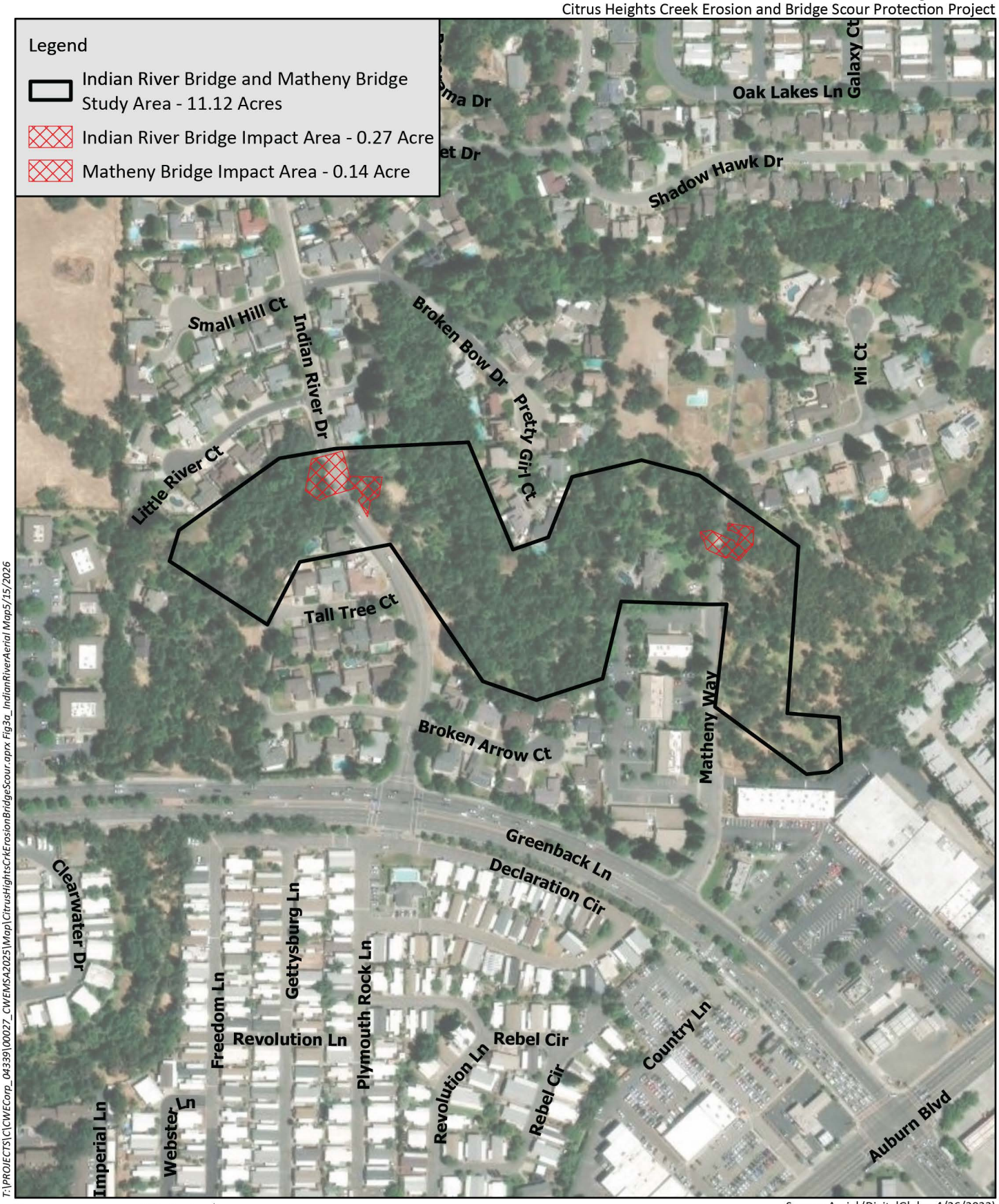


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HELIX Environmental Planning

Site and Vicinity Map

Figure 1



HELIX Environmental Planning

Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Aerial Map

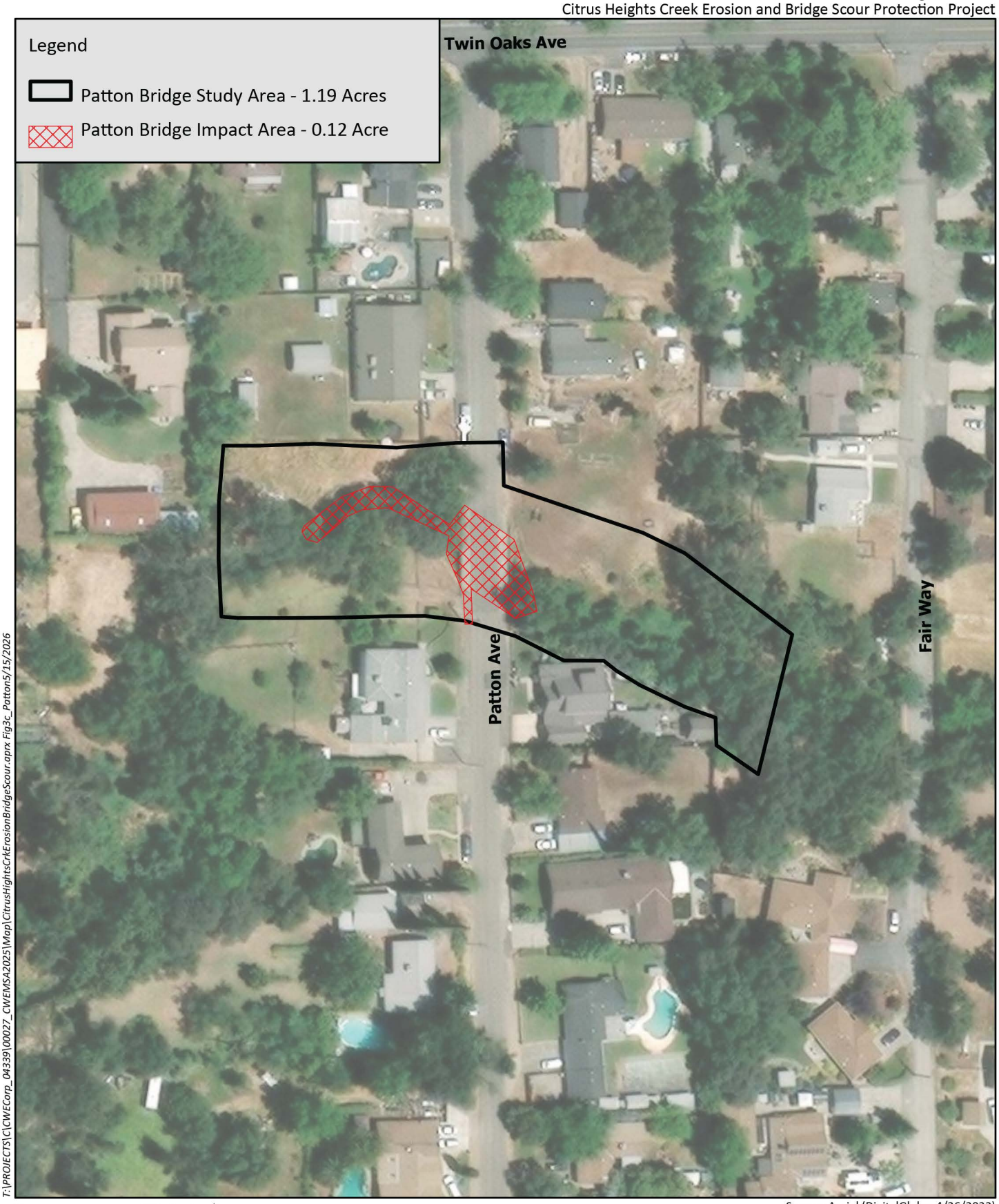
Figure 2a



HELIX Environmental Planning

Sundance Bridge Aerial Map

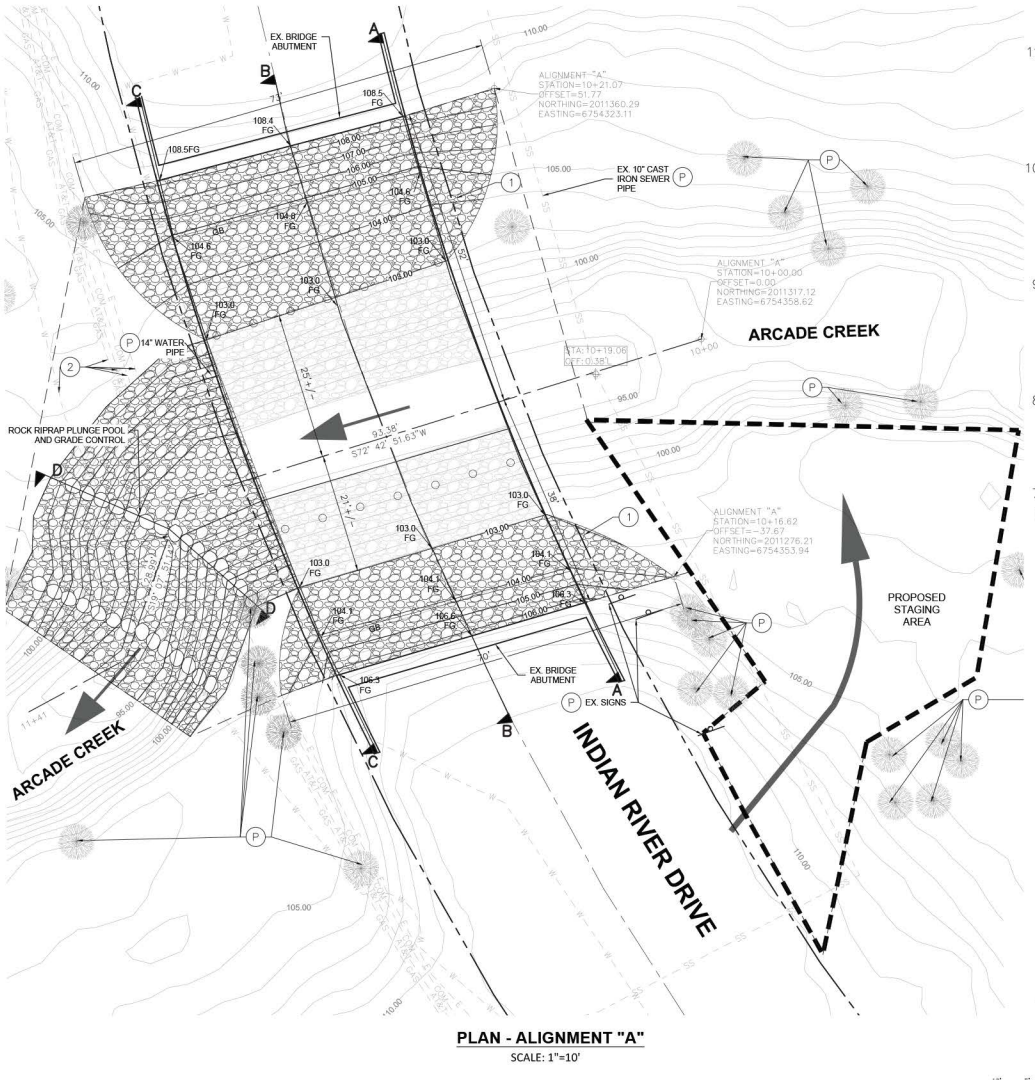
Figure 2b



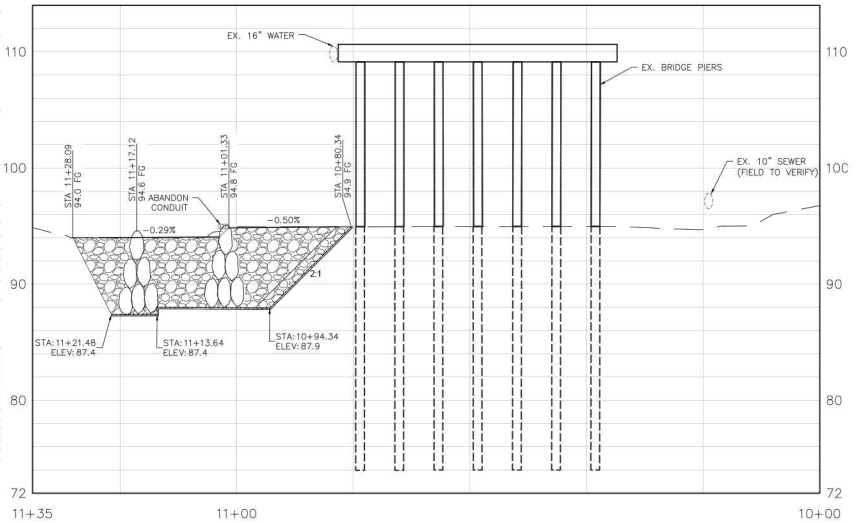
HELIX Environmental Planning

Patton Bridge Aerial Map

Figure 2c



PLAN - ALIGNMENT "A"
SCALE: 1"=10'



PROFILE - ALIGNMENT "A"

HORIZ: 1"=10'
VERT: 1"=5'

ROCK GRADATION TABLES

GRADATION TABLES		
STANDARD ROCK SIZE, or ROCK MASS, or ROCK WEIGHT (US UNIT)	PERCENT LARGER THAN	
	1 TON	300 LB
8 TON		
4 TON		
2 TON	0–5	
1 TON	50–100	
½ TON	95–100	
¼ TON		0–5
300 LB		50–100
75 LB		–
25 LB		95–100

RIPRAP SIZE

1. 1 T ROCK (2.5 FT; METHOD OF PLACEMENT 'B')
2. 300 LB ROCK (1.25 FT; METHOD OF PLACEMENT 'B')

NOTE:

SEE PROFILE SHEETS FOR RIPRAP ROCK STATIONS AND ELEVATIONS

LEGEND

- RIGHT OF WAY
- ROAD CENTERLINE
- EX. CONTOURS
- LIMITS OF IMPACT
- PROPOSED STAGING AREA
- PROPOSED ACCESS
- EXISTING TREES
- PROPOSED RIPRAP

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- (P) PROTECT IN PLACE.
- (1) ROCK RIP RAP PROTECTION PER GRADATION, PLAN, AND DETAILS.
- (2) ABANDONED CONDUITS SHALL BE CUT AND REMOVED FROM CREEKBED. REMAINING ENDS SHALL BE CAPPED A MINIMUM OF 1 FT BELOW THE EMBANKMENT SURFACE

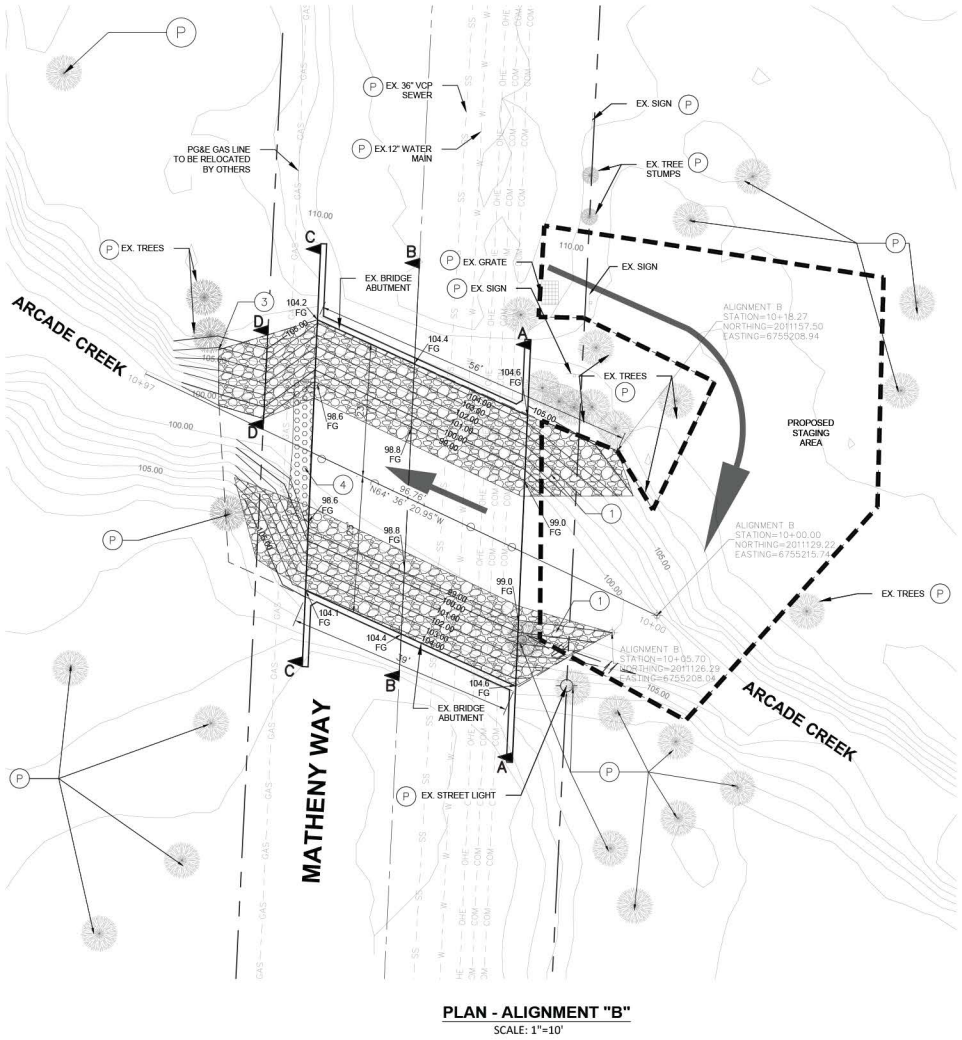
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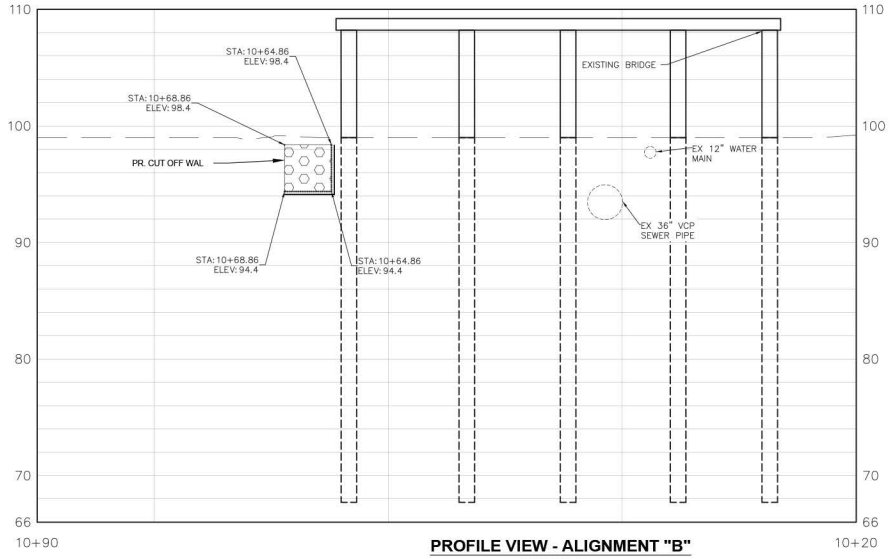
HELIX Environmental Planning

Indian River Bridge Site Plan

Figure 3a



PLAN - ALIGNMENT "B"
SCALE: 1"=10'



PROFILE VIEW - ALIGNMENT "B"
HORIZ: 1"=5'
VERT: 1"=5'

ROCK GRADATION TABLES

GRADATION TABLES	
STANDARD ROCK SIZE,or ROCK MASS, or ROCK WEIGHT (US UNIT)	PERCENT LARGER THAN
	300 LB
8 TON	
4 TON	
2 TON	
1 TON	
½ TON	
¼ TON	0–5
300 LB	50–100
75 LB	–
25 LB	95–100

LEGEND

- RIGHT OF WAY
- ROAD CENTERLINE
- EX. CONTOURS
- LIMITS OF IMPAPCT
- PROPOSED STAGING AREA
- PROPOSED ACCESS
- EXISTING TREES
- PROPOSED RIPRAP
- TOE DOWN RIPRAP

RIPRAP SIZE

(1) 300 LB ROCK (1.25 FT; METHOD OF PLACEMENT 'B')

NOTE:

SEE PROFILE SHEETS FOR RIPRAP ROCK STATIONS AND ELEVATIONS

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

(P) PROTECT.
(1) ROCK RIP RAP PROTECTION PER GRADATION, PLAN, AND DETAILS.
(3) COVER ROOTS IN SOIL BEFORE PLACING RIP RAP.
(4) CUTOFF WALL

10' 5' 0 5' 10'

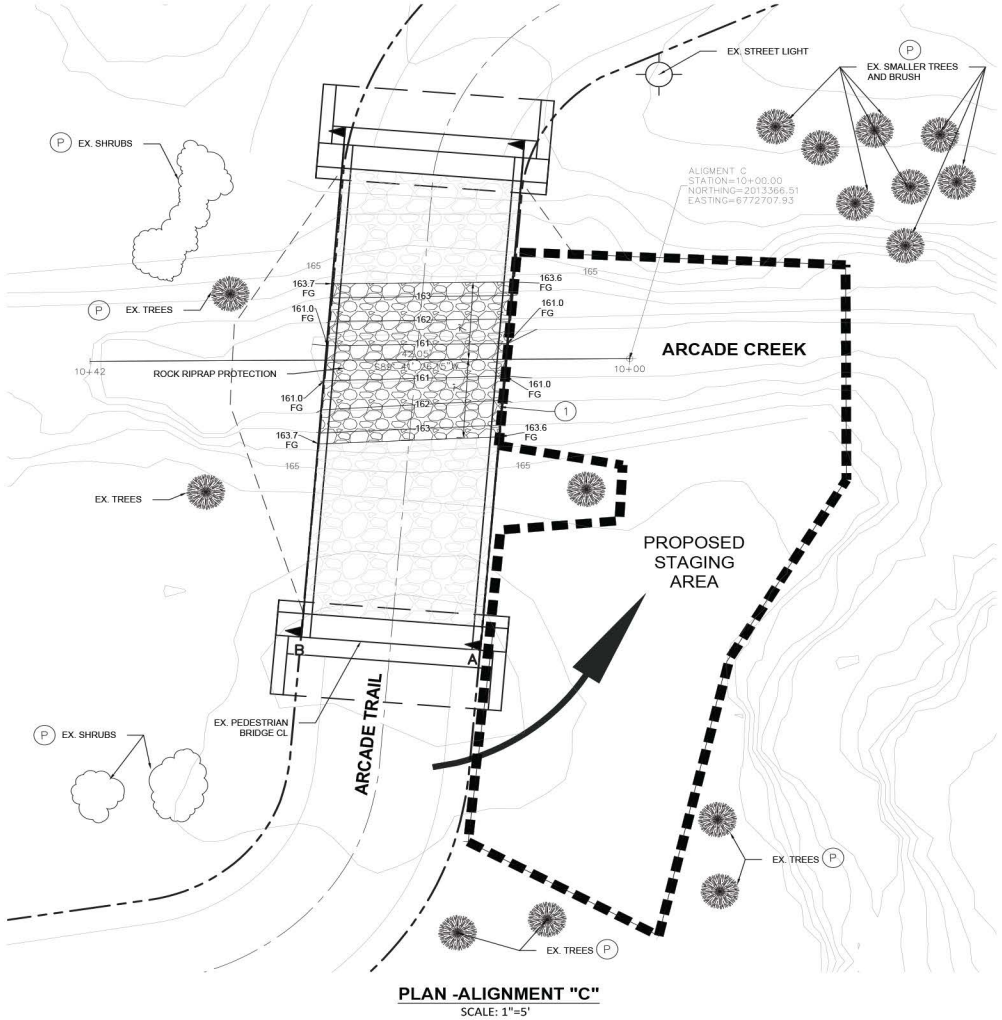
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Source:CWE, 2026

HELIX Environmental Planning

Matheny Bridge Site Plan

Figure 3b



ROCK GRADATION TABLES

GRADATION TABLES	
STANDARD ROCK SIZE,or ROCK MASS, or ROCK WEIGHT (US UNIT)	PERCENT LARGER THAN
	300 LB
8 TON	
4 TON	
2 TON	
1 TON	
½ TON	
¼ TON	0–5
300 LB	50–100
75 LB	–
25 LB	95–100

RIPRAP SIZE

(1) 300 LB ROCK (1.25 FT; METHOD OF PLACEMENT 'B')

NOTE:

SEE PROFILE SHEETS FOR RIPRAP ROCK STATIONS AND ELEVATIONS

LEGEND

- RIGHT OF WAY
- ROAD CENTERLINE
- EX. CONTOURS
- LIMITS OF IMPACT
- PROPOSED STAGING AREA
- PROPOSED ACCESS
- EXISTING TREES
- PROPOSED RIPRAP
- EXISTING RIPRAP

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

(P) PROTECT.

(1) ROCK RIP RAP PROTECTION PER PLAN, DETAILS, AND SPECIFICATION.

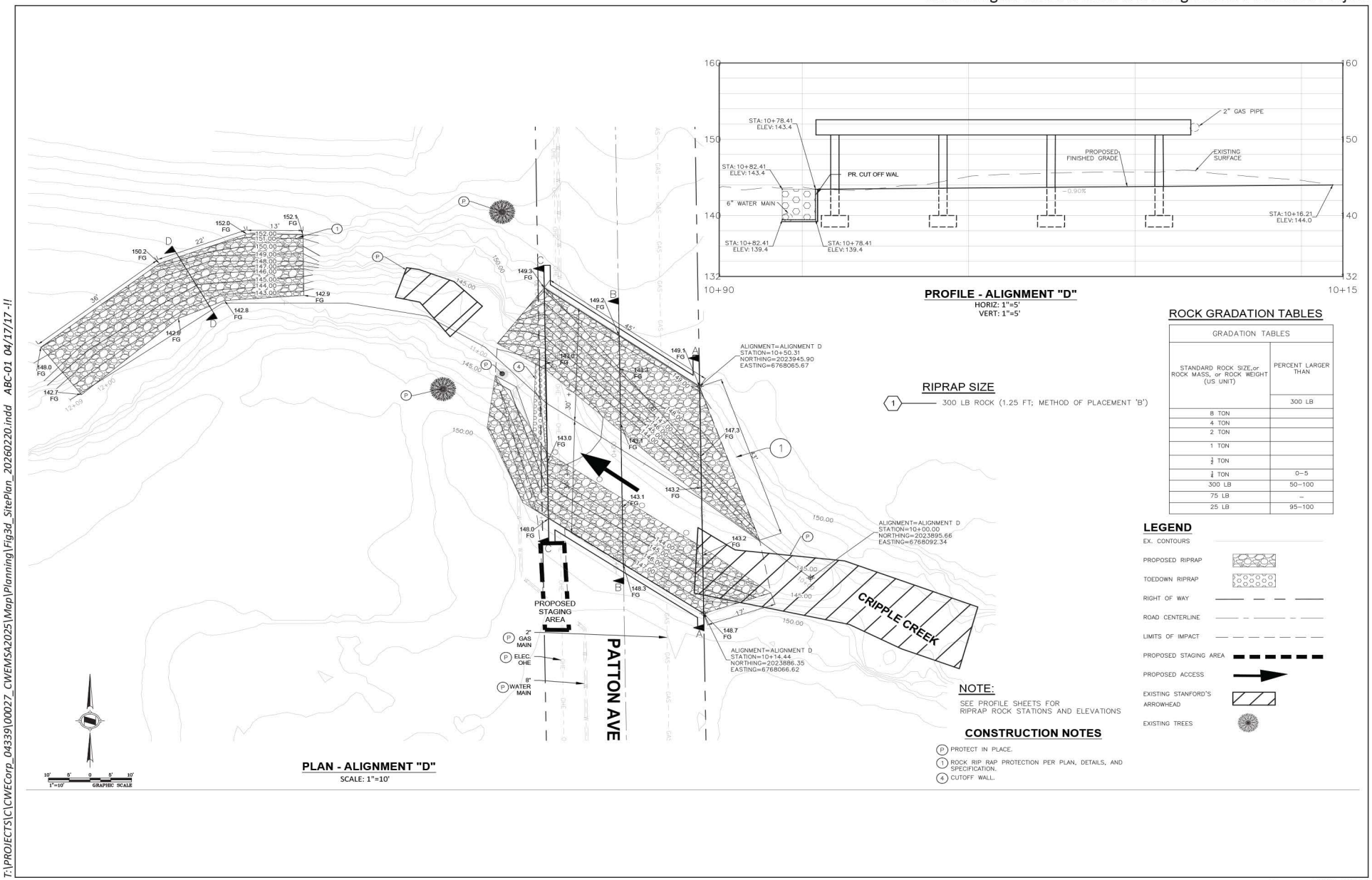
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Source:CWE, 2026

HELIX Environmental Planning

Sundance Bridge Site Plan

Figure 3c



Source:CWE, 2026

HELIX Environmental Planning

Patton Bridge Site Plan

Figure 3d

Appendix B

CalEEMod Output Report

Citrus Heights Creek Erosion v2 Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Citrus Heights Creek Erosion v2
Construction Start Date	8/1/2026
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.50000
Precipitation (days)	18.0000
Location	38.683125543693734, -121.32519105478194
County	Sacramento
City	Citrus Heights
Air District	Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD
Air Basin	Sacramento Valley
TAZ	616
EDFZ	13
Electric Utility	Sacramento Municipal Utility District
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric
App Version	2022.1.1.42

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.77000	Acre	0.77000	0.00000	0.00000	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.26919	16.8813	30.7537	0.07955	0.61687	0.60819	1.22505	0.56911	0.15178	0.72090	9,393.33
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.25654	17.0533	30.2814	0.07955	0.61687	0.60819	1.22505	0.56911	0.15178	0.72090	9,350.25
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.22033	1.64207	2.80397	0.00745	0.05984	0.05299	0.11283	0.05517	0.01310	0.06828	862.524
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.04021	0.29968	0.51172	0.00136	0.01092	0.00967	0.02059	0.01007	0.00239	0.01246	142.801

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year

2.2.1. Total Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Includes both onsite and offsite emissions.

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	2.26919	16.8813	30.7537	0.07955	0.61687	0.60819	1.22505	0.56911	0.15178	0.72090	9,393.33

Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	2.25654	17.0533	30.2814	0.07955	0.61687	0.60819	1.22505	0.56911	0.15178	0.72090	9,350.25
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.22033	1.64207	2.80397	0.00745	0.05984	0.05299	0.11283	0.05517	0.01310	0.06828	862.524
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.04021	0.29968	0.51172	0.00136	0.01092	0.00967	0.02059	0.01007	0.00239	0.01246	142.801

2.2.2. Onsite Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	2.11519	14.9964	28.2475	0.07275	0.59690	0.00197	0.59887	0.54915	0.00030	0.54945	7,901.82
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	2.11519	14.9964	28.2475	0.07275	0.59690	0.00158	0.59849	0.54915	0.00024	0.54939	7,901.82
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.20684	1.48645	2.61512	0.00693	0.05833	0.00015	0.05848	0.05367	0.00002	0.05369	744.687
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.03775	0.27128	0.47726	0.00127	0.01065	0.00003	0.01067	0.00979	< 0.000005	0.00980	123.291

2.2.3. Offsite Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.15400	1.88488	2.50612	0.00680	0.01996	0.60660	0.62656	0.01996	0.15154	0.17150	1,491.52

Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.14135	2.05692	2.03382	0.00680	0.01996	0.60660	0.62656	0.01996	0.15154	0.17150	1,448.43
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.01349	0.15562	0.18885	0.00051	0.00150	0.05285	0.05435	0.00150	0.01308	0.01459	117.837
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.00246	0.02840	0.03447	0.00009	0.00027	0.00964	0.00992	0.00027	0.00239	0.00266	19.5093

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Dewatering Prep (2026)

3.1.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.28169	9.50294	15.4465	0.05304	0.31341	—	0.31341	0.28834	—	0.28834	5,760.39
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01756	0.13018	0.21160	0.00073	0.00429	—	0.00429	0.00395	—	0.00395	78.9095
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00320	0.02376	0.03862	0.00013	0.00078	—	0.00078	0.00072	—	0.00072	13.0644
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.1.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12812	0.08240	1.80285	0.00000	0.00000	0.32331	0.32331	0.00000	0.07578	0.07578	361.174
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00158	0.00129	0.01852	0.00000	0.00000	0.00438	0.00438	0.00000	0.00103	0.00103	4.50839
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00029	0.00023	0.00338	0.00000	0.00000	0.00080	0.00080	0.00000	0.00019	0.00019	0.74641
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.2. Dewatering (2026)

3.2.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.56326	4.51472	2.98587	0.00828	0.18180	—	0.18180	0.16725	—	0.16725	595.432
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01543	0.12369	0.08180	0.00023	0.00498	—	0.00498	0.00458	—	0.00458	16.3132
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00282	0.02257	0.01493	0.00004	0.00091	—	0.00091	0.00084	—	0.00084	2.70084
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.2.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01601	0.01030	0.22536	0.00000	0.00000	0.04041	0.04041	0.00000	0.00947	0.00947	45.1468
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00040	0.00032	0.00463	0.00000	0.00000	0.00109	0.00109	0.00000	0.00026	0.00026	1.12710
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00007	0.00006	0.00085	0.00000	0.00000	0.00020	0.00020	0.00000	0.00005	0.00005	0.18660
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.3. Excavation (2026)

3.3.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.11519	14.9964	28.2475	0.07275	0.59690	—	0.59690	0.54915	—	0.54915	7,901.82
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.00197	0.00197	—	0.00030	0.00030	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08693	0.61629	1.16086	0.00299	0.02453	—	0.02453	0.02257	—	0.02257	324.732
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.00008	0.00008	—	0.00001	0.00001	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01586	0.11247	0.21186	0.00055	0.00448	—	0.00448	0.00412	—	0.00412	53.7631

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.00001	0.00001	—	< 0.000005	< 0.000005	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.3.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12812	0.08240	1.80285	0.00000	0.00000	0.32331	0.32331	0.00000	0.07578	0.07578	361.174
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.02400	1.56182	0.62069	0.00573	0.01664	0.23479	0.25143	0.01664	0.06279	0.07942	944.054
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00474	0.00386	0.05556	0.00000	0.00000	0.01313	0.01313	0.00000	0.00308	0.00308	13.5252
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00098	0.06784	0.02560	0.00024	0.00068	0.00957	0.01025	0.00068	0.00256	0.00324	38.7519
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00087	0.00070	0.01014	0.00000	0.00000	0.00240	0.00240	0.00000	0.00056	0.00056	2.23924
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00018	0.01238	0.00467	0.00004	0.00012	0.00175	0.00187	0.00012	0.00047	0.00059	6.41582

3.4. Protection Placement (2026)

3.4.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.11519	14.9964	28.2475	0.07275	0.59690	—	0.59690	0.54915	—	0.54915	7,901.82
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.00158	0.00158	—	0.00024	0.00024	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.11519	14.9964	28.2475	0.07275	0.59690	—	0.59690	0.54915	—	0.54915	7,901.82
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.00158	0.00158	—	0.00024	0.00024	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08693	0.61629	1.16086	0.00299	0.02453	—	0.02453	0.02257	—	0.02257	324.732
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.00007	0.00007	—	0.00001	0.00001	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01586	0.11247	0.21186	0.00055	0.00448	—	0.00448	0.00412	—	0.00412	53.7631
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.00001	0.00001	—	< 0.000005	< 0.000005	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.4.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12812	0.08240	1.80285	0.00000	0.00000	0.32331	0.32331	0.00000	0.07578	0.07578	361.174
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.02588	1.80248	0.70327	0.00680	0.01996	0.28329	0.30325	0.01996	0.07576	0.09572	1,130.34
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11612	0.10681	1.32595	0.00000	0.00000	0.32331	0.32331	0.00000	0.07578	0.07578	320.339
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.02523	1.95011	0.70787	0.00680	0.01996	0.28329	0.30325	0.01996	0.07576	0.09572	1,128.09
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00474	0.00386	0.05556	0.00000	0.00000	0.01313	0.01313	0.00000	0.00308	0.00308	13.5252
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00105	0.07846	0.02897	0.00028	0.00082	0.01154	0.01236	0.00082	0.00309	0.00391	46.3992
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00087	0.00070	0.01014	0.00000	0.00000	0.00240	0.00240	0.00000	0.00056	0.00056	2.23924
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00019	0.01432	0.00529	0.00005	0.00015	0.00211	0.00226	0.00015	0.00056	0.00071	7.68192

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Dewatering Prep	Site Preparation	8/1/2026	8/7/2026	5.00000	5.00000	—
Dewatering	Trenching	8/8/2026	8/21/2026	5.00000	10.00000	—
Excavation	Trenching	8/22/2026	9/11/2026	5.00000	15.0000	—
Protection Placement	Trenching	9/12/2026	10/2/2026	5.00000	15.0000	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Dewatering Prep	Excavators	Diesel	Average	4.00000	8.00000	346.000	0.37000
Dewatering Prep	Skid Steer Loaders	Diesel	Average	4.00000	8.00000	71.0000	0.37000
Dewatering	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	4.00000	8.00000	20.0000	0.74000
Excavation	Excavators	Diesel	Average	4.00000	8.00000	346.000	0.38000
Excavation	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	4.00000	8.00000	150.000	0.36000
Excavation	Skid Steer Loaders	Diesel	Average	4.00000	8.00000	71.0000	0.37000
Protection Placement	Excavators	Diesel	Average	4.00000	8.00000	346.000	0.38000
Protection Placement	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	4.00000	8.00000	150.000	0.36000
Protection Placement	Skid Steer Loaders	Diesel	Average	4.00000	8.00000	71.0000	0.37000

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Dewatering Prep	Worker	32.0000	14.3000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Dewatering Prep	Vendor	—	8.80000	HHDT,MHDT
Dewatering Prep	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Dewatering Prep	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Dewatering	Worker	4.00000	14.3000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Dewatering	Vendor	—	8.80000	HHDT,MHDT
Dewatering	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Dewatering	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Excavation	Worker	32.0000	14.3000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Excavation	Vendor	—	8.80000	HHDT,MHDT

Excavation	Hauling	12.3700	20.0000	HHDT
Excavation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Protection Placement	Worker	32.0000	14.3000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Protection Placement	Vendor	—	8.80000	HHDT,MHDT
Protection Placement	Hauling	9.95000	30.0000	HHDT
Protection Placement	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Dewatering Prep	—	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Excavation	—	928.000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Protection Placement	746.000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2026	0.00000	374.840	0.01290	0.00170

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	24.1300	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	6.45000	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm

Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.69000	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	2	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	2	0	0	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	0	0	0	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	2	1	1	3

Extreme Precipitation	2	1	1	3
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	1	1	1	2
Drought	1	1	1	2
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	62.5264
AQ-PM	28.5874
AQ-DPM	75.1836
Drinking Water	83.2272
Lead Risk Housing	37.9458
Pesticides	0.00000
Toxic Releases	18.7172
Traffic	92.4250
Effect Indicators	—

CleanUp Sites	0.00000
Groundwater	52.0339
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	45.7313
Impaired Water Bodies	58.6938
Solid Waste	0.00000
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	76.1964
Cardio-vascular	65.8400
Low Birth Weights	82.6148
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	29.2964
Housing	49.0241
Linguistic	26.4041
Poverty	63.5176
Unemployment	—

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	40.92133966
Employed	33.01680996
Median HI	19.4661876
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	39.89477736
High school enrollment	0.628769408
Preschool enrollment	48.90286154
Transportation	—

Auto Access	32.25972026
Active commuting	39.02219941
Social	—
2-parent households	29.41100988
Voting	58.4370589
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	52.0082125
Park access	41.84524573
Retail density	63.63403054
Supermarket access	49.13383806
Tree canopy	91.17156422
Housing	—
Homeownership	47.83780316
Housing habitability	57.79545746
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	76.05543436
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	37.90581291
Uncrowded housing	67.80443988
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	57.69280123
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	28.7
High Blood Pressure	4.2
Cancer (excluding skin)	6.6
Asthma	12.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.7
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	2.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	22.3
Life Expectancy at Birth	17.2

Cognitively Disabled	10.2
Physically Disabled	4.5
Heart Attack ER Admissions	46.8
Mental Health Not Good	31.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	7.4
Obesity	25.8
Pedestrian Injuries	97.2
Physical Health Not Good	23.1
Stroke	6.5
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	68.3
Current Smoker	16.7
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	46.3
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	20.9
Elderly	10.8
English Speaking	74.0
Foreign-born	10.0
Outdoor Workers	40.9
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	54.8
Traffic Density	85.6
Traffic Access	61.8
Other Indices	—
Hardship	47.5
Other Decision Support	—

2016 Voting	47.3

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	63.0000
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	21.0000
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

8.1. Justifications

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Schedule per project engineer. Construction for all bridge sites assumed to occur concurrently.
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Equipment estimated based on material export/import and disturbed area. Includes four sets of equipment assuming construction at each bridge site would occur concurrently. Excavators assumed to be long reach, such as a CAT 340 (346 hp).
Construction: Dust From Material Movement	Material Import/Export per project engineer.

Construction: Trips and VMT	Truck trips per project engineer, assumes 10 CY per truck load. 30 mile one way haul distance for import of scour protection material per project engineer. Crew size assumed to be 2 for all sites during dewatering pumping (4 worker commute trips per day) and 4 per site (16 workers total) for all other activities (32 worker commute trips per day).

8.4. Construction

8.4.2. Off-Road Equipment

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Model Parameter	Default Value	New Value
Dewatering Prep	Excavators	Number per Day	1.000000	4.00000
Dewatering Prep	Excavators	Horsepower	84.0000	346.000
Dewatering Prep	Skid Steer Loaders	Number per Day	1.000000	4.00000
Dewatering	Generator Sets	Hours Per Day	24.0000	8.00000
Excavation	Excavators	Horsepower	36.0000	346.000
Excavation	Rubber Tired Loaders	Number per Day	1.000000	4.00000
Protection Placement	Excavators	Horsepower	36.0000	346.000

8.4.4. Dust from Material Movement

Phase Name	Model Parameter	Units	Default Value	New Value
Excavation	Material Exported	Cubic Yards	1,320.00	928.000
Protection Placement	Material Imported	Cubic Yards	560.000	746.000

8.4.6. Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Trip Type	Model Parameter	Default Value	New Value
Dewatering Prep	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	20.0000	32.0000
Dewatering	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	10.00000	4.00000
Excavation	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	30.0000	32.0000
Excavation	Hauling	One-Way Trips per Day	7.73333	12.3700
Protection Placement	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	30.0000	32.0000

Protection Placement	Hauling	One-Way Trips per Day	6.26667	9.95000
Protection Placement	Hauling	Miles per Trip	20.0000	30.0000

Appendix C

Biological Resources Assessment

ITEM 10

HELIX Environmental Planning

Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project

Biological Resources Assessment

May 2026 | 04339.00027.001

Prepared for:

City of Citrus Heights
6360 Fountain Square Drive
Citrus Heights, CA 95621

Prepared by:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
1180 Iron Point Road, Suite 130
Folsom, CA 95630

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BRA	Biological Resources Assessment
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CSA	California Special Animal
CWA	Clean Water Act
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
GPS	Global Positioning System
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WQC	Water Quality Certification

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) prepared a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) for the Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project (project) located in the City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California. The 16.76-acre Study Area is comprised of three separate areas encompassing four bridges that cross either Arcade Creek or Cripple Creek: the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area (11.12 acres), the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail Study Area (or referred to as the Sundance Bridge Study Area; 4.45 acres), and the Patton Bridge Study Area (1.19 acres). The Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area and the Sundance Bridge Study Area were assessed in the field on July 10, 2025, and the Patton Bridge Study Area was assessed in the field on December 4, 2025.

The purpose of this BRA is to assess general biological resources that occur within the Study Area, the suitability of habitats to support special-status plant and wildlife species, the presence of sensitive vegetation communities and/or habitats, and to provide recommendations for reducing potential impacts to special-status species and/or sensitive communities as well as regulatory permitting that may be required to facilitate the initiation of construction activities planned for the Study Area.

Biological communities present within the Study Area include valley oak woodland, ruderal/disturbed, developed, intermittent drainage, and ephemeral drainage. The Study Area generally follows the corridors of Arcade and Cripple Creeks and is bound by residential and commercial development.

The total project impact area, or project area, would be approximately 0.43 acre, with the Indian River Bridge impact area totaling 0.27 acre, the Matheny Bridge project impact area totaling 0.14 acre, the Sundance Bridge project impact area totaling 0.04 acre, and the Patton Bridge project impact area totaling 0.12 acre.

Known or potential biological constraints in the Study Area include the following:

- Occupied and suitable habitat for special-status plants including Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*);
- Suitable habitat for special-status reptiles including northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*);
- Suitable habitat for special-status and migratory birds and raptors including Cooper's hawk (*Astur cooperii*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*);
- Suitable habitat for special-status bats including pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*);
- Trees protected by the City of Citrus Heights; and
- Aquatic resources that may be considered waters of the U.S. and/or State.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) completed by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project (project) located in the City of Citrus Heights (City), Sacramento County, California. The 16.76-acre Study Area is comprised of three separate areas encompassing four bridges that cross either Arcade Creek or Cripple Creek: the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area (11.12 acres), the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail Study Area (or referred to as the Sundance Bridge Study Area; 4.45 acres), and the Patton Bridge Study Area (1.19 acres). Although the total Study Area is conservatively estimated to be 16.76 acres, project construction and the impact area would be primarily limited to the immediate vicinity of each respective bridge.

This document addresses physical features, plant communities present, and common plant and wildlife species occurring or potentially occurring in the total Study Area. Habitats within the Study Area are assessed for their suitability to support special-status species, sensitive habitats are identified and quantified, and recommendations are provided for regulatory permitting and/or further analysis required before development activities.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The 16.76-acre Study Area is separated into three areas: the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area is located north of Greenback Lane and are approximately 0.5 mile east of Interstate 80 (I-80) along the Arcade and Cripple creeks corridor. This area encompasses both the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge as well as the creek corridor upstream and downstream of each bridge to comprise a Study Area of 11.12 acres. The Sundance Bridge Study Area is directly east of Fair Oaks Boulevard within Sundance Natural Area, or called Sundance Park. This area encompasses the creek corridor upstream and downstream of the bridge to comprise a Study Area of 4.45 acres. The Patton Bridge Study Area is west of Sunrise Boulevard and approximately 350 feet south of Twin Oaks Boulevard along the Cripple Creek corridor. This area encompasses the creek corridor upstream and downstream of the bridge to comprise a Study Area of 1.19 acres. The Study Areas are situated in Township 10 North, Ranges 6 and 7 East, and Sections 13, 25, 30, and 33, and are depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Citrus Heights*, *CA* 7.5-minute quadrangle map. See Figure 1, *Site and Vicinity Map*, for a site and vicinity map and Figure 2, *USGS Topographic Map*, for a topographic map.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would include creek channel and slope stabilization underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge where natural erosion is impacting existing public infrastructure and inhibiting City maintenance activities. A detailed description of proposed Project activities at each bridge is outlined below. See Figures 3a-c, *Aerial Map*, for aerial maps of the bridges.

1.1.1 Indian River Bridge

Project activities at the Indian River Bridge impact area would include installation of rock slope protection. The project would place rock slope protection in the form of Class IV[1] stones used as rip rap on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel. Rip rap would be placed on the embankments of Arcade Creek from the existing rip rap to the edge of the abutment walls. The total project impact area at Indian River Bridge would be 0.27 acre.

The project would also include the removal of an abandoned Consolidated Communications (CCI) and Comcast joint trench with exposed conduits in the creek bed. The proposed project would include slope restoration on the west, or downstream, side of the abandoned joint trench.

The Indian River Bridge impact area would be accessed from Indian River Drive. Tree removal is anticipated for the proposed project activities at Indian River Bridge. See Figure 3a for an aerial map of Indian River Bridge.

1.1.2 Matheny Bridge

Project activities at the Matheny Bridge impact area would include installation of rock slope protection. The project would place rock slope protection in the form of Class I[2], II[3], or IV stones used as rip rap on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel. Rip rap would be placed on the embankments of Arcade Creek from the existing rip rap to the edge of the abutment walls. The total project impact area at Matheny Bridge would be 0.14 acre.

The proposed project activities would require the coordination with Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) and the City to relocate existing exposed inactive and active gas lines.

The Matheny Bridge impact area would be accessed from Matheny Way. Tree removal is anticipated for the proposed project activities at Matheny Bridge. See Figure 3a for an aerial map of Matheny Bridge.

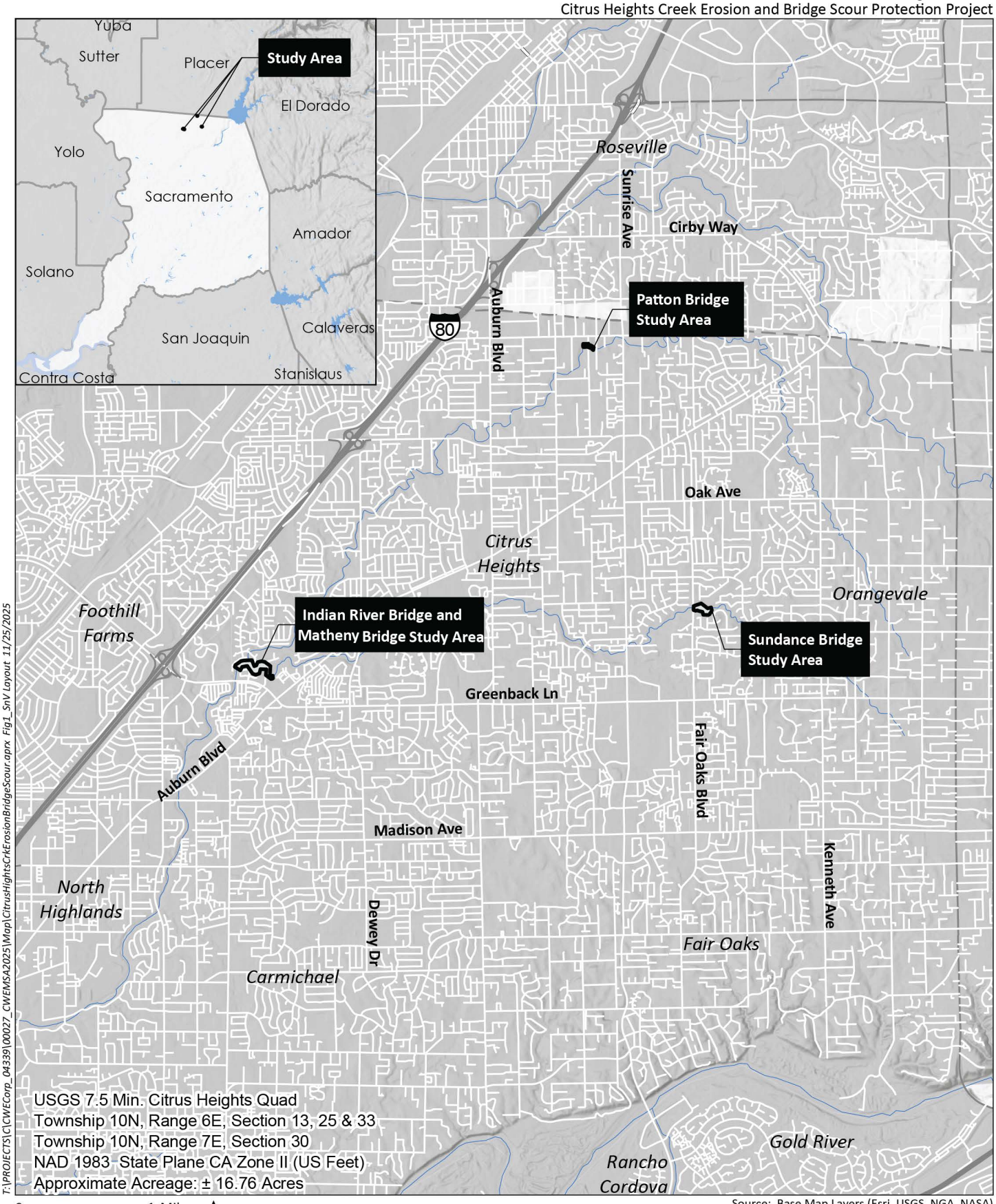
1.1.3 Sundance Bridge (Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail Bridge)

Project activities at the Sundance Bridge impact area would include installation of rock slope protection. The project would place rock slope protection in the form of Class I or II stones used as rip rap on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel. Rip rap would be placed on the embankments of Arcade Creek from the existing rip rap to the edge of the abutment walls. The total project impact area at Sundance Bridge would be 0.04 acre.

[1] Class IV stones refer to 300 pound weighted rocks, as designated by Caltrans Rock Slope Protection (RSP) Guidelines. Available at: https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/design/documents/f0002770-2016-07-15-implementation-of-rsp-design-a11y.pdf.

[2] Class I stones refer to 20 pound weighted rocks, as designated by Caltrans Rock Slope Protection (RSP) Guidelines. Available at: https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/design/documents/f0002770-2016-07-15-implementation-of-rsp-design-a11y.pdf.

[3] Class II stones refer to 60 pound weighted rocks, as designated by Caltrans Rock Slope Protection (RSP) Guidelines. Available at: https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/design/documents/f0002770-2016-07-15-implementation-of-rsp-design-a11y.pdf.

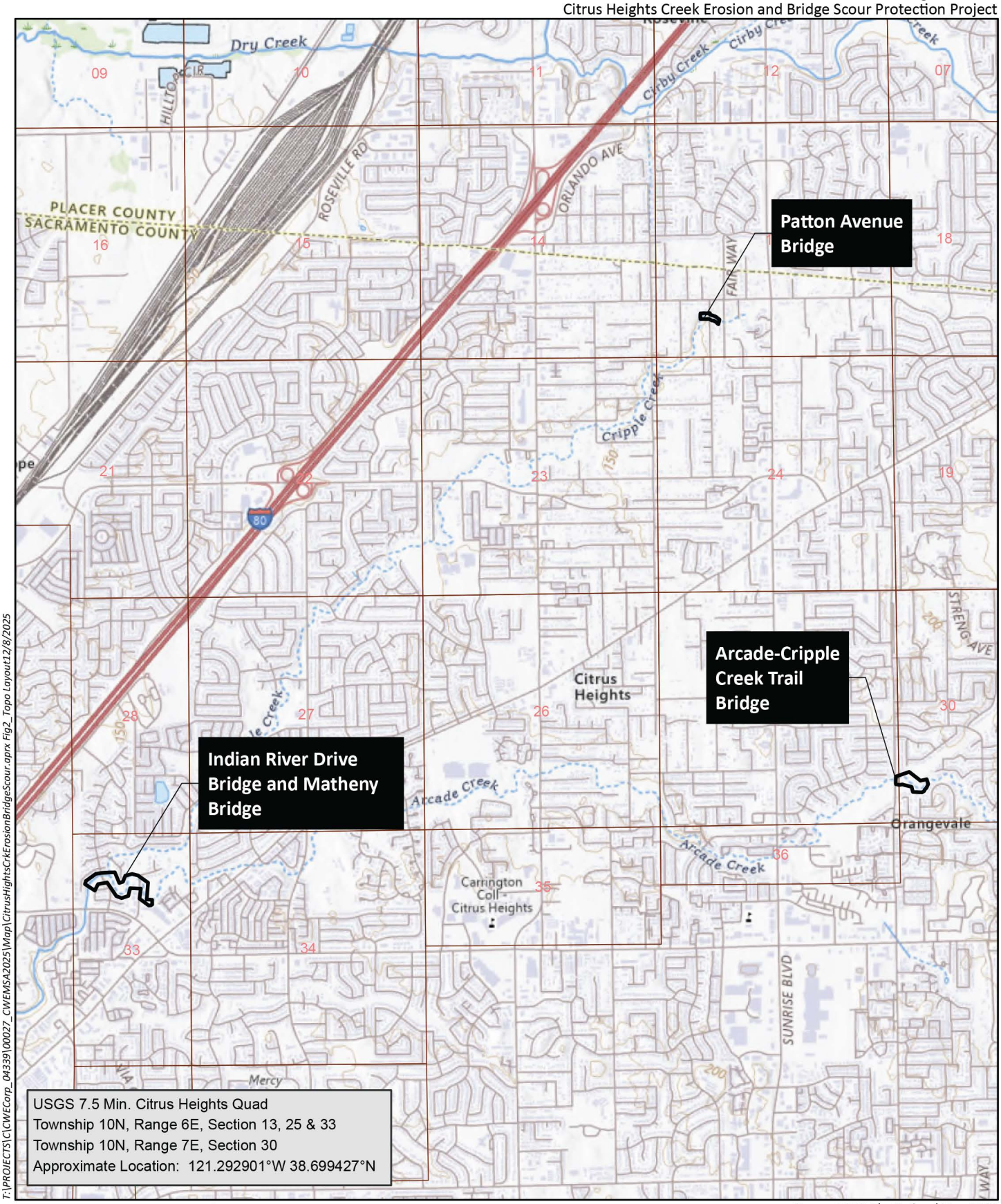


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HELIX Environmental Planning

Site and Vicinity Map

Figure 1

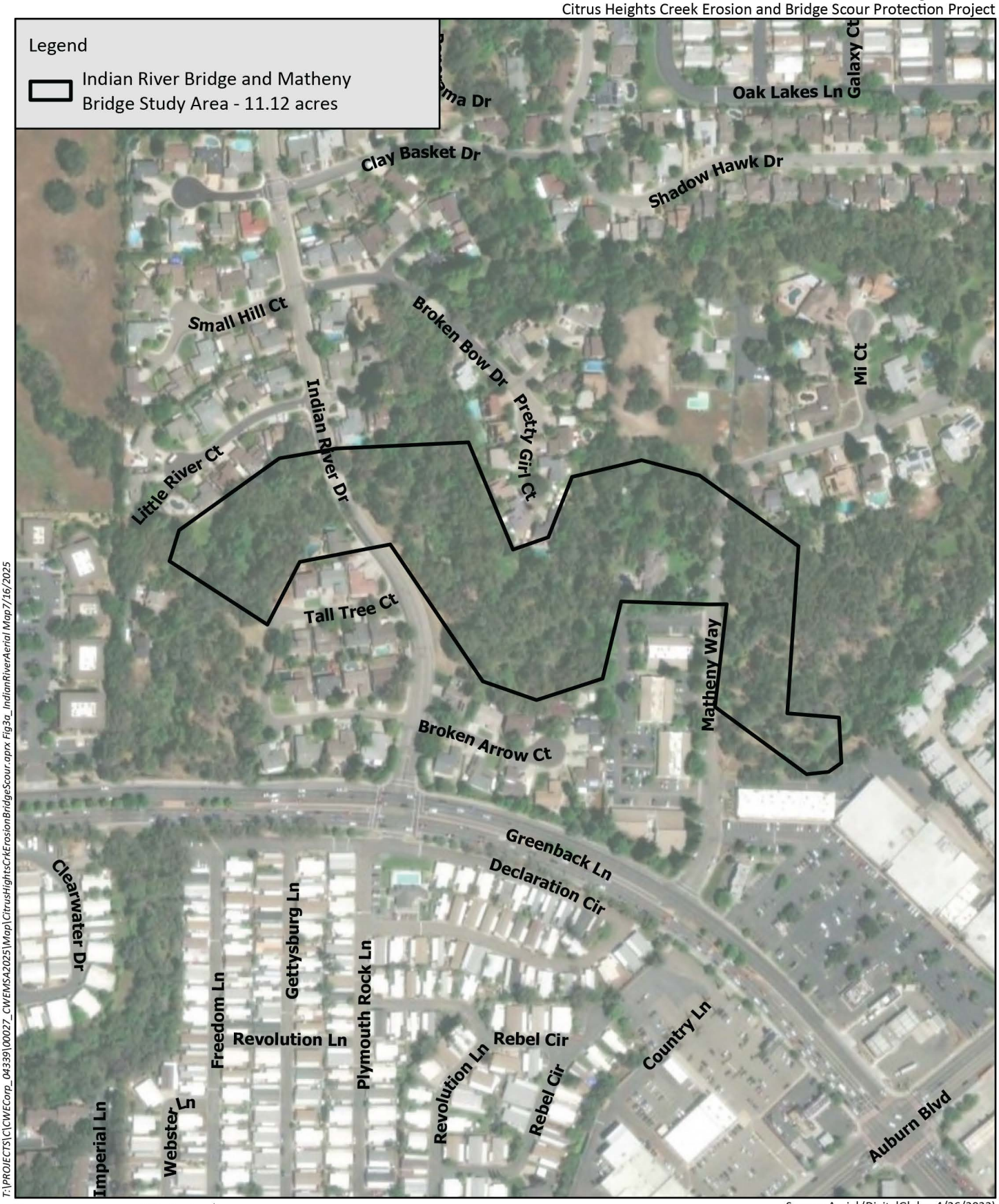


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HELIX Environmental Planning

USGS Topographic Map

Figure 2



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Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 4/26/2022)

HELIX
Environmental Planning

Aerial Map

Figure 3a

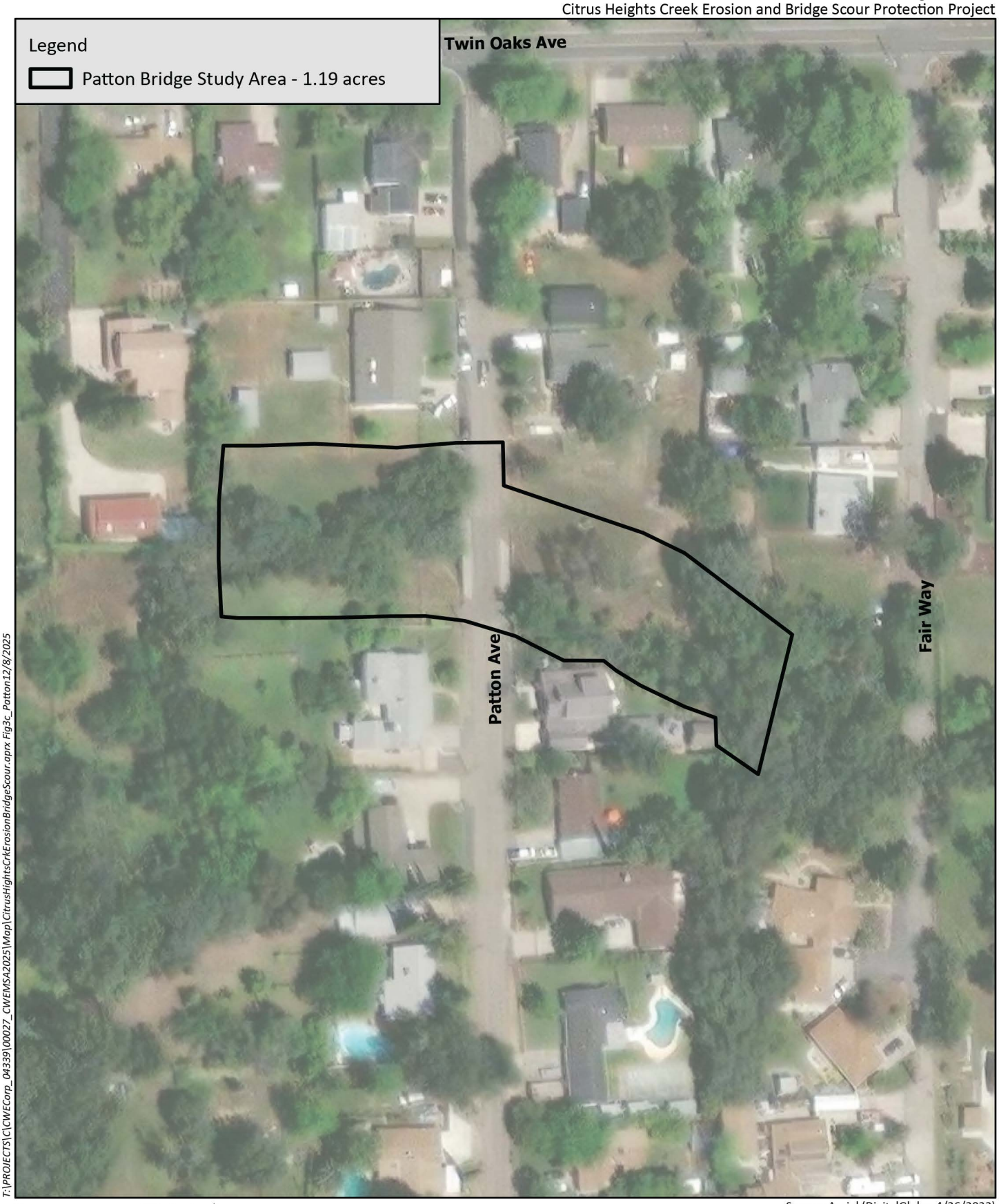


Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 4/26/2022)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Aerial Map

Figure 3b



Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 4/26/2022)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Aerial Map

Figure 3c

The Sundance Bridge impact area would be accessed from the existing trail in the Sundance Park. Tree removal is not anticipated for the proposed project activities at Sundance Bridge. See Figure 3b for an aerial map of Sundance Bridge.

1.1.4 Patton Bridge

Project activities at the Patton Bridge impact area would include installation of rock slope protection. The project would grade the existing conditions to expose three encompassed existing piers adjacent to the right abutment and fill the existing erosion on the left abutment. The project would also grade the slope of the embankments and place Class I or II stones as rip rap along the embankments. The soil would be replaced with Class IV stones used as rip rap and placed on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel. The total project impact area at Patton Bridge would be 0.12 acre.

The Patton Bridge impact area would be accessed from Patton Avenue. Tree removal is not anticipated for the proposed project activities at Patton Bridge. See Figure 3c for an aerial map of Patton Bridge.

1.2 PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

1.2.1 Construction Staging Areas

Indian River Bridge

Temporary construction vehicle staging for Indian River Bridge would be located on the southeastern side of the bridge and would be accessed from Indian River Drive. No permanent right-of-way (ROW) is anticipated; however, a Temporary Construction Easement (TCE) would be required for contractor access and staging. Indian River Drive is anticipated to remain open during construction. After construction is completed, the Indian River Bridge construction staging area would be re-seeded with a native mix.

Matheny Bridge

Temporary construction vehicle staging for Matheny Bridge would be located along the eastern side of the bridge and would be accessed from the eastern side of Matheny Way. No permanent ROW is anticipated; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging. Matheny Way is anticipated to remain open during construction. After construction is completed, the Matheny Bridge construction staging area would be re-seeded with a native mix.

Sundance Bridge

Temporary construction vehicle staging for Sundance Bridge would be located on eastern side of the bridge and would be accessed from the eastern side of the existing trail. No permanent ROW is anticipated; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging. After construction is completed, the Sundance Bridge construction staging area would be re-seeded with a native mix.

It is anticipated that Sundance Park will remain open during the majority of construction. However, temporary closures for equipment crossings and a flagging escort through the construction zone during heavy construction equipment operations may occur.

Patton Bridge

Temporary construction vehicle staging for Patton Bridge would be located on the shoulders of Patton Avenue within the City ROW. No permanent ROW is anticipated; however, a TCE would be required for contractor access and staging. Patton Avenue is anticipated to remain open during construction. After construction is completed, the Patton Bridge construction staging area would be re-seeded with a native mix.

1.2.2 Construction Schedule and Activities

Construction of the project activities at the four project impact areas is anticipated to commence in August of 2026 and would take approximately nine weeks to complete. It is anticipated that construction activities at the four bridge impact areas would occur concurrently.

Construction activities would include dewatering, excavation, and placement of bridge scour and erosion protection measures. Dewatering operations would occur first and would have an estimated duration of three weeks, after which excavation would begin with an estimated duration of three weeks. Dewatering at each bridge impact area would require one (1), five (5) horsepower (hp) electric submersible pump with a 3-inch discharge powered by a diesel-engine power 480-volt/three phase generator. For excavation of the total project impact area, it is anticipated that construction would require the export of up to a total of 928 CY of debris and soil/aggregate to the Kiefer Landfill. Following excavation, the bridge scour and erosion protection measures would be placed in each project impact area and would also take approximately 3 weeks to complete. It is anticipated that up to 746 CY of erosion protection material from the total project impact area would be imported from the Granite Construction Supply Quarry.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

Federal, State, and local environmental laws, regulations, and policies relevant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process are summarized below. The applicable CEQA significance criteria are also included in this section.

2.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The U.S. Congress passed the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) in 1973 to protect those species that are endangered or threatened with extinction. FESA is intended to operate with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to help protect the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend.

FESA prohibits the “take” of endangered or threatened wildlife species. “Take” is defined to include harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting wildlife species or any attempt to engage in such conduct (FESA Section 3 [(3) (19)]). Harm is further defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns (50 CFR Section 17.3). Harass is defined as actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal

behavior patterns (50 CFR Section 17.3). Actions that result in take can result in civil or criminal penalties.

In the context of the proposed project, FESA consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) would be initiated if development resulted in take of a federally listed species or if issuance of a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit or other federal agency action could result in take of a listed species or adversely modify critical habitat of such a species.

2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Raptors (birds of prey), migratory birds, and other avian species are protected by several State and federal laws. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the killing, possessing, or trading of migratory birds except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Interior.

2.1.3 The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) prohibits the taking or possession of and commerce in bald and golden eagles with limited exceptions. Under the Eagle Act, it is a violation to "*take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, transport, export or import, at any time or in any manner, any bald eagle commonly known as the American eagle, or golden eagle, alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg, thereof.*" Take is defined to include pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest, and disturb. Disturb is further defined in 50 CFR Part 22.3 as "*to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.*"

2.2 STATE JURISDICTION

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The State of California enacted the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. CESA is similar to the FESA but pertains to State-listed endangered and threatened species. CESA requires State agencies to consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), when preparing CEQA documents. The purpose is to ensure that the State lead agency actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction, or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued existence of those species, if there are reasonable and prudent alternatives available (Fish and Game Code [FGC] Section 2080). CESA directs agencies to consult with CDFW on projects or actions that could affect listed species, directs CDFW to determine whether jeopardy would occur, and allows CDFW to identify "reasonable and prudent alternatives" to the project consistent with conserving the species. CESA allows CDFW to authorize exceptions to the State's prohibition against take of a listed species if the "take" of a listed species is incidental to carrying out an otherwise lawful project that has been approved under CEQA (FGC Section 2081).

2.2.2 California Department of Fish and Game Codes

California FGC Sections 3503 and 3800 prohibit the possession, take, or needless destruction of birds, their nests, and eggs, and the salvage of dead nongame birds. California FGC Subsection 3503.5 protects

all birds in the orders of Falconiformes and Strigiformes (birds of prey). FGC Section 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA. The Attorney General of California has released an opinion that the FGC prohibits incidental take.

2.2.3 Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), enacted in 1977, allows the Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as rare or endangered. There are 64 species, subspecies, and varieties of plants protected under the NPPA. The NPPA prohibits take of endangered or rare native plants, with some exceptions for agricultural and nursery operations and emergencies. Vegetation removal from canals, roads, and other sites, changes in land use, and certain other situations require proper advance notification to CDFW.

2.2.4 California Environmental Quality Act

Under the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA; Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.), lead agencies analyze whether projects would have a substantial adverse effect on a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species (Public Resources Code Section 21001(c)). These "special-status" species generally include those listed under FESA and CESA, and species that are not currently protected by statute or regulation but would be considered rare, threatened, or endangered under the criteria included in CEQA Guidelines Section 15380. Therefore, species that are considered rare are addressed under CEQA regardless of whether they are afforded protection through any other statute or regulation. The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) inventories the native flora of California and ranks species according to rarity; plants ranked as 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, and 3 are generally considered special-status species under CEQA.[4]

Although listed species are protected by specific federal and State statutes, CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(d) provides that a species not listed on the federal or State list of protected species may be considered rare if it can be shown to meet certain specified criteria. These criteria have been modeled after the definition in FESA and the section of the California FGC dealing with rare or endangered plants and animals.

2.3 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

2.3.1 Federal Jurisdiction

In 2023, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision in the case of Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency (Supreme Court of the U.S. 2023), which will ultimately influence how federal waters are defined. The Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency decision determined that "the Clean Water Act (CWA) extends to only those 'wetlands with a continuous surface connection to bodies that are "waters of the U.S." in their own right,' so that they are 'indistinguishable' from those waters." The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), after review of the decision, issued a final rule to replace the 2023 rule that amends the "Revised Definition of "Waters

[4] The California Rare Plant Rank system can be found at: http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/ranking.php.

of the U.S." to conform key aspects of the regulatory text outlined in the Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency decision.

Unless considered an exempt activity under Section 404(f) of the CWA, any person, firm, or agency planning to alter or work in "waters of the U.S.," including the discharge of dredged or fill material, must first obtain authorization from the USACE under Section 404 of the CWA (33 USC 1344). Permits, licenses, variances, or similar authorization may also be required by other federal, State, and local statutes. Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act prohibits the obstruction or alteration of navigable waters of the U.S. without a permit from USACE (33 USC 403). Activities exempted under Section 404(f) are not exempted within navigable waters under Section 10.

The CWA (33 United States Code [USC] 1251-1376) provides guidance for the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters.

Section 401 requires that an applicant for a federal license or permit that allows activities resulting in a discharge to waters of the U.S. obtain a State certification that the discharge complies with other provisions of CWA. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) administers the certification program in California and may require State Water Quality Certification before other permits are issued.

Section 402 establishes a permitting system for the discharge of any pollutant (except dredged or fill material) into waters of the U.S.

Section 404 establishes a permit program administered by USACE that regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. (including wetlands). Implementing regulations by USACE are found at 33 CFR Parts 320-332. The Section 404 (b)(1) Guidelines were developed by the USEPA in conjunction with USACE (40 CFR Part 230), allowing the discharge of dredged or fill material for non-water dependent uses into special aquatic sites only if there were no practicable alternative that would have less adverse impacts.

2.3.2 State Jurisdiction

2.3.2.1 Regional Water Quality Control Board

Any action requiring a CWA Section 404 permit, or a Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 permit, must also obtain a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification. The State of California Water Quality Certification (WQC) Program was formally initiated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in 1990 under the requirements stipulated by section 401 of the CWA. Although the CWA is a federal law, Section 401 of the CWA recognizes that states have the primary authority and responsibility for setting water quality standards. In California, under Section 401, the State and Regional Water Boards are the authorities that certify that the issuance of a federal license or permit does not violate California's water quality standards (i.e., that they do not violate Porter-Cologne and the Water Code). The WQC Program currently issues the WQC for discharges requiring USACE's permits for fill and dredge discharges within waters of the U.S. and now also implements the State's wetland protection and hydromodification regulation program under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

In 2020 the SWRCB implemented the State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (Procedures) for inclusion in the forthcoming Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries and Ocean Waters of California (SWRCB 2019). The Procedures consist of four major elements:

I. A wetland definition;

II. A framework for determining if a feature that meets the wetland definition is a water of the State;

III. Wetland delineation procedures; and,

IV. Procedures for the submittal, review, and approval of applications for Water Quality Certifications and Waste Discharge Requirements for dredge or fill activities.

Under the Procedures and the State Water Code (Water Code Section 13050(e)), "waters of the State" are defined as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State." Unless excluded by the Procedures, any activity that could result in discharge of dredged or fill material to waters of the State, which includes waters of the U.S. and non-federal waters of the State, requires filing of an application under the Procedures.

More specifically, a wetland is defined as: "*An area is wetland if, under normal circumstances, (1) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water, or both; (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and, (3) the area's vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or the area lacks vegetation*." The wetland definition encompasses the full range of wetland types commonly recognized in California, including some features not protected under federal law, and reflects current scientific understanding of the formation and functioning of wetlands (SWRCB 2019).

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act, Water Code Section 13000 *et seq*.) is California's statutory authority for the protection of water quality in conjunction with the federal CWA. The Porter-Cologne Act requires the SWRCB and RWQCBs under CWA to adopt and periodically update water quality control plans or basin plans. Basin plans are plans in which beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation programs are established for each of the nine regions in California. The Porter-Cologne Act also requires dischargers of pollutants or dredged or fill material to notify the RWQCBs of such activities by filing Reports of Waste Discharge and authorizes the SWRCB and RWQCBs to issue and enforce waste discharge requirements, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, CWA Section 401 water quality certifications, or other approvals.

2.3.2.2 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

CDFW is a trustee agency that has jurisdiction under Section 1600 *et seq.* of the California FGC. Under Sections 1602 and 1603, a private party must notify CDFW if a proposed project will "*substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the department, or use any material from the streambeds…except when the department has been notified pursuant to Section 1601.*" Additionally, CDFW asserts jurisdiction over native riparian habitat adjacent to aquatic features, including native trees over four inches in diameter at breast height (DBH). If an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected by the activity, CDFW may propose reasonable measures that will allow the protection of those resources. If these measures are agreeable to the parties involved, they may enter into an agreement with CDFW identifying the approved activities and associated mitigation measures. Generally, CDFW recommends submitting an application for a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) for any work done within the lateral limit of water flow or the edge of riparian vegetation, whichever is greater.

2.4 CEQA SIGNIFICANCE

Section 15064.7 of the CEQA Guidelines encourages local agencies to develop and publish the thresholds that the agency uses in determining the significance of environmental effects caused by projects under its review. However, agencies may also rely on the guidance provided by the expanded Initial Study Checklist, contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Appendix G provides examples of impacts that would normally be considered significant. Based on these examples, impacts to biological resources would normally be considered significant if the project would:

- 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 CDFW or USFWS;

- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS;

- 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;

- 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;

- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and,

- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional or State habitat conservation plan.

An evaluation of whether an impact on biological resources would be substantial must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional or local context. Substantial impacts would be those that would diminish, or result in the loss of, an important biological resource, or those that would obviously conflict with local, State, or federal resource conservation plans, goals, or regulations. Impacts are sometimes locally important but not significant, according to CEQA. The reason for this is that although the impacts would result in an adverse alteration of existing conditions, they would not substantially diminish, or result in the permanent loss of, an important resource on a population-wide or region-wide basis.

2.4.1 California Native Plant Society

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) maintains a rank of plant species native to California that have low population numbers, limited distribution, or are otherwise threatened with extinction. This information is published in the *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California*. Potential impacts to populations of CNPS-ranked plants receive consideration under CEQA review. The following identifies the definitions of the CNPS Rare Plant Ranking System:

Rank 1A: Plants presumed Extinct in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere

Rank 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere

Rank 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere

Rank 2B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

Rank 3: Plants about which we need more information – A Review List

Rank 4: Plants of limited distribution – A Watch List

All plants appearing on CNPS Rank 1 or 2 are considered to meet CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 criteria. While only some of the plants ranked 3 and 4 meet the definitions of threatened or endangered species, the CNPS recommends that all Rank 3 and Rank 4 plants be evaluated for consideration under CEQA. Furthermore, the CNPS Rare Plant Rankings include levels of threat for each species. These threat ranks include the following:

0.1 -Seriously threatened in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat);

0.2 - Moderately threatened in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat); and,

0.3 - Not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known).

Threat ranks do not designate a change of environmental protections, so that each species (i.e., CRPR 1B.1, CRPR 1B.2, CRPR 1B.3, etc.) should be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents under the CEQA process.

2.4.2 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Concern

Some additional fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species may receive consideration by CDFW and lead agencies during the CEQA process, in addition to species that are formally listed under FESA and CESA or are fully protected. These species are included on the *Special Animals List*, which is maintained by CDFW. This list tracks species in California whose numbers, reproductive success, or habitat may be in decline. In addition to "Species of Special Concern" (SSC), the *Special Animals List* includes species that are tracked in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) but warrant no legal protection. These species are identified as "California Special Animals" (CSA).

2.5 LOCAL REGULATIONS

2.5.1 City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The City General Plan (Plan) contains goals, policies, and actions that embody the City's approach for achieving the community's vision for its future. Goals identify physical, economic, environmental and/or social ends that the community desires. The policies are used directly to guide City decision-makers and staff to respond by developing proposals and community actions. Applicable sections of the Plan having to do with natural resource conservation are outlined below (City of Citrus Heights 2011).

Resource Conservation: This element of the Plan addresses biological resources, open space, energy conservation, and cultural resources. Its focus is on the protection and enhancement of these limited resources.

GOAL 34: Preserve, protect, and enhance natural habitat areas, including creek and riparian corridors, oak woodlands, and wetlands.

- *Policy 34.1*: Preserve continuous riparian corridors and adjacent habitat along the City's creeks and waterways.
- *Policy 34.2*: Achieve and maintain a balance between conservation, development and utilization of open space to enhance air and water quality.
    - Actions A. Prepare and adopt Community Design Guidelines to include standards to protect habitat areas from encroachment of lighting, non-native landscaping, noise, soil erosion, and toxic substances.
    - Actions B. Revise grading guidelines to minimize removal of significant vegetation and promote creation of pervious surfaces around natural habitat areas.
    - Actions C. Adopt a landscape ordinance complying with Department of Water Resources guidelines. The City's landscape ordinance should update landscape provisions to incorporate climate-appropriate native trees and water-conserving landscaping that increase infiltration rates and protect sensitive areas.
    - Actions D. Ensure that maintenance activities along the City's creeks and waterways are carried out in compliance with Memoranda of Understanding with the California Department of Fish and Game, and will not create habitat that exceeds thresholds established by the Sacramento Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District
- *Policy 34.3*: Provide for "no net loss" of sensitive habitats such as aquatic and riparian areas.
    - Actions A. Update development standards to limit construction activity and development to maximize the water-holding capacity and maintain natural nutrient levels of the soil within buffer zones adjacent to drainages.
    - Actions B. Require new development and redevelopment projects to incorporate LID measures and source controls in all cases to reduce runoff to the community's sensitive habitat areas.

GOAL 35: Protect special-status species and other important species that are sensitive to human activities.

- *Policy 35.1*: Identify and protect significant natural resource areas critical to protecting and sustaining wildlife populations.
- *Policy 35.2*: Maintain habitat corridors to connect conservation areas such as parks and open space, protect biodiversity, accommodate wildlife movement, and sustain ecosystems.

GOAL 36: Preserve, protect and increase plantings of trees within the City.

- *Policy 36.1*: Incorporate existing trees into development projects. Avoid adverse effects on health and longevity of native oaks or other significant trees through appropriate design measures and construction practices. When tree preservation is not possible, require appropriate tree replacement.
    - Actions A. Review and strengthen the City's Tree Preservation Ordinance.
    - Actions B. Prepare a plan to systematically increase tree canopy in the City.
- *Policy 36.2*: Raise community consciousness about the value and importance of trees, including native oaks.
    - Actions A. Participate in Arbor Day programs and promote planting of trees on a Citywide basis.
    - Actions B. Involve community groups, such as schools and youth, and partner with other regional non-profit organizations in tree planting programs.
    - Actions C. Prepare and adopt a climate-appropriate tree list to inform community planting and preservation choices.

2.5.2 City of Citrus Heights Tree Preservation and Protection Regulations

Within City limits, all native oak trees and other mature trees 19 inches or greater in diameter are protected and require a permit for removal (City of Citrus Heights 2024). Protected trees that require a tree permit before impacts include:

- Native oak trees 6 inches or more in diameter.
- Mature trees 19 inches or more in diameter.
- Trees planted as part of a condition of approval or mitigation requirement with a discretionary permit.

The following tree types are exempt from any permit process: alder, fruit trees, catalpa, cottonwoods, eucalyptus, fruitless mulberry, palm, pine, and willow trees.

Trimming: In general, only light trimming of branches two inches or less in diameter is permitted without the approval of a tree permit. To protect the shapeliness and health of the tree, the trimming of branches greater than two inches shall not be performed without the consultation of a certified tree arborist and the approval of a tree permit.

Removal: Property owners desiring to remove one or more protected trees shall file a tree permit application with the Planning Division. The application is reviewed based on the decision criteria outlined in the city's Tree Preservation Ordinance. Some removals may require the replanting of trees or the payment of a mitigation fee and a report from a certified arborist.

Encroachment: Construction or grading under the dripline of an oak tree may cause stress and root damage to a tree. To ensure protection measures are used, a tree permit must be obtained before doing any construction or grading under the protection zone of the tree. The tree's protection zone is figured by creating a radius equal to one foot past the tree's canopy.

Lot Size Exemption: Lots under 10,000 square feet in area and part of a subdivision may be exempt from the tree permit fee.

2.5.3 Sacramento County Native Trees and Other Protected Trees

Sundance bridge is just outside the City of Citrus Heights limits and falls within the jurisdiction of Sacramento County (County). Sacramento County has adopted measures for the preservation of native and non-native trees through the County Code as well as objectives and policies within the General Plan. Chapter 19.04 of the County Code regulates removal and impacts to public trees, heritage trees, and landmark trees. Public trees are defined as any tree or shrub planted or maintained by the County on an easement, planting easement, street, County park, or public premises; heritage trees are any California oak tree with a trunk 60 inches or greater in girth, which equates to a trunk diameter of approximately 19 inches; landmark trees include any especially prominent or stately tree. A tree permit is required to prune, remove, or otherwise disrupt any public tree.

Chapter 19.12 of the County Code, titled "Tree Preservation and Protection," provides protection for native oak trees in the designated urban area of the unincorporated county. Native oaks are defined as valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizeni*), blue oak (*Q. douglasii*), and oracle oak (*Q*. x *morehus*) trees having a DBH of at least six inches for a single stem tree or a combined DBH of 10 inches for a tree with multiple stems. Grading, trenching, or filling within the dripline, or removal, destruction, or killing of a tree as defined in the ordinance is prohibited without a tree permit. Tree permits are issued by the Director of Public Works or by the body approving a discretionary action such as a conditional use permit. Section 19.12.150 provides authority to approving bodies to adopt mitigation measures as conditions of approval for discretionary projects to protect other species of trees in addition to native oaks. The Tree Preservation Ordinance does not specify replacement obligations for native oaks removed under a tree permit; the approving body may impose "reasonable conditions of approval as are necessary to minimize the environmental, health, or safety effects of the development or use" and may require financial security to ensure completion of "additional work" specified in the conditions of approval. "Additional work" may include replanting.

The Conservation Element of the General Plan includes a section regarding landmark and heritage tree protection. The stated objective of the plan is that "heritage and landmark tree resources [are] preserved and protected for their historic, economic, and environmental functions." The plan states:

> *Conservation of native tree species other than oaks and preservation of native oaks and landmark trees is the primary intent of the policies in the section. However, if preservation cannot be attained, then loss of the protected trees shall be compensated. Compensation for tree loss may be achieved by on-site or off-site replacement or payment into a Tree Preservation Fund.*

The section discusses thresholds of significance under CEQA for impacts to trees and concludes that tree impacts are "circumstantial." The section states that projects that exceed the threshold of significance may have significant impacts even after mitigation and, conversely, tree loss of some species that

exceed the threshold in certain circumstances may not constitute a significant impact. The section states that the final determination of significance will be made by the Environmental Coordinator. The section does not include a definition of "tree" based on DBH.

Policy CO-139 of the General Plan states that "Native trees other than oaks, which cannot be protected through development, shall be replaced with in-kind species in accordance with established tree planting specifications, the combined diameter of which shall equal the combined diameter of the trees removed." Tree replacement values are stipulated as follows:

- one D-pot seedling = one-inch DBH
- one 15-gallon tree = one-inch DBH
- one 24-inch box tree = two-inch DBH
- one 36-inch box tree = three-inch DBH

The Sacramento County General Plan contains policies aimed at preserving tree canopy in the County. The Conservation Element of the General Plan includes a section on urban forest management. The stated objective of the plan is a "coordinated and funded Urban Tree Management Plan and program sufficient to achieve a doubling of the County's tree canopy by 2050..."

Policy CO-146 of the General Plan states that "If new tree canopy cannot be created on-site to mitigate for the non-native tree canopy removed for new development, project proponents (including public agencies) shall contribute to the Greenprint funding in an amount proportional to the tree canopy of the specific project."

Additionally, the Sacramento County CEQA Planning and Environmental Review process considers the potential need for mitigation for selected native trees that are four inches in diameter or larger at breast height, including California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), Northern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* v. *hindsii*), Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), box elder (*Acer negundo* v. *californicum*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), and California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*).

3.0 METHODS

3.1 DATABASE AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Before performing the field survey for this BRA, background research was conducted to inform and create target species lists to focus the survey efforts. Accessible information in public databases pertaining to natural resources in the region of the Study Area was queried. The following site-specific published information was reviewed for this BRA:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. *California Natural Diversity Database* (CNDDB). For *Citrus Heights, Folsom, Roseville, Rocklin, Carmichael, Buffalo Creek, Rio Linda, Pleasant Grove,* and *Sacramento East* USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangles, Sacramento, CA. [Accessed July 9, 2025, and December 4, 2025];

- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2025. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (online edition, v8-03 0.39) For *Citrus Heights, Folsom, Roseville, Rocklin, Carmichael, Buffalo Creek, Rio Linda, Pleasant Grove,* and *Sacramento East SE* USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangles, Sacramento, CA. [Accessed July 9, 2025, and December 4, 2025];

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025a. *Information for Planning and Consultation* (IPaC) for *Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project.* [Accessed July 9, 2025, and December 4, 2025];

- USDA, NRCS. 2025. *Web Soil Survey*. Available online at: http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov. [Accessed July 9, 2025, and December 4, 2025]; and,

- USFWS 2025b. National Wetlands Inventory. Available online at: https://www.fws.gov/program/national-wetlands-inventory. [Accessed July 9, 2025, and December 4, 2025].

The results of the database query and a five-mile radius CNDDB query for the Study Area are included in Appendix A, *CNDDB, CNPS, and USFWS Lists of Regionally Occurring Special-Status Species*.

Special-status species are plant and wildlife species that have been afforded special recognition by federal, State, or local resource agencies or organizations. They are generally of relatively limited distribution and may require specialized habitat conditions. Special-status species are defined as meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed or proposed for listing under CESA or FESA;
- Protected under other regulations (e.g., Migratory Bird Treaty Act);
- Included on the CDFW Special Animals List;
- Identified as Rare Plant Rank 1 and 2 (sometimes 3 and 4) by CNPS; or,
- Receive consideration during environmental review under CEQA.

3.2 BIOLOGICAL SURVEYS

The biological field survey for the Indian River Drive Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area and the Sundance Bridge Study Area was conducted on July 10, 2025, by HELIX biologist Christine Gonzalez. The weather during the field survey was sunny with an average temperature of 82 degrees Fahrenheit. The biological field survey for the Patton Bridge Study Area was conducted on December 4, 2025, by Ms. Gonzalez and the weather during this survey was overcast and cool, with an average temperature of 52 degrees Fahrenheit. The total Study Area was systematically surveyed on foot to ensure total search coverage, with special attention given to portions of the Study Area with the potential to support special-status species and sensitive habitats. Binoculars were used to further extend site coverage and identify species observed. All plant and animal species observed were recorded, and all biological communities occurring on-site were characterized. All resources of interest were mapped with global positioning system (GPS)-capable tablets equipped with GPS receivers running ESRI Field Maps for ArcGIS™ with sub-meter accuracy.

Following the field survey and review of database queries, the potential for each species identified in the database query to occur within the Study Area was determined based on the field survey, soils, habitats present within the Study Area, and species-specific information, as shown in Appendix B, *Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur in the Study Area*. Species observed within the Study Area during the survey are included in Appendix C, *Plant and Wildlife Species Observed in the Study Area* and photographs taken during the survey are included in Appendix D, *Representative Photographs.*

3.3 TREE INVENTORY

A tree inventory was conducted concurrently with the biological field surveys. All trees within a 15-foot radius of each bridge were inventoried, with data taken on species, DBH, and the general health condition of each tree. DBH was measured at 4.5 feet above ground using a DBH tape. Health and structural condition were assessed based on visible indicators such as foliage density, response to pruning, and signs of decay or defects. Location coordinates for each tree were recorded in the field using a submeter-accuracy GPS unit.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 16.76-acre Study Area is comprised of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area (11.12 acres), the Sundance Bridge Study Area (4.45 acres), and the Patton Bridge Study Area (1.19 acres). The Study Area follows the Arcade and Cripple creeks corridor and is bordered by residential development, commercial development, and surface streets; and the entire Study Area is situated in an urban setting. Arcade and Cripple creeks are one of the last remaining undeveloped corridors in the area, and have both experienced substantial alteration as a result of the surrounding development. Each bridge is located in an existing developed area and spans the length of Arcade Creek or Cripple Creek. A brief description of each bridge is provided below. A site and vicinity map of the total Study Area is included as Figure 1; a topographic map of the total Study Area is included as Figure 2; and aerial maps of the individual Study Areas are included as Figures 3a through 3c.

Indian River Bridge

The Indian River Bridge is located between Little River Court and Tall Tree Court along Indian River Drive. This bridge spans Arcade Creek and little to no vegetation is present on the bank under the bridge. Vegetation transitions to grassy herbaceous species along the upper slope of the bank with several trees and larger herbaceous species present within a 15-foot radius of the bridge (trees are further discussed in Section 4.5.2). Emergent wetland vegetation is present along the bed of the creek downstream of the bridge and the area appears to pool when inundated. Rip rap is present along the lower bank of Arcade Creek under the bridge and extends slightly into the bed of the creek. The bed of the creek under the bridge was completely dry and devoid of vegetation at the time of the field survey. The confluence of Cripple Creek is located approximately 130 feet upstream of the bridge and water from both Cripple Creek and Arcade Creek flow under this bridge.

Matheny Bridge

The Matheny Bridge is approximately 0.16 mile upstream of the Indian River Bridge. The bridge spans Arcade Creek at Matheny Way and little to no vegetation is present on the bank under the bridge. Evidence of disturbance including trash, graffiti, and cleared soil were present under the bridge at the time of the survey. Vegetation transitions to grassy herbaceous species along the upper slope of the bank with several trees present within a 15-foot radius of the bridge. Rip rap is present along the lower bank of Arcade Creek under the bridge and extends slightly into the bed of the creek. The bed of the creek under the bridge was completely dry and devoid of vegetation at the time of the field survey. The bank of Arcade Creek is less defined in this location compared to the Indian River Bridge, and no emergent wetland vegetation species are present in the bed of the creek.

Sundance Bridge

The Sundance Bridge is located approximately 3.25 miles east of the Matheny Bridge. This bridge spans Arcade Creek along a paved pedestrian trail within Sundance Park. Rip rap is present on the bank under the bridge, and grassy herbaceous species dominate the slope of the bank under and adjacent to the bridge. The bed of Arcade Creek is vegetated with a variety of emergent species under the bridge and along the entire creek corridor in this area. Water was present within Arcade Creek at this location at the time of the field survey.

Patton Bridge

The Patton Bridge is located between Twin Oaks Boulevard and Glenn Avenue along Patton Avenue. This bridge spans Cripple Creek and is in close proximity to residential properties. Evidence of disturbance including trash, graffiti, and cleared soil were present under the bridge at the time of the survey. Vegetation was observed to be mostly absent under the bridge, but is present in the bed of Cripple Creek and along the banks just outside of the bridge. The bed of Cripple Creek is comprised of natural rocks, sandy substrate, and imported rip rap. The bank is moderately to steeply sloped in this location and water was present within Cripple Creek at the time of the field survey.

4.2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

4.2.1 Topography and Drainage

The terrain in the Study Area is varied but similar at each of the bridges. The creek bed is the lowest elevation at each bridge location and rises sharply along the bank. The bank of the creek and surrounding lands are generally flat, with minor undulating topography across the landscape. The elevation of the creek bed at the Indian River Bridge is approximately 95 feet above mean sea level (amsl), the top of bank is approximately 105 feet amsl, and the bridge is approximately 112 feet amsl. The elevation of the creek bed at the Matheney Bridge is approximately 100 feet amsl, the top of bank is approximately 110 feet amsl, and the bridge is approximately 111 feet amsl. The elevation of the creek bed at the Sundance Bridge is approximately 160 feet amsl, the top of bank is approximately 165 to 175 feet amsl, and the bridge is 175 feet amsl. The elevation of the creek bed at the Patton Bridge is approximately 145 feet amsl, the top of bank is approximately 150 to 152 feet amsl, and the bridge is 154 feet amsl.

The Study Area is in the Lower American watershed (USGS Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC8] 18020111). Arcade Creek flows east/southeast through the Study Area and is joined by Cripple Creek just east of the Indian River Bridge. Arcade Creek continues southeast outside of the Study Area and flows into the Natomas Ditch which is a direct tributary to the Sacramento River. One small ephemeral drainage is located east of Indian River Drive and flows into Arcade Creek upstream of the bridge location, and one ephemeral drainage is east of Fair Oak Boulevard and flows into Arcade Creek downstream of the Sundance Bridge. These ephemeral drainages appear to collect surface runoff from the surrounding land during periods of high rainfall, and both drain into Arcade Creek. No other aquatic resources were observed in the Study Area, and all drainage would be expected to flow into Arcade Creek.

4.2.2 Soils

Three soil map units are mapped within the Study Area: Liveoak sandy clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, Urban land-Xerarents-Fiddyment complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes (Figures 4a and 4b, *Soils Map*), and Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes (Figure 4c, *Soils Map*). The general characteristics and properties associated with these soils are described below (NRCS 2025a).

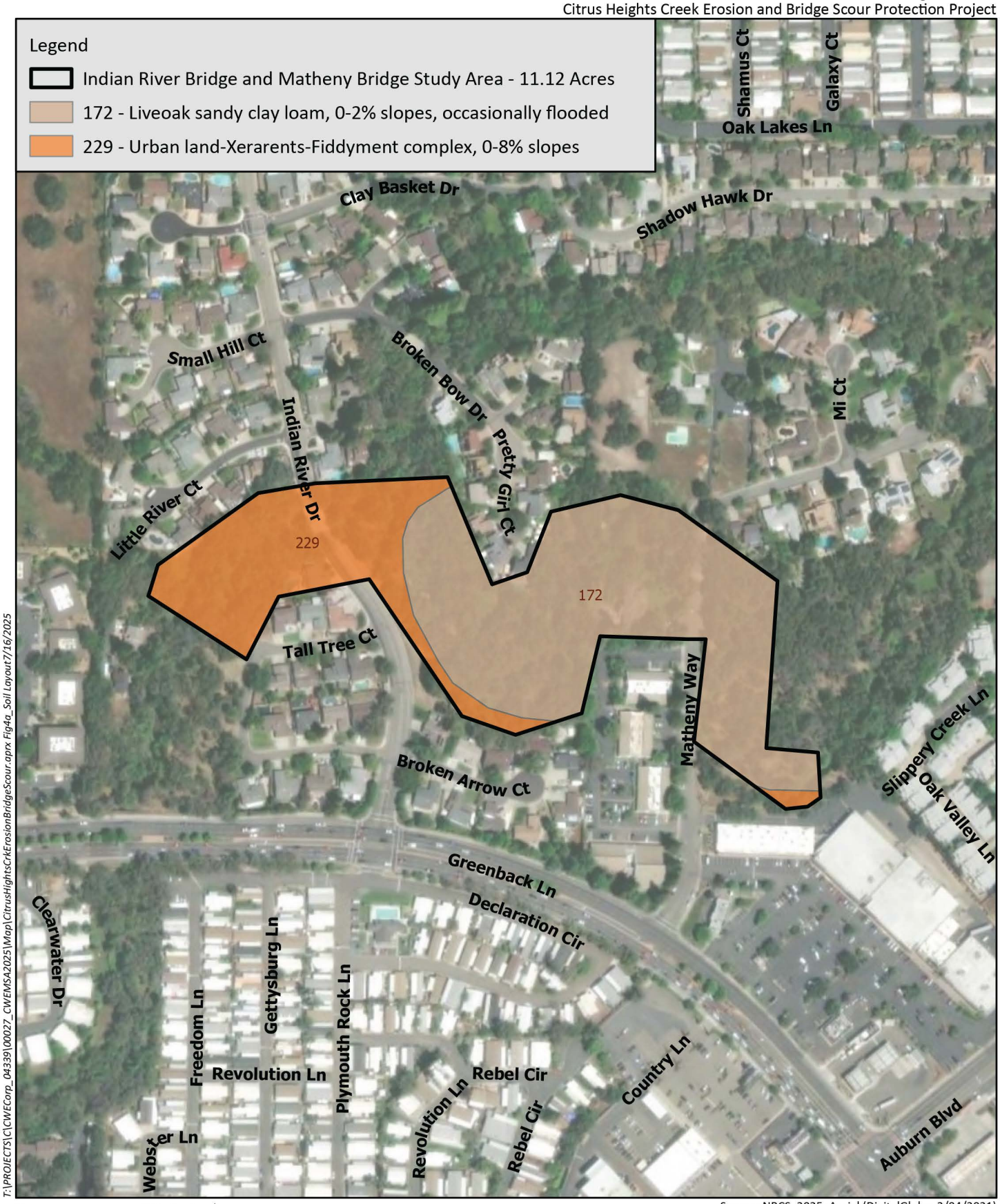
- **Liveoak sandy clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded**: this soil unit has a parent material of alluvium derived from granite and is typical of floodplains and stream terraces. A general soil profile is sandy clay loam (0 to 48 inches) and stratified gravelly loamy coarse sand to sandy loam (48 to 60 inches). It is well drained, has a low runoff class, occasional frequency of flooding, and no frequency of ponding. Minor components of this soil are considered hydric. This soil unit is present at the Matheny Bridge and dominates the eastern portion of this Study Area (Figure 4a).

- **Urban land-Xerarents-Fiddyment complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes**: this soil unit has a parent material of alluvium derived from granite and is typical of fan remnants. The soil profile is variable but generally consists of sandy loam in the upper 30 inches and weathered bedrock from 30 to 50 inches. It is moderately well-drained, has a very high runoff class, and has no frequency of flooding or ponding. This soil unit is present at the Indian River Bridge and the Sundance Bridge (Figures 4a and 4b).

- **Fiddyment-Orangevale-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes:** this soil unit has a parent material of alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock over dense alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock. It is typical of fan remnants and low slopes. A general soil profile is fine sandy loam (0 to 8 inches), loam (8 to 15 inches), sandy clay loam (15 to 28 inches), indurated (28 to 40 inches), and undefined material (40 to 44 inches). It is well drained, has a very high runoff class, and no frequency of flooding or ponding. This soil unit is present at the Patton Bridge (Figure 4c).

4.2.3 Climate

The climate of Sacramento County is Mediterranean, characterized by wet, cool winters and dry, hot summers. The nearest weather station to the Study Area with complete data is located at the Sacramento 5 ESE weather station, approximately 13 miles southwest of the Study Area. Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures are 96 and 79 degrees Fahrenheit (F) in July and 57 and 49 degrees F in December. The mean annual precipitation is approximately 18.23 inches, with 100 percent



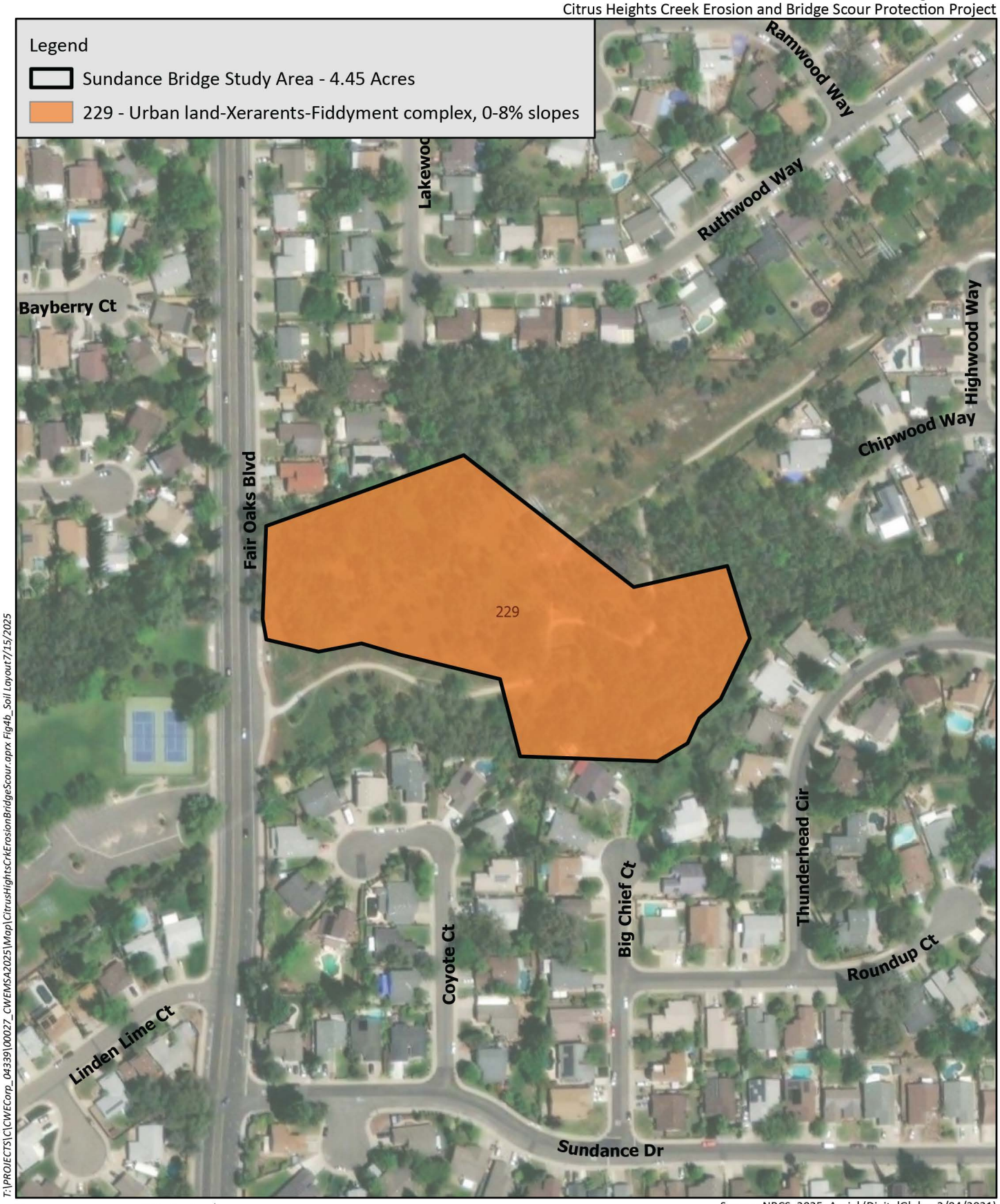
T:\PROJECTS\C\CWECorp_04339\00027_CWEMSA2025\Map\CitrusHightsCrkErosionBridgeScour.aprx Fig4a_Soil Layout7/16/2025

Source: NRCS, 2025; Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 3/04/2021)

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Soils Map

Figure 4a



T:\PROJECTS\C\CWECorp_04339\00027_CWEMSA2025\Map\CitrusHightsCrkErosionBridgeScour.aprx Fig4b_Soil Layout7/15/2025

Source: NRCS, 2025; Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 3/04/2021)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Soils Map

Figure 4b



Source: NRCS, 2025; Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 3/04/2021)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Soils Map

Figure 4c

occurring as rain from September through June. This weather station has received 14.14 inches of rainfall for this season from October 1, 2024 to July 10, 2025 (NRCS 2025b).

4.3 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Three upland vegetation communities occur within the Study Area: valley oak woodland, developed, and disturbed/ruderal. Two aquatic features also occur within the Study Area and include intermittent drainage and ephemeral drainage; these aquatic features are discussed in Section 4.5.1. A comprehensive list of all plant and wildlife species observed within the Study Area is provided in Appendix C. Representative site photographs are included in Appendix D.

4.3.1 Valley Oak Woodland

This habitat varies from savanna-like to forest-like, and is comprised mostly of winter-deciduous, broad-leaved species, often almost exclusively dominated by valley oaks. Denser stands typically grow in valley soils along natural drainages and tree density generally decreases with the transition from lowlands to the less fertile soils of drier uplands. Species commonly found in this habitat in addition to valley oak include California sycamore, black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), interior live oak, boxelder (*Acer negundo*), and blue oak. The shrub understory consists of poison oak (*Toxicodendron pubescens*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), California wild grape (*Vitis californica*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), California coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). This habitat type is often associated with annual grassland habitats, agricultural areas, blue oak woodlands, and valley riparian habitats (Laudenslayer 2010).

Valley oak woodland is the dominant habitat within the Study Area and comprises 7.00 acres of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area, 3.33 acres of the Sundance Bridge Study Area, and 0.42 acre of the Patton Bridge Study Area (Figures 5a through 5c*, Biological Communities Map*). The understory of this habitat is generally dense along the stream corridor where it is composed of woody species including tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), American pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*), and English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and transitions to a grassy, herbaceous dominated understory away from the stream corridor. Dominant herbaceous species observed in the understory of this habitat include field hedge parsley (*Torilis arvensis*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*). The canopy layer is composed almost exclusively of valley oak, with some interior live oaks and blue oaks scattered throughout. Large portions of the understory of this habitat were disturbed at the time of the field survey and showed evidence of recent mowing and grazing.

4.3.2 Developed

Developed habitat is often comprised of little to no vegetation and typically contains built structures and/or maintained surfaces such as roads or parking lots. Vegetation that does occur within this habitat type is often ornamental, rather than invasive or noxious weeds such as in ruderal habitat types.

A total of 2.60 acres of developed habitat occurs within the Indian River Drive Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area and consists of paved roads, sidewalks, and residential houses and yards (Figure 5a). A total of 0.06 acre of developed habitat occurs within the Sundance Bridge Study Area and is comprised entirely of a residential backyard (Figure 5b). The Patton Bridge Study Area is composed of 0.61 acre of developed habitat which is comprised of residential houses and yards, paved roads, and sidewalks.

Maintained lawns extend nearly to the top of bank of Cripple Creek in this area and were included in this habitat classification (Figure 5c).

4.3.3 Disturbed/Ruderal

Ruderal habitats are characterized by an assemblage of non-native and invasive plant species that readily colonize disturbed landscapes. Roadsides, construction sites, and vacant lots are all sites in which ruderal plant species typically occur. Disturbed habitats typically retain a soil substrate, but the vegetation communities are either lacking or are comprised of mostly ruderal plant species.

A total of 0.75 acre of disturbed/ruderal habitat occurs within the Sundance Bridge Study Area (Figure 5b). This habitat is dominated by invasive species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*) and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) and occurs within a transmission line right-of-way and along existing dirt trails within Sundance Park.

4.4 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Sensitive plant and wildlife species identified during database queries were evaluated for their potential to occur within the Study Area based on the results of the field survey and the criteria described below.

The likelihood for a species to occur was classified as having either no, low, moderate, or high potential to occur within the Study Area by evaluating criteria based on the distance of the nearest documented occurrence, the presence and condition of suitable habitat, the age of the most recent documented occurrence, and the presence of mapped critical habitat.

No Potential:

- The Study Area is outside the known distribution of the species; or,
- There is no suitable habitat present for the species; or,
- The species is not known to occur within five miles of the Study Area boundary, and its dispersal capability is less than five miles.

Low Potential:

- There are no documented occurrences within five miles of the Study Area boundary, and the existing habitat is of low or marginal quality, or,
- All documented occurrences within five miles of the Study Area line are believed to be extirpated, and existing habitat is of low or marginal quality, or,
- Extant occurrences are documented within five miles of the Study Area, and the most recent occurrence is greater than or equal to 25 years old.

Moderate Potential:

- Documented occurrences are reported within five miles of the Study Area, the most recent occurrence is less than 25 but greater than 10 years old, and suitable habitat is present; or,



Source: NRCS, 2025; Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 3/04/2021)

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Biological Communities Map

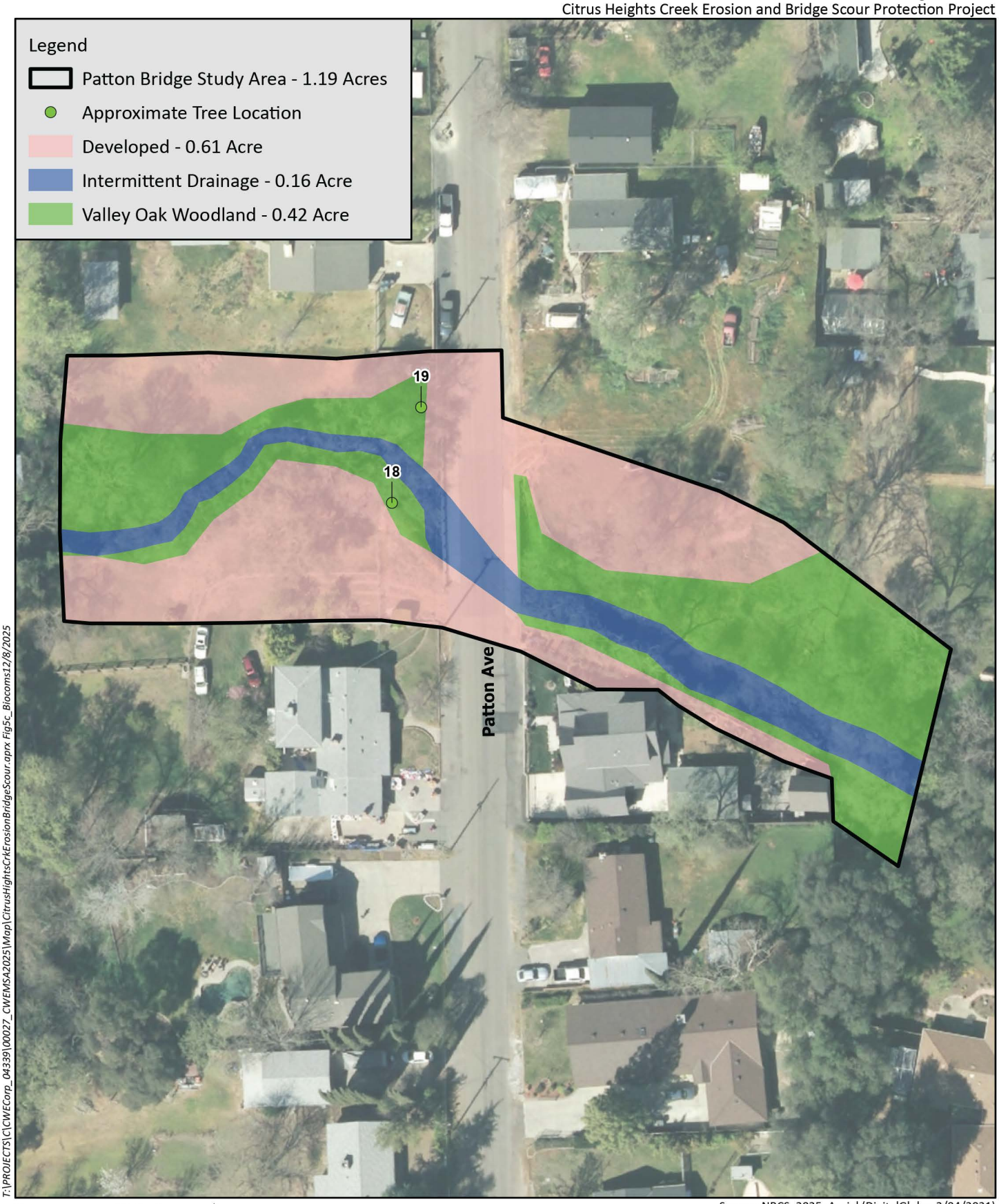
Figure 5a



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Biological Communities Map

Figure 5b



HELIX Environmental Planning

Biological Communities Map

Figure 5c

- Critical habitat is mapped within the Study Area, all primary constituent elements (PCEs) are present within the Study Area, and suitable habitat is present.

High Potential:

- There are extant occurrences within one mile of the Study Area, the most recent occurrence is less than 10 years old, and there is suitable habitat within the Study Area; or,

- Critical habitat is mapped within the Study Area, documented occurrences are present within one mile of the Study Area, suitable habitat is present, and all PCEs are present within the Study Area.

The potential for each species to occur was determined and is summarized in Appendix B. Detailed descriptions of the species with potential to occur in the Study Area are provided below.

4.4.1 Listed and Special-Status Plants

According to the database query, 12 listed and/or special-status plants have the potential to occur on-site or in the vicinity of the Study Area (CDFW 2025; CNPS 2025). Based on field observations, published information, and literature review, one special-status plant has the potential to occur within the Study Area: Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*). The remaining regional special-status plants identified in the query occur on serpentine, clay, or alkaline soils, within vernal pools, or within other habitats which do not occur in the Study Area.

Sanford's Arrowhead

Federal status – none
State status – none
CNPS Ranking – 1B.2

Species Description

Sanford's arrowhead is a perennial, rhizomatous emergent herb that is endemic to California. This aquatic plant can grow up to four feet tall, although it is usually less, and grows from a spherical tuber. The leaves are often submerged, variable in shape, and are long and strap-shaped or narrowly lanceolate. The leaves may grow up to nine inches long from the underwater stem. Sanford's arrowhead is monoecious, with individuals bearing both male and female flowers. The inflorescence is a raceme made up of several whorls of white flowers, with the lowest node bearing female flowers and upper nodes bearing male flowers. This species is found in freshwater marshes, swamps, ponds, and slow-moving drainages from 0 to 605 meters elevation. It blooms from May – October (CNPS 2025).

Survey History

This species was not observed in the Study Area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, which focused on the Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Sundance Bridge. However, this species was observed in the Patton Bridge Study Area during the field survey on December 4, 2025. A large population of this species is located in the bed of Cripple Creek in this area, with the largest concentration upstream of the bridge. Sanford's arrowhead extends downstream from this concentration, and is scattered in moderate-sized clumps as well as individual plants throughout the entire bed of Cripple Creek in this portion of the Study Area, including directly under the bridge. There are seven documented occurrences

of this species within five miles of the Study Area; five within five miles of the Sundance Bridge, five within five miles of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge (with three overlapping), and three within five miles of the Patton Bridge (all overlapping). The closest documented occurrence is approximately 0.88 mile from the Patton Bridge (CDFW 2025).

Habitat Suitability

Arcade and Cripple creeks provide suitable habitat for this species, and it was observed in Cripple Creek in the Patton Bridge Study Area. This species could also establish in other portions of Arcade and Cripple creeks if rhizomes are washed downstream from existing populations. Sanford's arrowhead would be expected to occur in portions of Arcade and Cripple creeks that remain inundated or saturated year-round. This species is known to occur in the Patton Bridge Study Area and has a high potential to occur in the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area and the Sundance Bridge Study Area.

Potential for Adverse Effects

Potential project related impacts to this species could include an accumulation of fugitive dust or debris on leaves which could result in reduced photosynthesis or disrupting potential pollinators by the presence and disturbance of construction equipment or crews. More direct impacts could include removal of individual plants by vegetation clearing, crushing due to crews or equipment, disrupted soil and water quality as a result of spills or erosion, and the establishment of noxious and invasive weed species during construction and operation that degrade habitat suitability for this species. However, with the implementation of recommended avoidance and minimization measures included in Section 5.1, potential project-related impacts to Sanford's arrowhead are expected to be reduced to less than significant.

4.4.2 Listed and Special-Status Wildlife

According to the database query, 27 listed and/or special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur on-site or in the vicinity of the Study Area (CDFW 2025; USFWS 2025a). Based on field observations, published information, and literature review, seven special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur within the Study Area: monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), Cooper's hawk (*Astur cooperii*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), and pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*).

However, the following species only have a low potential to pass through the Study Area during migration or other movements and are not expected to occur or use the Study Area in any substantial way: monarch butterfly and tricolored blackbird. The rationale for this finding for these two species is included in Appendix B. These two species lack suitable nesting habitat within the Study Area and other primary habitat constituents such as large, open grasslands for foraging, and milkweed plants to support the monarch's lifecycle, are also absent from the Study Area. Because these species are only expected to temporarily pass through the Study Area, no avoidance and minimization measures are recommended for these species, and they are not discussed further in this report.

The remaining five special-status species with potential to occur in the Study Area based on the presence of suitable habitat are discussed in more detail below. In addition to these special-status wildlife species, other migratory birds and raptors protected under federal, State, and local laws/policies also have the potential to occur within the Study Area.

4.4.2.1 Reptiles

Northwestern Pond Turtle

Federal status – Proposed as Threatened
State status – Species of Special Concern

Species Description

This species occurs in a variety of aquatic habitats; typically, permanent ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches, canals, marshes, or pools in intermittent drainages. It appears to prefer areas lined with abundant vegetation and either rocky or muddy substrates. Basking sites such as logs, rocks, cattail mats or exposed banks are required for this species. The active season is from February to November, and breeding occurs from April to May. Sometime between late April and August, females climb onto land to dig a nest, usually along stream or pond margins in areas with full sunlight, where they lay a clutch of 2 - 11 eggs. Hatchlings may emerge in late summer or fall, but some turtles may overwinter in the nest and emerge the following spring (Nafis 2025). Overwintering occurs in upland terrestrial habitats close to water sources (approximately 300 feet), in which they will bury themselves under loose soil (CDFW 2025). Nesting sites in uplands may be as far as 400 meters (1,312 feet) or more from the aquatic habitat, although the distance is usually much less and is generally around 100 meters (328 feet). In nonriverine habitats that experience little water level fluctuation, this species may overwinter underwater (Thomson *et al.* 2016).

Survey History

This species was not observed in the Study Area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, or December 4, 2025. There are five documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area; four within five miles of the Sundance Bridge and one within five miles of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge. The closest documented occurrence is approximately four miles from the Sundance Bridge (CDFW 2025).

Habitat Suitability

Arcade and Cripple creeks within the Study Area may provide suitable habitat for this species when sufficiently inundated. Arcade and Cripple creeks in the Indian River Drive and Matheny Bridge Study Areas were completely dry at the time of the field survey on July 10, 2025, and did not provide suitable habitat for this species at the time. However, Arcade Creek was inundated upstream of this segment in the Sundance Study Area and suitable habitat was present in this segment at the time of the field survey. Cripple Creek was partially inundated at the Patton Bridge Study Area at the time of the field survey on December 4, 2025, and provided some suitable habitat for this species at the time. Northwestern pond turtle could nest in upland portions of the Study Area with suitable habitat and would be expected to nest within the valley oak woodland habitat in the Study Area. This species is not expected to overwinter within the Study Area due to the relatively mild winter climate but would be expected to overwinter in the valley oak woodland habitat if overwintering occurs. Because Arcade and Cripple creeks do not contain water year-round and only the Sundance Study Area appears to remain permanently inundated, this species has a moderate potential to occur in the Study Area.

Potential for Adverse Effects

The project could impact this species if present in the Study Area during construction. This species would generally be expected to move away from construction activities during the active season (February to November), and greater impacts to this species would likely occur during the nesting season when this species is more vulnerable. Impacts could occur through injury or mortality to adults, hatchlings, or eggs from construction equipment, personnel, or other construction-related items. Impacts could also occur through spills, contamination, and soil and water quality hazards if present in a spill/contamination area. With the implementation of recommended avoidance and minimization measures included in Section 5.2, potential project-related impacts to northwestern pond turtle are expected to be reduced to less than significant.

4.4.2.2 Birds

Cooper's Hawk

Federal status – none
State status – Watch List

Species Description

This species occurs in open woodlands, riparian forests, montane coniferous forests, and other open woodland habitats. It may also occur in wooded suburban habitats. This species nests high within large trees and preys on medium-sized birds and small mammals (Zeiner *et al.* 1990).

Survey History

This species was not observed in the Study Area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, or December 4, 2025. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Sundance Study Area, approximately 4.45 miles away (CDFW 2025).

Habitat Suitability

This species has a high potential to occur in the Study Area. The valley oak woodland provides suitable nesting habitat and suitable foraging habitat is present throughout the Study Area for this species. No active or abandoned nests were observed, but this species could nest in trees within or surrounding the Study Area. In addition, Cooper's hawks are known to occur in wooded suburban habitats like the neighborhoods surrounding the Study Area.

Potential for Adverse Effects

The project has the potential for adverse effects to Cooper's hawk through nest disturbance, leading to the destruction of eggs or nestlings if this species nests in the Study Area or the immediate surrounding areas during construction. Non-breeding adults could readily avoid contact with construction equipment or personnel by moving out of the construction area. Displacement of non-breeding adults would not have a significant impact. Eggs and young still dependent on the nest would be susceptible to injury or mortality through physical contact or through nest abandonment caused by the displacement of adults. Needless destruction of eggs or young would be a violation of the FGC and have a significant impact. With the implementation of recommended avoidance and minimization measures included in

Section 5.3, potential project-related impacts to Cooper's hawk are expected to be reduced to less than significant.

Swainson's Hawk

Federal status – none
State status – Threatened

Species Description

Swainson's hawks occur in a variety of open habitats including expansive grasslands, agricultural areas, and open woodlands. They breed in California and winter in Mexico and South America. Swainson's hawks usually arrive in the Central Valley between March 1 and April 1 and migrate south between September and October. This species usually nests in trees adjacent to suitable foraging habitat but is known to forage in areas away from the nest. Nests are usually located in trees near the edges of riparian stands, in lone trees or groves of trees in agricultural fields, and in mature roadside trees. Mature oak and riparian trees are the most used nest trees, typically associated with high quality foraging habitat (CDFW 2025). Suitable foraging areas for Swainson's hawk include native grasslands or lightly grazed pastures, alfalfa and other hay crops, idle land, certain grain and row croplands, and ruderal lands. Swainson's hawks primarily feed on voles; but will take a variety of prey including small mammals, birds, and insects.

Survey History

This species was not observed in the Study Area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, or December 4, 2025. There are two documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area; one within five miles of the Sundance Study Area and one within five miles of the Indian River/Matheny Study Area. The closest documented occurrence is approximately 4.18 miles from the Sundance Bridge (CDFW 2025).

Habitat Suitability

Swainson's hawk could potentially nest in the Study Area, especially in trees along Arcade or Cripple creeks. Many large oak trees are present in the Study Area that could provide suitable nesting habitat for this species. However, open habitat suitable for foraging is generally absent from the Study Area and the Study Area is located in an urban environment which reduces the suitability of the Study Area for this species. Foraging habitat is limited to the ruderal/disturbed habitat within the Sundance Study Area and is marginally suitable for this species. No active or abandoned nests were observed in the Study Area, but this species could nest in trees within or surrounding the Study Area. This species generally occurs in the Central Valley within and near agricultural habitats and does not occur as frequently in suburban areas. Therefore, this species has a low potential to occur in the Study Area.

Potential for Adverse Effects

The proposed project has the potential for adverse effects to Swainson's hawk through nest disturbance, leading to the destruction of eggs or nestlings if this species nests in the Study Area or the immediate surroundings during construction. Non-breeding adults could readily avoid contact with construction equipment or personnel by moving out of the construction area. Eggs and young still dependent on the nest would be susceptible to injury or mortality through physical contact or through

nest abandonment caused by the displacement of adults. Needless destruction of eggs or young would be a violation of the FGC and have a significant impact. With the implementation of recommended avoidance and minimization measures included in Section 5.3, potential project-related impacts to Swainson's hawk are expected to be reduced to less than significant.

White-tailed Kite

Federal status – none
State status – Fully Protected

Species Description

White-tailed kite is a year-round resident in California in coastal areas and lowlands in the Central Valley. Population sizes increase during the non-breeding season due to over-wintering migrants. This species occurs in a variety of habitats including grasslands, savannah, oak woodland, riparian woodland, open suburban areas, and agriculture fields. Nest trees typically have a dense canopy or are within a dense group of trees, such as riparian forest or oak woodland. Foraging occurs within un-grazed or lightly-grazed fields, agricultural areas, and open grasslands (CDFW 2025).

Survey History

This species was not observed in the Study Area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, or December 4, 2025. There are six documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area; five within five miles of the Sundance Study Area, three within five miles of the Indian River/Matheny Study Area (with two overlapping), and one within five miles of the Patton Bridge Study Area (overlapping occurrence). The closest documented occurrence is approximately 2.12 miles from the Sundance Bridge (CDFW 2025).

Habitat Suitability

White-tailed kite could potentially nest in the Study Area, especially in trees along Arcade or Cripple creeks. Many large oak trees are present in the Study Area that could provide suitable nesting habitat for this species. However, open habitat suitable for foraging is generally absent from the Study Area. Foraging habitat is limited to the ruderal/disturbed habitat within the Sundance Study Area and is marginally suitable for this species. No active or abandoned nests were observed in the Study Area, but this species could nest in trees within or surrounding the Study Area. Because suitable nesting habitat is present but only marginal foraging habitat is present in the Study Area, this species has a low potential to occur within the Study Area.

Potential for Adverse Effects

The proposed project has the potential for adverse effects to white-tailed kite through nest disturbance, leading to the destruction of eggs or nestlings if this species nests in the Study Area or the immediate surroundings during construction. Non-breeding adults could readily avoid contact with construction equipment or personnel by moving out of the construction area. Displacement of non-breeding adults would not have a significant impact. Eggs and young still dependent on the nest would be susceptible to injury or mortality through physical contact or through nest abandonment caused by the displacement of adults. Needless destruction of eggs or young would be a violation of the FGC and a significant impact. With the implementation of recommended avoidance and minimization measures included in

Section 5.3, potential project-related impacts to white-tailed kite are expected to be reduced to less than significant.

4.4.2.3 Other Nesting Migratory Birds and Raptors

Migratory birds are protected under the MBTA of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-711). The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed under 50 CFR 10; this also includes feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). Additionally, Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird. Section 3503.5 specifically states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any raptors (i.e., hawks, owls, eagles, and falcons), including their nests or eggs; Section 3513 specifically states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA.

A number of migratory birds and raptors, in addition to the species listed in Section 4.4.2.2, have the potential to nest in or adjacent to the Study Area. Suitable nest locations within and adjacent to the Study Area include trees, shrubs, grass, artificial structures, and bare ground. With the implementation of recommended avoidance and minimization measures included in Section 5.3, potential project-related impacts to nesting birds are expected to be reduced to less than significant.

4.4.2.4 Mammals

Pallid Bat

Federal status – none
State status – Species of Special Concern

Species Description

Pallid bat occurs throughout California except for the high Sierra Nevada and the northern Coast Ranges. Suitable habitats include grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level to 6,000 feet elevation. This species is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting; roosts also include cliffs, abandoned buildings, bird boxes, hollow trees, and under bridges. This species is primarily a crevice dweller, but recent studies have shown that they are also dependent upon tree roosts. Particularly, in northern California, pallid bats are more dependent upon oak woodland and oak savannah in lower elevations and may be found in coniferous forests, including redwoods at mid to higher elevations. This species is intolerant of roost disturbance, and it has a high loyalty to roosting sites. If this species experiences frequent disturbance at a roost site, it will abandon the roost (Bolster ed. 1998).

Survey History

This species was not observed in the Study Area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, or December 4, 2025. No evidence of roosting bats (guano, urine stains, culled insects) was observed under any of the four bridges. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of both the Sundance Bridge Study Area and the Patton Bridge Study Area, approximately 2.52 miles away from Sundance Bridge (CDFW 2025).

Habitat Suitability

Suitable roosting habitat is present for this species within Study Area. Several trees with cavities/hollows were observed in the Study Area that could provide roosting habitat, and this species could forage throughout the Study Area. No evidence of roosting bats was observed under the three bridges but this species could utilize the bridge as roosting habitat.

Potential for Adverse Effects

The project has the potential for adverse effects to pallid bat through disturbance of day roosts or maternity colonies leading to destruction of maternity colonies and/or abandonment of roost sites if this species were to roost in or adjacent to the Study Area during construction. Impacts to roost sites could result in injury or mortality to individual bats and/or maternity colonies. Construction activities near active roost sites may also result in roost abandonment. If roost abandonment occurs during daylight hours when bats are vulnerable, bats would be subject to a higher degree of predation risk. Loss of bats and maternity colonies would be a violation of the FGC and a significant impact. With the implementation of recommended avoidance and minimization measures included in Section 5.4, potential project-related impacts to pallid bat are expected to be reduced to less than significant.

4.5 SENSITIVE HABITATS

Sensitive habitats include those that are of special concern to resource agencies or those that are protected under CEQA, Section 1600 of the California FGC (i.e., riparian areas) and/or Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA, which include wetlands and other waters of the U.S. Additionally, sensitive habitats, including native trees and oak woodland habitat, are protected under the specific policies outlined in Citrus Heights Tree Preservation and Protection Regulations. Sensitive habitats identified within the Study Area are discussed below.

4.5.1 Aquatic Habitats

Aquatic habitats that occur in the Study Area include intermittent drainage and ephemeral drainage. These habitat types are discussed below.

4.5.1.1 Intermittent Drainage

Intermittent drainages are features that contain flowing water during certain times of the year, generally during the rainy season. They often contain an unvegetated to mostly unvegetated bed, bank, and channel. Intermittent drainages may be colonized by plant species during periods of low flow or may contain scattered annuals or perennials in features that generally contain low flows.

A total of 1.52 acres of intermittent drainage was mapped within the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area, which is primarily comprised of Arcade Creek, with a small portion, less than 0.01 acre of Cripple Creek as it joins Arcade Creek (Figure 5a). Arcade and Cripple creeks are highly incised in this portion of the Study Area with bank heights ranging from three to seven feet high. A small portion of Arcade Creek contained a section of standing water, but the majority of the creeks were completely dry at the time of the field survey on July 10, 2025. The bed of both creeks was mostly devoid of vegetation and consisted of sand, gravel, and cobble. Several large trash items such as tires, pipes, and other debris were observed in the creek beds. Some emergent vegetation and woody species including tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), Mexican rush (*Juncus mexicanus*), American pokeweed, Himalayan

blackberry, common fig (*Ficus carica*), and Oregon ash are present along the bank of Arcade Creek and are concentrated downstream of the Indian River Bridge. The creek downstream of this bridge appears to pool when inundated, likely supplying enough water to support hydrophytic plant species, and it receives additional flows from Cripple Creek. The remainder of the bank in this section is mostly dominated by upland grassy species including field hedge parsley, ripgut brome, and dogtail grass.

A total of 0.30 acre of intermittent drainage was mapped within the Sundance Bridge Study Area, consisting entirely of Arcade Creek (Figure 5b). This section of Arcade Creek was inundated at the time of the field survey, and water depths appeared to vary between 4 inches and 24 inches deep. The bed and bank of this section are dominated by species including tall flatsedge, Mexican rush, curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), Dallis grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), American pokeweed, and pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*). An abrupt transition to upland vegetation occurs at the top of bank and no fringe wetlands were observed in this area.

A total of 0.16 acre of intermittent drainage was mapped within the Patton Bridge Study Area, consisting entirely of Cripple Creek (Figure 5c). This section of Cripple Creek was partially inundated at the time of the field survey, with deeper portions of the creek bed inundated to a depth of three to 16 inches. The bed of the creek was mostly devoid of vegetation at the time of the field survey, but was dominated by Sanford's arrowhead where vegetated. The bank is moderately sloped and is dominated by a variety of grassy, herbaceous species as well as Himalayan blackberry and English ivy. Residential properties closely abut the creek corridor in this portion of the Study Area, and maintained lawns/mowed vegetation were present just beyond the top of bank.

Both Arcade and Cripple creeks have been substantially altered due to the surrounding development. The entire Arcade Creek watershed is highly urbanized and although some open space areas are still present along the stream corridor, the habitat quality of these areas and of the watershed have been degraded by adjacent urban land uses. Urbanization of the watershed has resulted in floodplain encroachment, increased water runoff rates, water quality issues, and flood risks (Jones & Stokes 2007).

4.5.1.2 Ephemeral Drainage

Ephemeral drainages are features that contain water briefly during and after precipitation events. These features are dry most of the time, with flows occurring only with direct input from precipitation. Ephemeral drainages feature a bed and bank and are often devoid of vegetation or are comprised of more upland vegetation species.

One small ephemeral drainage (<0.01 acre) occurs in the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area and is east of Indian River Drive on the western bank of Arcade Creek (Figure 5a). This drainage originates from a culvert and flows directly into Arcade Creek. This drainage was dominated by upland species including ripgut brome, dogtail grass, and barley (*Hordeum murinum*).

A second ephemeral drainage was mapped in the Sundance Bridge Study Area (0.01 acre; Figure 5b). This drainage originates outside of the Study Area and appears to collect surface runoff from the trail and surrounding irrigated land. This drainage flows directly into Arcade Creek and was dominated by upland species including ripgut brome, field hedge parsley, and dogtail grass.

4.5.2 Protected Trees

The City of Citrus Heights defines protected trees as native oak trees 6 inches or greater in diameter, mature trees 19 inches or greater in diameter, and trees planted as part of a condition of approval or mitigation requirement with a discretionary permit (City of Citrus Heights 2024).

All trees within a 15-foot radius of each bridge were included in the tree assessment, and the results are displayed in Table 1, *Tree Inventory*, below. The locations of each tree surveyed are displayed on Figures 5a through 5c.

Table 1
TREE INVENTORY

ID Number	Species	DBH	General Condition and Notes
1	Interior live oak	6 in.	Good condition; small tree.
2	Interior live oak	18 in.	Good condition.
3	Valley oak	37 in.	Fair condition; slight lean to the north, some exposed roots along bank of creek.
4	Valley oak	18 in.	Poor-Fair condition; heavy lean to the west with two small cavities on lower trunk.
5	Valley oak	13 in.	Good condition.
6	Valley oak	22 in.	Good condition.
7	Interior live oak	6 in.	Good condition; small tree.
8	Valley oak	3 in.	Good condition; small tree.
9	Interior live oak	14 in.; 11 in.	Fair condition; two trunks. Exposed roosts along bank of creek. Evidence of removed limbs and tree appears to have healed well.
10	Interior live oak	17 in.; 15 in.	Poor-Fair condition; two trunks. Slight lean to the north, hollow trunk at base, evidence of third removed trunk that appears to have healed well.
11	Interior live oak	11 in.	Good condition.
12	Oregon ash	11 in.	Poor-Fair condition; hollow trunk.
13	Oregon ash	8 in.	Good condition.
14	Oregon ash	10 in.; 11 in.	Good condition; two trunks.
15	Valley oak	10 in.	Good condition.
16	Valley oak	11 in.; 13 in.	Good condition; two trunks.
17	Valley oak	9 in.; 10 in.	Good condition; two trunks.
18	Oregon ash	5 in.	Good condition.
19	Valley oak	19 in.	Good condition.

Tree 1 is the only tree that falls within Sacramento County jurisdiction, and it is considered a protected tree. Trees 8, 12, 13, and 18 are too small to be considered as protected by the City of Citrus Heights. All remaining trees are considered protected by the City of Citrus Heights. Construction or grading under the dripline of a tree may cause stress and root damage to the tree. To ensure protection measures are used, a tree permit may be required prior to doing any construction or grading under the protection zone of the trees, as outlined in Section 5.6. The tree's protection zone is figured by creating a radius equal to one foot past the tree's canopy.

The current engineering plans for the project indicate trees 9, 10, 12, and 15 will be impacted by the proposed project. See Figures 6a through 6c, *Impact Area Map*, for aerial maps of the impact areas, impacted trees and habitat types, and avoided acreage.

4.5.3 Wildlife Migration Corridors

Wildlife corridors link areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. This fragmentation of habitat can also occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat; for instance, when woodland or scrub habitat is altered or converted into grasslands after a disturbance such as fire, mudslide, or construction activities. Wildlife corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by: (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk of catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) on population or local species extinction; and, (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and other needs.

The Study Area is located along the Arcade Creek corridor, which is one of the last undeveloped segments of land in the local area. The Study Area is not a designated migration corridor for deer, fish, or other species tracked by the CDFW but likely serves as a movement corridor for local wildlife species. Wild turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*), a deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), evidence of raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) use, and an abundance of birds were observed within the Study Area during the survey. Although the Arcade Creek watershed has been impacted by urbanization, it still provides important habitat for wildlife including connective habitat through a heavily developed landscape. Construction of the erosion control measures as outlined in the project description are not expected to permanently affect the movement of wildlife. Some temporary disruptions to local wildlife movement could occur during construction activities, but wildlife would generally be expected to avoid the area during construction.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 16.76-acre Study Area is comprised of three separate areas encompassing four bridges that cross either Arcade Creek or Cripple Creek: the Indian River Bridge and the Matheny Bridge Study Area (11.12 acres), the Sundance Bridge Study Area (4.45 acres), and the Patton Bridge Study Area (1.19 acres). Construction would be limited to the existing project impact areas. Biological communities present within the Study Area include valley oak woodland, ruderal/disturbed, and developed. The Study Area also includes intermittent drainage and ephemeral drainage features. The Study Area generally follows the Arcade and Cripple Creek corridors and is bound by residential and commercial development.

The total project impact area, or project area, would be approximately 0.43 acre, with the Indian River Bridge project impact area totaling 0.27 acre, the Matheny Bridge project impact area totaling 0.14 acre, the Sundance Bridge project impact area totaling 0.04 acre, and the Patton Bridge project impact area totaling 0.12 acre. The total project impact area would include the area of direct impacts from implementation of the proposed project. See Figures 6a through 6c, for aerial maps of the impact areas, impacted trees and habitat types, and avoided acreage.

No special-status plant or wildlife species were observed in the Study Area during the field survey on July 10, 2025, which focused on the Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Sundance Bridge.

However, Sanford's arrowhead was observed in Cripple Creek within the Patton Bridge Study Area during the field survey on December 4, 2025. Other portions of the Study Area also provide suitable habitat for this species, and the entire Study Area has potential to support special-status wildlife species as well as nesting migratory birds and raptors. In addition, sensitive aquatic habitats and protected trees and aquatic resources are present in the Study Area. Recommendations, including avoidance and minimization measures to limit or avoid impacts to special-status species, nesting birds, and sensitive habitats are included below.

Known or potential biological constraints in the Study Area include the following:

- Occupied and suitable habitat for special-status plants including Sanford's arrowhead;
- Suitable habitat for special-status reptiles including northwestern pond turtle;
- Suitable habitat for special-status and migratory birds and raptors including Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, and white-tailed kite;
- Suitable habitat for special-status bats including pallid bat;
- Trees protected by the City of Citrus Heights; and
- Aquatic resources that may be considered waters of the U.S. and/or State.

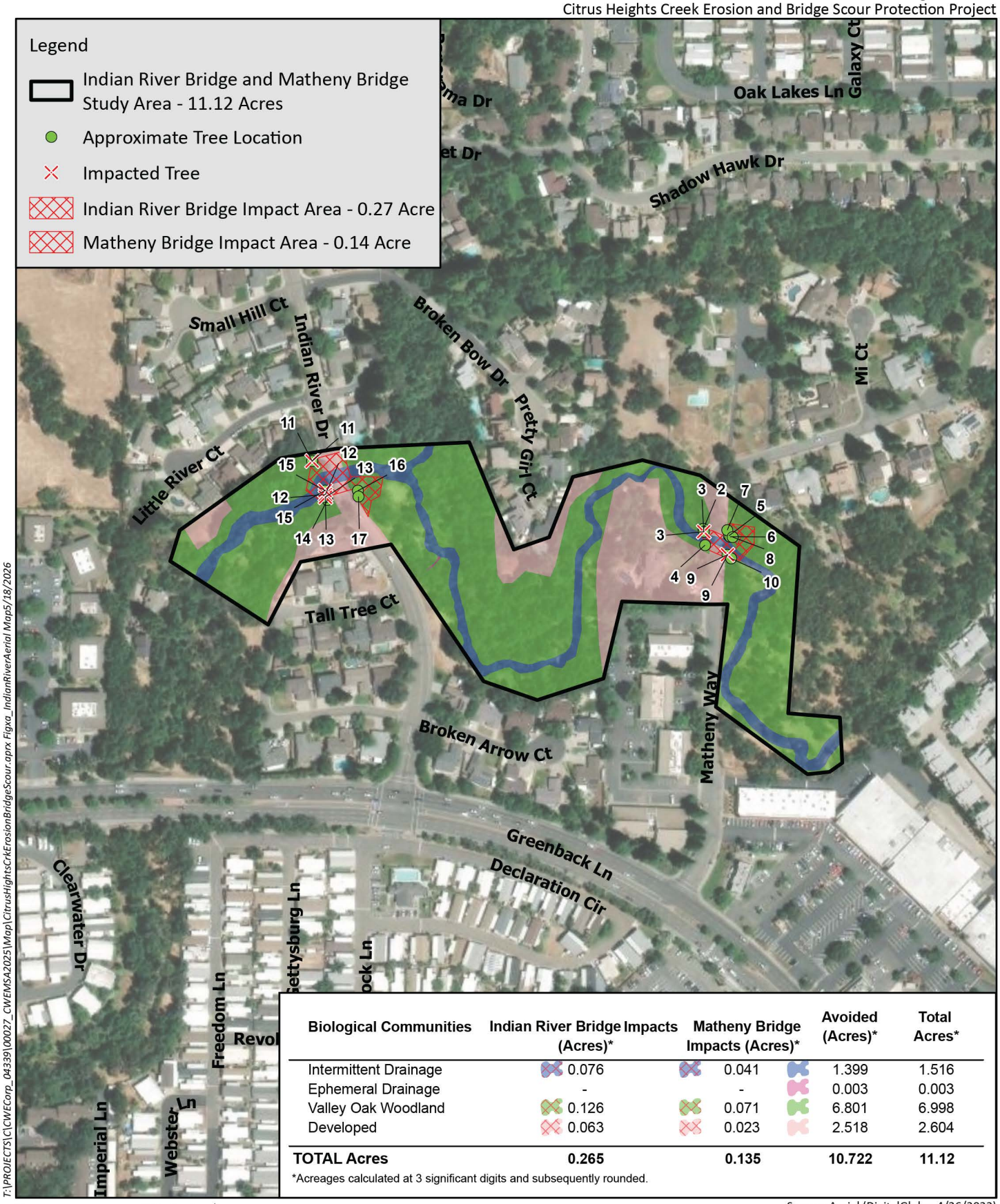
5.1 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS

The Study Area provides suitable habitat for Sanford's arrowhead within the intermittent drainage habitat, and it is known to occur at the Patton Bridge project impact area. Figure 6c displays the locations of Sanford's arrowhead that were observed at the time of the field survey. Because this species is often mobile depending on water flow and rhizome dislodgment/placement, the exact locations are subject to change.

To avoid potential impacts on this species, the following measures are recommended:

At Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Sundance Bridge:

- A qualified botanist shall conduct a special-status plant survey within the appropriate identification (blooming) period (May - October) prior to the initiation of any ground-disturbing activities. The survey should be conducted within two years of the anticipated start date of construction and preferably the same year as the start of construction. If no special-status plants are observed, then a letter report documenting the survey results should be prepared and no further measures are recommended.
- If special-status plants are observed within the study area, the location of the special-status plants shall be marked with pin flags or other highly visible markers and may also be marked by a sub-meter accurate GPS. The project proponent shall determine if the special-status plant(s) on-site can be avoided by project design or utilize construction techniques to avoid impacts to the special-status plant species. All special-status plants to be avoided shall have exclusion fencing or other highly visible material marking the avoidance area (if necessary) and the avoidance area shall remain in place throughout the entire construction period. If special-status



Biological Communities	Indian River Bridge Impacts (Acres)*	Matheny Bridge Impacts (Acres)*	Avoided (Acres)*	Total Acres*
Intermittent Drainage	0.076	0.041	1.399	1.516
Ephemeral Drainage	-	-	0.003	0.003
Valley Oak Woodland	0.126	0.071	6.801	6.998
Developed	0.063	0.023	2.518	2.604
TOTAL Acres	**0.265**	**0.135**	**10.722**	**11.12**

*Acreages calculated at 3 significant digits and subsequently rounded.

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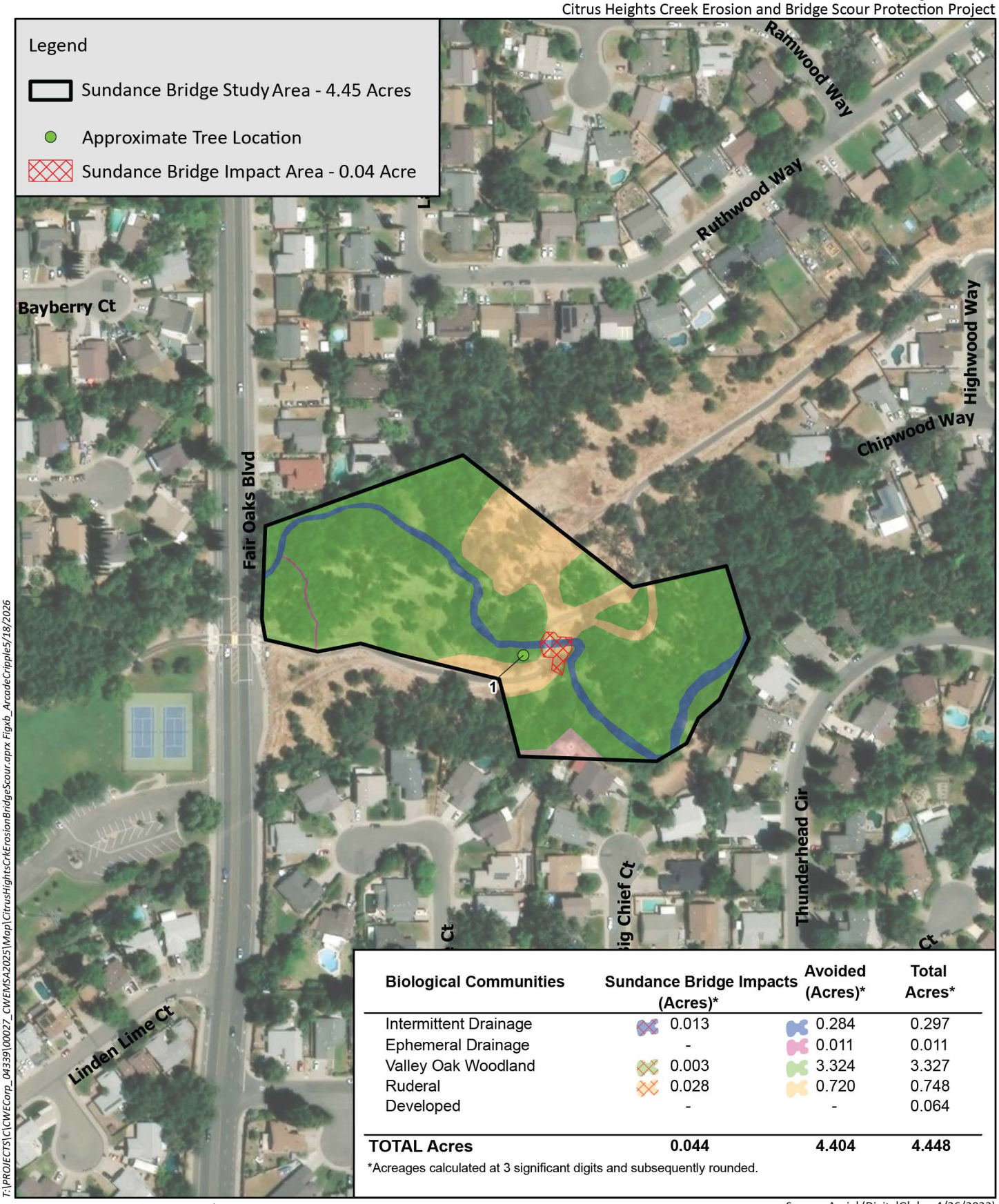
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Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 4/26/2022)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Impact Area Map

Figure 6a



Biological Communities	Sundance Bridge Impacts (Acres)*	Avoided (Acres)*	Total Acres*
Intermittent Drainage	0.013	0.284	0.297
Ephemeral Drainage	-	0.011	0.011
Valley Oak Woodland	0.003	3.324	3.327
Ruderal	0.028	0.720	0.748
Developed	-	-	0.064
TOTAL Acres	**0.044**	**4.404**	**4.448**

*Acreages calculated at 3 significant digits and subsequently rounded.

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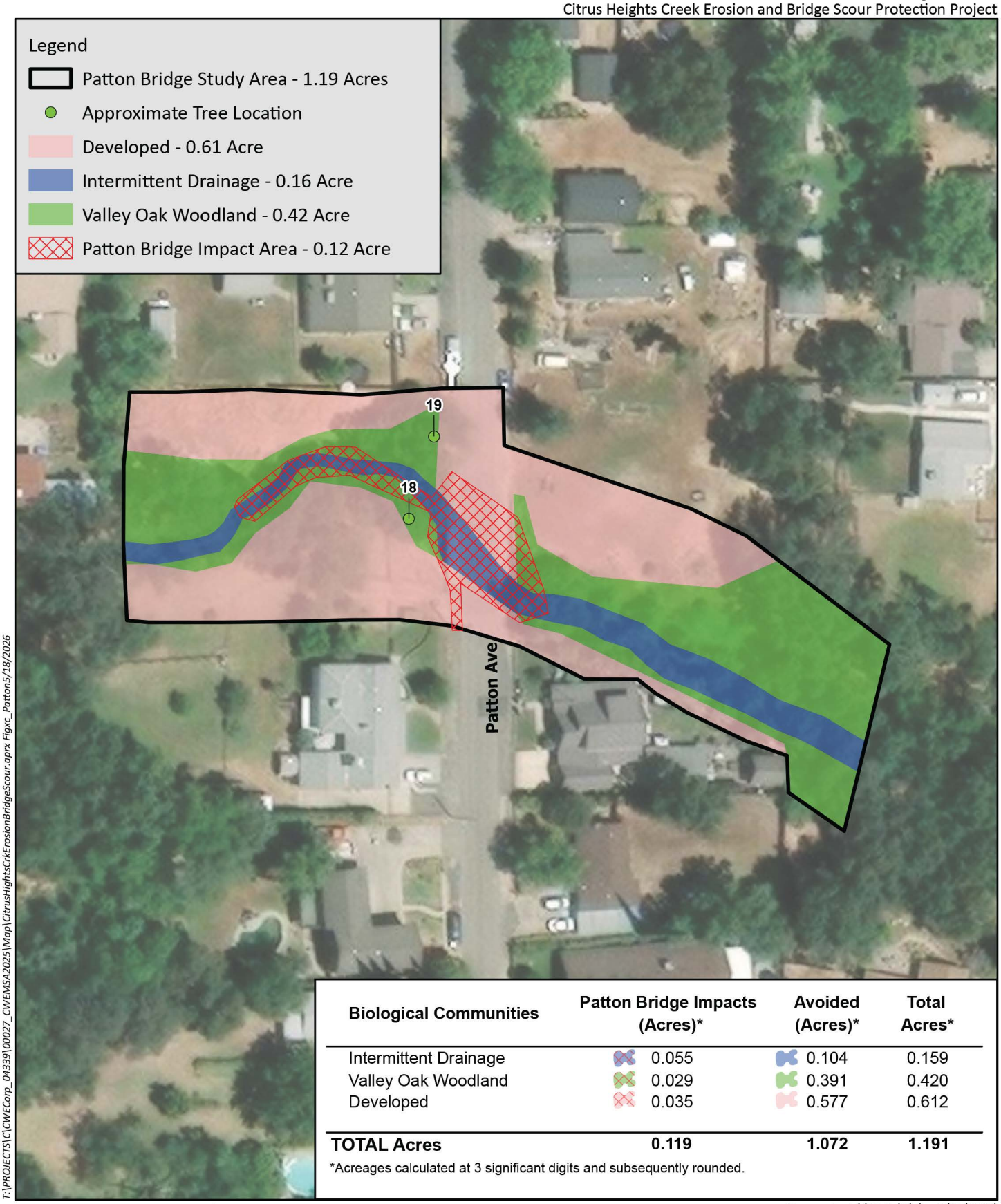
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Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 4/26/2022)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Impact Area Map

Figure 6b



Biological Communities	Patton Bridge Impacts (Acres)*	Avoided (Acres)*	Total Acres*
Intermittent Drainage	0.055	0.104	0.159
Valley Oak Woodland	0.029	0.391	0.420
Developed	0.035	0.577	0.612
TOTAL Acres	**0.119**	**1.072**	**1.191**

*Acreages calculated at 3 significant digits and subsequently rounded.

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0 75 Feet

Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 4/26/2022)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Impact Area Map

Figure 6c

plants are observed in portions of the study area that are not located near the project footprint, exclusion fencing may not be needed. A qualified botanist shall determine if exclusion fencing will be needed based on the location of the plant(s) and the most current project design.

- If special-status plants are found within the study area and cannot be avoided, the project proponent shall consult with the CDFW to determine appropriate measures to mitigate for the loss of special-status plant populations. These measures may include gathering seed/rhizomes from impacted populations for planting within nearby suitable habitat, preserving or enhancing existing offsite populations of the plant species affected by the project, or restoring suitable habitat for special-status plant species as directed by the regulatory agencies.

At Patton Bridge:

- A qualified botanist shall flag populations of Sanford's arrowhead in the vicinity of the work area for avoidance prior to commencement of project construction. The vicinity of the work area for flagging will be determined by the final engineering plans at the discretion of the botanist. All flagged Sanford's arrowhead shall be avoided by construction activities. A biological monitor may be warranted during construction if plants are in close proximity to the work area and have potential to be impacted by construction.

- If Sanford's arrowhead cannot be avoided, the project proponent shall consult with the CDFW to determine appropriate measures to mitigate for the loss of special-status plant populations. These measures may include gathering seed/rhizomes from impacted populations for planting within nearby suitable habitat, preserving or enhancing existing offsite populations of the plant species affected by the project, or restoring suitable habitat for special-status plant species as directed by the regulatory agencies.

5.2 SPECIAL-STATUS REPTILES

Suitable habitat is present for northwestern pond turtles within the intermittent drainage habitat, and this species may also occur in upland areas in the surrounding vicinity. To avoid potential impacts on this species, the following measures are recommended:

- Construction is recommended to commence during the active season for northwestern pond turtle (February – November) when this species is mobile. These timeframes are dependent on local weather conditions and can fluctuate depending on seasonal conditions.

- A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for northwestern pond turtle within seven days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities at each bridge location. The pre-construction survey shall also include a survey of surrounding upland habitat for the presence of turtle nests if conducted during the nesting season. Eggs and hatchlings could be present in the nest site beyond the nesting season, and therefore, a pre-construction turtle nest survey is recommended to identify nest sites if construction occurs from April 1 – January 31. These timeframes will depend on local weather conditions, and the timing of the pre-construction turtle nest survey should be based on the weather conditions present at the time and at the discretion of the qualified biologist.

- If nesting northwestern pond turtles are identified within the survey limits, then no work shall commence within 300 feet of the nest until the turtles have hatched. The 300-foot buffer should be indicated by temporary fencing if construction has or will begin before the nesting period has ended (the period from egg laying to emergence of hatchlings is normally April to November). If a non-nesting northwestern pond turtle is found in the project site during preconstruction surveys, construction activities should not start until the turtle has been relocated by a qualified biologist with appropriate approvals from CDFW to a suitable location outside of the construction zone. The qualified biologist should notify the City and CDFW within 24 hours if northwestern pond turtle is found and shall notify of any individuals that have been relocated. Any northwestern pond turtles observed in the survey limits will be reported to the CNDDB.

- If construction does not commence within seven days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work.

5.3 SPECIAL-STATUS BIRDS AND NESTING MIGRATORY BIRDS AND RAPTORS

Special-status birds and migratory birds and raptors protected under federal, State, and/or local laws and policies have potential to nest and forage within the Study Area including Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, and white-tailed kite. Although no active nests were observed during the field survey, the Study Area and adjacent land contain suitable habitat to support a variety of nesting birds within trees, shrubs, structures, and on bare ground.

Active nests and nesting birds are protected by the California FGC Sections 3503 and 3503.5, 3513 and the MBTA. Ground-disturbing and other construction activities including vegetation clearing, tree removal/trim, and construction could impact nesting birds if these activities occur during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31). To avoid impacts to nesting birds, all ground disturbing activity shall be completed between September 1 and January 31, if feasible. If construction cannot occur outside of the nesting season, the following measures shall be implemented:

- If construction activities occur during the nesting season, a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active nests within the study area. additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the study area shall be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible, and the surrounding 0.5 mile of the study area shall be surveyed for active Swainson's hawk nests, where accessible. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted within seven days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing or other construction activities at each bridge location. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey and be provided to the City, and no additional surveys are recommended. If construction does not commence within seven days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than seven days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work within the nesting season.

    - If active nests are found, then the qualified biologist shall establish a species-specific buffer to prohibit development activities near the nest to avoid and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from 30 feet for some songbirds up to 0.5 mile for Swainson's hawk. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain phases of

construction to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted. The need for nest monitoring would be determined by the qualified biologist based upon the species nesting and the location of the nest in relation to the project disturbance area, proposed levels of project disturbance, and existing disturbance levels. If active nests are found under any of the bridges or within any trees slated for removal/trimming, then an appropriate buffer shall be established around the bridge/tree, and no construction shall occur until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and/or is no longer active. Nest avoidance buffer distances may need to be expanded if the biologist determines that the initial avoidance buffer is still resulting in avoidance behavior from the adults.

- If construction occurs outside of the nesting bird season (September 1 to January 31), a nesting bird survey and environmental training for nesting birds would not be required.

5.4 SPECIAL-STATUS MAMMALS

Pallid bat has potential to roost in trees within the Study Area and under the bridges. No evidence of active bats roosts were observed during the survey. However, suitable roosting habitat is present, and impacts on bat roosts may occur if in proximity to construction activities. The following measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts to pallid bat and other bat species:

- A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey within seven days of the commencement of ground-disturbing or other construction activities at each bridge location. This survey may be combined with the nesting bird survey, if possible. If no bats are observed, a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within seven days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is recommended before starting work.

- If bats are present and roosting on or within 100 feet of the project footprint, then the biologist shall establish an appropriate no-disturbance buffer around the roost site. No construction activities should occur within the no-disturbance buffer until a qualified biologist has determined the roost is no longer active. Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as the installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the project area.

5.5 WORKER ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS TRAINING

A qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training for all project-related personnel before the initiation of work. The training shall include the identification of Sanford's arrowhead, northwestern pond turtle, Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, other nesting and migratory birds, and pallid pat; required practices before the start of construction; general measures that are being implemented to protect the species as they relate to the project; penalties for non-compliance; and boundaries of the permitted disturbance zones. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel shall sign a form stating they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction shall be kept on file with the City and biologists on-site.

5.6 PROTECTED TREES

Prior to issuance of a Building or Grading Permit for the project, the City shall submit a final Tree Impact Assessment for impacts to trees from project construction activities located within the City of Citrus Heights (Indian River, Matheny, and Patton Bridges) and County of Sacramento (Sundance Bridge). The Tree Impact Assessment report shall include all preservation measures, including details for modified construction methods that the City shall undertake during construction to ensure the long-term health and safety of the trees. The impact assessment report shall take into account improvement plans that show any encroachment into the driplines of any protected trees. If avoiding tree removal or construction within the dripline of protected trees is not feasible, other mitigation measures offered by a certified arborist and accepted by the Planning Division must be made. The proposed project shall abide by the Standard Policies and Procedures for Approved Work listed in Section 106.39.050 of the City's Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance, and the County's required measures in Sections 19.12.130, 19.12.140, 19.12.150, and 19.12.160. If required by the City or County upon approval of the Tree Permits, replacement tree plantings or in-lieu mitigation fees will be completed or paid in accordance with City and County requirements. Prior to any project activities that could potentially impact protected trees, an International Society of Arborists (ISA) certified arborist shall conduct an arborist assessment of the inventoried trees and prepare an arborist survey report. The arborist survey report shall be used to determine tree protection measures and shall be submitted to the City of Citrus Heights along with a Tree Permit application. All measures and tree mitigation requirements in the Tree Permit shall be followed.

5.7 AQUATIC RESOURCES

Arcade and Cripple creeks occur within the Study Area as well as two ephemeral drainages. These features are hydrologically connected to the Natomas Ditch, which is a direct tributary to the Sacramento River, a traditional navigable water. Traditionally navigable waters and features with a direct and continuous surface connection to such waters during the wet season are considered waters of the U.S. regulated by the USACE.

- Prior to the initiation of any construction activities that could result in impacts to potentially regulated aquatic features, the extent of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of aquatic features within the study area shall be mapped, and applicable permits shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate regulatory agencies for any project-related impacts to these features. Any conditions included in the final permits, including prescribed mitigation measures, shall be required to be implemented before filling or impacting these features.

- Section 404 authorization from the USACE and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB may be required before the start of construction that will impact any waters of the U.S. Any waters of the U.S. or jurisdictional wetlands that would be lost or disturbed shall be replaced or rehabilitated on a "no-net-loss" basis in accordance with the USACE mitigation guidelines and City requirements. Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement shall be at a location and by methods agreeable to the agencies.

- If a 404 permit is required for the proposed project, then water quality concerns during construction would be addressed in the Section 401 water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

- If the aquatic features are determined to not be subject to federal jurisdiction, then these features may still be subject to waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Section 13260(a) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (contained in the California Water Code) requires any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste, other than to a community sewer system, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (all surface and subsurface waters) to file a report of waste discharge. The discharge of dredge or fill material into the ditches may constitute a discharge of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State. A report of waste discharge shall be filed for impacts to non-federal waters, if required.

- The creek corridor is also likely regulated by CDFW under Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. CDFW asserts jurisdiction over native riparian habitat adjacent to aquatic features, including native trees over four inches in DBH. If an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected by the activity, CDFW may propose reasonable measures that shall allow the protection of those resources. If these measures are agreeable to the parties involved, they shall enter into an agreement with CDFW identifying the approved activities and associated mitigation measures.

5.8 SUMMARY OF AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES

- Conduct a special-status plant survey between May and October no more than two years before the start of construction to determine the presence or absence of Sanford's arrowhead in the Study Area.
- Flag known populations of Sanford's arrowhead for avoidance and consult with CDFW if populations cannot be avoided.
- Conduct a pre-construction survey for northwestern pond turtle, nesting birds, and bats within seven days prior to the start of construction.
- Conduct an environmental awareness training for all project-related personnel before the initiation of work.
- Obtain an applicable tree permit if protected trees are planned to be impacted or removed as part of the proposed project.
- Obtain a map of the OHWM of aquatic features and acquire all applicable permits for impact or fill of regulated aquatic resources.

6.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A

CNDDB, CNPS, and USFWS Lists of Regionally Occurring Special-Status Species

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Citrus Heights (3812163) OR Folsom (3812162) OR Roseville (3812173) OR Rocklin (3812172) OR Carmichael (3812153) OR Buffalo Creek (3812152) OR Rio Linda (3812164) OR Pleasant Grove (3812174) OR Sacramento East (3812154))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Actinemys marmorata northwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02031	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
Alkali Meadow Alkali Meadow	CTT45310CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Alkali Seep Alkali Seep	CTT45320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Andrena subapasta An andrenid bee	IIHYM35210	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
Ardea alba great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
Ardea herodias great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
Astur cooperii Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
Balsamorhiza macrolepis big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Bombus crotchii Crotch's bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
Bombus pensylvanicus American bumble bee	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
Branchinecta mesovallensis midvalley fairy shrimp	ICBRA03150	None	None	G2	S2S3	
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
Calycadenia spicata spicate calycadenia	PDAST1P090	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.3
Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum hispid salty bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0D1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	
Downingia pusilla dwarf downingia	PDCAM060C0	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2
Dumontia oregonensis hairy water flea	ICBRA23010	None	None	G1G3	S1	
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
Elderberry Savanna Elderberry Savanna	CTT63440CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Falco columbarius merlin	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
Fritillaria agrestis stinkbells	PMLIL0V010	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Gonidea angulata western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S2	
Gratiola heterosepala Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	PDSCR0R060	None	Endangered	G2G3	S2	1B.2
Hydrochara rickseckeri Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	IICOL5V010	None	None	G2?	S2?	
Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii Ahart's dwarf rush	PMJUN011L1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus Red Bluff dwarf rush	PMJUN011L2	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
Lasionycteris noctivagans silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G4	S3S4	
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	FP
Legenere limosa legenere	PDCAM0C010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Lepidurus packardi vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Melospiza melodia pop. 1 song sparrow ("Modesto" population)	ABPBXA3013	None	None	G5T3?Q	S3?	SSC
Nannopterum auritum double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii pincushion navarretia	PDPLM0C0X1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
Northern Claypan Vernal Pool Northern Claypan Vernal Pool	CTT44120CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool	CTT44110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool	CTT44132CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11 steelhead - Central Valley DPS	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	SSC
Orcuttia tenuis slender Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
Orcuttia viscida Sacramento Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G070	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Pandion haliaetus osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Progne subis purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Thamnophis gigas giant gartersnake	ARADB36150	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
Valley Needlegrass Grassland Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	

Record Count: 57

United States Department of the Interior

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

In Reply Refer To: 12/08/2025 17:44:59 UTC
Project Code: 2025-0119491
Project Name: Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

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

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0119491
Project Name: Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project
Project Type: Bridge - Maintenance
Project Description: Creek channel and slope stabilization at three bridge locations within the City of Citrus Heights.
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@38.68850775,-121.26094565546282,14z



Counties: Sacramento County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

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

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

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

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

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

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys marmorata* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/TGESY2FXUFEGJDOJP2KNOPAD64/documents/generated/11271.pdf	Proposed Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot *Spea hammondii* Population: Northern DPS No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/TGESY2FXUFEGJDOJP2KNOPAD64/documents/generated/11271.pdf	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/TGESY2FXUFEGJDOJP2KNOPAD64/documents/generated/11271.pdf	Proposed Threatened
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850	Threatened

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/TGESY2FXUFEGJDOJP2KNOPAD64/documents/generated/11271.pdf	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

NAME STATUS

General project design guidelines:
https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/TGESY2FXUFEGJDOJP2KNOPAD64/documents/generated/11271.pdf

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

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

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: HELIX Environmental Planning Inc.
Name: Christine Gonzalez
Address: 1677 Eureka Road Suite 100
Address Line 2: Suite 100
City: Roseville
State: CA
Zip: 95661
Email christineh@helixepi.com
Phone: 9164351202

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

2 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , CRPR is one of [**1A:1B:2A:2B:3**] , Fed List is one of [**FE:FT:FC**] **and** State List is one of [**CE:CT:CR:CC**] , 9-Quad include [**3812162:3812163:3812173:3812172:3812153:3812152:3812164:3812174:3812154**]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Orcuttia tenuis	slender Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	May-Sep(Oct)	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Justy Leppert
Orcuttia viscida	Sacramento Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul(Sep)	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © Rick York and CNPS

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Go to top

Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2025. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 8 December 2025].

Appendix B

Potential for Special-Status Species in the Region to Occur in the Study Area

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Plants			
Balsamorhiza macrolepis big-scale balsamroot	--/--/1B.2	A perennial herb found on serpentine soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats from 35 – 1,465 meters elevation. This species blooms from March – June (CNPS 2025).	**No Potential.** Serpentine soils do not occur in the Study Area. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Calycadenia spicata spicate calycadenia	--/--/1B.3	An annual herb found in valley and foothill grasslands and cismontane woodlands. It occurs on dry, adobe or clay soils that are gravelly or rocky; often in disturbed areas, openings, and roadsides from 40 – 1,400 meters elevation. This species blooms from May – September (CNPS 2025).	**No Potential**. The Study Area is below the known elevational range of this species and adobe or clay soils are absent. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Chloropyron molle ssp. *hispidum* hispid salty bird's-beak	--/--/1B.1	An annual hemi-parasitic herb found on alkaline soils in meadows, seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grasslands from 5 – 155 meters elevation. This species blooms from June – September (CNPS 2025).	**No Potential.** Alkaline soils and suitable habitats do not occur in the Study Area. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Downingia pusilla dwarf downingia	--/--/2B.2	An annual herb found in vernal pools and mesic microsites in valley and foothill grasslands from 1 – 445 meters elevation. This species blooms from March - May (CNPS 2025).	**No Potential.** Vernal pools and mesic microsites in grasslands do not occur in the Study Area. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Gratiola heterosepala Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	--/SE/1B.2	An annual herb found on clay soils in vernal pools and on the margins of marshes, swamps, and lakes from 4 – 2,410 meters elevation. This species blooms from April - August (CNPS 2025).	**No Potential.** Clay soils do not occur in the Study Area and suitable aquatic habitats are also absent. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Juncus leiospermus var. *ahartii* Ahart's dwarf rush	--/--/1B.2	An annual herb found in vernal pools within mesic areas of valley and foothill grasslands from 30 – 100 meters elevation. This species blooms from March – May (CNPS 2025).	**No Potential.** Vernal pools and vernally mesic grasslands do not occur in the Study Area. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Juncus leiospermus var. *leiospermus* Red Bluff dwarf rush	--/--/1B.1	An annual herb found in vernal pools and mesic microsites in chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadow, seep, and grassland habitats from 30 – 1,255 meters elevation. This species blooms from March – June (CNPS 2025).	**No Potential.** Vernal pools and vernally mesic microsites do not occur in the Study Area. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Legenere limosa legenere	--/--/1B.1	An annual herb found in vernal pools from 1 – 1,000 meters elevation. This species blooms from April - June (CNPS 2025).	**No Potential.** Vernal pools do not occur in the Study Area. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Navarretia myersii ssp. *myersii* pincushion navarretia	--/--/1B.1	An annual herb found in vernal pools from 45 – 100 meters elevation. This species is often found on clay soils and blooms from April – May (CNPS 2025).	**No Potential.** Vernal pools do not occur in the Study Area and the Study Area is below the known elevational range of this species. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Orcuttia tenuis slender Orcutt grass	FT/SE/1B.1	An annual herb found in vernal pools in valley and foothill grasslands from 25 – 1,755 meters elevation. This species is often found on gravelly substrates and blooms from May – September (CNPS 2025).	**No Potential.** Vernal pools do not occur in the Study Area. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Orcuttia viscida Sacramento Orcutt grass	FE/SE/1B.1	An annual herb found in vernal pools from 15 – 85 meters elevation. This species blooms from April - July (CNPS 2025).	**No Potential.** Vernal pools do not occur in the Study Area. There are three documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	--/--/1B.2	An emergent, perennial, rhizomatous herb that occurs in marshes, swamps, ponds, and slow-moving drainages from 0 to 605 meters elevation. This species blooms from May – October (CNPS 2025).	**High Potential.** Arcade and Cripple Creeks provide suitable habitat for this species, and it was observed in Cripple Creek in the Patton Bridge Study Area. This species could also establish in other portions of Arcade and Cripple Creeks if rhizomes are washed downstream from existing populations. There are seven documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area; five within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area, five within five miles of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area (with three overlapping); and three within five miles of the Patton Bridge Study Area (all overlapping; CDFW 2025).
Wildlife			
Invertebrates			
Bombus crotchii Crotch's bumble bee	--/SCE/--	This species occurs in grassland and scrub habitats. New colonies are initiated by solitary queens, generally in the early spring, which typically occupy abandoned rodent burrows (CDFW 2019). This species is a generalist forager and has been reported visiting a wide variety of flowering plants. The flight period for queens in California is from February to October. New queens hibernate over the winter and initiate a new colony the following spring. Crotch's bumble bees are rare throughout their range and are in decline in the Central Valley and southern California (CDFW 2019). The most current known range of this species follows a small strip from western Trinity County south to Tehama County and along the entire Central Valley and coast south of Monterey to the southernmost portions of the State. The range is generally bound on the east by the high Sierra Nevada range and areas east of Bishop, Ridgecrest, and the Salton Sea (CDFW 2023).	**No Potential**. Grassland and scrub habitats do not occur in the Study Area. The Study Area is located in an urban environment and is isolated from natural habitats this species could occur in. In addition, this species is currently considered rare throughout its range and is in decline in California. There are three documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/--/--	This species generally occurs in vernal pools but may also be found in seasonal wetlands, swales, and alkali pools. Typically found in turbid water but also occurs in clear water with abundant aquatic vegetation (CDFW 2025).	**No Potential**. Vernal pools and other suitable aquatic habitats do not occur in the Study Area. There are two documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	FC/--/--	Overwintering populations of monarch butterflies roost in wind protected tree groves, especially *Eucalyptus* spp., and species of pine or cypress with nectar and water sources nearby. Winter roost sites extend along the coast from Mendocino County to Baja California. As caterpillars, monarchs feed exclusively on the leaves of milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.; Nial *et al*. 2019 and USFWS 2020). Monarch butterfly migration routes pass east over the Sierra Nevada in the fall and back to the California coast in the spring. The overwintering population is located along the Coast while summer breeding areas occur in interior California and North America with spring breeding areas located further east (USFWS 2020).	**Low Potential.** The Study Area is not located in or near a winter roost zone and no milkweed plants were observed on-site. Individual butterflies may pass through the Study Area during migration but are not expected to be impacted by the project. There are no documented occurrences within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT/--/--	This species depends on elderberry shrubs (*Sambucus* spp.) and typically occurs near rivers or streams. Stems at least a 1-inch diameter or greater are necessary for larvae and pupae development. Adults emerge in spring until early summer and exit holes are visible on shrub stems year-round (CDFW 2025).	**No Potential**. No elderberry shrubs were observed in the Study Area. There are ten documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area; ten within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area and three of the ten within five miles of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Lepidurus packardi vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE/--/--	This species occurs in a variety of seasonally inundated habitats, particularly low-alkalinity seasonal pools in grasslands. Known to occur in vernal pools, wetlands, and other freshwater habitats. Generally occurs in larger, deeper features where dissolved oxygen levels are higher and features remain inundated for longer periods (CDFW 2025).	**No Potential**. Vernal pools and other suitable aquatic habitats do not occur in the Study Area. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Fishes			
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11 Central Valley steelhead	FT/--/SSC	This distinct population segment includes all naturally spawned anadromous steelhead populations below impassable barriers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries, excluding steelhead from San Francisco and San Pablo Bays and their tributaries, as well as two artificial propagation programs: the Coleman National Fish Hatchery, and Feather River Hatchery steelhead hatchery programs. Steelhead spawn in rivers and streams with cool, clear, water and suitable silt free substrate (NMFS 2016).	**No Potential.** Arcade and Cripple Creeks do not provide suitable habitat for this species. Both creeks have been substantially altered by urbanization and no longer support suitable spawning habitat for salmonids. In addition, natural and artificial barriers are present within and downstream of the Study Area. There are two documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Amphibians			
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	FPT/--/SSC	This species occurs in a variety of open habitats including grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, and playas. It can also be found in valley-foothill woodlands and appears to prefer open areas with sandy or gravelly soils. This species spends the majority of its life underground and typically emerges between October and May to breed. Breeding occurs in vernal pools, depressional wetlands, and sometimes puddles. Breeding sites must remain inundated for at least 30 days for larvae to mature (CDFW 2025).	**No Potential.** Suitable breeding habitat does not occur in the Study Area and open habitat with sandy/gravelly soils is absent. In addition, the Study Area is located in an urban environment and is isolated from natural habitats this species could occur in. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Reptiles			
Actinemys marmorata northwestern pond turtle	FPT/--/SSC	This species occurs in a variety of aquatic habitats; typically, permanent ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches, canals, marshes, or pools in intermittent drainages. It appears to prefer areas lined with abundant vegetation and either rocky or muddy substrates. This species requires basking sites such as logs, rocks, cattail mats or exposed banks. The active season is from February to November, and breeding occurs from April to May. Sometime between late April and August, females climb onto land to dig a nest, usually along stream	**Moderate Potential**. Arcade and Cripple Creeks within the Study Area may provide suitable habitat for this species when sufficiently inundated. Arcade and Cripple Creeks in the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area were completely dry at the time of the field survey on July 10, 2025, and did not provide suitable habitat for this species. However, Arcade Creek was inundated upstream of this segment in the Sundance Bridge Study Area and suitable

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		or pond margins in areas with full sunlight, where they lay a clutch of 2 - 11 eggs. Hatchlings may emerge in late summer or fall, but some turtles may overwinter in the nest and emerge the following spring (Nafis 2025). Overwintering occurs in upland terrestrial habitats close to water sources (approximately 300 feet), in which they will bury themselves under loose soil (CDFW 2025). Nesting sites in uplands may be as far as 400 meters (1,312 feet) or more from the aquatic habitat, although the distance is usually much less and is generally around 100 meters (328 feet). In nonriverine habitats that experience little water level fluctuation, this species may overwinter underwater (Thomson *et al.* 2016).	habitat was present in this segment at the time of the field survey. There are five documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area; four within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area and one within five miles of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Thamnophis gigas giant garter snake	FT/ST/--	This species is endemic to the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley floors. It inhabits agricultural wetlands and other waterways such as irrigation and drainage canals, sloughs, ponds, small lakes, low gradient streams, and adjacent uplands. This species requires adequate water during its active season (early spring through mid-fall) to provide food and cover, and also requires emergent, herbaceous wetland vegetation for foraging and cover, grassy banks and openings in waterside vegetation for basking, and higher elevation uplands for cover and refuge from flood waters during its dormant season (winter). It inhabits small mammal burrows and other soil crevices with sunny exposure along south and west facing slopes, above prevailing flood elevations when dormant. This species is primarily found in marshes and sloughs as well as slow-moving creeks but is absent from large rivers (USFWS 2024).	**No Potential.** Arcade and Cripple Creeks within the Study Area are within the historic range of this species but are outside of current known populations (Nafis 2025). Both creeks have been substantially altered by urbanization and no longer provide suitable habitat for this species. Both creeks in the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area were completely dry at the time of the field survey on July 10, 2025, which is the time period this species requires water. Some water was flowing in the Sundance Bridge Study Area during the field survey but is isolated from other suitable habitats. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Birds			
Astur cooperii Cooper's hawk	--/--/WL	This species occurs in open woodlands, riparian forests, montane coniferous forests, and other open woodland habitats. It may also occur in wooded suburban habitats. Cooper's hawk nests high within a large tree and preys on medium-sized birds and small mammals (Zeiner et al. 1990).	**High Potential**. Suitable nesting and foraging habitats are present in the Study Area, especially in the valley oak woodland. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	--/ST/SSC	This species is common locally throughout central California. It nests and seeks cover in emergent wetland vegetation and thorny vegetation such as Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*). The nesting area must be large enough to support a minimum colony of 50 pairs as they are a highly colonial species. Typical nesting areas are in large wetlands, marshes, and large brambles of thorny vegetation in suitable foraging habitat. This species forages on the ground in croplands, grassy fields, flooded land, and on edges of ponds for insects (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	**Low Potential**. Suitable nesting habitat is not present in the Study Area, but this species could occasionally forage in the ruderal/disturbed portion of the Study Area. This species generally occurs in open, grassland, marsh, or agricultural habitats which are not present in or adjacent to the Study Area. Because these habitat types and suitable nesting habitat are absent from the Study Area, this species is not expected to occur or only expected to pass through or occasionally forage within the Study Area. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow	--/--/SSC	This species is a summer resident of foothills and lowlands west of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest. It occurs in grasslands with scattered shrubs or other tall structures which it utilizes as singing perches. Grasshopper sparrows nest on the ground in dense grass with overhanging taller grasses and forbs (Zeiner et al. 1990).	**No Potential.** Suitable grassland habitat does not occur in or adjacent to the Study Area. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	--/--/FP	This species occurs in a variety of open and semi-open habitats; generally rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and deserts. Typically nests in canyons, along cliffs, and in large trees. They avoid developed areas and uninterrupted stretches of forest. They are found primarily in mountains up to 12,000 feet, canyonlands, rimrock terrain, and riverside cliffs and bluffs (CDFW 2025).	**No Potential.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present in the Study Area. The Study Area is located in an urban environment and is isolated from natural habitats this species could occur in. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	--/SC/SSC	This species occurs in a variety of open habitats; typically grasslands, desert scrub, agricultural fields, washes, and disturbed areas such as golf courses or vacant lots. Burrowing owls forage on the ground in areas with low, sparse vegetation and with an abundance of small mammal burrows. They nest in burrows, especially those of California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), but will also use other refuge sites such as rubble piles, pipes, and culverts. In the Central Valley of California, most foraging occurs within a 600-meter radius of the nest (Gervais et al. 2003).	**No Potential**. Suitable open habitat for this species is not present in the Study Area and no burrows or other suitable refugia locations were observed. In addition, the Study Area is located in an urban environment and is isolated from natural habitats this species could occur in. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	--/--/WL	In California, this species is known to breed in the upper northeast portion of the State and occurs throughout most of the State as a winter migrant. This species occurs in arid and semi-arid open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills, and areas of pinyon and juniper habitat. It preys upon ground squirrels, rabbits, mice, and gophers. (Dechant et al. 1999).	**No Potential.** This species is generally a winter migrant in California and does not nest in the vicinity of the Study Area. The Study Area is located in an urban environment and is isolated from natural habitats this species could occur in. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	--/ST/--	This species occurs in a variety of open habitats including expansive grasslands, agricultural areas, and open woodlands. They breed in California and winter in Mexico and South America. Swainson's hawks usually arrive in the Central Valley between March 1 and April 1 and migrate south between September and October. This species usually nests in trees adjacent to suitable foraging habitat but is	**Low Potential**. This species could potentially nest in the Study Area, especially in trees along Arcade or Cripple creeks. However, open habitat suitable for foraging is generally absent from the Study Area and the Study Area is located in an urban environment which may reduce the suitability of the habitat for this species.

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		known to forage in areas away from the nest. Nests are usually located in trees near the edges of riparian stands, in lone trees or groves of trees in agricultural fields, and in mature roadside trees. Mature oak and riparian trees are the most used nest trees, typically associated with high quality foraging habitat (CDFW 2025). Suitable foraging areas for Swainson's hawk include native grasslands or lightly grazed pastures, alfalfa and other hay crops, idle land, certain grain and row croplands, and ruderal lands. Swainson's hawks primarily feed on voles; but will take a variety of prey including small mammals, birds, and insects.	There are two documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area; one within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area and one within five miles of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE/--	This species occurs at isolated sites in the Sacramento Valley, and along the Kern and Colorado River systems in southern California. It occurs in valley foothill and desert riparian habitats dominated by willows and riparian habitats with dense understory foliage along river bottoms or other mesic habitats with high humidity. This species appears to prefer dense willows for roosting but will also use adjacent orchards in the Sacramento Valley. This species typically requires expansive riparian habitat for nesting (Zeiner et al. 1990). Riparian habitats between 100 to 200 acres are considered suitable nesting habitat, and areas between 50 to 100 acres considered marginal. This species rarely nests within habitat less than 50 acres and sites less than 37 acres are considered unsuitable (USFWS 2014).	**No Potential.** Expansive riparian habitat does not occur in the Study Area. In addition, the Study Area is located in an urban environment and is generally isolated from natural habitats this species could occur in. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	--/--/FP	This species occurs in a variety of habitats including grasslands, savannah, oak woodland, riparian woodland, open suburban areas, and agriculture fields. Nest trees typically have a dense canopy or are within a dense group of trees, such as riparian forest or oak woodland. Foraging occurs within un-grazed or lightly-grazed fields, agricultural areas, and open grasslands (CDFW 2025).	**Low Potential.** This species could potentially nest in the Study Area, especially in trees along Arcade or Cripple Creeks. However, open habitat suitable for foraging is generally absent from the Study Area and the Study Area is located in an urban environment which may be unsuitable for this species. There are six documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area; five within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area; three within five miles of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area (with two overlapping) and one within five miles of the Patton Bridge Study Area (overlapping occurrence; CDFW 2025).
Falco columbarius merlin	--/--/WL	This species is an uncommon winter migrant in California that breeds in Alaska and Canada. It occurs in a variety of habitats during winter including estuaries, Great Basin grassland, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species does not breed or nest within California (CDFW 2025).	**No Potential.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present in the Study Area and this species does not nest in California. In addition, the Study Area is located in an urban environment and is isolated from natural habitats this species could occur in. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	--/ST/FP	The largest concentrations of this species are found in the tidal salt marshes of the northern San Francisco Bay region, primarily in San Pablo and Suisun Bays. Smaller populations also occur in San Francisco Bay, the Outer Coast of Marin County, freshwater marshes in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, and in the Colorado River area (Spautz et. al. 2005). This species inhabits brackish marsh habitats, primarily in the upper marsh zone dominated by alkali heath (*Frankenia salina*), cattail (*Typha* spp.), and rush (*Juncus* spp.); and prefers lower salinity environments. In the Sierra Nevada	**No Potential.** Marsh or wetland habitats do not occur in the Study Area. No wetland fringes occur along Arcade or Cripple Creeks within the Study Area that could potentially provide habitat for this species. In addition, the Study Area is located in an urban environment and is generally isolated from natural habitats this species could occur in. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		foothills, this species is a year-round resident along wetland edges where water is generally 1.2 inches or less and is typically found in wetlands 0.25 acre or larger. This species is typically associated with perennial wetlands associated with flowing water such as irrigation canals, perennial streams, and springs with dense vegetation in the Sierra Nevada foothills. It forages on the ground, under cover of dense vegetation (Richmond et al. 2010).	
Melospiza melodia song sparrow (Modesto Population)	--/--/SSC	This species occurs in the lower basin of the Central Valley, from Colusa County south to Stanislaus County and east of Suisun Marshes. It breeds in riparian thickets in shrubs or vines near fresh or saline emergent wetland habitat. Nests are typically situated low to the ground or on the ground under dense riparian vegetation (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	**No Potential.** The Study Area is outside of this species' known range and wetland habitat is absent. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Nannopterum auritum double-crested cormorant	--/--/WL	This species is a yearlong resident along the entire coast of California and on inland lakes, in fresh, salt, and estuarine waters. Rests in daytime and roosts overnight beside water on offshore rocks, islands, steep cliffs, dead branches of tall trees, wharfs, jetties, or even transmission lines. Nests in colonies along coastal cliffs, islands, and along large lake margins in the interior of the state (Zeiner et al. 1998).	**No Potential.** Suitable aquatic habitats do not occur in the Study Area. In addition, the Study Area is located in an urban environment and is isolated from natural habitats this species could occur in. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Pandion haliaetus osprey	--/--/WL	Osprey breed in Northern California from the Cascade Ranges southward to Lake Tahoe, and along the coast south to Marin County. They prey primarily on fish but also predate small mammals, birds, reptiles, and invertebrates. Foraging areas include open, clear waters of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, bays, estuaries, and surf zones. Habitat and nesting requirements include large trees, snags, and dead-topped trees in open forest habitats for cover and nesting (Zeiner et al. 1990).	**No Potential.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitats do not occur in the Study Area. In addition, the Study Area is located in an urban environment and is isolated from natural habitats this species could occur in. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Progne subis purple martin	--/--/SSC	This species occurs as an uncommon summer resident and migrant, primarily from mid-March to late September, and breeds from May to mid-August. Martins are most abundant in mesic regions, near large wetlands and other water bodies, and at upper slopes and ridges, which likely concentrate aerial insects (Shuford and Gardali 2008). This species nests in cavities in open areas with low canopy cover at the height of the nest, near large bodies of water that support high densities of large insects. Martins use a variety of cavities including in bridges, large tree snags, and collapsed lava tubes. This species is very sensitive to competition from European starlings and is extirpated from most low-elevation areas by starlings (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	**No Potential.** Suitable nesting habitat does not occur in the Study Area. No suitable cavities were observed at the three bridges that could support nesting for this species and no tree snags or other suitable nesting areas were observed in the Study Area. In addition, many European starlings were observed in the Study Area which typically limit the potential this species can occur. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Riparia riparia bank swallow	--/ST/--	This species is found primarily in riparian and lowland habitats in California. They nest in colonies along cliffs or steep riverbanks in holes. In California, a majority of the population is situated along the Sacramento River and the Feather River. Other smaller populations persist near Monterey and north of Shasta counties (Zeiner *et al*. 1990).	**No Potential.** Suitable nesting habitat does not occur in the Study Area and the Study Area is not located near the Sacramento or Feather rivers. There are three documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).
Mammals			
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	--/--/SSC	Pallid bat occurs throughout California except for the high Sierra Nevada and the northern Coast Ranges. Suitable habitats include grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level to 6,000 feet elevation. This species is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting; roosts also include cliffs, abandoned buildings, bird boxes, hollow trees, and under bridges. This species is primarily a crevice dweller, but recent studies have shown that they are also dependent upon tree roosts. Particularly, in northern California, pallid bat is more dependent	**Moderate Potential**. Suitable roosting habitat is present for this species within the Study Area. Several trees with cavities/hollows were observed in the Study Area that could provide roosting habitat and this species could forage throughout the Study Area. No evidence of roosting bats was observed under the four bridges but this species could utilize the bridges as roosting habitat. There is one documented occurrence of this species within five miles of the Sundance Bridge Study Area (CDFW 2025).

Species Name/ Common Name[1]	Status[2]	Habitat, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		upon oak woodland and oak savannah in lower elevations and may be found in coniferous forest, including redwoods at mid to higher elevations. This species is intolerant of roost disturbance and it has a high loyalty to roosting sites. If this species experiences frequent disturbance at a roost site, they will abandon the roost (Bolster ed. 1998).	
Taxidea taxus American badger	--/--/SSC	This species occurs in a variety of dry, open habitats including grasslands, open woodlands, shrublands, and open chaparral. Loose, friable soil is required for this species to dig den sites. It needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. This species is typically found in areas away from human activity (CDFW 2025).	**No Potential**. Suitable open habitat does not occur in the Study Area. In addition, the Study Area is located in an urban environment and is isolated from natural habitats this species could occur in. There are no documented occurrences of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2025).

1 Sensitive species reported in CNDDB or CNPS on the "*Citrus Heights*" and eight surrounding USGS quads, or in the USFWS list for the Study Area.

2 Status is as follows: Federal (ESA) listing/State (CESA) listing/other CDFW status or CRPR. F = Federal; S = State of California; E = Endangered; T = Threatened; C = Candidate; P = Proposed; FP=Fully Protected; SSC=Species of Special Concern; WL=Watch List.

3 Status in the Project site is assessed as follows. **No Potential:** The Study Area is outside the known distribution of the species; or there is no suitable habitat present for the species; or, the species is not known to occur within five miles of the Study Area boundary, and its dispersal capability is less than five miles. **Low Potential:** There are no documented occurrences within five miles of the Study Area boundary, and the existing habitat is of low or marginal quality, or all documented occurrences within five miles of the Study Area line are believed to be extirpated, and existing habitat is of low or marginal quality, or extant occurrences are documented within five miles of the Study Area, and the most recent occurrence is greater than or equal to 25 years old. **Moderate Potential:** Documented occurrences are reported within five miles of the Study Area, the most recent occurrence is less than 25 but greater than 10 years old, and suitable habitat is present; or critical habitat is mapped within the Study Area, all primary constituent elements (PCEs) are present within the Study Area, and suitable habitat is present. **High Potential:** There are extant occurrences within one mile of the Study Area, the most recent occurrence is less than 10 years old, and there is suitable habitat within the Study Area; or critical habitat is mapped within the Study Area, documented occurrences are present within one mile of the Study Area, suitable habitat is present, and all PCEs are present within the Study Area.

CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank: 1B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. Extension codes: .1 – seriously endangered; .2 – moderately endangered.

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Appendix C

Plant and Wildlife Species Observed in the Study Area

Plant Species Observed

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Native		
Alismataceae	*Sagittaria sanfordii*	Sanford's arrowhead
Asteraceae	*Artemisia douglasiana*	California mugwort
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus eragrostis*	tall flatsedge
Fabaceae	*Acmispon americanus*	Spanish lotus
Fagaceae	*Quercus lobata*	valley oak
	Quercus wislizeni	interior live oak
Juncaceae	*Juncus mexicanus*	Mexican rush
Lauraceae	*Umbellularia californica*	California bay
Oleaceae	*Fraxinus latifolia*	Oregon ash
Onagraceae	*Epilobium brachycarpum*	annual fireweed
Salicaceae	*Populus fremontii*	Fremont cottonwood
Non-native		
Alliaceae	*Allium neapolitanum*	white garlic
Apiaceae	*Torilis arvensis*	field hedge parsley
Apocynaceae	*Vinca minor*	common periwinkle
Araliaceae	*Hedera helix*	English ivy
Arecaceae	*Washingtonia robusta*	Mexican fan palm
Asteraceae	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	Italian thistle
	Centaurea solstitialis	yellow star-thistle
	Cichorium intybus	chicory
	Dittrichia graveolens	stinkwort
	Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce
	Taraxacum officinale	common dandelion
Bignoniaceae	*Catalpa speciosa*	northern catalpa
Brassicaceae	*Brassica nigra*	black mustard
	Capsella bursa-pastoris	shepherd's purse
Ericaceae	*Rhododendron* sp.	rhododendron
Fabaceae	*Albizia julibrissin*	silk tree
	Vicia villosa	hairy vetch
	Trifolium hirtum	rose clover
Geraniaceae	*Erodium botrys*	storksbill
	Geranium dissectum	cutleaf geranium
Juglandaceae	*Juglans* sp.	walnut
Lamiaceae	*Mentha pulegium*	pennyroyal
Malvaceae	*Malva parviflora*	cheeseweed mallow
Moraceae	*Ficus carica*	common fig
Myrsinaceae	*Lysimachia arvensis*	scarlet pimpernel
Oleaceae	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Chinese privet
Phytolaccaceae	*Phytolacca americana*	American pokeweed
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago lanceolata*	English plantain
Platanaceae	*Platanus × acerifolia*	London planetree
Poaceae	*Avena fatua*	wild oat
	Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome
	Bromus hordeaceus	soft brome
	Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass
	Cynosurus echinatus	dogtail grass
	Elymus caput-medusae	medusahead

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Poaceae (cont.)	*Festuca perennis*	Italian ryegrass
	Hordeum murinum	barley
	Paspalum dilatatum	Dallis grass
	Phalaris aquatica	canary grass
	Sorghum halepense	johnsongrass
Polygonaceae	*Rumex crispus*	curly dock
Rosaceae	*Rubus armeniacus*	Himalayan blackberry
Simaroubaceae	*Ailanthus altissima*	tree of heaven
Ulmaceae	*Ulmus* sp.	elm

Wildlife Species Observed

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Birds		
Anatidae	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Mallard
Ardeidae	*Ardea alba*	Great egret
Columbidae	*Columba livia*	Rock pigeon
	Zenaida macroura	Mourning dove
Corvidae	*Aphelocoma californica*	California scrub-jay
	Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Fringillidae	*Haemorhous mexicanus*	House finch
	Spinus psaltria	Lesser goldfinch
Icteridae	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	Red-winged blackbird
	Euphagus cyanocephalus	Brewer's blackbird
Paridae	*Baeolophus inornatus*	Oak titmouse
Parulidae	*Setophaga coronata*	Yellow-rumped warbler
Passerellidae	*Junco hyemalis*	Dark-eyed junco
	Melozone crissalis	California towhee
	Pipilo maculatus	Spotted towhee
Passeridae	*Passer domesticus*	House sparrow
Phasianidae	*Meleagris gallopavo*	Wild turkey
Picidae	*Colaptes auratus*	Northern flicker
	Melanerpes formicivorus	Acorn woodpecker
Sturnidae	*Sturnus vulgaris*	European starling
Trochilidae	*Calypte anna*	Anna's hummingbird
Turdidae	*Catharus guttatus*	Hermit thrush
	Sialia mexicana	Western bluebird
	Turdus migratorius	American robin
Tyrannidae	*Sayornis nigricans*	Black phoebe
Mammals		
Cervidae	*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*	Black-tailed deer
Procyonidae	*Procyon lotor*	Raccoon

Appendix D

Representative Site Photographs



Photo 1. Representative view of the Study Area at the Indian River Drive crossing; facing northeast. Photo taken 7/10/2025.



Photo 2. View of the Indian River Drive crossing on the southern bank of Arcade Creek; facing east. Photo taken 7/10/2025.

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Photo 3. View of the Indian River Drive crossing on the southern bank of Arcade Creek; facing northwest. Photo taken 7/10/2025.



Photo 4. Arcade Creek upstream of the Indian River Drive crossing; facing south. Photo taken 7/10/2025.

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Photo 5. Arcade Creek downstream of the Indian River Drive crossing; facing west. Photo taken 7/10/2025.



Photo 6. Bank of Arcade Creek at the Indian River Drive crossing with Tree #12 in the foreground; facing south. Photo taken 7/10/2025.

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Photo 7. Valley oak woodland habitat at the Indian River Drive crossing; facing east. Photo taken 7/10/2025.



Photo 8. Ephemeral drainage at the Indian River Drive crossing; facing southwest. Photo taken 7/10/2025.

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Photo 9. Confluence of Arcade Creek and Cripple Creek at the Indian River Drive crossing; facing northeast. Photo taken 7/10/2025.



Photo 10. Representative view of the Matheny Way crossing; facing east. Photo taken 7/10/2025.

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Photo 11. Representative view of the Matheny Way crossing with Tree #9 and Tree #10 on the left side of the photo; facing west. Photo taken 7/10/2025.



Photo 12. View of Arcade Creek with the Matheny Way crossing in the background; facing east. Photo taken 7/10/2025.

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Photo 13. View of Arcade Creek west of the Matheny Way crossing; facing west. Photo taken 7/10/2025.



Photo 14. View of Arcade Creek east of the Matheny Way crossing; facing north. Photo taken 7/10/2025.

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Photo 15. View of the Matheny Way crossing from the bed of Arcade Creek with Tree #4; facing south. Photo taken 7/10/2025.



Photo 16. View of Arcade Creek and the surrounding valley oak woodland from the Matheny Way crossing; facing east. Photo taken 7/10/2025.

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Photo 17. Representative view of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail crossing; facing east. Photo taken 7/10/2025.



Photo 18. View of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail crossing; facing west. Photo taken 7/10/2025.

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Photo 19. Arcade Creek east of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail crossing; facing east. Photo taken 7/10/2025



Photo 20. Arcade Creek west of the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail crossing with ruderal/disturbed habitat within the transmission line right-of-way on the opposite bank; facing west. Photo taken 7/10/2025.

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Photo 21. Valley oak woodland within the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail crossing Study Area; facing south. Photo taken 7/10/2025.



Photo 22. Ephemeral drainage within the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail crossing Study Area; facing south. Photo taken 7/10/2025.

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Photo 23. View of the Patton Avenue crossing; facing northeast. Photo taken 12/4/2025.



Photo 24. Disturbed habitat abutting Cripple Creek and Tree #18 at the Patton Avenue crossing; facing north. Photo taken 12/4/2025.

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Photo 25. Sanford's arrowhead observed in the bed of Cripple Creek near the crossing; facing southeast. Photo taken 12/4/2025.



Photo 26. Sanford's arrowhead observed in the bed of Cripple Creek near the crossing; facing west. Photo taken 12/4/2025.

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Appendix D

Cultural Resources Assessment

ITEM 10

HELIX Environmental Planning

Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

May 2026 | 04339.00027.001

Prepared for:

City of Citrus Heights
6360 Fountain Square Drive
Citrus Heights, CA 95621

Prepared by:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
1108 Iron Point Road, Suite 130
Folsom, CA 95630

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmark
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of Citrus Heights
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
County	Sacramento County
CRA	Cultural Resources Assessment
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CCTS	Central California Taxonomic System
CSU	California State University
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
IS/MND	Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCIC	North Central Information Center
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NPS	National Park Service
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PRC	Public Resources Code
project	Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
sf	square feet
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the findings of a Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) completed by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the proposed Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project (project) located in the City of Citrus Heights (City) in Sacramento County, California. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath the Indian River Drive Bridge (Indian River Bridge), Matheny Way Bridge (Matheny Bridge), Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail Bridge (Sundance Bridge), and Patton Avenue Bridge (Patton Bridge). The project would also include the removal of an abandoned Consolidated Communications, Inc. and Comcast joint trench with exposed conduits in the creek bed near the Indian River Bridge, and would include the relocation of existing and exposed Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) inactive and active gas lines near the Matheny Bridge. The project work would occur where natural erosion is impacting existing public infrastructure and inhibiting City maintenance activities.

The project is proposed to extend the service life of the bridges, maintain public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and reduce long-term maintenance needs. The City is required to submit a cultural resources assessment to ensure compliance with State and local laws and regulations as they relate to cultural resources, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project may also qualify as an *undertaking* subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for the anticipated Clean Water Act Section 404 permitting with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and this CRA is also intended to fulfill the requirements of the NHPA.

A records search of the project's Areas of Potential Effects (APE) and a 0.5-mile radius identified 28 previous cultural resource studies, including six that included or intersected the APE. The records search also identified six cultural resources within the search radius, although none of the resources are located within the APE itself. These are dominated by historic-era buildings and include one precontact lithic scatter.

HELIX archaeologists conducted pedestrian surveys of the entirety of the APE. Ground visibility was generally poor during the surveys (i.e., less than 15 percent of the ground surface was visible). No precontact or historic-era cultural resources were found during the surveys.

Based on the results of this CRA, HELIX recommends implementation of measures to address the accidental discovery of cultural resources and/or human remains during project activities (see Section 7.2, *Recommendations*). HELIX concludes that, with the implementation of these recommendations, the following findings are appropriate for the project:

- ***No Significant Impact on Historical or Unique Archaeological Resources*** under *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5;
- ***No Significant Impact to Human Remains*** resulting from disturbance; and
- ***No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties*** under Section 106 (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800.5[a]).

No additional study or documentation for cultural resources are recommended at this time. However, in the unlikely event that archaeological cultural resources, and/or human remains, or funerary objects are discovered during project construction, the provisions contained in Section 7.2 of this report should be implemented to avoid or substantially reduce the severity of impacts to such finds.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) addresses the proposed Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project (herein referred to as the "proposed project" or "project") located in the City of Citrus Heights (City) in Sacramento County (County), California. The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath the Indian River Drive Bridge (Indian River Bridge), the Matheny Way Bridge (Matheny Bridge), the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail Bridge (Sundance Bridge), and the Patton Avenue Bridge (Patton Bridge).

An Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) is being prepared to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 15000 et seq.). CEQA requires that State and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before they approve or implement those projects. The project may also qualify as an *undertaking* subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for the anticipated Clean Water Act Section 404 permitting with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Therefore, this CRA, which has been prepared to identify cultural resources and/or human remains that may be subject to impact or disturbance as a result of project implementation, is intended to satisfy the requirements of both CEQA and NHPA.

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site comprises three noncontiguous locations, or study areas, in the City of Citrus Heights: the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge cross Arcade Creek share a study area just north of Greenback Lane; the Sundance Bridge also crosses Arcade Creek, and its study area is located east of Fair Oaks Boulevard on the Arcade-Cripple Creek Trail in the Sundance Natural Area; and the Patton Bridge crosses Cripple Creek, and its study area is located just south of Twin Oaks Avenue. The Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area is located within Section 33, Township 10 North, Range 6 East; the Sundance Bridge study area is located within Section 30, Township 10 North, Range 7 East; and the Patton Bridge study area is located within Section 13, Township 10 North, Range 6 East. All three project site locations are depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Citrus Heights* 7.5-minute quadrangle. See Figure 1, *Site and Vicinity Map*, for the project vicinity map and Figures 2a through 2c, *Indian River Drive and Matheny Way Area of Potential Effects*, *Sundance Bridge Area of Potential Effects*, and *Patton Bridge Area of Potential Effects*, respectively, for aerial maps (all figures are included as Appendix A, *Figures*).

2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would include the installation of scour and erosion protection measures, including creek channel and slope stabilization, underneath Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, Sundance Bridge, and Patton Bridge. The project work would occur where natural erosion is impacting existing public infrastructure and inhibiting City maintenance activities. The project is proposed to extend the service life of the bridges, maintain public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and reduce long-term

maintenance needs. A detailed description of proposed project activities at each project impact area is outlined below.

2.2.1 Indian River Bridge

Project activities at the Indian River Bridge project impact area would include the installation of rock slope protection in the creek bed. The project would place rock slope protection in the form of Class IV[1] stones used as rip rap on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel. Smooth foundation would be placed underneath the filter. Rip rap would be placed on the creek bed and on the embankments of Arcade Creek from the existing rip rap to the edge of the abutment walls. The total project impact area at Indian River Bridge would be 0.27 acre.

The project would also include the removal of an abandoned Consolidated Communications and Comcast joint trench with exposed conduits in the creek bed. The proposed project would include slope restoration on the west, or downstream, side of the abandoned joint trench.

The Indian River Bridge study area would be accessed from Indian River Drive. Tree removal is anticipated for the proposed project activities at the Indian River Bridge.

2.2.2 Matheny Bridge

Project activities at the Matheny Bridge project impact area would include the installation of rock slope protection in the creek bed. The project would place rock slope protection in the form of Class I[2], II[3], or IV stones used as rip rap on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel. Smooth foundation would be placed underneath the filter. Rip rap would be placed on the creek bed and on the embankments of Arcade Creek from the existing rip rap to the edge of the abutment walls. The total project impact area at Matheny Bridge would be 0.14 acre.

The proposed project activities would require the coordination with Pacific Gas and Electric and the City to relocate existing exposed inactive and active gas lines.

The Matheny Bridge study area would be accessed from Matheny Way. Tree removal is anticipated for the proposed project activities at the Matheny Bridge.

2.2.3 Sundance Bridge

Project activities at the Sundance Bridge project impact area would include the installation of rock slope protection in the creek bed. The project would place rock slope protection in the form of Class I or II stones used as rip rap on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel.

[1] Class IV stones refer to 300 pound weighted rocks, as designated by Caltrans Rock Slope Protection (RSP) Guidelines. Available at: https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/design/documents/f0002770-2016-07-15-implementation-of-rsp-design-a11y.pdf.

[2] Class I stones refer to 20 pound weighted rocks, as designated by Caltrans Rock Slope Protection (RSP) Guidelines. Available at: https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/design/documents/f0002770-2016-07-15-implementation-of-rsp-design-a11y.pdf.

[3] Class II stones refer to 60 pound weighted rocks, as designated by Caltrans Rock Slope Protection (RSP) Guidelines. Available at: https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/design/documents/f0002770-2016-07-15-implementation-of-rsp-design-a11y.pdf.

Smooth foundation would be placed underneath the filter. Rip rap would be placed on the creek bed and on the embankments of Arcade Creek from the existing rip rap to the edge of the abutment walls. The total project impact area at Sundance Bridge would be 0.04 acre. The Sundance Bridge project impact area would be accessed from the existing trail in Sundance Park. Tree removal is not anticipated for the proposed project activities at Sundance Bridge.

2.2.4 Patton Bridge

Project activities at the Patton Bridge project impact area would include the installation of rock slope protection in the creek bed. The project would grade the existing conditions to expose three encompassed existing piers adjacent to the right abutment and fill the existing erosion on the left abutment. The project would also grade the slope of the embankments and place Class I or II stones as rip rap along the embankments and channel bed. The soil would be replaced with Class IV stones used as rip rap and placed on top of filter fabric or on top of at least a 6-inch thick layer of sand and gravel. The total project impact area at Patton Bridge would be 0.12 acre.

The Patton Bridge study area would be accessed from Patton Avenue. Tree removal is not anticipated for the proposed project activities at Patton Bridge.

2.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project is defined as the geographic area within which project activities may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.

For the purposes of this CRA, the APE corresponds to the three discrete study areas described in Chapter 2.0 above, although actual project impact areas would be limited to smaller areas within each study area. APE maps showing the study area and impact area boundaries are provided as Figures 2a through 2c:

- Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge: The study area that includes these two bridges measures 11.12 acres, including a 0.27-acre project impact area for the Indian River Drive Bridge and a 0.14-acre project impact area for the Matheny Way Bridge.
- Sundance Bridge: The study area measures 4.45 acres, including a 0.04-acre project impact area.
- Patton Bridge: The study area measures 1.19 acres, including a 0.12-acre project impact area.

All construction staging would be contained within the project impact areas, which, when combined, is approximately 0.43 acre. The vertical extent of the APE has not yet been determined but is expected to extend to no more than 26 inches below the current ground surface. The only exception is at the Indian River Bridge, where the plunge pool will extend to a maximum depth of 86 inches.

2.4 PERSONNEL

This CRA was conducted and written by HELIX Senior Cultural Resources Project Manager, Clarus Backes, M.A., RPA. Mr. Backes meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 61) and is a cultural resources project manager

with 26 years of professional experience throughout California. He has overseen numerous projects for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. Fieldwork for this CRA was conducted by Mr. Backes and HELIX staff archaeologist Leah Wargo, M.A., RPA.

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

The following is a brief overview of the prehistoric and historic background that provides context within which to understand the background and significance of sites found in the general vicinity of the project site. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of current research in the area but instead serves as a generalized overview. Descriptions that are more detailed can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Wilson and Towne (1978), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984).

3.1 PRECONTACT

Early archaeological investigations in central California were conducted at sites located in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. The first published account documents investigations in the Lodi and Stockton area (Schenck and Dawson 1929). The initial archaeological reports were typically limited to descriptive narratives, although more systematic approaches were sponsored by Sacramento Junior College in the 1930s. At the same time, the University of California at Berkeley excavated several sites in the lower Sacramento Valley and Delta region, which revealed archaeological site patterns based on variations of inter-site assemblages. Research during the 1930s identified temporal periods in central California prehistory and provided an initial chronological sequence (Lillard and Purves 1936; Lillard et al. 1939). In 1939, Lillard noted that each cultural period led directly to the next and that influences spread from the Delta region to other regions in central California (Lillard et al. 1939). In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Beardsley (1948, 1954) documented similarities in artifacts between sites in the San Francisco Bay region and the Delta and refined his findings into a cultural model that ultimately became known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS). This system proposed a uniform, linear sequence of cultural succession. The CCTS system was challenged by Gerow (1954, 1974; Gerow with Force 1968), whose work looked at radiocarbon dating to show that Early and Middle Horizon sites were not subsequent developments but, at least partially, contemporaneous.

To address some of the flaws in the CCTS system, Fredrickson (1973) introduced a revision that incorporated a system of spatial and cultural integrative units. Fredrickson separated cultural, temporal, and spatial units from each other and assigned them to six chronological periods: Paleo-Indian (10000 to 6000 B.C.); Lower Middle and Upper Archaic (6000 B.C. to A.D. 500); and Emergent (Upper and Lower, A.D. 500 to 1800). The suggested temporal ranges are similar to earlier horizons, which are broad cultural units that can be arranged in a temporal sequence (Moratto 1984). In addition, Fredrickson defined several patterns, which are a general way of life shared within a specific geographical region. These patterns include:

- Windmiller Pattern or Early Horizon (3000 to 1000 B.C.)
- Berkeley Pattern or Middle Horizon (1000 B.C. to A.D. 500)
- Augustine Pattern or Late Horizon (A.D. 500 to historic period)

Brief descriptions of these temporal ranges and their unique characteristics follow.

Windmiller Pattern or Early Horizon (3000 to 1000 B.C.)

Characterized by the Windmiller Pattern, the Early Horizon was centered in the Cosumnes district of the Delta and emphasized hunting rather than gathering, as evidenced by the abundance of projectile points in relation to plant processing tools. Additionally, atlatl, dart, and spear technologies typically included stemmed projectile points of slate and chert but minimal obsidian. The large variety of projectile point types and faunal remains suggests exploitation of a variety of terrestrial and aquatic species (Bennyhoff 1950; Ragir 1972). Burials occurred in cemeteries and intra-village graves. These burials typically were ventrally extended and contain a high number of grave goods, although some dorsal extensions with a westerly orientation are also known. Trade networks focused on the acquisition of ornamental and ceremonial objects in finished form rather than on raw material. The presence of artifacts made of exotic materials such as quartz, obsidian, and shell indicates an extensive trade network that may represent the arrival of Utian populations into central California. Also indicative of this period are rectangular *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell beads and charmstones that were usually perforated.

Berkeley Pattern or Middle Horizon (1000 B.C. to A.D. 500)

The Middle Horizon is characterized by the Berkeley Pattern, which displays considerable changes from the Early Horizon. This period exhibited a strong milling technology represented by minimally shaped cobble mortars and pestles, although metates and manos were still used. Dart and atlatl technologies during this period were characterized by non-stemmed projectile points made primarily of obsidian. Fredrickson (1973) suggests that the Berkeley Pattern marked the eastward expansion of Miwok groups from the San Francisco Bay Area. Compared with the Early Horizon, there is a higher proportion of grinding implements at this time, implying an emphasis on plant resources rather than on hunting. Typical burials were in flexed positions with variable cardinal orientation and included some cremations. As noted by Lillard, the practice of spreading ground ochre over the burial was common at this time (Lillard et al. 1939). Grave goods during this period are generally sparse and typically include only utilitarian items and a few ornamental objects. However, objects such as charmstones, quartz crystals, and bone whistles occasionally were present, which suggests the economic or ceremonial significance of the individual (Hughes 1994). During this period, larger populations are indicated by the number and depth of sites compared with the Windmiller Pattern. According to Fredrickson (1973), the Berkeley Pattern reflects gradual expansion or assimilation of different populations, with a gradual shift in economic emphasis, rather than abrupt population replacement.

Augustine Pattern or Late Horizon (A.D. 500 to historic period)

The Late Horizon is characterized by the Augustine Pattern, which represents a further shift in the general subsistence pattern. Changes include the introduction of bow and arrow technology, with acorns becoming the predominant food resource. Trade systems expanded to include raw resources as well as finished products. The Augustine Pattern is also marked by an increase in baked clay artifacts and extensive use of elaborately shaped Haliotis ornaments. Burial patterns retained the use of flexed burials with variable orientation, but there was a reduction in the use of ochre and widespread evidence of cremation (Moratto 1984). Judging from the number and types of grave goods associated with the two types of burials, cremation seems to have been reserved for individuals of higher status, whereas other individuals were buried in flexed positions. Johnson (1976) suggests that the Augustine Pattern represents the expansion of the Wintuan population from the north, which resulted in combining new traits with those established during the Berkeley Pattern.

Central California research has expanded from an emphasis on defining chronological and cultural units to a more comprehensive look at settlement and subsistence systems. This shift is illustrated by the early use of burials to identify mortuary assemblages and more recent research using osteological data to determine the health of prehistoric populations (Dickel et al. 1984). Although debate continues over a single model or sequence for central California, the general framework consisting of three temporal/cultural units is generally accepted, although the identification of regional and local variation is a major goal of current archaeological research.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

At the time of European contact, the project vicinity was occupied by the Southern Maidu (alternatively known as Nisenan), who were identified by their language, which is a subgroup of the California Penutian linguistic family. The Maidu are divided, mainly on dialectic grounds, into the Southern Maidu (living within the American River drainage plus parts of the Bear, Cosumnes, and Yuba rivers), the Northeastern Maidu (on the upper reaches of the North and Middle Forks of Feather River), and the Northwestern Maidu (below the foothills of the Sierra Nevada where the south, middle, north, and west branches of Feather River converge and on upper Butte and Chico creeks as well as parts of the Sacramento Valley). The Southern Maidu villages ranged in population from 15 to 25 people, with the tribal centers averaging more than 500 people. Large settlements consisted of one major village with associated smaller, seasonal camps. Villages were typically located on ridges above major streams and rivers and were inhabited mainly in the winter months. During the hot summer months, the Southern Maidu moved to cooler temporary camps in higher elevations.

The local environment provided abundant food sources, with seasonal gathering conducted mainly by women and children. Hunting and fishing, primarily conducted by the men, were year-round pursuits but were most successful in the late summer and early fall. The Southern Maidu had few contacts outside their immediate tribal territory, and those contacts were limited to warfare, trade, and ceremonial gatherings. Villages were led by a headman or advisor, but each extended family had a leader who assisted the village headman. Some of the headsman's duties included advising the people in general, preventing them from trespassing, directing ceremonies and festivities, arbitrating disputes, and leading the village in times of warfare. Typically, the dead were cremated along with their property, and their dwelling was either moved or destroyed.

The Maidu practiced a religion called *Kuksu*, which was widespread among California Native Americans and appeared in various forms. Ceremonies were typically conducted in the semi–subterranean dance houses that were centrally located within each village. A ceremony celebrated annually in the fall was the mourning ceremony that honored ancient ancestors as well as the individuals who had died during the year.

Early contact with the Spanish was limited to the southern edge of the Southern Maidu territory, with most early accounts resulting from early penetrations of the Spanish into the Plains Miwok territory. During the late 18th century, systematic removal to the missions and resistance by the Miwok occurred along the southern border of Maidu territory. No records exist of the Maidu being removed to the missions. However, the Maidu did receive missionized Native Americans into their territory, as well as displaced Miwok villagers on their southern borders (Wilson and Towne 1978:387–97).

In 1833, a massive epidemic, believed to have been malaria, swept through the Sacramento Valley (Cook 1955). The exact number of casualties is unknown, but it is estimated that 75 percent of the Maidu

population was killed, leaving only a fraction of the original number to face the intruding miners and settlers that arrived when gold was discovered in Coloma in 1848.

3.3 HISTORY

The first Europeans to visit the interior of California were Spanish expeditions launched to recapture Native Americans who had escaped from the rule of coastal missions (Heizer and Almquist 1971, Napton 1997:6). Catholic missions were the hallmark of the Spanish Period (1796-1822) in California, during which time 21 missions were established by the Franciscan Order along the coast between San Diego (among the earliest of missions) and San Francisco. Among the first Europeans to formally explore the Central Valley was Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga, who led excursions in the area between 1806 and 1808 to examine the area's main waterways, including what we today call the American, Calaveras, Cosumnes, Feather, Merced, Mokelumne, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus rivers. In 1813, Moraga again ventured into the Central Valley, this time focusing on the south, and coined the name of the San Joaquin River (Hoover et al. 2002:369). Luis Arguello led the last of the Spanish expeditions into the Central Valley in 1817 when he traveled up the Sacramento River, past current-day Sacramento, and into the mouth of the Feather River before turning back to the coast (Beck and Haase 1974:18, 20; Grunsky 1989:3-4).

The most drastic and permanent change to the Native Americans' way of life came with the establishment of the Spanish Mission system. By the early 1800s, the mission fathers began a process of cultural change that brought the majority of the local Native Americans into the missions, although the Maidu, especially the ones living in the mountain regions, were not as affected as the Native Americans living in the coastal regions near the missions. At the expense of traditional skills, the neophytes were taught the pastoral and horticultural skills of the Hispanic tradition. Spanish missionaries traveled into the Valley to recapture escaped neophytes and recruit inland Native Americans for the coastal missions. In 1834, the Mission system was officially secularized, and the majority of the mission Native American population dispersed to local ranches, villages, or nearby pueblos (Kroeber 1925). Soon after the establishment of the mission system, a process of granting large parcels of land to prominent individuals began. Within a few years, ranchos occupied large tracts in the vicinity of the missions, and a pastoral economy involving the missions, the ranchos, and native inhabitants was established (Kyle et al. 1990).

With the declaration of Mexican independence in 1821, Spanish control of Alta California ended, although little change actually occurred. Political change did not take place until mission secularization in 1834, when Native Americans were released from missionary control, and the mission lands were granted to private individuals. Shoup and Milliken (1999) state that mission secularization removed the social protection and support on which Native Americans had come to rely. It exposed them to further exploitation by outside interests, often forcing them into a marginal existence as laborers for large ranchos. Following mission secularization, the Mexican population grew as the native population continued to decline. European–American settlers began to arrive in Alta California during this period and often married into Mexican families in order to become Mexican citizens who were eligible to receive land grants. In 1846, on the eve of the U.S.–Mexican War (1846 to 1848), the estimated population of Alta California was 8,000 non–natives and 10,000 natives. However, these estimates have been debated - Cook (1976) suggests the Native American population was 100,000 in 1850; the U.S. Census of 1880 reported the Native American population as 20,385.

Settlement of the Sacramento area began in the late 1830s and early 1840s, when entrepreneurs such as John Sutter and Jared Sheldon obtained land grants from the Mexican government in exchange for an

agreement to protect Mexican interests in these remote regions. In 1839, John Sutter built the earliest Euro-American settlement within Sacramento County. Named Sutter's Fort, it was a well-known outpost that brought with it an increase in Euro-American trappers, hunters, and settlers to the Sacramento area. John Sutter also founded New Helvetia, a trading and agricultural outfit, which was based out of Sutter's Fort, close to the location where the Sacramento and American rivers split, near today's City of Sacramento (Hoover et al. 2002).

The Mexican period was also characterized by the exploration of the western Sierra Nevada mountain range by American fur trappers and later, miners. Jedediah Smith, an American trapper, is known to have explored the Sierra Nevada in 1826 and 1827, entering the Sacramento Valley and traveling along the American and Cosumnes rivers and through the San Joaquin Valley. Soon after, other trappers ventured into the area, including those involved with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1832 (Hoover et al. 2002:370). Colonel J. Warner is also known to have traveled with the Ewing-Young trapping expedition, which passed through the Central Valley in 1832 and 1833 (Gilbert 1879:11).

The American period in California began in 1848 with the end of the Mexican-American War (1846 – 1848), and the ensuing Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which officially made California a territory of the United States. Soon after, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, located along the American River in Coloma. By 1849, over 80,000 people had emigrated to try to stake their claims and strike it rich in the California Gold Rush. Due to this population boom, and the industries that popped up as a result, California was made the 31st state of the United States in 1850, and by 1854, the bustling town of Sacramento was made the state capital.

4.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

4.1 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966 (16 USC 470)

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 United States Code [USC] 470), enacted in 1966, declared a national policy of historic preservation and instituted a multifaceted program, administered by the Secretary of the Interior, to encourage the achievement of preservation goals at the federal, state, and local levels. The NHPA authorized the expansion and maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), established the position of State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and provided for the designation of State Review Boards, set up a mechanism to certify local governments to carry out the purposes of the NHPA, assisted Native American tribes in preserving their cultural heritage, and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

4.1.1 Section 106

Section 106 of the NHPA states that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction over federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings must take into account the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and that the ACHP must be afforded an opportunity to comment on such undertakings through a process outlined in 36 CFR Part 800. The Section 106 process involves the identification of historic properties within the APE, the determination of whether the undertaking will cause an adverse effect on historic properties, and the resolution of those adverse effects through consultation with parties to the Section 106 review process, most prominently including the California SHPO and Native American tribes.

4.1.2 National Register of Historic Places

The National Register was authorized by Section 101 of the NHPA as the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Properties listed in the National Register consist of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register are considered in planning and environmental review, and effects to such properties are primarily addressed under Section 106.

The criteria for determining a resource's eligibility for National Register listing are defined at 36 CFR Part 60.4 and are as follows:

> … the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under Criteria A, B, and C, the National Register places an emphasis on a resource appearing as it did during its period of significance to convey historical significance; under Criterion D, properties convey significance through the information they contain.

National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states that in order for a property to qualify for listing in the National Register, it must meet at least one of the National Register criteria by (1) being associated with an important historic context, *and* (2) retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance (National Park Service 1997). The historic context of a resource will define the theme(s), geographical limits, and period of significance by which to evaluate a resource's significance (National Park Service 1997:7).

Generally, cultural properties must be 50 years of age or more to be eligible for listing in the National Register. According to the National Park Service (1997:2), "properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible" unless such properties are "of exceptional importance."

4.1.2.1 Historic Integrity

In addition to meeting one or more of the significance criteria, a cultural resource must retain its historic integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register. Historic integrity is defined as the ability of a resource to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a resource's physical features and its environment, and how these relate to its significance. "The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its

significance" (National Park Service 1997:44). There are seven aspects of integrity to consider when evaluating a cultural resource: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Park Service 1997:44-45).

- *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.

- *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

- *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. Physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade, including topographic features, vegetation, paths or fences, or relationships between buildings and other features or open space.

- *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

- *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of the artisan's labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site.

- *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.

- *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

For archaeological resources, the term "integrity" is used to describe the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site, or excavated assemblage. Integrity is relative to the specific significance that the resource conveys. Although it is possible to correlate the seven aspects of integrity with standard archaeological site characteristics, those aspects are often unclear for evaluating the ability of an archaeological resource to convey significance under Criterion D. Under Criterion D, the integrity of archaeological resources is judged according to the ability of the site to yield scientific and cultural information that can be used to address important research questions (Little et al. 2000:35-42).

4.1.2.2 Eligibility

Resources that have a significant association with an important historic context, meet the age guidelines, and possess integrity will generally be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

4.2 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Pursuant to CEQA, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). In addition, resources included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a local survey conducted in accordance with state guidelines, are

also considered historic resources under CEQA, unless a preponderance of the facts demonstrates otherwise. According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, or is not included in a local register or survey, shall not preclude a Lead Agency, as defined by CEQA, from determining that the resource may be a historic resource as defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1.7.

CEQA applies to archaeological resources when (1) the historic or precontact archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a historical resource, or (2) the historic or precontact archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a "unique archaeological resource." A unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site that has a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria (PRC § 21083.2[g]):

1. The archaeological resource contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

2. The archaeological resource has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

3. The archaeological resource is directly associated with a scientifically-recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

4.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC § 5024.1[a]). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Historical Landmarks (CHL), numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historic resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR.

A resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria (PRC § 5024.1[c]):

Criterion 1: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2: It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

Criterion 3: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

Criterion 4: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. It is possible that a resource whose integrity does not satisfy NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years also may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, provided that enough time has lapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.

4.3 CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE §7050.5

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined if the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours of this identification.

4.4 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE §5097.98

Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains pursuant to Health and Safety Code Part 7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant or "MLD") it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

4.5 CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS GENERAL PLAN

The City of Citrus Heights General Plan (Plan) contains goals, policies, and actions that embody the City's approach for achieving the community's vision for its future. Goals identify physical, economic, environmental, and/or social ends that the community desires. The policies are used directly to guide City decision-makers and staff to respond by developing proposals and community actions. Applicable sections of the Plan having to do with cultural resources conservation are outlined below (City of Citrus Heights 2011).

Resource Conservation: This element of the Plan addresses biological resources, open space, energy conservation, and cultural resources. Its focus is on the protection and enhancement of these limited resources.

GOAL 42: Preserve and protect the City's Native American heritage.

- *Policy 42.1*: Determine early in the planning process whether archaeological resources may potentially be located on a development site.

- Action A. In the event that any prehistoric, historic, or paleontological resources are discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all work within 50 feet of the resources shall be halted and the developer shall consult with a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist to assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist, then representatives from the City of Citrus Heights and the qualified archaeologist and/or paleontologist would meet to determine the appropriate course of action.

- Action B. In the event that human remains are discovered during the implementation of the proposed project, the local coroner must be contacted immediately. Both the Native American Heritage Commission (pursuant to NAGPRA) and any identified descendants should be notified, and recommendations received, if the remains are determined to be of Native American origin (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, Health and Safety Code Section 7070.5, Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98).

GOAL 43: Preserve and protect places that embody the City's social, architectural and agricultural history.

- *Policy 43.1*: Encourage property owners to maintain and preserve historic properties in the best possible condition.

    - Action A. Adopt a Historic Preservation Ordinance to identify and preserve important historic resources.

- *Policy 43.2*: Incorporate natural resources such as land and water into development when appropriate to understanding and appreciating the history of a site.

    - Action A. Review and revise the grading ordinance to require appropriate mitigation measures when historic or archaeological resources are discovered prior to or during development of property.

- *Policy 43.3*: Support preservation of historic resources, including providing for adaptive reuse where appropriate.

    - Action A. Pursue grants for historic preservation.

    - Action B. Implement the State Historical Building Code on eligible resources.

    - Action C. Establish thresholds by which future projects can be judged when considering historic impacts. These standards should include height and massing considerations for proposed projects that are located in close proximity to historic resources (individual structures or districts) and should define locations for potential prehistoric resources.

5.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH

On July 10, 2025, and December 2, 2025, records searches were conducted at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) at California State University (CSU), Sacramento, a repository of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). The records searches addressed the entire APE and a 0.5-mile radius around the APE. The purposes of the records searches were to (1) identify precontact and historic-era resources within the search radius, (2) determine which portions of the APE have been previously studied, and (3) ascertain the potential for cultural resources and human remains to occur within the APE. The searches included reviews of USGS archaeological site location maps at the NCIC, built environment and archaeological resource records, and data from previous studies. Sacramento County listings in the NRHP, CRHR, California State Historic Resources Inventory, Built Environment Resource Directory for Sacramento County, and Caltrans Bridge Survey were also examined.

5.1.1 Previous Studies

The NCIC records search identified 28 studies that have previously been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE. Of these, six studies addressed areas that included or intersected the APE. The previous studies are summarized below in Table 1, *Previous Studies Conducted Within 0.5 Mile of the APE*, below.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN 0.5 MILE OF THE APE

Report Number NCIC-	Year	Title	Author(s)	Affiliation	Within APE?
00046	1976	An Archeological Reconnaissance of Two Localities in Sunrise Recreation and Park District: Sacramento County, California	Johnson, J. J.	California State University, Sacramento	No
00123	1977	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Greenback Woods Subdivision, Sacramento County	Peak, A. S.	Peak and Associates	Yes
00227	1978	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Hidden Creek Development, Sacramento County, CA	Peak, A. S.	Peak and Associates	No
00312	1982	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Creekside Manor Development, Sacramento County, CA	Peak, A. S.	Peak and Associates	No
00417	1979	Cultural Resource Assessment of Sacramento Municipal Utility District's Project B, Phase I, 230kV Transmission Line, the Orangevale Tap, Placer County, to Orangevale Substation, Sacramento County, California	Peak, A. S.	Peak and Associates	Yes
00430	1980	A Cultural Resource Study of the Arcade Creek Project, Sacramento County, California	Derr, E. H.	Archaeological Study Center	No

Report Number NCIC-	Year	Title	Author(s)	Affiliation	Within APE?
00590	1980	An Archaeological Survey of the Creekwood Development, Sacramento County, California	Derr, E. H.	Archaeological Study Center	No
03023	1998	Negative Historic Property Survey Report for the Greenback Lane/Interstate 80 Interchange Project, Sacramento County, California	Bakic, T.	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	No
03027	1992	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Greenback Lane Widening, I-80 to Parkoaks Drive, A Distance of 1.07 Miles	Barry, A.	Unknown	No
06250	2002	Historic Property Survey Report for the Greenback Lane Widening Project	Nadolski, J. A.	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	No
06257	2001	Historical and Cultural Resource Assessment Proposed Telecommunications Facility	Pastron, A. G.	Brown & Mills, Inc.	No
06264	2002	Cultural Resources Assessment: Oaks at Arcade Creek Development Parcel, Sacramento County, California	Green, J. K.	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	No
06283	1989	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Wendell Herron Rezone	Warner, L. E.	Unknown	No
06301	1989	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Jan Mojzis Land Division	Warner, L. E.	Unknown	No
06454	2004	Sacramento County Flood Hazard Mitigation, Sacramento County Department of Water Resources	US Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, and A. Amaglio	US Department of Homeland Security, FEMA	No
06722	2005	Archaeological Inventory Survey Proposed Fair Oaks Drive-In Development Project, c. 21 acres North of Greenback Lane, Fair Oaks, Sacramento County, CA	Jensen, P.	Jensen & Associates	No
07130	2002	Roseville Energy Facility Cultural Resources	Hatoff, B., and R. Egherman	URS	Yes
08619	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Arrington, C.	SWCA Environmental Consultants	No
10345	2009	Cultural Resources Investigation for ClearWire Site CA-SAC0621-A "Greenback & Auburn" 6212 Auburn Boulevard, Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California 95621	Losee, C.	Archaeological Resources Technology	No
10382	2006	City of Citrus Heights Historical Resources Survey	Roland, C.	Roland Nawi Associates	Yes
10582	2010	Toa Baptist Church - CA-SAC0630A	Supernowicz, D. E.	EarthTouch, Inc.	No
12183	2016	Cultural Resources Inventory Report: Mitchell Farms, Sacramento County, California	Webb, M.	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	No

Report Number NCIC-	Year	Title	Author(s)	Affiliation	Within APE?
13083	2020	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Inventory and Effects Assessment for the Sacramento Suburban Water District Arcade Creek Crossing Project, City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California	Sikes, N. E., P. Hanes, and C. J. Arrington	Natural Investigations Company	Yes
13201	2021	Section 106 Review of Federally-Funded Residential Rehabilitation Project at 5935 Auburn Boulevard #152, City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County	Cotter, S.	Citrus Heights Housing & Human Services Program	No
13779	2021	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the SN010 Foothill Farms Collocation Monopole Site, Trileaf Project #676041	Macko, M.	Trileaf Corporation	No
14294	2023	Section 106 Review of Federally Funded Residential Rehabilitation Project at 5935 Auburn Boulevard #7, City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County	Piva, N.	City of Citrus Heights	No
14295	2023	Section 106 Review of Federally Funded Residential Rehabilitation Project at 5935 Auburn Boulevard #31, City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County	Piva, N.	City of Citrus Heights	No
14406	2021	Cultural Resources Study, Sacramento Area Sewer District Creek Crossing Project, Sacramento County, CA	Gross, C.	Analytical Environmental Services	Yes

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The NCIC records search also identified six previously documented cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the APE, although none of the resources are located within the APE itself. They are described briefly in Table 2, *Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the APE*, below.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 0.5 MILE OF THE APE

Primary # P-34-	Year	Recorder(s)	Resource Type	Age	Description	Within APE?	NRHP/CRHR Status
000015	1980	Carvey, A., E. Derr	Site	Precontact	Lithic scatter, including a core fragment and fire-affected rock	No	Not evaluated
001322	2002	SaintClair, M.	Building	Historic	Abandoned residence (1934)	No	Not eligible
001328	2002	Napoli, A.	Building	Historic	Van Maren House (ca. 1849; moved/remodeled 1919)	No	Not eligible
004033	2006	Roland, C.	Building	Historic	12 Mile House (roadhouse; 1930)	No	CRHR eligible

Primary # P-34-	Year	Recorder(s)	Resource Type	Age	Description	Within APE?	NRHP/CRHR Status
004263	2010	Supernowicz, D. E.	Building	Historic	Twin Oaks Baptist Church (1963)	No	Not eligible
005171	2006	Roland, C.	Building	Historic	DeKay/Sunrise Ranch (1868)	No	Not eligible

5.1.3 Caltrans Bridge Survey

Reviews of the Caltrans Bridge Survey determined that none of the four bridges addressed in this report qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On July 9, 2025, HELIX requested that the NAHC conduct a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the presence of Native American sacred sites or human remains in the vicinity of the Indian River Bridge/Matheny Bridge and Sundance Bridge study areas. A written response received from the NAHC on July 11, 2025, stated that the results of the SLF search were negative. On February 23, 2025, HELIX submitted a separate SLF search request for the Patton Bridge study area. NAHC responded on February 24, 2025, and stated that the results were also negative for that study area.

6.0 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

This section describes the methods and results of the field surveys of the APE. Survey photographs are included as Appendix B, *Representative Site Photographs*.

6.1 SURVEY METHODS

The project's APE was surveyed on July 17, 2025, and December 16, 2025. The pedestrian survey involved the systematic investigation of the ground surface of the entire APE, including all three study areas and their associated impact areas, by walking in 10-meter transects unless prohibited by vegetation or topography. During the pedestrian survey, the ground surface was examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, fire-affected rock, precontact ceramics), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a precontact cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations, wells) or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as landscape modifications and cut banks were also visually inspected.

6.2 SURVEY RESULTS

6.2.1 Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge Study Area

During the survey, ground visibility in the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area was less than 10 percent in most areas due to dense grass and brush cover (Photograph 1). Visibility was slightly better, but still poor, in areas with less tree cover where the ground surface was obscured by a thick

carpet of matted dry grass (Photograph 2). Private property and development extend as far as Arcade Creek's southern bank in some areas (Photograph 3).

The creek was dry at the time of the survey, which allowed a thorough examination of the creek bed. Portions of the creek within the APE are deeply cut and appear to have actively eroded during the last rainy season (Photograph 4). Water-borne debris, including lumber, was seen on the creek banks in some areas (Photograph 5), and tabular concrete fragments were seen in the creek bed. No exposed bedrock was visible within the creek.

No precontact or historic-era cultural resources were found during the survey of the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area.

6.2.2 Sundance Bridge Study Area

Ground visibility was poor during the survey of the Sundance Bridge study area, with less than 15 percent of the ground surface visible due to dense vegetation and oak duff (Photograph 6). The terrain in the area is gently undulating, with a gradual incline to the east. Arcade Creek was flowing slowly with muddy water at the time of the survey, making it impossible to see the creek bed (Photograph 7). Nevertheless, no exposed bedrock was seen in the vicinity.

The area was littered with modern debris, including food wrappers, discarded clothing, plastic water bottles, modern food cans, and tarp fragments. Most of this debris seemed to originate from homeless encampments that are prevalent throughout the area.

No precontact or historic-era cultural resources were found during the survey of the Sundance Bridge study area.

6.2.3 Patton Bridge Study Area

Ground surface visibility throughout the Patton Bridge study area was poor (less than 15 percent) during the survey due to thick grass, blackberry bramble, and oak duff, as well as non-native vegetation such as cactus, St. John's Wort, yucca, and bamboo (Photograph 8). The area appears to consist primarily of undulating floodplain, some of it developed and graded, and some of it seemingly shaped by seasonal water flow. Cripple Creek held standing water at the time of the survey (Photograph 9). No exposed bedrock was visible in the vicinity of the creek.

The area is surrounded by development, which also affected accessibility of the study area – some property fencelines extended into the study area and restricted access (Photograph 10). There was sparse modern trash within the study area, including plastic beverage containers, plastic wrappers, and materials likely leftover from residential activity, such as fence posts and sheets of plywood. There were also remnants of concrete debris near the creek, likely left from bridge construction/maintenance and other utilities work in the area.

In the far eastern portion of the Patton Bridge study area, an approximately 90-foot-long segment of a possible ditch was observed running north-south from a horse corral outside of the northeast quadrant of the project area to Cripple Creek (Photograph 11). The ditch is most visible at its southern end, where it is approximately 2.5 feet deep, and becomes less visible approximately 20 feet north of the creek.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 SUMMARY

HELIX conducted this CRA to assist the City in addressing the requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. This CRA was prepared based on background research and a field survey of the entirety of the project's APE.

This assessment determined that six previously documented resources are located within 0.5 mile of the APE, although none are located within the APE itself. During the field survey, no undocumented cultural resources were found within any of the three areas that comprise the APE. These findings suggest that the likelihood of precontact or historic-era cultural resources being encountered during project implementation is low.

Despite the low cultural sensitivity of the APE, HELIX recommends implementation of measures to address the accidental discovery of cultural resources and/or human remains during project activities. These recommendations are summarized in Section 7.2, *Recommendations*.

HELIX concludes that, with the implementation of these recommendations, the following findings are appropriate for the project:

- ***No Significant Impact on Historical or Unique Archaeological Resources*** under *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5;
- ***No Significant Impact to Human Remains*** resulting from disturbance; and
- ***No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties*** under Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800.5[a]).

No additional study or documentation for cultural resources are recommended at this time. However, in the unlikely event that archaeological cultural resources, and/or human remains, or funerary objects are discovered during project construction, the provisions contained in Section 7.2 of this report should be implemented to avoid or substantially reduce the severity of impacts to such finds.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.1 Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities should be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. Cultural resources could consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, wood, or shell artifacts, or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. If the resources cannot be avoided during the remainder of construction, a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards should assess the resource and provide appropriate management recommendations. If the discovery proves to be CRHR- or NRHP-eligible, additional documentation and analysis, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted.

7.2.2 Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

Although unlikely, there is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously undocumented human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains during project construction, guidelines from both Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98 should be considered.

In accordance with PRC Section 5097.98, if there is a discovery or recognition of human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the specific location or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or

2. Where the following conditions occur, the City shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the project impact area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:

    - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendant, or the most likely descendant failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;

    - The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or

    - The City rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the City.

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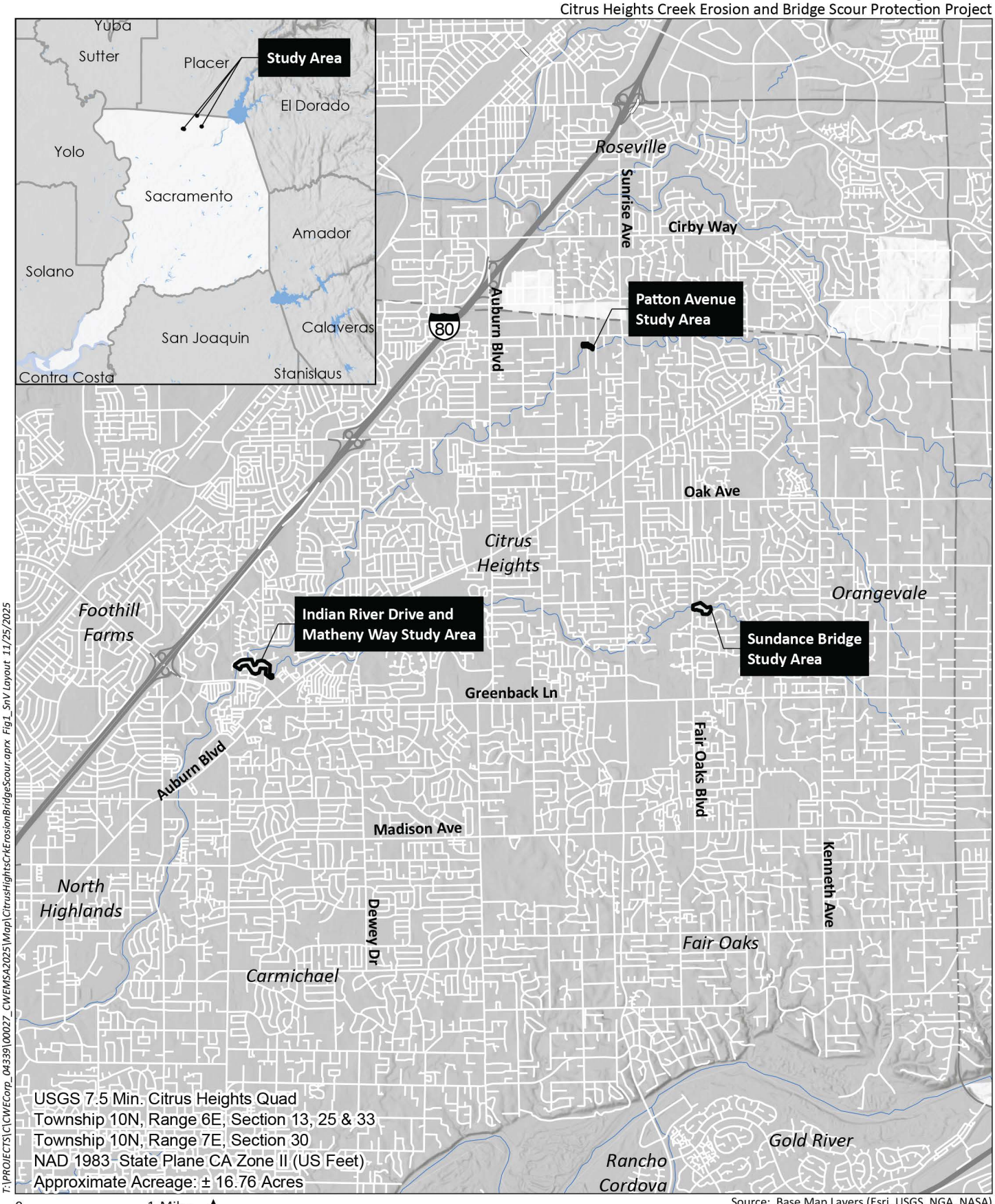
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Appendix A

Figures



Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, USGS, NGA, NASA)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Site and Vicinity Map

Figure 1



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Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 4/26/2022)

HELIX
Environmental Planning

Indian River Drive and Matheny Way Area of Potential Effects

Figure 2a

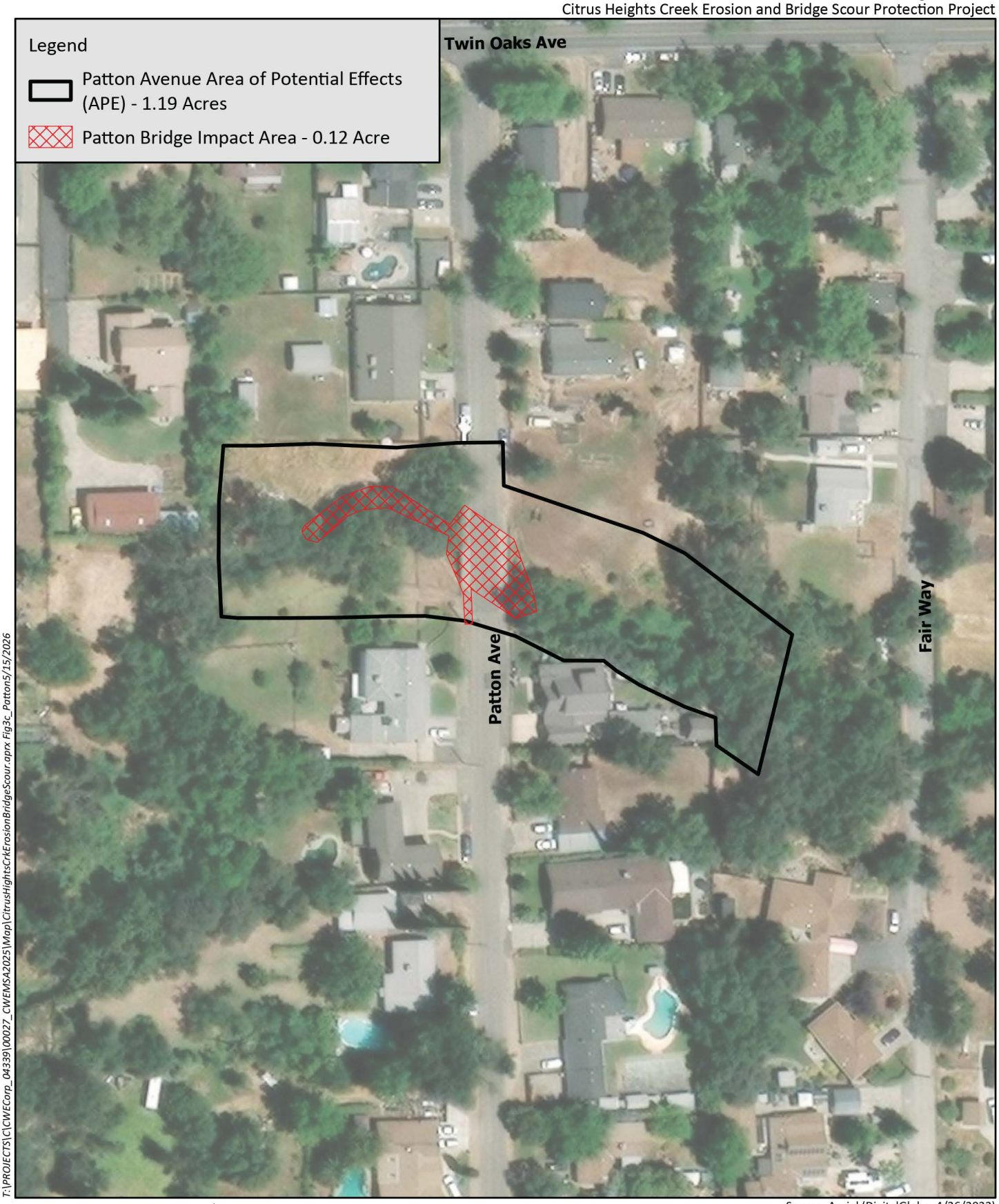


Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 4/26/2022)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Sundance Bridge Aerial Map
Area of Potential Effects

Figure 2b



T:\PROJECTS\C\CWECorp_04339\00027_CWEMSA2025\Map\CitrusHightsCrkErosionBridgeScour.aprx Fig3c_Patton5/15/2026

0 100 Feet

Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 4/26/2022)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Patton Bridge Aerial Map
Area of Potential Effects

Figure 2c

Appendix B

Representative Survey Photographs



Photograph 1. Dense vegetation in the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area, looking east.



Photograph 2. Matted dry grass in the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area, looking south.

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Photograph 3. Private property extending into the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area, looking northwest.



Photograph 4. Arcade Creek through the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area, looking northwest.

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Photograph 5. Water-borne debris in the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge study area, looking south.



Photograph 6. Dense vegetation and duff in the Sundance Bridge study area, looking southeast.

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Photograph 7. Arcade Creek under the Sundance Bridge, looking southwest.



Photograph 8. Dense vegetation in the Patton Bridge study area, looking west.

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Photograph 9. Cripple Creek under the Patton Bridge, looking west.



Photograph 10. Private property extending into the Patton Bridge study area, looking south.

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Photograph 11. Possible ditch at the point where it drains into Cripple Creek, Patton Bridge study area, looking southwest.

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Appendix E

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project

Purpose of Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21081.6, requires that a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) be established upon completing findings. CEQA stipulates that "the public agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for the changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting or monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation."

This MMRP has been prepared in compliance with Section 21081.6 of CEQA to ensure that all required mitigation measures are implemented and completed according to schedule and maintained in a satisfactory manner during the construction and operation of the project, as required. The City of Citrus Heights (City) is the Lead Agency for the Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project (project) under CEQA and shall administer and implement this MMRP. The City is responsible for reviewing all monitoring reports, enforcement actions, and document disposition. The City shall rely on information provided by the project site observers/monitors (e.g., construction manager, project manager, biologist, archaeologist, etc.) as accurate and up-to-date and shall provide personnel to field check mitigation measure status, as required.

A table (attached) has been prepared to assist the responsible parties in implementing the MMRP. The table identifies individual mitigation measures, monitoring/mitigation timing, the responsible person/agency for implementing the measure, and space to confirm implementation of the mitigation measures. The numbering of mitigation measures follows the numbering sequence found in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND).

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
AIR QUALITY				
Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices The following Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices are considered feasible for controlling fugitive dust from a construction site. Control of fugitive dust is required by SMAQMD Rule 403 and enforced by SMAQMD staff. Prior to issuing construction permits, contracts, or orders the City shall verify the following measures specified on construction contracts and/or construction documentation. • Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads. • Cover or maintain at least two feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered. • Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. • Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph). • All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be	Prior to issuing permits.	City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used. • Minimize idling time by either shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing time of idling to 5 minutes. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site; and • Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.				
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Sanford's Arrowhead Avoidance At Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Sundance Bridge: • A qualified botanist shall conduct a special-status plant survey within the appropriate identification (blooming) period (May - October) prior to the initiation of any ground-disturbing activities. The survey should be conducted within two years of the anticipated start date of construction and preferably the same year as the start of construction. If no special-status plants are observed, then a letter report documenting the survey results should be prepared and no further measures are recommended. • If special-status plants are observed within the study area, the location of the special-status plants shall be marked with pin flags or other highly visible markers and may also be marked by a sub-meter accurate GPS. The project proponent shall determine if the special-status plant(s) on-site can be avoided by project design or utilize	Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Qualified Botanist; Project Proponent; CDFW		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
construction techniques to avoid impacts to the special-status plant species. All special-status plants to be avoided shall have exclusion fencing or other highly visible material marking the avoidance area (if necessary) and the avoidance area shall remain in place throughout the entire construction period. If special-status plants are observed in portions of the study area that are not located near the project footprint, exclusion fencing may not be needed. A qualified botanist shall determine if exclusion fencing will be needed based on the location of the plant(s) and the most current project design. • If special-status plants are found within the study area and cannot be avoided, the project proponent shall consult with the CDFW to determine appropriate measures to mitigate for the loss of special-status plant populations. These measures may include gathering seed/rhizomes from impacted populations for planting within nearby suitable habitat, preserving or enhancing existing offsite populations of the plant species affected by the project, or restoring suitable habitat for special-status plant species as directed by the regulatory agencies. At Patton Bridge: • A qualified botanist shall flag populations of Sanford's arrowhead in the vicinity of the work area for avoidance prior to commencement of project construction. The vicinity of the work area for flagging will be determined by the final engineering plans at the discretion of the botanist. All flagged Sanford's arrowhead shall be avoided by construction activities. A biological monitor may be warranted during construction if plants are in close proximity to the work area and have potential to be impacted by construction.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
• If Sanford's arrowhead cannot be avoided, the project proponent shall consult with the CDFW to determine appropriate measures to mitigate for the loss of special-status plant populations. These measures may include gathering seed/rhizomes from impacted populations for planting within nearby suitable habitat, preserving or enhancing existing offsite populations of the plant species affected by the project, or restoring suitable habitat for special-status plant species as directed by the regulatory agencies.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Worker Environmental Awareness Training A qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training for all project-related personnel before the initiation of work. The training shall include the identification of Sanford's arrowhead, northwestern pond turtle, Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, other nesting and migratory birds, and pallid pat; required practices before the start of construction; general measures that are being implemented to protect the species as they relate to the project; penalties for non-compliance; and boundaries of the permitted disturbance zones. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel shall sign a form stating they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction shall be kept on file with the City and biologists on-site.	Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Qualitied Biologist; Construction Personnel		
Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Pre-Construction Northwestern Pond Turtle Survey Construction is recommended to commence during the active season for northwestern pond turtle (February – November) when this species is mobile. These timeframes are dependent on local weather conditions and can fluctuate depending on seasonal conditions. A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for northwestern pond turtle within seven days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities	Within seven days of initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Qualified Biologist; City; CDFW		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
at each bridge location. The pre-construction survey shall also include a survey of surrounding upland habitat for the presence of turtle nests if conducted during the nesting season. Eggs and hatchlings could be present in the nest site beyond the nesting season, and therefore, a pre-construction turtle nest survey is recommended to identify nest sites if construction occurs from April 1 – January 31. These timeframes will depend on local weather conditions, and the timing of the pre-construction turtle nest survey should be based on the weather conditions present at the time and at the discretion of the qualified biologist. If nesting northwestern pond turtles are identified within the survey limits, then no work shall commence within 300 feet of the nest until the turtles have hatched. The 300-foot buffer should be indicated by temporary fencing if construction has or will begin before the nesting period has ended (the period from egg laying to emergence of hatchlings is normally April to November). If a non-nesting northwestern pond turtle is found in the project site during preconstruction surveys, construction activities should not start until the turtle has been relocated by a qualified biologist with appropriate approvals from CDFW to a suitable location outside of the construction zone. The qualified biologist should notify the City and CDFW within 24 hours if northwestern pond turtle is found and shall notify of any individuals that have been relocated. Any northwestern pond turtles observed in the survey limits will be reported to the CNDDB. If construction does not commence within seven days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Pre-Construction Nesting Special-Status and Migratory Birds Survey Active nests and nesting birds are protected by the California FGC Sections 3503 and 3503.5, 3513 and the MBTA. Ground-disturbing and other construction activities including vegetation clearing, tree removal/trim, and construction could impact nesting birds if these activities occur during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31). To avoid impacts to nesting birds, all ground disturbing activity shall be completed between September 1 and January 31, if feasible. If construction cannot occur outside of the nesting season, the following measures shall be implemented: • If construction activities occur during the nesting season, a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active nests within the study area. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the study area shall be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible, and the surrounding 0.5 mile of the study area shall be surveyed for active Swainson's hawk nests, where accessible. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted within seven days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing or other construction activities at each bridge location. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey and be provided to the City, and no additional surveys are recommended. If construction does not commence within seven days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than seven days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work within the nesting season.	Within seven days of initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Qualified Biologist; City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
○ If active nests are found, then the qualified biologist shall establish a species-specific buffer to prohibit development activities near the nest to avoid and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from 30 feet for some songbirds up to 0.5 mile for Swainson's hawk. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain phases of construction to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted. The need for nest monitoring would be determined by the qualified biologist based upon the species nesting and the location of the nest in relation to the project disturbance area, proposed levels of project disturbance, and existing disturbance levels. If active nests are found under any of the bridges or within any trees slated for removal/trimming, then an appropriate buffer shall be established around the bridge/tree, and no construction shall occur until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and/or is no longer active. Nest avoidance buffer distances may need to be expanded if the biologist determines that the initial avoidance buffer is still resulting in avoidance behavior from the adults. • If construction occurs outside of the nesting bird season (September 1 to January 31), a nesting bird survey and environmental training for nesting birds would not be required.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Pre-Construction Roosting Bat Survey A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey within seven days of the commencement of ground-disturbing or other construction activities at each bridge location. This survey may be combined with the nesting bird survey, if possible. If no bats are observed, a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within seven days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is recommended before starting work. If bats are present and roosting on or within 100 feet of the project footprint, then the biologist shall establish an appropriate no-disturbance buffer around the roost site. No construction activities should occur within the no-disturbance buffer until a qualified biologist has determined the roost is no longer active. Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as the installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the project area.	Within seven days of initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Qualified Biologist; City		
Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Aquatic Resources and Permitting Requirements Prior to the initiation of any construction activities that could result in impacts to potentially regulated aquatic features, the extent of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of aquatic features within the study area shall be mapped, and applicable permits shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate regulatory agencies for any project-related impacts to these features. Any conditions included in the final permits, including prescribed mitigation measures, shall be required to be implemented before filling or impacting these features. Section 404 authorization from the USACE and a Section 401 Water Quality	Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Project Proponent		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
Certification from the RWQCB may be required before the start of construction that will impact any waters of the U.S. Any waters of the U.S. or jurisdictional wetlands that would be lost or disturbed shall be replaced or rehabilitated on a "no-net-loss" basis in accordance with the USACE mitigation guidelines and City requirements. Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement shall be at a location and by methods agreeable to the agencies. If a 404 permit is required for the proposed project, then water quality concerns during construction would be addressed in the Section 401 water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. If the aquatic features are determined to not be subject to federal jurisdiction, then these features may still be subject to waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Section 13260(a) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (contained in the California Water Code) requires any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste, other than to a community sewer system, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (all surface and subsurface waters) to file a report of waste discharge. The discharge of dredge or fill material into the ditches may constitute a discharge of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State. A report of waste discharge shall be filed for impacts to non-federal waters, if required. The creek corridor is also likely regulated by CDFW under Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. CDFW asserts jurisdiction over native riparian habitat adjacent to aquatic features, including native trees over four inches in DBH. If an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected by the activity, CDFW may propose reasonable measures that shall allow the protection of those resources. If these measures are agreeable to the parties involved, they shall enter into an agreement with CDFW identifying the approved activities and associated mitigation measures.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Tree Impact Assessment and Permit Application Prior to issuance of a Building or Grading Permit for the project, the City shall submit a final Tree Impact Assessment for impacts to trees from project construction activities located within the City of Citrus Heights (Indian River, Matheny, and Patton Bridges) and County of Sacramento (Sundance Bridge). The Tree Impact Assessment report shall include all preservation measures, including details for modified construction methods that the City shall undertake during construction to ensure the long-term health and safety of the trees. The impact assessment report shall take into account improvement plans that show any encroachment into the driplines of any protected trees. If avoiding tree removal or construction within the dripline of protected trees is not feasible, other mitigation measures offered by a certified arborist and accepted by the Planning Division must be made. The proposed project shall abide by the Standard Policies and Procedures for Approved Work listed in Section 106.39.050 of the City's Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance, and the County's required measures in Sections 19.12.130, 19.12.140, 19.12.150, and 19.12.160. If required by the City or County upon approval of the Tree Permits, replacement tree plantings or in-lieu mitigation fees will be completed or paid in accordance with City and County requirements. Prior to any project activities that could potentially impact protected trees, an International Society of Arborists (ISA) certified arborist shall conduct an arborist assessment of the inventoried trees and prepare an arborist survey report. The arborist survey report shall be used to determine tree protection measures and shall be submitted to the City of Citrus Heights along with a Tree Permit application. All measures and tree mitigation requirements in the Tree Permit shall be followed.	Prior to issuing permits.	ISA Certified Arborist; City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources In the event that cultural resources are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities shall be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. Cultural resources could consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, wood, or shell artifacts, or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. If the resources cannot be avoided during the remainder of construction, a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards shall assess the resource and provide appropriate management recommendations. If the discovery proves to be CRHR- or NRHP-eligible, additional documentation and analysis, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted.	Immediately upon discovery.	Construction Personnel; Qualified Archaeologist		
Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Accidental Discovery of Human Remains Although unlikely, there is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously undocumented human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains during project construction, guidelines from both Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98 shall be considered. In accordance with PRC Section 5097.98, if there is a discovery or recognition of human remains, the following steps shall be taken: 1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the specific location or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the	Immediately upon discovery.	Construction Personnel; County Coroner; NAHC; City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or 2. Where the following conditions occur, the City shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the project impact area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance: • The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendant or the most likely descendant failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission; • The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or The City rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the City.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Paleontological Resources In the event paleontological or other geologically sensitive resources (such as fossils or fossil formations) are identified during any phase of project construction, all excavations within 100 feet of the find shall be temporarily halted until the find is examined by a qualified paleontologist, in accordance with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards. The paleontologist shall notify the appropriate representative at the City who shall coordinate with the paleontologist as to any necessary investigation of the find. If the find is determined to be significant under CEQA, the City shall implement those measures which may include avoidance, preservation in place, or other appropriate measures, as outlined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2.	Immediately upon discovery.	Construction Personnel; Qualified Paleontologist; City		
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Avoid and Minimize Impact to Underground Utilities At least seven (7) days prior to ground disturbing activities, the applicant shall call Underground Service Alert at 811 to provide notification of the planned activities, including the locations of excavation activities. No ground disturbing activities shall take place until the locations of the underground utilities are identified and marked at the site by the utility provider. The construction contractor shall conduct an on-site meeting pursuant to Gov. Code Section 4216, to determine actions required to verify the location of the underground utilities. If excavation is planned to occur within 15 feet of the locations of field marked underground utilities, hand tools shall be used to expose the exact location of all lines before using any power-driven excavation equipment in the area. Should construction activities result in any damage to underground utilities (including a slight gouge, scrape, or dent to a pipeline, its coating, or	At least seven days prior to ground-disturbing activities.	Project Proponent; Construction Contractor		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
any component attached to or running alongside the pipe, such as a wire), the damage shall be immediately reported by calling the utility provider(s).				
Mitigation Measure HAZ-2: Utility Coordination and Safe Removal Procedures Prior to any ground-disturbing activities associated with the relocation or removal of utilities at the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge locations, the City shall contact Consolidated Communications (CCI), Comcast, and Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) to provide notification of planned excavation that would impact the abandoned CCI and Comcast joint trench conduits at Indian River Bridge active and inactive PG&E gas lines at Matheny Bridge. No ground-disturbing activities shall occur until the abovementioned underground and exposed utilities have been identified and field-marked by the responsible utility provider(s). In accordance with California Government Code Section 4216, the City, excavation contractor, and relevant pipeline or utility operators shall conduct an on-site coordination meeting prior to the start of work to review the planned excavation methods, discuss utility protection requirements, and determine appropriate verification procedures for locating and removing utilities in the creek bed. If excavation or utility removal activities are planned to occur within 15 feet of any marked or exposed utility line, hand tools shall be used to expose and verify the exact location of all lines in the proposed excavation areas prior to the use of any power-driven excavation equipment in the area. Construction personnel shall implement all safety protocols required by each utility owner, including any required stand-by monitoring, pressure test requirements, or temporary shutoff procedures for the active PG&E gas line.	Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Construction Contractor; City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
If construction activities result in damage to a utility, including minor coating scrapes, wire disturbance, conduit breakage, or any visible gouge, dent, or abrasion to a pipeline or line component, work shall immediately stop in the affected area. The damage shall be immediately reported to the appropriate utility provider, and repairs shall be completed consistently with the utility owner's specifications before work may resume.				
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY				
Mitigation Measure HYD-1: Preparation and Implementation of a Dewatering Plan Prior to the start of any in-water construction activities, the City shall prepare a project-specific Dewatering Plan for review and approval by the City Engineer and applicable regulatory agencies. The plan shall describe the methods for isolating work areas and maintaining downstream flows. The plan shall also identify best management practices to prevent turbidity, sedimentation, or pollutant discharges downstream and outline procedures for gradually returning flows to the channel once construction is complete. The City shall implement all elements of the approved Dewatering Plan throughout construction.	Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	City		
Mitigation Measure HYD-2: Standard Construction Best Management Practices The City shall implement the following standard construction BMPs throughout construction to minimize potential water quality impacts. • The project impact area shall be delineated and/or fenced prior to the start of construction. • Appropriate erosion control measures shall be used (e.g., hay bales, filter fences, vegetative buffer strips, or other accepted equivalents) to reduce siltation and contaminated runoff from leaving the proposed	Throughout construction activities.	City; Construction Personnel		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
project impact area. The integrity and effectiveness of the BMPs shall be inspected daily by the resident engineer. Corrective actions and repairs shall be carried out immediately. • Construction by-products and pollutants such as petroleum products, chemicals, or other deleterious materials shall not be used adjacent to or within the creeks. • A plan for the emergency clean-up of any spills of fuel or other materials shall be available on-site when construction equipment is in use, and adequate materials shall be available for spill clean-up and during storm events. • Construction vehicles and equipment shall be maintained to prevent contamination of soil or water from external grease and oil or from leaking hydraulic fluid, fuel, oil, and grease. • Leaking vehicles and equipment shall be removed from the site. • Materials storage areas containing hazardous or potentially toxic materials such as petroleum products shall have an impermeable membrane between the ground and the hazardous material and shall be bermed to prevent the discharge of pollutants to ground water and runoff water. • Equipment shall be re-fueled and serviced at designated construction staging areas, as far as possible from the creeks.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
• All construction material and fill shall be stored and contained in a designated area that is located as far away as possible from the creeks to prevent transport of materials into the creeks. • No litter, debris, or side cast shall be dumped or permitted to enter creeks. • During project activities, all trash that may attract predators shall be properly contained, removed from the work site, and disposed of regularly. Following construction, all trash and construction debris shall be removed from work areas.				
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Accidental Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources If any suspected TCRs or resources of cultural significance to UAIC, including but not limited to features, anthropogenic/cultural soils, cultural belongings or objects (artifacts), shell, bone, shaped stones or bone, or ash/charcoal deposits are discovered by any person during construction activities including ground disturbing activities, all work shall pause immediately within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. Work shall cease in and within the immediate vicinity of the find regardless of whether the construction is being actively monitored by a Tribal Monitor, cultural resources specialist, or professional archaeologist. A Tribal Representative and the City shall be immediately notified, and the Tribal Representative in coordination with the City shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC Section 21074) and the Tribal Representative shall make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment, as necessary.	Immediately upon discovery.	UAIC Tribal Monitor, Cultural Resources Specialist, or Professional Archaeologist; Construction Contractor; City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
Treatment and Documentation: • The culturally affiliated Tribe shall consult with the City to (1) identify the boundaries of the new TCR and (2) if feasible, identify appropriate preservation in place and avoidance measures, including redesign or adjustments to the existing construction process, and long-term management, or 3) if avoidance is infeasible, a reburial location in proximity of the find where no future disturbance is anticipated. Permanent curation of TCRs will not take place unless approved in writing by the culturally affiliated Tribe. • The construction contractor(s) shall provide secure, on-site storage for culturally sensitive soils or objects that are components of TCRs that are found or recovered during construction. Only Tribal Representatives shall have access to the storage. Storage size shall be determined by the nature of the TCR and can range from a small lock box to a conex box (shipping container). A secure (locked), fenced area can also provide adequate on-site storage if larger amounts of material must be stored. • The construction contractor(s) and City shall facilitate the respectful reburial of the culturally sensitive soils or objects. This includes providing a reburial location that is consistent with the Tribe's preferences, excavation of the reburial location, and assisting with the reburial, upon request. • Any discoveries shall be documented on a Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form within two weeks of the discovery and submitted to the appropriate CHRIS center in a timely manner.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
• Work at the TCR discovery location shall not resume until authorization is granted by the City in coordination with the culturally affiliated Tribe. • If articulated or disarticulated human remains, or human remains in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness are discovered during construction activities, the County Coroner and the culturally affiliated Tribe shall be contacted immediately. Upon determination by the County Coroner that the find is Native American in origin, the Native American Heritage Commission will assign the Most Likely Descendent who will work with the project proponent to define appropriate treatment and disposition of the burials.				

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project

Purpose of Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21081.6, requires that a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) be established upon completing findings. CEQA stipulates that "the public agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for the changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting or monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation."

This MMRP has been prepared in compliance with Section 21081.6 of CEQA to ensure that all required mitigation measures are implemented and completed according to schedule and maintained in a satisfactory manner during the construction and operation of the project, as required. The City of Citrus Heights (City) is the Lead Agency for the Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project (project) under CEQA and shall administer and implement this MMRP. The City is responsible for reviewing all monitoring reports, enforcement actions, and document disposition. The City shall rely on information provided by the project site observers/monitors (e.g., construction manager, project manager, biologist, archaeologist, etc.) as accurate and up-to-date and shall provide personnel to field check mitigation measure status, as required.

A table (attached) has been prepared to assist the responsible parties in implementing the MMRP. The table identifies individual mitigation measures, monitoring/mitigation timing, the responsible person/agency for implementing the measure, and space to confirm implementation of the mitigation measures. The numbering of mitigation measures follows the numbering sequence found in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND).

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
Citrus Heights Creek Erosion and Bridge Scour Protection Project

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
AIR QUALITY				
Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices The following Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices are considered feasible for controlling fugitive dust from a construction site. Control of fugitive dust is required by SMAQMD Rule 403 and enforced by SMAQMD staff. Prior to issuing construction permits, contracts, or orders the City shall verify the following measures specified on construction contracts and/or construction documentation. • Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads. • Cover or maintain at least two feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered. • Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. • Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph). • All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be	Prior to issuing permits.	City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used. • Minimize idling time by either shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing time of idling to 5 minutes. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site; and • Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.				
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Sanford's Arrowhead Avoidance At Indian River Bridge, Matheny Bridge, and Sundance Bridge: • A qualified botanist shall conduct a special-status plant survey within the appropriate identification (blooming) period (May - October) prior to the initiation of any ground-disturbing activities. The survey should be conducted within two years of the anticipated start date of construction and preferably the same year as the start of construction. If no special-status plants are observed, then a letter report documenting the survey results should be prepared and no further measures are recommended. • If special-status plants are observed within the study area, the location of the special-status plants shall be marked with pin flags or other highly visible markers and may also be marked by a sub-meter accurate GPS. The project proponent shall determine if the special-status plant(s) on-site can be avoided by project design or utilize	Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Qualified Botanist; Project Proponent; CDFW		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
construction techniques to avoid impacts to the special-status plant species. All special-status plants to be avoided shall have exclusion fencing or other highly visible material marking the avoidance area (if necessary) and the avoidance area shall remain in place throughout the entire construction period. If special-status plants are observed in portions of the study area that are not located near the project footprint, exclusion fencing may not be needed. A qualified botanist shall determine if exclusion fencing will be needed based on the location of the plant(s) and the most current project design. • If special-status plants are found within the study area and cannot be avoided, the project proponent shall consult with the CDFW to determine appropriate measures to mitigate for the loss of special-status plant populations. These measures may include gathering seed/rhizomes from impacted populations for planting within nearby suitable habitat, preserving or enhancing existing offsite populations of the plant species affected by the project, or restoring suitable habitat for special-status plant species as directed by the regulatory agencies. At Patton Bridge: • A qualified botanist shall flag populations of Sanford's arrowhead in the vicinity of the work area for avoidance prior to commencement of project construction. The vicinity of the work area for flagging will be determined by the final engineering plans at the discretion of the botanist. All flagged Sanford's arrowhead shall be avoided by construction activities. A biological monitor may be warranted during construction if plants are in close proximity to the work area and have potential to be impacted by construction.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
• If Sanford's arrowhead cannot be avoided, the project proponent shall consult with the CDFW to determine appropriate measures to mitigate for the loss of special-status plant populations. These measures may include gathering seed/rhizomes from impacted populations for planting within nearby suitable habitat, preserving or enhancing existing offsite populations of the plant species affected by the project, or restoring suitable habitat for special-status plant species as directed by the regulatory agencies.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Worker Environmental Awareness Training A qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training for all project-related personnel before the initiation of work. The training shall include the identification of Sanford's arrowhead, northwestern pond turtle, Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, other nesting and migratory birds, and pallid pat; required practices before the start of construction; general measures that are being implemented to protect the species as they relate to the project; penalties for non-compliance; and boundaries of the permitted disturbance zones. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel shall sign a form stating they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction shall be kept on file with the City and biologists on-site.	Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Qualitied Biologist; Construction Personnel		
Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Pre-Construction Northwestern Pond Turtle Survey Construction is recommended to commence during the active season for northwestern pond turtle (February – November) when this species is mobile. These timeframes are dependent on local weather conditions and can fluctuate depending on seasonal conditions. A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for northwestern pond turtle within seven days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities	Within seven days of initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Qualified Biologist; City; CDFW		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
at each bridge location. The pre-construction survey shall also include a survey of surrounding upland habitat for the presence of turtle nests if conducted during the nesting season. Eggs and hatchlings could be present in the nest site beyond the nesting season, and therefore, a pre-construction turtle nest survey is recommended to identify nest sites if construction occurs from April 1 – January 31. These timeframes will depend on local weather conditions, and the timing of the pre-construction turtle nest survey should be based on the weather conditions present at the time and at the discretion of the qualified biologist. If nesting northwestern pond turtles are identified within the survey limits, then no work shall commence within 300 feet of the nest until the turtles have hatched. The 300-foot buffer should be indicated by temporary fencing if construction has or will begin before the nesting period has ended (the period from egg laying to emergence of hatchlings is normally April to November). If a non-nesting northwestern pond turtle is found in the project site during preconstruction surveys, construction activities should not start until the turtle has been relocated by a qualified biologist with appropriate approvals from CDFW to a suitable location outside of the construction zone. The qualified biologist should notify the City and CDFW within 24 hours if northwestern pond turtle is found and shall notify of any individuals that have been relocated. Any northwestern pond turtles observed in the survey limits will be reported to the CNDDB. If construction does not commence within seven days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Pre-Construction Nesting Special-Status and Migratory Birds Survey Active nests and nesting birds are protected by the California FGC Sections 3503 and 3503.5, 3513 and the MBTA. Ground-disturbing and other construction activities including vegetation clearing, tree removal/trim, and construction could impact nesting birds if these activities occur during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31). To avoid impacts to nesting birds, all ground disturbing activity shall be completed between September 1 and January 31, if feasible. If construction cannot occur outside of the nesting season, the following measures shall be implemented: • If construction activities occur during the nesting season, a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active nests within the study area. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the study area shall be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible, and the surrounding 0.5 mile of the study area shall be surveyed for active Swainson's hawk nests, where accessible. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted within seven days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing or other construction activities at each bridge location. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey and be provided to the City, and no additional surveys are recommended. If construction does not commence within seven days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than seven days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work within the nesting season.	Within seven days of initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Qualified Biologist; City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
○ If active nests are found, then the qualified biologist shall establish a species-specific buffer to prohibit development activities near the nest to avoid and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from 30 feet for some songbirds up to 0.5 mile for Swainson's hawk. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain phases of construction to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted. The need for nest monitoring would be determined by the qualified biologist based upon the species nesting and the location of the nest in relation to the project disturbance area, proposed levels of project disturbance, and existing disturbance levels. If active nests are found under any of the bridges or within any trees slated for removal/trimming, then an appropriate buffer shall be established around the bridge/tree, and no construction shall occur until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and/or is no longer active. Nest avoidance buffer distances may need to be expanded if the biologist determines that the initial avoidance buffer is still resulting in avoidance behavior from the adults. • If construction occurs outside of the nesting bird season (September 1 to January 31), a nesting bird survey and environmental training for nesting birds would not be required.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Pre-Construction Roosting Bat Survey A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey within seven days of the commencement of ground-disturbing or other construction activities at each bridge location. This survey may be combined with the nesting bird survey, if possible. If no bats are observed, a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within seven days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is recommended before starting work. If bats are present and roosting on or within 100 feet of the project footprint, then the biologist shall establish an appropriate no-disturbance buffer around the roost site. No construction activities should occur within the no-disturbance buffer until a qualified biologist has determined the roost is no longer active. Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as the installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the project area.	Within seven days of initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Qualified Biologist; City		
Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Aquatic Resources and Permitting Requirements Prior to the initiation of any construction activities that could result in impacts to potentially regulated aquatic features, the extent of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of aquatic features within the study area shall be mapped, and applicable permits shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate regulatory agencies for any project-related impacts to these features. Any conditions included in the final permits, including prescribed mitigation measures, shall be required to be implemented before filling or impacting these features. Section 404 authorization from the USACE and a Section 401 Water Quality	Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Project Proponent		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
Certification from the RWQCB may be required before the start of construction that will impact any waters of the U.S. Any waters of the U.S. or jurisdictional wetlands that would be lost or disturbed shall be replaced or rehabilitated on a "no-net-loss" basis in accordance with the USACE mitigation guidelines and City requirements. Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement shall be at a location and by methods agreeable to the agencies. If a 404 permit is required for the proposed project, then water quality concerns during construction would be addressed in the Section 401 water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. If the aquatic features are determined to not be subject to federal jurisdiction, then these features may still be subject to waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Section 13260(a) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (contained in the California Water Code) requires any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste, other than to a community sewer system, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (all surface and subsurface waters) to file a report of waste discharge. The discharge of dredge or fill material into the ditches may constitute a discharge of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State. A report of waste discharge shall be filed for impacts to non-federal waters, if required. The creek corridor is also likely regulated by CDFW under Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. CDFW asserts jurisdiction over native riparian habitat adjacent to aquatic features, including native trees over four inches in DBH. If an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected by the activity, CDFW may propose reasonable measures that shall allow the protection of those resources. If these measures are agreeable to the parties involved, they shall enter into an agreement with CDFW identifying the approved activities and associated mitigation measures.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Tree Impact Assessment and Permit Application Prior to issuance of a Building or Grading Permit for the project, the City shall submit a final Tree Impact Assessment for impacts to trees from project construction activities located within the City of Citrus Heights (Indian River, Matheny, and Patton Bridges) and County of Sacramento (Sundance Bridge). The Tree Impact Assessment report shall include all preservation measures, including details for modified construction methods that the City shall undertake during construction to ensure the long-term health and safety of the trees. The impact assessment report shall take into account improvement plans that show any encroachment into the driplines of any protected trees. If avoiding tree removal or construction within the dripline of protected trees is not feasible, other mitigation measures offered by a certified arborist and accepted by the Planning Division must be made. The proposed project shall abide by the Standard Policies and Procedures for Approved Work listed in Section 106.39.050 of the City's Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance, and the County's required measures in Sections 19.12.130, 19.12.140, 19.12.150, and 19.12.160. If required by the City or County upon approval of the Tree Permits, replacement tree plantings or in-lieu mitigation fees will be completed or paid in accordance with City and County requirements. Prior to any project activities that could potentially impact protected trees, an International Society of Arborists (ISA) certified arborist shall conduct an arborist assessment of the inventoried trees and prepare an arborist survey report. The arborist survey report shall be used to determine tree protection measures and shall be submitted to the City of Citrus Heights along with a Tree Permit application. All measures and tree mitigation requirements in the Tree Permit shall be followed.	Prior to issuing permits.	ISA Certified Arborist; City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources In the event that cultural resources are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities shall be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. Cultural resources could consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, wood, or shell artifacts, or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. If the resources cannot be avoided during the remainder of construction, a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards shall assess the resource and provide appropriate management recommendations. If the discovery proves to be CRHR- or NRHP-eligible, additional documentation and analysis, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted.	Immediately upon discovery.	Construction Personnel; Qualified Archaeologist		
Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Accidental Discovery of Human Remains Although unlikely, there is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously undocumented human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains during project construction, guidelines from both Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98 shall be considered. In accordance with PRC Section 5097.98, if there is a discovery or recognition of human remains, the following steps shall be taken: 1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the specific location or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the	Immediately upon discovery.	Construction Personnel; County Coroner; NAHC; City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or 2. Where the following conditions occur, the City shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the project impact area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance: • The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendant or the most likely descendant failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission; • The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or The City rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the City.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Paleontological Resources In the event paleontological or other geologically sensitive resources (such as fossils or fossil formations) are identified during any phase of project construction, all excavations within 100 feet of the find shall be temporarily halted until the find is examined by a qualified paleontologist, in accordance with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards. The paleontologist shall notify the appropriate representative at the City who shall coordinate with the paleontologist as to any necessary investigation of the find. If the find is determined to be significant under CEQA, the City shall implement those measures which may include avoidance, preservation in place, or other appropriate measures, as outlined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2.	Immediately upon discovery.	Construction Personnel; Qualified Paleontologist; City		
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Avoid and Minimize Impact to Underground Utilities At least seven (7) days prior to ground disturbing activities, the applicant shall call Underground Service Alert at 811 to provide notification of the planned activities, including the locations of excavation activities. No ground disturbing activities shall take place until the locations of the underground utilities are identified and marked at the site by the utility provider. The construction contractor shall conduct an on-site meeting pursuant to Gov. Code Section 4216, to determine actions required to verify the location of the underground utilities. If excavation is planned to occur within 15 feet of the locations of field marked underground utilities, hand tools shall be used to expose the exact location of all lines before using any power-driven excavation equipment in the area. Should construction activities result in any damage to underground utilities (including a slight gouge, scrape, or dent to a pipeline, its coating, or	At least seven days prior to ground-disturbing activities.	Project Proponent; Construction Contractor		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
any component attached to or running alongside the pipe, such as a wire), the damage shall be immediately reported by calling the utility provider(s).				
Mitigation Measure HAZ-2: Utility Coordination and Safe Removal Procedures Prior to any ground-disturbing activities associated with the relocation or removal of utilities at the Indian River Bridge and Matheny Bridge locations, the City shall contact Consolidated Communications (CCI), Comcast, and Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) to provide notification of planned excavation that would impact the abandoned CCI and Comcast joint trench conduits at Indian River Bridge active and inactive PG&E gas lines at Matheny Bridge. No ground-disturbing activities shall occur until the abovementioned underground and exposed utilities have been identified and field-marked by the responsible utility provider(s). In accordance with California Government Code Section 4216, the City, excavation contractor, and relevant pipeline or utility operators shall conduct an on-site coordination meeting prior to the start of work to review the planned excavation methods, discuss utility protection requirements, and determine appropriate verification procedures for locating and removing utilities in the creek bed. If excavation or utility removal activities are planned to occur within 15 feet of any marked or exposed utility line, hand tools shall be used to expose and verify the exact location of all lines in the proposed excavation areas prior to the use of any power-driven excavation equipment in the area. Construction personnel shall implement all safety protocols required by each utility owner, including any required stand-by monitoring, pressure test requirements, or temporary shutoff procedures for the active PG&E gas line.	Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	Construction Contractor; City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
If construction activities result in damage to a utility, including minor coating scrapes, wire disturbance, conduit breakage, or any visible gouge, dent, or abrasion to a pipeline or line component, work shall immediately stop in the affected area. The damage shall be immediately reported to the appropriate utility provider, and repairs shall be completed consistently with the utility owner's specifications before work may resume.				
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY				
Mitigation Measure HYD-1: Preparation and Implementation of a Dewatering Plan Prior to the start of any in-water construction activities, the City shall prepare a project-specific Dewatering Plan for review and approval by the City Engineer and applicable regulatory agencies. The plan shall describe the methods for isolating work areas and maintaining downstream flows. The plan shall also identify best management practices to prevent turbidity, sedimentation, or pollutant discharges downstream and outline procedures for gradually returning flows to the channel once construction is complete. The City shall implement all elements of the approved Dewatering Plan throughout construction.	Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.	City		
Mitigation Measure HYD-2: Standard Construction Best Management Practices The City shall implement the following standard construction BMPs throughout construction to minimize potential water quality impacts. • The project impact area shall be delineated and/or fenced prior to the start of construction. • Appropriate erosion control measures shall be used (e.g., hay bales, filter fences, vegetative buffer strips, or other accepted equivalents) to reduce siltation and contaminated runoff from leaving the proposed	Throughout construction activities.	City; Construction Personnel		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
project impact area. The integrity and effectiveness of the BMPs shall be inspected daily by the resident engineer. Corrective actions and repairs shall be carried out immediately. • Construction by-products and pollutants such as petroleum products, chemicals, or other deleterious materials shall not be used adjacent to or within the creeks. • A plan for the emergency clean-up of any spills of fuel or other materials shall be available on-site when construction equipment is in use, and adequate materials shall be available for spill clean-up and during storm events. • Construction vehicles and equipment shall be maintained to prevent contamination of soil or water from external grease and oil or from leaking hydraulic fluid, fuel, oil, and grease. • Leaking vehicles and equipment shall be removed from the site. • Materials storage areas containing hazardous or potentially toxic materials such as petroleum products shall have an impermeable membrane between the ground and the hazardous material and shall be bermed to prevent the discharge of pollutants to ground water and runoff water. • Equipment shall be re-fueled and serviced at designated construction staging areas, as far as possible from the creeks.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
• All construction material and fill shall be stored and contained in a designated area that is located as far away as possible from the creeks to prevent transport of materials into the creeks. • No litter, debris, or side cast shall be dumped or permitted to enter creeks. • During project activities, all trash that may attract predators shall be properly contained, removed from the work site, and disposed of regularly. Following construction, all trash and construction debris shall be removed from work areas.				
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Accidental Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources If any suspected TCRs or resources of cultural significance to UAIC, including but not limited to features, anthropogenic/cultural soils, cultural belongings or objects (artifacts), shell, bone, shaped stones or bone, or ash/charcoal deposits are discovered by any person during construction activities including ground disturbing activities, all work shall pause immediately within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. Work shall cease in and within the immediate vicinity of the find regardless of whether the construction is being actively monitored by a Tribal Monitor, cultural resources specialist, or professional archaeologist. A Tribal Representative and the City shall be immediately notified, and the Tribal Representative in coordination with the City shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC Section 21074) and the Tribal Representative shall make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment, as necessary.	Immediately upon discovery.	UAIC Tribal Monitor, Cultural Resources Specialist, or Professional Archaeologist; Construction Contractor; City		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
Treatment and Documentation: • The culturally affiliated Tribe shall consult with the City to (1) identify the boundaries of the new TCR and (2) if feasible, identify appropriate preservation in place and avoidance measures, including redesign or adjustments to the existing construction process, and long-term management, or 3) if avoidance is infeasible, a reburial location in proximity of the find where no future disturbance is anticipated. Permanent curation of TCRs will not take place unless approved in writing by the culturally affiliated Tribe. • The construction contractor(s) shall provide secure, on-site storage for culturally sensitive soils or objects that are components of TCRs that are found or recovered during construction. Only Tribal Representatives shall have access to the storage. Storage size shall be determined by the nature of the TCR and can range from a small lock box to a conex box (shipping container). A secure (locked), fenced area can also provide adequate on-site storage if larger amounts of material must be stored. • The construction contractor(s) and City shall facilitate the respectful reburial of the culturally sensitive soils or objects. This includes providing a reburial location that is consistent with the Tribe's preferences, excavation of the reburial location, and assisting with the reburial, upon request. • Any discoveries shall be documented on a Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form within two weeks of the discovery and submitted to the appropriate CHRIS center in a timely manner.				

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring/ Mitigation Timing	Reporting/ Responsible Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Initials	Date
• Work at the TCR discovery location shall not resume until authorization is granted by the City in coordination with the culturally affiliated Tribe. • If articulated or disarticulated human remains, or human remains in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness are discovered during construction activities, the County Coroner and the culturally affiliated Tribe shall be contacted immediately. Upon determination by the County Coroner that the find is Native American in origin, the Native American Heritage Commission will assign the Most Likely Descendent who will work with the project proponent to define appropriate treatment and disposition of the burials.				

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Mayor and City Council Members
Ashley J. Feeney, City Manager

FROM: Regina Cave, Director, General Services Department
Leslie Blomquist, City Engineer
Daniel Kehrer, Principal City Engineer
Mary Poole, Operations Manager

SUBJECT: **Adoption of the 2026 Local Roadway Safety Plan (LRSP) Update**

Recommendation

In January 2020, Caltrans awarded the City of Citrus Heights a grant to prepare the City's first Local Roadway Safety Plan (LRSP), which was adopted by the City Council in July 2021. The LRSP established data driven framework for improving roadway safety and is required for eligibility in some key state and federal safety funding programs, such as the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) and Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A).

The **2026 Local Roadway Safety Plan Update** builds upon the 2021 LRSP by incorporating new collision data from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024, updating emphasis areas, and refreshing the systemic countermeasure toolbox. While citywide collision trends have changed to some extent over the past five years - including increases in impaired and distracted driving - the analysis indicates that the locations of fatal and severe injury (KSI) crashes remain generally consistent with the corridors identified in the 2021 LRSP. Adopting the updated LRSP ensures the City remains competitive for future safety grant opportunities and affirms the City's commitment to improving roadway safety for all users.

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting the 2026 Citrus Heights Local Roadway Safety Plan (LRSP) Update.

Strategic Plan Alignment

This item is in alignment with the following City Council priority:

Goal: Maintain Public Infrastructure and Enhance All Modes of Transportation

Fiscal Impact

No fiscal impact to the current fiscal year budget. This project was completed using funds programmed in the current On Call Traffic Engineering Contract utilizing Measure A Traffic Safety funds.

Background and Analysis

The City's original LRSP, adopted in 2021, provided a comprehensive evaluation of collision patterns from 2015-2019 and identified systemic and location specific opportunities to reduce fatal and severe injury crashes. LRSPs must be updated periodically to remain eligible for HSIP, SS4A, and related grant programs.

The LRSP framework identifies locations with higher than expected crash rates and severe levels of injury. Evaluating collision history throughout the City's transportation network allows the City to:

- Identify factors that commonly contribute to crashes across the City
- Improve safety at locations with disproportionately high numbers of fatal and severe injury crashes
- Develop safety measures that align with the California Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP)

The **2026 LRSP Update** incorporates five additional years of crash data (2020–2024), capturing conditions during and after the COVID19 pandemic. The consultant team worked closely with staff from the General Services Department, Police Department, and the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District during preparation of the update. The LRSP is intended to be a living document, and minor updates may be incorporated prior to the next formally adopted update.

The 2026 update includes:

- Detailed network screening of intersections and roadway segments
- Assessment of high crash and high risk locations
- Evaluation of crash patterns involving speeding, impaired driving, distracted driving, and vulnerable roadway users
- Updated engineering and non-engineering countermeasure toolboxes
- Revised priority project lists based on current data and benefit-cost assessments

While crash frequencies and contributing factors have changed to some extent from the prior study period, the geographic distribution of KSI crashes has not shifted significantly. As in the 2021 LRSP, the majority of fatal and severe injury crashes continue to occur along the City's arterial network. This consistency supports sustained focus on these corridors and the implementation of systemic safety improvements Citywide.

LRSPs provide a guide for local jurisdictions to systemically address the conditions that lead to fatal and severe injury crashes. They offer a locally developed and customized roadmap to directly address the most common safety challenges in the community.

Adopting the updated LRSP equips the City to pursue effective transportation safety initiatives and partnerships aimed at reducing fatalities and severe injuries, supports its ongoing commitment to safer streets for all users, and maintains eligibility for future safety grant opportunities.

Attachments

1) Resolution No. 2026-___ - A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Adopting the 2026 Citrus Heights Local Roadway Safety Plan (LRSP) Update
2) 2026 Local Roadway Safety Plan (LRSP) Update

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE 2026 CITRUS HEIGHTS LOCAL ROADWAY SAFTY PLAN (LRSP) UPDATE

WHEREAS, the City of Citrus Heights is committed to improving roadway safety for all users, including motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders;

WHEREAS, in January 2020, Caltrans awarded the City funding to prepare its first Local Roadway Safety Plan (LRSP), which was adopted by City Council in July 2021;

WHEREAS, the LRSP provides a data-driven framework for identifying safety issues, prioritizing safety projects, and improving eligibility for state and federal funding, including the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) and Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A);

WHEREAS, Caltrans and federal guidance recommend periodic updates to Local Roadway Safety Plans to ensure current data, trends, and emphasis areas are reflected;

WHEREAS, the 2026 LRSP Update incorporates five years of new collision data (January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024), evaluates current crash trends, updates systemic and location specific safety recommendations, and maintains eligibility for competitive safety grant programs;

WHEREAS, the LRSP is intended to be a living document, and minor updates may be incorporated prior to the next formally adopted update;

WHEREAS, General Services Department staff worked collaboratively with Police Department, the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District, the consultant team and other stakeholders to prepare the 2026 LRSP Update;

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to adopt the 2026 LRSP Update to guide future safety planning and strengthen the City's competitiveness for state and federal safety funding opportunities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights does hereby adopt the 2026 Local Road Safety Plan (LRSP) Update.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of July 2026 by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: Council Members:
NOES: Council Members:
ABSTAIN: Council Members:
ABSENT: Council Members:

_____
MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Amy Van, City Clerk

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS
2026 LOCAL ROADWAY SAFETY PLAN (LRSP) UPDATE

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CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS
2026 LOCAL ROADWAY SAFETY PLAN (LRSP) UPDATE

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July 2026

Acknowledgements

The City of Citrus Heights employees and partners were instrumental in the development, review, and refinement of this Technical Memorandum. The City of Citrus Heights and Kimley-Horn would like to express their appreciation to the supporting staff and partners for their participation and contributions.

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Statutory Notice

23 U.S.C. § 409: US Code - Section 409: Discovery and admission as evidence of certain reports and surveys

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential accident sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway- highway crossings, pursuant to sections 130, 144, and 148 of this title or for the purpose of developing any highway safety construction improvement project which may be implemented utilizing Federal-aid highway funds shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

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List of Acronyms and Terminology

A	Suspected Serious Injury Collision
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ATP	Active Transportation Program
ARIDE	Advance Roadside Impaired Enforcement
B	Non-incapacitating Injury Collision
C	Possible Injury Collision
CA MUTCD	California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	Critical Crash Rate
CEJST	Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool
CMAQ	California Mitigation and Air Quality
CMF	Crash Modification Factor
CRF	Crash Reduction Factor
CTC	California Transportation Commission
DAC	Disadvantaged Communities
DEV	Daily Entering Volume
DRE	Drug Recognition Expert
EO	Executive Order
EPDO	Equivalent Property Damage Only
FAST	Fixing America's Surface Transportation
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
GIS	Geographic Information System
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Program
HFST	High Friction Surface Treatment
HSM	Highway Safety Manual
IIP	Interregional Improvement Program
ITIP	Interregional Transportation Improvement Program

K	Fatal Collision
K+SI	Fatal and Severe Injury Crashes
LRSP	Local Roadway Safety Plan
LRSM	Local Roadway Safety Manual
MEV	Million Entering Vehicles
NEV	Neighborhood Electric Vehicle
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
O	No Injury Collision (Property Damage Only)
PD	Police Department
PDO	Property Damage Only
RRFB	Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon
RIP	Regional Improvement Program
RSTP	Rural Surface Transportation Program
RTIP	Regional Transportation Improvement Program
R/W	Right-of-Way
SARC	School Accountability Report Card
SB	Senate Bill
SHSP	Strategic Highway Safety Plan
SRTS	Safe Routes to School
SACOG	Sacramento Area Council of Government
SS4A	Safe Streets and Roads for All
STIP	State Transportation Improvement Program
SWITRS	Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System
TCAS	Traffic Collision Analysis System (Draft)
TDM	Transportation Demand Model
TIMS	Transportation Injury Mapping System
US ACS	United States Census American Community Survey
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled

1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Citrus Heights (City) is an established community located 15 miles northeast of Sacramento. The City has a population of approximately 88,100 residents over a total area of 14.2 square miles. The City's transportation network includes 214 centerline miles of City-maintained roads and 67 traffic signals, the majority of which are located on key arterial and collector roadways (some of which are located along the shared boundary with Sacramento County). The City also owns, operates, and maintains three traffic signals located at pedestrian crossings and two traffic signals for emergency vehicles at fire stations.

The City has taken steps to enhance multi-modal safety by adopting and implementing its 2021 LRSP. The City builds upon these safety efforts in this LRSP Update (herein referred to as the "LRSP") by identifying areas of emphasis and systemic recommendations that can be implemented to enhance safety. This LRSP analyzes the next consecutive, five year period of recent crash data (January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2024), assessing crash trends observed during the COVID-19 Pandemic and in the years immediately following.

The LRSP analyzes crash data on an aggregate basis as well as at specific locations to identify citywide trends, high-crash locations, high-risk locations, and locations with unusual crash patterns or high-crash severities. The analysis of crash history throughout the City's transportation network allows for opportunities to:

- Identify factors in the transportation network that inhibit safety for roadway users of all modes of travel
- Improve safety at high-crash locations and locations which experience a disproportionately high number of fatal and severe injury crashes
- Develop safety measures aligning with the California Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) Five Es of safety: Engineering, Enforcement, Education, Emergency Services, and Emerging Technologies, to encourage safer driver behavior and more favorable severity outcomes

The process and analysis performed for the City's LRSP includes a summary of vision and goals, crash history analysis, the establishment of emphasis areas, an equity assessment, a refreshed countermeasure toolbox, and a set of policy recommendations. The information compiled will provide a foundation for decision making and prioritization for safety countermeasures and projects that enhance safety equitably for all modes of travel within the City. The expanded implementation section will provide guidance to the City on applying for grant funding from various safety programs.

The intent of the LRSP is to:

- Create a greater awareness of road safety and risks
- Reduce the number of fatal and severe-injury crashes
- Develop lasting partnerships
- Provide support for grant funding opportunities
- Aid in the prioritization of investments in traffic safety

The City seeks to improve roadway safety by implementing the **Safe System Approach**. The Safe System Approach, as defined in the Caltrans SHSP, is built upon the following principles [1]:

- Death and serious injuries are unacceptable
- Humans make mistakes
- Humans are vulnerable
- Responsibility is shared
- Safety is proactive
- Redundancy is crucial

Consistent with the safe systems approach, this report takes a comprehensive approach to roadway safety by making policy recommendations and including education and enforcement as potential non-engineering countermeasures.



Source: *What Is a Safe System Approach?* USDOT 2022.

[1] 2020-2024 SHSP – Jan 2023 (PDF), Caltrans. January 2023. dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/safety-programs/documents/shsp/2023-shsp-full-report-2020-2024-a11y.pdf

2. VISION, GOAL, AND OBJECTIVES

The Citrus Heights LRSP evaluates the transportation network, as well as non-infrastructure programs and policies within the City. Mitigation measures are evaluated using criteria to analyze the safety of road users (drivers and passengers, bicyclists, and pedestrians), the interaction of modes, influences on the roadway network from adjacent municipalities, and the potential benefits of safety countermeasures. This effort is intended to use historical data to identify trends and develop a toolbox of countermeasures applicable to conditions in the City that can be used for proactive identification and implementation of systemic opportunities, without relying solely on a reaction and response to crashes as they occur.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) maintains a list of Proven Safety Countermeasures[2]. The list currently has 20 Proven Safety Countermeasures, and LRSPs are included on the list of 20 Proven Safety Countermeasures. Implementation of LRSPs has improved safety in local jurisdictions across the country by providing a guide for local jurisdictions to systemically address the conditions that lead to fatal and severe-injury crashes. They provide a locally developed and customized roadmap to directly address the most common safety challenges in the given jurisdiction. Following discussions with City staff and a review of existing plans and policies for the area, the following Vision, Goals, and Objectives have been established for this project.

Vision:	**Support the California vision of moving towards significantly reducing fatalities and severe injuries for all road users.**
Goal:	Identify transportation safety initiatives (projects and programs) and partnerships to continue reducing fatalities and severe injuries in Citrus Heights.
Objectives:	▪ Identify major contributing factors to crashes and define priority locations for safety improvements ▪ Identify cost-effective countermeasures and safety investments that can be applied systemically (i.e., flashing yellow arrow, retroreflective backplates, leading pedestrian interval, etc.) ▪ Promote safe, equitable, and multimodal mobility opportunities ▪ Document Citrus Height's procedures for on-going crash data monitoring

[2] Proven Safety Countermeasures, FHWA. Accessed January 2026. https://highways.dot.gov/safety/proven-safety-countermeasures

3. PROCESS

Providing safe, sustainable, and efficient mobility choices for their residents and visitors is a primary goal for the City and their safety partners. The City collaborated with safety partners to develop the 2021 LRSP and has continued to do so in its implementation (see **Section 4** and **Section 5**).

Guidance on the LRSP process is provided at both the national and state levels through the FHWA and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), respectively. Both of these agencies have developed a general framework of data and recommendations to be included in an LRSP.

The FHWA encourages [3]:

- The establishment of a working group (Stakeholders) to participate in developing a LRSP
- The review of crash, traffic, and roadway data to identify areas of concern
- The establishment of goals, priorities, and countermeasures to recommend improvements at spot locations, systemically, and comprehensively

Caltrans' guidance follows a similar outline with the following steps [4]:

1. Establish leadership
2. Analyze the safety data
3. Determine emphasis areas
4. Identify strategies
5. Prioritize and incorporate strategies
6. Evaluate and update the LRSP

This LRSP documents the results of data and information obtained, including the vision, goals, and objectives for the LRSP; existing safety efforts; crash analyses; emphasis areas; the City's existing countermeasure toolbox; and potential countermeasures for select priority locations. The development of the LRSP recommendations considers the "Five Es" of traffic safety defined by the California SHSP throughout its process.

3.1. Guiding Manuals

The following section describes the analysis process undertaken to evaluate safety within the City at a systemic level. Using a network screening process, locations within the City that would most likely benefit from safety enhancements were identified. Using historic crash data, crash risk factors for the entire network were derived. The outcomes inform the identification and prioritization of engineering and non-infrastructure safety countermeasures that address certain roadway characteristics and related behaviors that contribute to motor vehicle crashes as well as active transportation users.

This process uses the latest national and state best practices for statistical roadway analysis described in the following sections.

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[3] Local Roadway Safety Plans, FHWA Office of Safety. Accessed January 2026. https://highways.dot.gov/sites/fhwa.dot.gov/files/Local%20Road%20Safety%20Plans_508.pdf

[4] Local Roadway Safety Plan (LRSP) and Systemic Safety Analysis Report Program (SSARP), Caltrans. Accessed January 2026. https://dot.ca.gov/programs/local-assistance/fed-and-state-programs/highway-safety-improvement-program/local-roadway-safety-plans

3.1.1. Local Roadway Safety: A Manual for California's Local Road Owners

The purpose of the Local Roadway Safety: A Manual for California's Local Road Owners (Version 1.7, April 2024) (LRSM) is to encourage local agencies to pursue a proactive approach to identifying and analyzing safety issues, while positioning themselves to be eligible for competitive federal, state, and local grant programs for project implementation funding opportunities. A proactive approach is defined as analyzing the safety of the entire roadway network through either a one-time, network wide analysis, or by routine analyses of the roadway network.

According to the LRSM, "The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) – Division of Local Assistance is responsible for administering California's federal safety funding intended for local safety improvements."

To provide the most benefit and to be competitive for grant funding, the analysis leading to countermeasure selection should focus on both intersections and roadway segments and be considerate of roadway characteristics and traffic volumes. The result should be a list of locations that are most likely to benefit from implementation of cost-effective countermeasures, preferably prioritized by benefit/cost ratio. The LRSM suggests using a combination of quantitative and qualitative measures to identify and rank locations that considers both crash frequency and crash rates. These findings should then be screened for patterns such as crash types and severity to aid in the determination of issues causing higher numbers of crashes and the potential countermeasures that could be most effective. Qualitative analysis should include field visits and a review of existing roadway characteristics and devices. The specific roadway context can then be used to assess what conditions may increase safety risk at the site and systematic level.

Countermeasure selection should be supported using Crash Modification Factors (CMFs). These factors are the peer reviewed product of before and after research that quantifies the expected rate of crash reduction that can be expected from a given countermeasure. If more than one countermeasure is under consideration, the LRSM provides guidance on how to apply CMFs appropriately.

3.1.2. Highway Safety Manual

The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Highway Safety Manual (HSM), published in 2010, presents a variety of methods for quantitatively estimating crash frequency or severity at a variety of locations. This four-part manual is divided into Parts: A) Introduction, Human Factors, and Fundamentals, B) Roadway Safety Management Process, C) Predictive Method, and D) Crash Modification Factors.

Chapter 4 of Part B of the HSM discusses the network screening process. The network screening process is a tool for an agency to analyze their entire network as well as identify and rank locations that (based on the implementation of a countermeasure) are most to realize a reduction in the frequency of crashes. The HSM identifies five steps in this process:

1. **Establish Focus:** Identify the purpose or intended outcome of the network screening process. This decision will influence data needs, the selection of performance measures and the screening method that can be applied.
2. **Identify Network and Establish Reference Populations:** Specify the types of sites or facilities being screened (i.e. segments, intersections, or geometrics) and identify groupings of similar sites or facilities.

3. **Select Performance Measures:** There are a variety of performance measures available to evaluate the potential to reduce crash frequency at a site. In this step, the performance measure is selected as a function of the screening focus and the data and analytical tools available.
4. **Select Screening Method:** There are three screening methods described in this chapter: ranking, sliding window, and peak searching. Each method has advantages and disadvantages; the most appropriate method for a given situation should be selected.
5. **Screen and Evaluate Results:** The final step in the process is to conduct the screening and analysis and evaluate the results.

The HSM provides several statistical methods for screening roadway networks to identify high risk locations based on overall crash histories. In addition to identifying the total number of crashes, this LRSP uses a method referred to as Critical Crash Rate (CCR) to analyze the data.

3.2. Analysis Techniques

3.2.1. Crash and Network Screening Analysis

Intersections and roadways were analyzed using four crash metrics:

- Number of Crashes
- Local Critical Crash Rate Differential (HSM Ch. 4)
- Probability of Specific Crash Types Exceeding Threshold Proportion (HSM Ch. 4)
- Equivalent Property Damage Only (HSM Ch. 4)

The initial steps of the crash analysis established sub-populations of roadway segments and intersections that have similar characteristics. For this LRSP, intersections were grouped by their control type (signalized and unsignalized) and segments by their roadway category (arterial, collector, minor collector, and local). Individual crash rates were calculated for each sub-population. The sub-population level crash rates were then used to assess whether a specific location has more or fewer crashes than expected. These sub-populations were also used to determine typical crash patterns to help identify locations where unusual numbers of specific crash types are occurring.

The network screening process ranks intersections and roadway segments by the number of crashes that occurred at each one over the analysis period, and then identifies areas that had more of a given type of crash than would be expected for that type of location. The crash type factors were:

- Crash severity – fatal, severe injury, other visible injury, complaint of pain, and property damage only (PDO)
- Crash type – broadside, rear-end, sideswipe, head-on, hit object, overturned, bicycle, pedestrian, and other
- Environmental factors – lighting and wet roads
- Driver behavior – impaired, aggressive, and distracted driving

From the results of the network screening analyses, a short-list of locations were chosen based on crash activity, crash severity, crash patterns, location type, and area within the City to provide the greatest variety of locations covering the widest range of safety opportunities for countermeasure toolbox development. The intent is to populate the safety countermeasure toolbox with mitigation measures that will be applicable to most of the crash activity in the City.

3.2.2. Critical Crash Rate (CCR) Analysis

Reviewing the number of crashes at a location is a good way to understand the cost to society incurred at the local level but does not give a complete indication of the level of risk for those who use that intersection or roadway segment daily. The HSM describes the CCR method, which provides a statistical review of locations to determine where risk is higher than that experienced by similar locations. It is also the first step in analyzing patterns that may suggest systemic issues that can be addressed at that location and proactively at others to prevent new safety challenges from emerging.

The CCR compares the observed crash rate to the expected crash rate at a particular location based on facility type and volume using a locally calculated average crash rate for the specific type of intersection or roadway segment being analyzed. Based on traffic volumes and a weighted citywide crash rate for each facility type, a critical crash rate threshold is established at the 95% confidence level to determine locations with higher crash rates that are unlikely to be random. The threshold is calculated for each location individually based on its traffic volume and the crash profile of similar facilities. A roadway segment with a higher local CCR differential indicates that the segment's crash rate is higher than expected for its functional classification.

Local Critical Crash Rate Differential Formula:

$$MEV_i = \left[\frac{TEV_i}{\left(1{,}000{,}000 \times N_{Years} \times 365\ \frac{Days}{Year}\right)}\right]$$

$$LCR_i = \left[\frac{N_{crashes}}{(MEV_i)}\right]$$

$$R_{c,i} = R_a + \left[P \times \sqrt{\frac{R_a}{MEV_i}}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{(2 \times (MEV_i))}\right]$$

$$LCCR_{Dif} = LCR_i - R_{c,i}$$

Where:

MEV_i = Million entering vehicles for intersection i

TEV_i = Total daily entering vehicles for intersection i

N_{Years} = Number of years in analysis

LCR_i = Local Crash Rate for intersection i

$N_{crashes}$ = Number of crashes at intersection i

$R_{c,i}$ = Critical crash rate for intersection i

R_a = Weighted average crash rate for reference population

P = P-value for corresponding confidence level

$LCCR_{Dif}$ = Local critical crash rate differential for intersection i

Source: Highway Safety Manual, 1st Edition, Pg 4-38.

Data Needs
CCR is calculated using:

- Daily Total Entering Volume (TEV) for intersections, or Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) for roadway segments
- Intersection control types to separate them into like populations
- Roadway functional classification to separate them into like populations
- Crash records in Geographic Information System (GIS) or tabular form including coordinates or linear measures

Strengths
- Reduces low volume exaggeration
- Considers variance
- Establishes comparison threshold

Weaknesses
- Does not account for regression to the mean bias

3.2.3. Probability of Specific Crash Types Exceeding Threshold Proportion

When analyzing crash data systematically, it is important to identify areas where certain types of crashes are occurring with greater frequency. The HSM describes a method of identifying locations where the probability of a specific crash type exceeds the threshold population. This method prioritizes locations based on the probability that the true proportion (long-term predicted proportion) of a type of crash or injury level will exceed the threshold proportion. The threshold proportion is based on the proportion of a specific crash type/severity to all crashes within the dataset (HSM, Chapter 4). This analysis identifies locations where certain crash types are over-represented to be isolated for further analysis.

3.2.4. Equivalent Property Damage Only (EPDO)

The EPDO method is described in the Highway Safety Manual. This method assigns weighting factors to crashes based on injury level to develop a property damage only score. In this analysis, the injury crash costs were calculated for each location based on the latest Caltrans injury costs. This value is then divided by the injury cost for a property damage only crash. The resulting number is the equivalent number of property damage only crashes at each site. This value allows all locations to be compared based on injury crash costs. (HSM, Chapter 4).

EPDO Formula:

$$EPDO = \frac{(N_F + N_S) * \$2{,}162{,}000 + (N_O * \$193{,}000) + (N_C * \$110{,}000) + (N_{PDO} * \$18{,}000)}{\$18{,}000}$$

Where:

EPDO = Equivalent Property Damage Only (in units of crashes)

N_F = Number of fatal crashes

N_S = Number of severe injury crashes

N_O = Number of other visible injury crashes

N_C = Number of complaint of pain crashes

N_{PDO} = Number of PDO crashes

Source: Highway Safety Manual, 1st Edition, Pg 4-30

The cost to society for each crash type along signalized intersections is as follows:

- *Fatal: $2,162,000*
- *Severe: $2,162,000*
- *Other Visible Injury: $193,000*
- *Complaint of Pain: $110,000*
- *PDO: $18,000*

Source: Caltrans LRSM V1.6 Pg 106

To give an example from **Appendix A**, the intersection of Old Auburn Road and Sylvan Road/Auburn Boulevard experienced 53 crashes from 2020-2024. The crashes are broken down by severity as follows: 0 fatal crashes, 2 crashes resulting in severe injuries, 8 crashes resulting in other visible injuries, 11 crashes resulting in complaint of pain, and 32 PDO crashes.

$$EPDO = \frac{(0+2) * \$2{,}162{,}000 + (8 * \$193{,}000) + (11 * \$110{,}000) + (32 * \$18{,}000)}{\$18{,}000}$$
$$= 425\ PDO\ Crashes$$

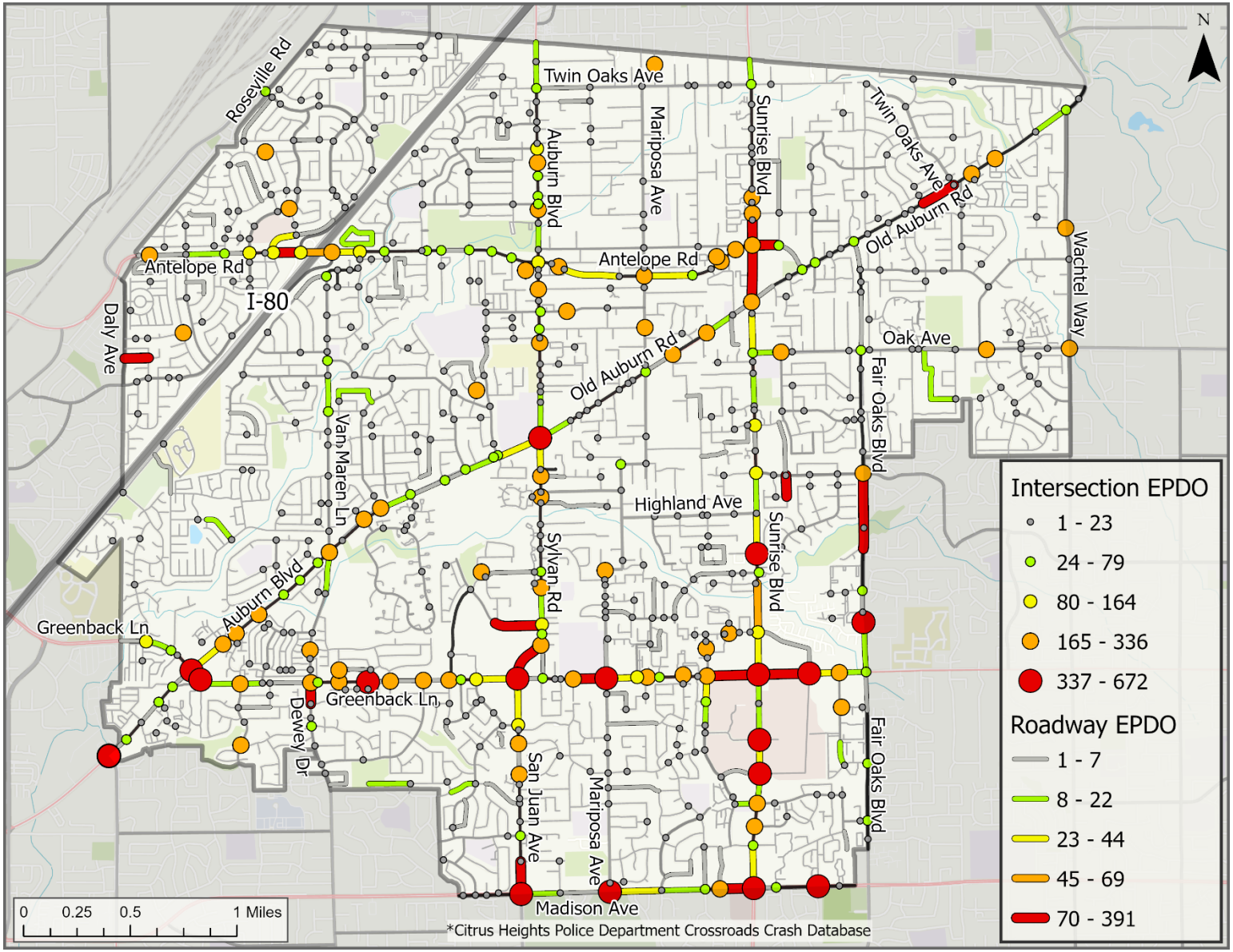
The 53 crashes of ranging severity that took place at the intersection of Old Auburn Road and Sylvan Road/Auburn Boulevard have the equivalent cost to society of approximately 425 PDO crashes. This intersection has a CCR Differential value of 0.15. Together the EPDO and CCR Differential values show that the intersection has historically had a relative crash rate that is higher than expected for similar facilities, and that that the crashes that have occurred there have generally resulted in severe levels of injury.

Locations with fatal and severe injury crashes will have a higher EPDO value compared to locations with less severe injury crashes. A number of locations with high EPDO values were identified for further study and are discussed in Section 7. Listed below are the roadway segment and intersection with the highest EPDO values:

- The roadway segment with the highest EPDO value was Greenback Lane between Sunrise Boulevard and Sunrise Vista Drive, with an EPDO value of 391 (1 fatal crash, 1 severe Injury crash, 17 crashes total)
- The intersection with the highest EPDO value was Greenback Lane and Auburn Boulevard, with an EPDO value of 663 (3 severe Injury crashes, 97 crashes total)

The results of the network screening analysis for both intersections and roadway segments are presented in **Appendix A** and **Appendix B**, respectively. **Figure 1** presents intersection and roadway segment EPDO.

Figure 1 — Citywide EPDO Values (2020-2024)



4. Citrus Heights Plans, Policies, and Programs

4.1. Review of Policies and Plans

Existing City plans and policies were compiled at the start of the LRSP update to gain perspective on the existing efforts for transportation-related improvements within the City. High-level key points regarding transportation improvements and safety-related topics were identified to inform decision making in this LRSP.

- 5-Year Capital Improvements Program (CIP)
- General Plan
- Pedestrian Master Plan
- Bikeway Master Plan
- ADA Transition Plan
- Comprehensive Transit Plan
- Smart Region Technology Implementation Plan (SACOG)
- Sunrise Tomorrow Specific Plan
- Multi-Modal Transportation Safety Program (MMTSP)
- Pavement Maintenance Program
- Metropolitan Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy (SACOG)
- Sacramento Regional Blueprint (SACOG)
- Sacramento Region Trail Network Action Plan (SACOG)

While engineering countermeasures are a critical part of preventing fatal and severe injury crashes, the City also recognizes that policy plays a key role in safety as well. The city performed a literature review of relevant policies and programs to identify other means by which the Safe System Approach and road safety could be further established. **Appendix C** presents a summary of local programs, policies, and practices as well as considerations of how they can be improved or enhanced to further support and prioritize road safety.

4.2. Multi Modal Transportation Safety Program (MMTSP) Program

Citrus Heights adopted the Multi Modal Transportation Safety Program (MMTSP) in December 2020 [5]. The MMTSP superseded the City's existing neighborhood traffic management program, establishing a system for the City to assess and respond to community requests for traffic calming and safety improvements. As stated on the MMTSP homepage, the program includes:

- A clear and transparent process for addressing complaints, identifying the best way to fix the issue, and outlining when and how changes will be made
- A catalog of safety measures to address specific types of problems including guidelines for how to best apply different safety measures
- A process to prioritize citizen requests to address speeding, cut-through traffic, and other safety issues in their neighborhoods
- An interactive process that allows the city to quickly respond to citizen requests and track the status of requests on a quarterly basis
- Provides Citrus Heights residents with tools to promote safety in their neighborhoods

[5] Citrus Heights Multi Modal Transportation Safety Program. Accessed January 2026. https://www.citrusheights.net/945/MMTSP-Multimodal-Transportation-Safety

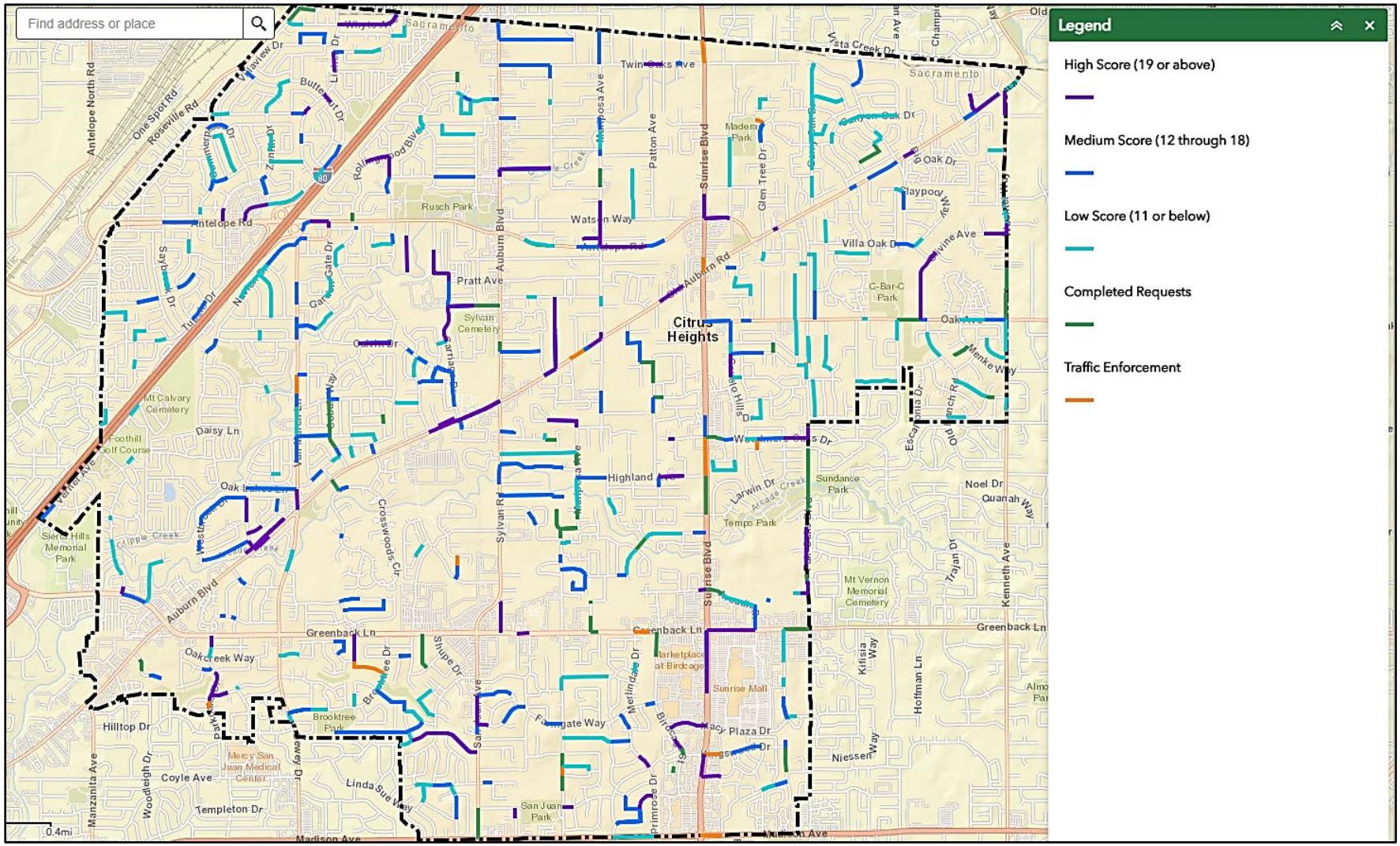
The City has also completed significant community engagement in connection with the MMTSP in support of the City's goal to provide safe places to walk, drive, bike, and roll. Yard signs and other materials to raise awareness for the program have been made available to community members, as depicted in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2 — MMTSP Yard Sign



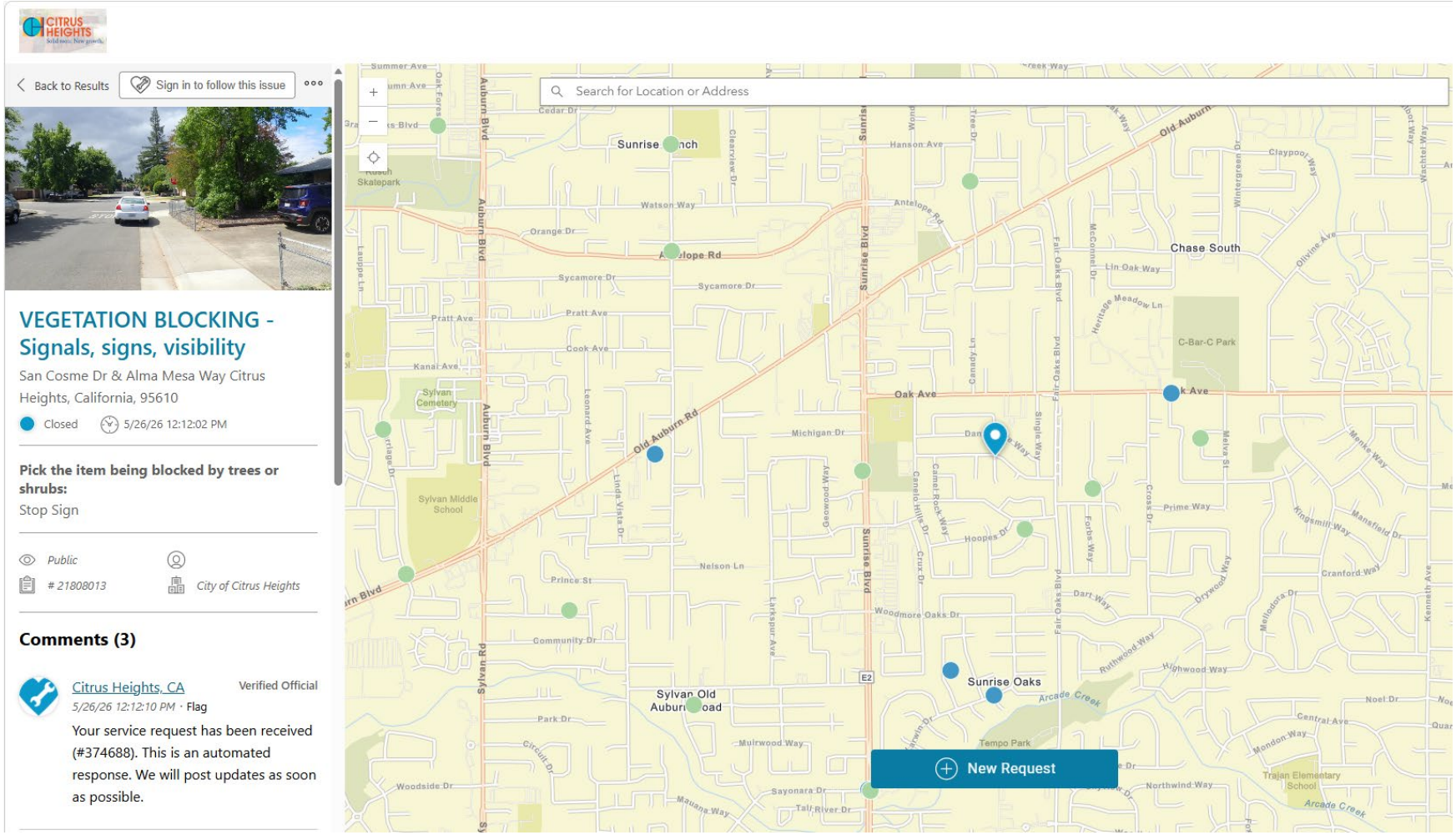
Since its inception in December 2020, the MMTSP has provided improvements at 160 locations throughout the City with additional studies and projects in development. Citrus Heights has dedicated over $500K to roadway safety improvements in response to community feedback through the MMTSP. **Figure 3** presents a map of MMTSP requests the City has received since the founding of the program. **Figure 4** presents a screenshot of the City's online map where community members can report roadway safety concerns. Community members can report concerns by phone, email, in person, or by using SeeClickFix (SCF), a City online reporting tool to submit the service requests. For example, a report was submitted using SCF that vegetation was blocking a stop sign at the intersection of San Cosme Drive and Alma Mesa Way, and the City responded to ensure vegetation was trimmed back to promote clear sight triangles.

Figure 3 — MMTSP Requests (7/1/2020-12/31/2025) [6]



[6] Citrus Heights MMTSP Results, Citrus Heights. Accessed May 2026. https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e6f999a6872e410389af1c559b96552b

Figure 4 — Sample of Community-Based Safety Improvements [7]



[7] Seeclickfix Web Portal, Citrus Heights. Accessed May 2026. https://seeclickfix.com/web_portal/Nt6vcimm5gS378kF9n8rv95U/issues/map/21583849?lat=38.70736866664575&lng=-121.31540318485328&max_lat=38.7222362313256&max_lng=-121.28381749149396&min_lat=38.692498009704245&min_lng=-121.34698887821263&zoom=14

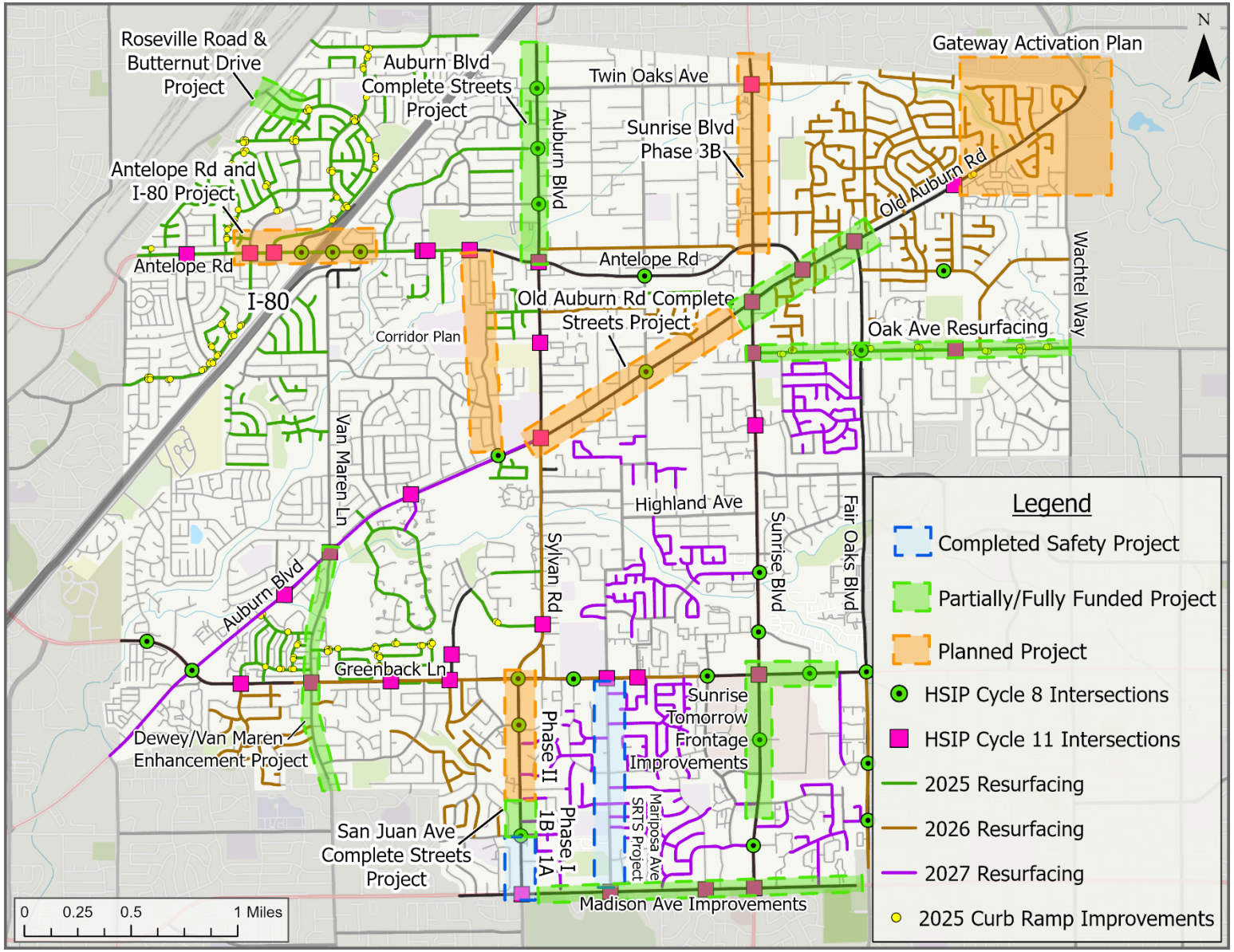
4.3. Existing Roadway Improvement and Safety Projects

The City has identified numerous safety and roadway improvement projects. While some of these projects are fully funded or constructed, funding gaps still exist for other improvements. The list below presents a sample of City projects completed, underway, or currently programmed in the CIP:

1. Old Auburn Road Complete Streets Phase 1
2. Auburn Boulevard Complete Streets Phase 2
3. San Juan Avenue Complete Streets Phases 1 and 2
4. Arcade Cripple Creek Trail
5. Arcade Cripple Creek Trail Extensions (Mariposa, Sylvan to Stock Ranch)
6. Mariposa Avenue Safe Routes to School
7. Intelligent Transportation System Enhancements (ITS)
8. Dewey/Van Maren Resurfacing and Pedestrian Enhancements Project
9. Antelope Road and I-80 Safety Improvements
10. Roseville Road and Butternut Drive Safety Improvements (HSIP Cycle 11)
11. Gateway Activation Plan (GAP)
12. Madison Avenue Repaving – Joint Project with Sacramento County
13. Carriage Lauppe Safe Schools Corridor Plan
14. Sunrise Tomorrow Specific Plan Frontage Improvements
15. Various Signalized Intersection Improvements (HSIP Cycle 8)
16. Systemic Signalized Intersection Improvements (HSIP Cycle 11)
17. City Resurfacing Plans (2025, 2026 and 2027) and 2025 curb ramp improvements
18. Sunrise Boulevard Resurfacing Project

Figure 5 presents the approximate locations of many of these City safety projects. These projects provide valuable safety improvements across the City's roadway network and, upon completion, are anticipated to reduce the quantity and severity of crashes within their respective sphere of influence.

Figure 5 — Roadway Improvements and Safety Projects



5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

As part of the LRSP development, project stakeholders were identified and included in the process to ensure the local perspective was kept at the forefront of this planning effort. The stakeholder group was comprised of staff from the City's General Services Department, the Citrus Heights Police Department, and the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District. Because many of these stakeholders served as stakeholders on the 2021 LRSP, they were able to provide insights and direction on the LRSP update. City staff responsible for the administration of the MMTSP were also in attendance and provided perspective on community input and crash trends. A complete list of Stakeholders is available in the acknowledgements on Page iii.

These stakeholders were gathered to offer insight on the safety challenges present in the City's transportation network. The stakeholder group met on April 2, 2026, to review the results of the network screening and crash data analysis, provide comments, and ask questions. The stakeholder group provided valuable context about other roadway projects planned, underway, or recently completed in Citrus Heights (see list provided in Section 4.3). Following the review of the crash data,

6. Data Sources

The following data was obtained from the City for use in crash data analysis.

6.1. Roadway Network

The crash analysis, which is described in detail in **Section 3**, requires each corridor within the City to be classified. The City's roadway network obtained directly from the City was categorized using FHWA's roadway classification system provided in the roadway network. The roadway network classification was assigned to each corridor roadway segment as either a major arterial, minor arterial, collector, or local road in order to compare the functional design and capacity to better stratify analysis results, only comparing roadway segment safety performance with similar peer roadways (e.g., only arterials are compared to arterials, etc.) within the City.

6.2. Intersections

The crash analysis also requires each intersection within the City to be classified by control type. Intersections throughout the City were classified by control type as either signalized or unsignalized (including roundabouts). The safety analysis also only compares intersection safety performance with similar control types (e.g., signalized intersections are only compared to signalized intersections, etc.) within the City.

6.3. Crashes

Collision data for the most recent four-year period (January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2024) was used for the collision analysis. Using data from the past five-year period is sufficient to identify potential trends in crashes by location and types, while not being so long as to have data that would include long-term technology and cultural changes. The collision data was obtained from the City's crash database which is maintained by the Police Department (PD). Collision records were allocated to intersection and the roadway network segments.

Knowing the impacts of the crash (the injuries or type of damage which occurred) is a key part of assessing the environment and safety factors around the site of the crash. The National Safety Council developed the "KABCO" injury scale, which is frequently used by law enforcement for classifying injuries:

- K – Fatal
- A –Severe injury
- B – Other Visible Injury
- C – Complaint of Pain
- O – No Injury/Property Damage Only (PDO)

6.4. 2021 LRSP

This report makes comparisons to the 2021 LRSP in an effort to understand how crash trends in the City have changed. The 2021 LRSP reviewed five years of crash data (January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2019) also using crash data from a Crossroads Database. The Crossroads database processed crash records from the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS).

7. Safety Trends

The following sections contain the results of the analysis process which included evaluation of Citrus Heights' fatal and severe injury (KSI) crashes compared to statewide levels, among other evaluations including crash by severity level, cause, pedestrian, and bicycle crashes.

7.1. Citrus Heights KSI Crashes Compared to Statewide KSI Crashes

The California SHSP focuses on 16 challenge areas identified by the SHSP Executive Leadership and Steering Committees after an in-depth analysis of California KA crash data as well as an extensive statewide outreach process that involved hundreds of diverse traffic safety partners around the state. Collisions in Citrus Heights can be attributed to 13 of the 16 challenge areas. **Table 1** presents a summary of City's historic challenge areas (2014-2023) by comparing local KSI crashes to the statewide KSI crashes. This extended study period allows for long-term trends to be better understood. The City of Citrus Heights was higher than the statewide average in the following six areas: Intersections, Pedestrians, Bicyclists, Motorcycles, Impaired Driving, and Distracted Driving.

Table 1 — Historical Trends: Citrus Heights KSI Crashes Compared to Statewide KSI Crashes

Challenge Areas	Citrus Heights Comparison to Statewide Percentages	Citrus Heights Percentages	Statewide Percentages	Differential
Intersections	**Higher**	**31.4%**	**24.7%**	**+6.6%**
Pedestrians	**Higher**	**25.4%**	**19.0%**	**+6.4%**
Bicyclists	**Higher**	**13.1%**	**7.2%**	**+6.0%**
Motorcyclists	**Higher**	**25.0%**	**20.7%**	**+4.3%**
Impaired Driving	**Higher**	**26.7%**	**23.6%**	**+3.1%**
Distracted Driving	**Higher**	**6.4%**	**4.2%**	**+2.1%**
Young Drivers	Lower	11.9%	12.1%	-0.3%
Aging Drivers	Lower	12.7%	13.0%	-0.3%
Occupant Protection	Lower	12.3%	13.6%	-1.3%
Work Zones	Lower	0.0%	1.6%	-1.6%
Commercial Vehicles	Lower	4.2%	6.6%	-2.4%
Aggressive Driving	Lower	28.8%	33.5%	-4.7%
Lane Departure	Lower	30.5%	41.6%	-11.1%

Source: Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (2014 – 2023).
Note: Percentages will not add up to 100%, as a fatality or severe injury could have involved multiple Challenge Areas (i.e., a young driver that was impaired and unrestrained).

The 2021 LRSP reviewed SHSP crash data from 2009-2018, and the differential between the Citrus Heights and Statewide percentages was highest for crashes involving pedestrians. Many of the challenge areas in which the City was higher than the Statewide average are consistent between the 2021 and 2026 LRSPs such as intersections, bicyclists, and distracted driving. Compared to the 2021 LRSP, the City is no longer above the Statewide Average for crashes involving aging drivers, but is

higher for impaired driving. The City is now higher than the statewide average for crashes involving distracted driving. **Table 2** presents the differentials for each challenge area from both datasets, identifying which areas the differential has grown; the table is sorted in decreasing order by change in challenge area differential. For example, the City of Citrus Heights was -0.5% lower than the Statewide average for crashes involving motorcycles in the 2021 LRSP. The City was 4.3% above the Statewide average in the most recent dataset, indicating that that the differential has grown by 4.8%.

Table 2 — Change in Challenge Area Differentials

Challenge Areas	Comparison	NEW Differential	OLD Differential	Change in Differential
Motorcyclists	**Higher**	**4.3%**	**-0.5%**	**+4.8%**
Lane Departure	**Lower**	**-11.1%**	**-15.4%**	**+4.3%**
Impaired Driving	**Higher**	**3.1%**	**-0.6%**	**+3.7%**
Young Drivers	**Lower**	**-0.3%**	**-3.5%**	**+3.2%**
Intersections	**Higher**	**6.6%**	**3.5%**	**+3.1%**
Bicyclists	**Higher**	**6.0%**	**3.1%**	**+2.9%**
Occupant Protection	**Lower**	**-1.3%**	**-3.3%**	**+2.0%**
Distracted Driving	**Higher**	**2.1%**	**0.7%**	**+1.4%**
Commercial Vehicles	**Lower**	**-2.4%**	**-3.3%**	**+0.9%**
Work Zones	Lower	-1.6%	-0.5%	-1.1%
Pedestrians	Higher	6.4%	7.9%	-1.5%
Aggressive Driving	Lower	-4.7%	-0.3%	-4.4%
Aging Drivers	Lower	-0.3%	5.1%	-5.4%

7.2. California Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) Rankings for Citrus Heights

The California Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) publishes annual reports ranking agencies of similar population by their crash profile. **Table 3** presents the City's 2023 OTS rankings (the most current rankings available, given OTS processing time). OTS notes that "Number 1 in the rankings is the highest, or 'worst'" [8]. Compared to other cities of similar population, Citrus Heights ranks high in crashes involving motorcycles, unsafe speed, alcohol involved, bicyclists, and pedestrians. The City is also higher in hit and run crashes and nighttime crashes.

Table 3 — Citrus Heights OTS Ranking (2023)

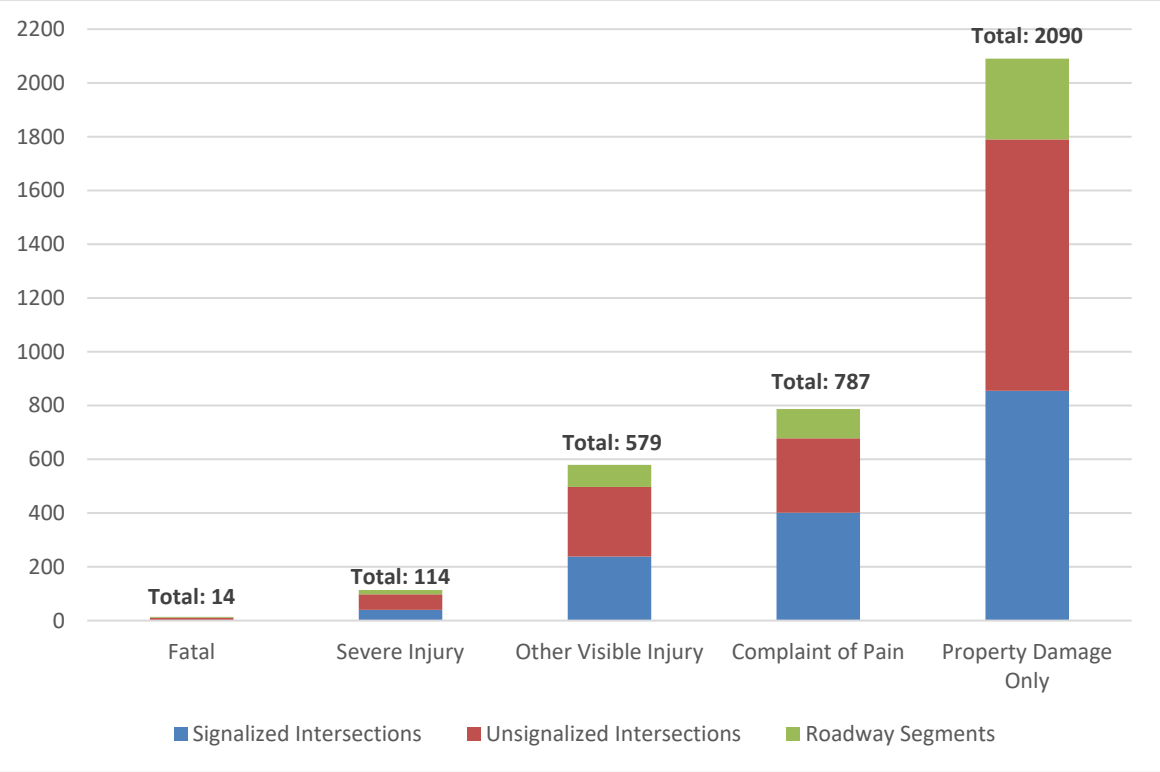
Crash Category	Victims Killed and Injured	OTS Ranking
Total Fatal and Injury	369	43/103
Alcohol Involved	**52**	**23/103**
Had Been Drinking Driver < 21	**4**	**31/103**
Had Been Drinking Driver 21 – 34	**29**	**15/103**
Motorcycles	**29**	**10/103**
Pedestrians	**28**	**39/103**
Pedestrians < 15	2	52/103
Pedestrians 65+	4	41/103
Bicycle	24	43/103
Bicyclist < 15	**5**	**26/103**
Composite	**242**	**13/103**
Crash Category	**Fatal and Injury Crashes**	**OTS Ranking**
Speed Related	**74**	**15/103**
Nighttime (9:00pm – 2:59am)	**44**	**26/103**
Hit and Run	**39**	**23/103**
Type of Arrests	**Arrests**	**OTS Ranking**
DUI Arrests	222	80/103

[8] City of Citrus Heights OTS Crash Rankings Results, California Office of Traffic Safety. Accessed February 2026. OTS Crash Rankings Results | Office of Traffic Safety

7.3. Severity Level

Over the observed five-year study period, there were a total of 3,584 crashes, 14 of which were fatal and 114 of which resulted in severe injuries (**Figure 6).** Approximately 58-percent of all crashes (2,090 out of 3,585) resulted in property damage only (no injury).

Figure 6 — Crash Severity by Facility Type (2020 – 2024)



Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2020 – 2024).

Eighty-five percent of crashes in the City occurred at intersections, split nearly evenly among signalized intersections and unsignalized intersections (1536 and 1538, respectively). **Table 4** presents the distribution of all crashes, and especially KSI crashes across the City's various facility types (signalized intersections, unsignalized intersections, and roadway segments). Fifty-two percent of all KSI crashes occurred at unsignalized intersections, followed by signalized intersections (33%) and roadway segments (15%). These proportions are similar to the trends reported in the 2021 LRSP.

Table 4 — KSI Crashes by Facility Type

Facility Type	Total Crashes	Percentage	KSI Crashes	Percentage
Signalized Intersections	1536	43%	42	33%
Unsignalized Intersections	1538	43%	67	52%
Roadway Segments	510	14%	19	15%
Total	**3584**	**100%**	**128**	**100%**

Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2020 – 2024).

Table 5 presents the distribution of all crashes by severity across the City's facility types. Signalized and unsignalized intersections experienced a nearly equal quantity of crashes, with unsignalized intersections experiencing the most KSI crashes. The proportion of KSI crashes at unsignalized intersections is consistent with the data reviewed in the 2021 LRSP, while the proportion of total crashes has increased by 1%.

Table 5 — Crashes by Severity (2020 – 2024)

Severity	Signalized Intersection		Unsignalized Intersection		Roadway Segment		Total	
	Crashes	%	Crashes	%	Crashes	%	Crashes	%
Fatal	2	0.1%	9	0.3%	3	0.1%	14	0.4%
Severe Injury	40	1.1%	58	1.6%	16	0.4%	114	3.2%
Other Visible Injury	238	7%	259	7%	82	2%	579	16%
Complaint of Pain	401	11%	277	8%	109	3%	787	22%
Property Damage Only	855	24%	935	26%	300	8%	2090	58%
Total	**1536**	**43%**	**1538**	**43%**	**510**	**14%**	**3584**	**100%**

Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2020 – 2024).

Figure 7 on the following page illustrates the locations of the KSI crashes which occurred during the study period, while **Figure 8** presents the locations of all crashes. KSI crashes have primarily occurred at intersections along the City's arterial network, consistent with the data reviewed in the 2021 LRSP. The following intersections experienced the highest number of severe injury crashes:

- Sunrise Blvd at Macy Plaza Dr (4)
- Greenback Ln at Auburn Blvd (3)
- Sunrise Blvd at Greenback Ln (3)
- San Juan Ave at Greenback Ln (3)
- San Juan Ave at Madison Ave (3)
- Madison Ave at Mariposa Ave (3)
- Sunrise Blvd at Sunrise Mall/Birdcage Ctr (3)

The roadway segment which experienced the highest number of KSI crashes was Greenback Lane between Birdcage Street and Sunrise Boulevard, with one fatal crash and one severe injury crash. The intersections with the highest number of KSI crashes (3 or more) did not experience any fatal crashes during the study period.

Figure 9 presents a map of the network screening results, depicting intersections and segments by the total number of crashes. The intersections along Greenback Lane presented in **Table 6** experienced the highest number of crashes in the City, consistent between both study periods.

Table 6 — Intersections with Highest Quantity of Crashes

Intersection	2020-2024	2015-2019
Greenback Lane at Auburn Boulevard	97	107
Greenback Lane at Sunrise Boulevard	81	85
Greenback Lane at San Juan Avenue	75	81

The roadway segment with the highest number of crashes during the study period was Sunrise Boulevard from Old Auburn Road to Antelope Road (35).

Figure 7 — Citywide KSI Crashes (2020-2024)

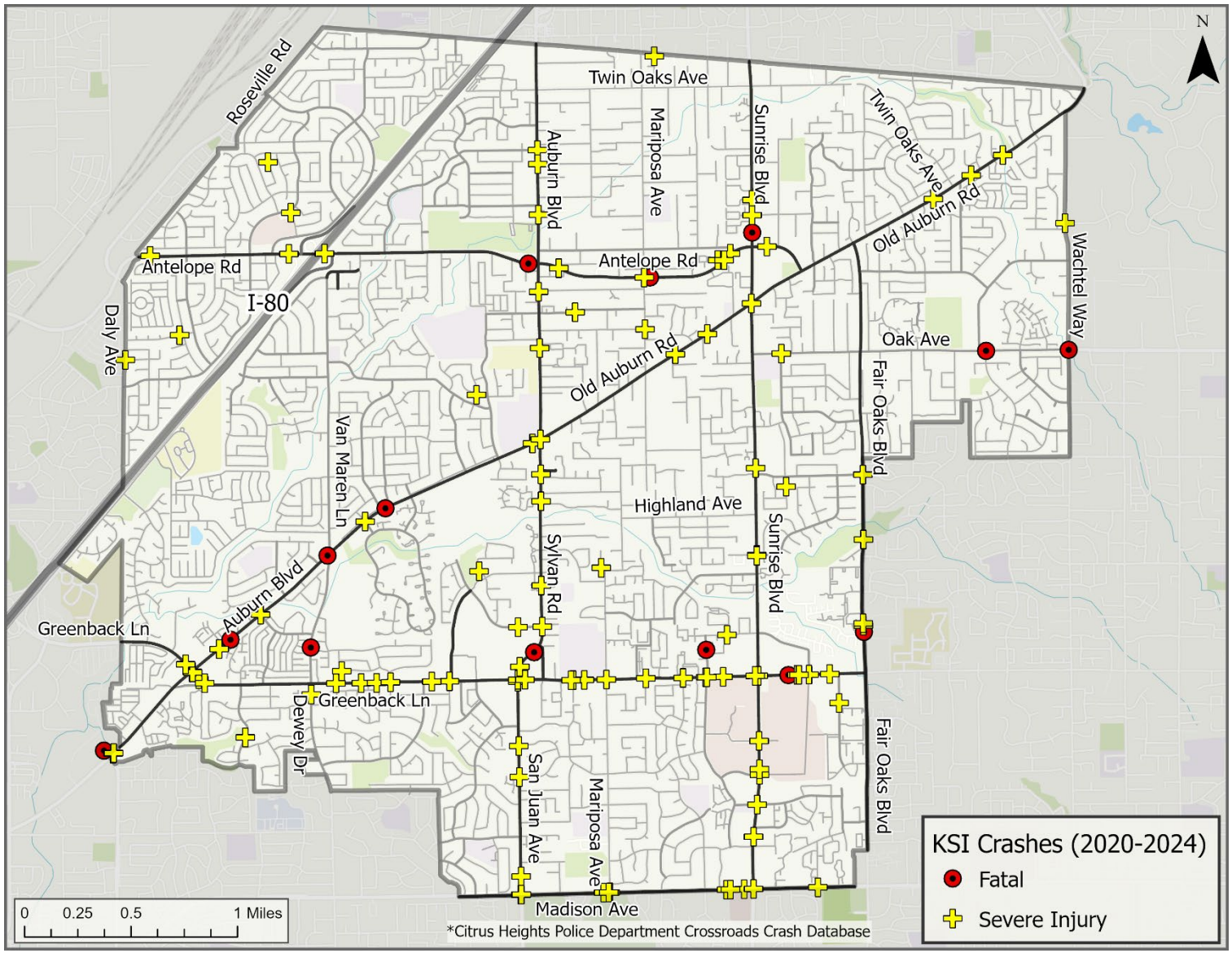


Figure 8 — Citywide Crashes (2020-2024)

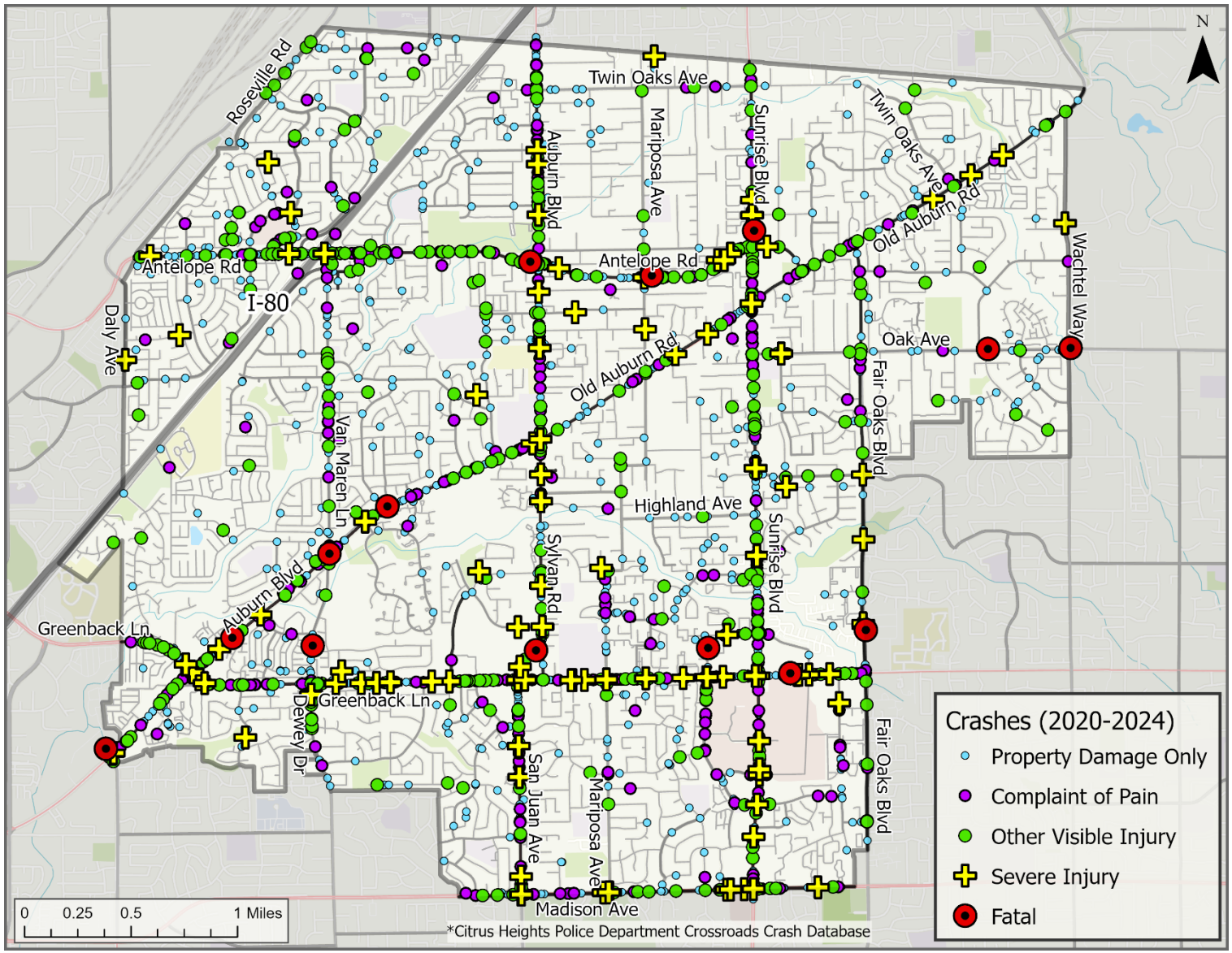
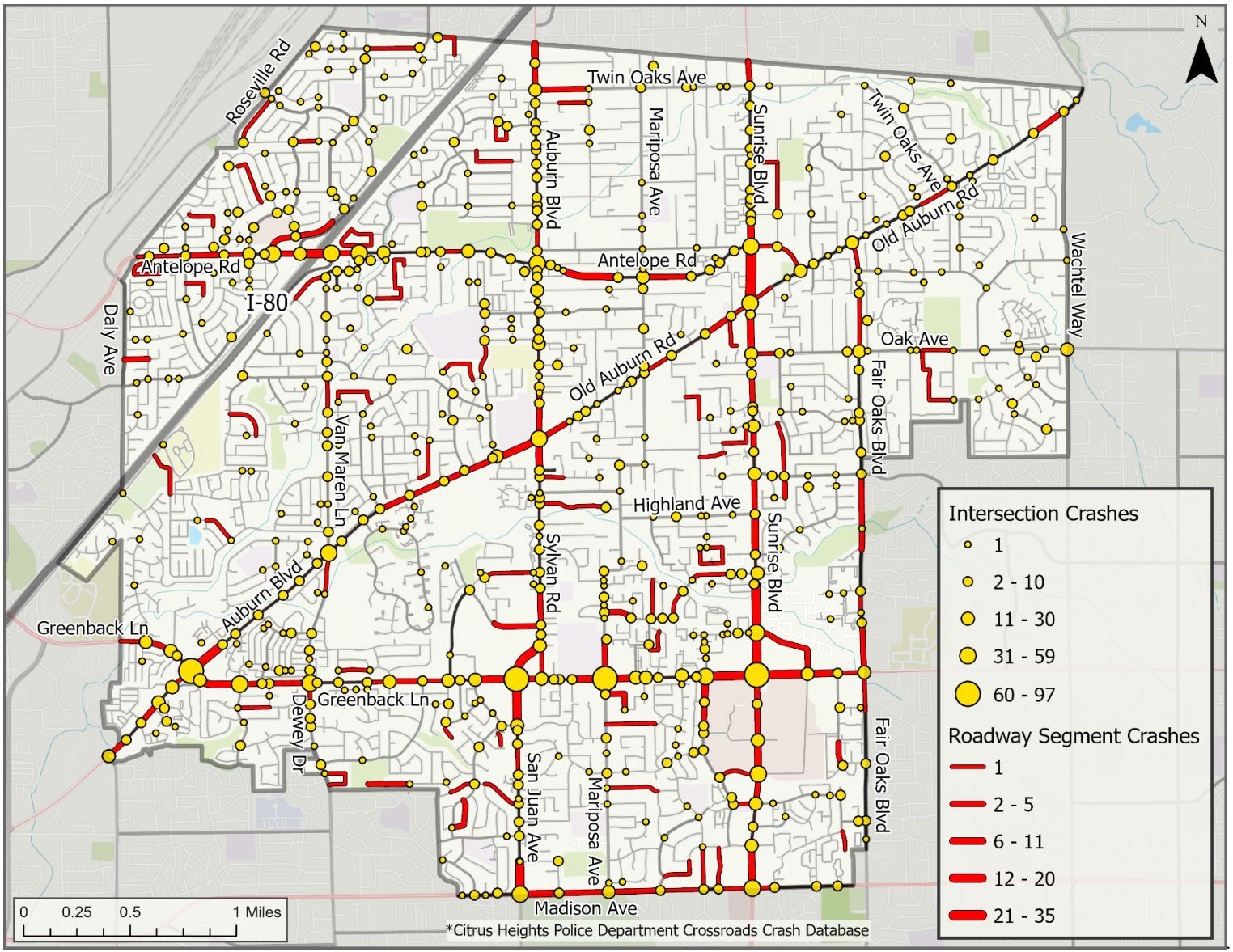


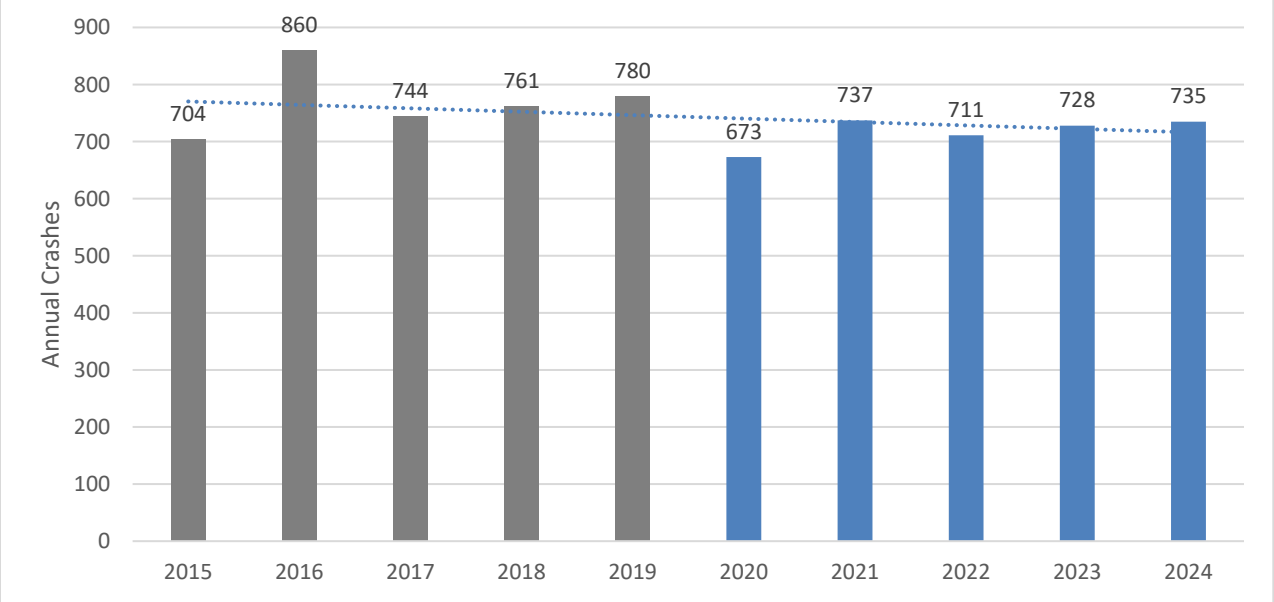
Figure 9 — Intersection and Segment Crashes (2020-2024)



7.4. Annual Crashes

Figure 10 presents the number of annual crashes on roads in the City beginning from the previous LRSP study period in 2015. The highest number of crashes was experienced in 2016 (860 total), while the lowest number of crashes was experienced in 2020 (673). Annual crashes have trended upwards, back to pre-pandemic levels since 2020, but the 10-year trend shows a general decrease in annual crashes.

Figure 10 — Annual Crashes (2015 – 2024)

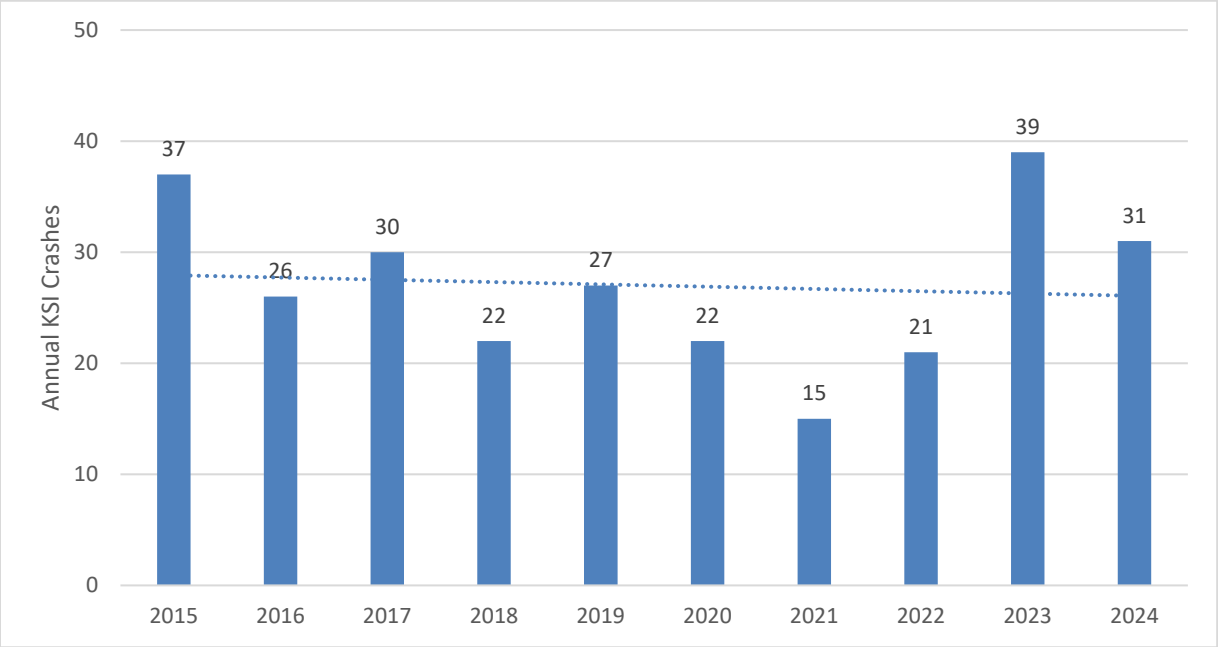


Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2015 – 2024).

It is likely that the COVID-19 pandemic influenced crash trends in 2020 and 2021. In 2020, the number of daily household trips decreased due to widespread shelter-in-place orders; fewer vehicles on the road could be connected to fewer vehicle conflicts and thus fewer crashes. However, reduced roadway volumes and congestion could also be connected to increased vehicle speeds, a phenomenon that numerous law enforcement agencies have reported. As volumes returned to "pre-pandemic" levels in 2021, law enforcement agencies in California anecdotally noted that vehicle speeds remained high; it is theorized that this pandemic-era aggressive driving behavior has persisted and is partially contributing to the increase in annual crashes than can be seen in 2021 (**Figure 10**).

The number of annual KSI crashes has overall trended downwards since 2015 but demonstrates significant variability (**Figure 11**). KSIs decreased from 2019 levels in consecutive years in 2020 and 2021 (possibly linked to reduced travel in the COVID-19 pandemic); however, the highest quantity of KSI crashes occurred in 2023 with 39 KSIs. Fewer KSI crashes were recorded in 2024 compared to 2023.

Figure 11 — Annual KSI Crashes (2015 – 2024)

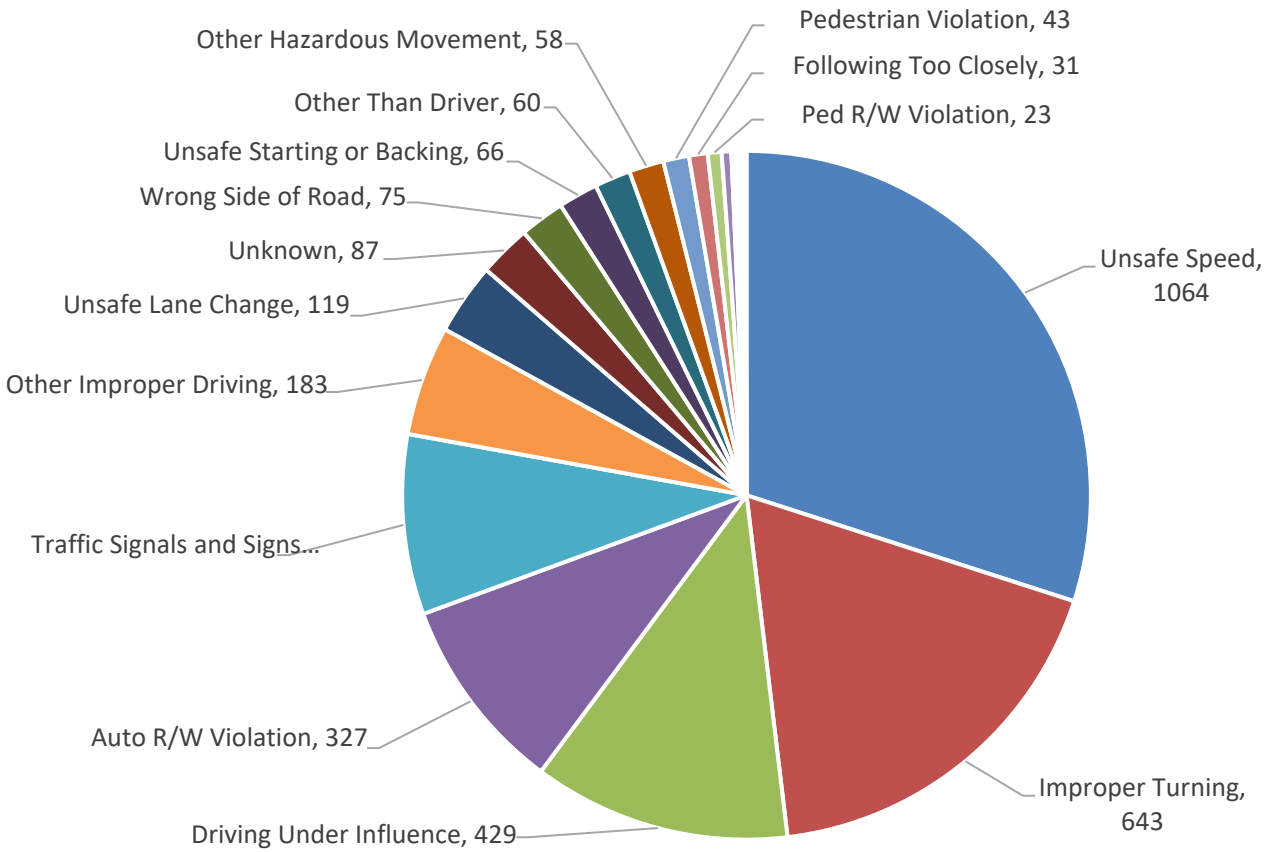


Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2015 – 2024).

7.5. Crash Causes

As shown in **Figure 12**, the most frequently identified crash causes were unsafe speed, traffic signals and signs violations, and unsafe lane changes. Crash causes that accounted for one percent are omitted from the figure. The leading crash causes were unsafe speed and improper turning, consistent with the 2021 LRSP. Driving under the influence accounted for 429 crashes (12%), an increase from the 9% of crashes from the previous study period.

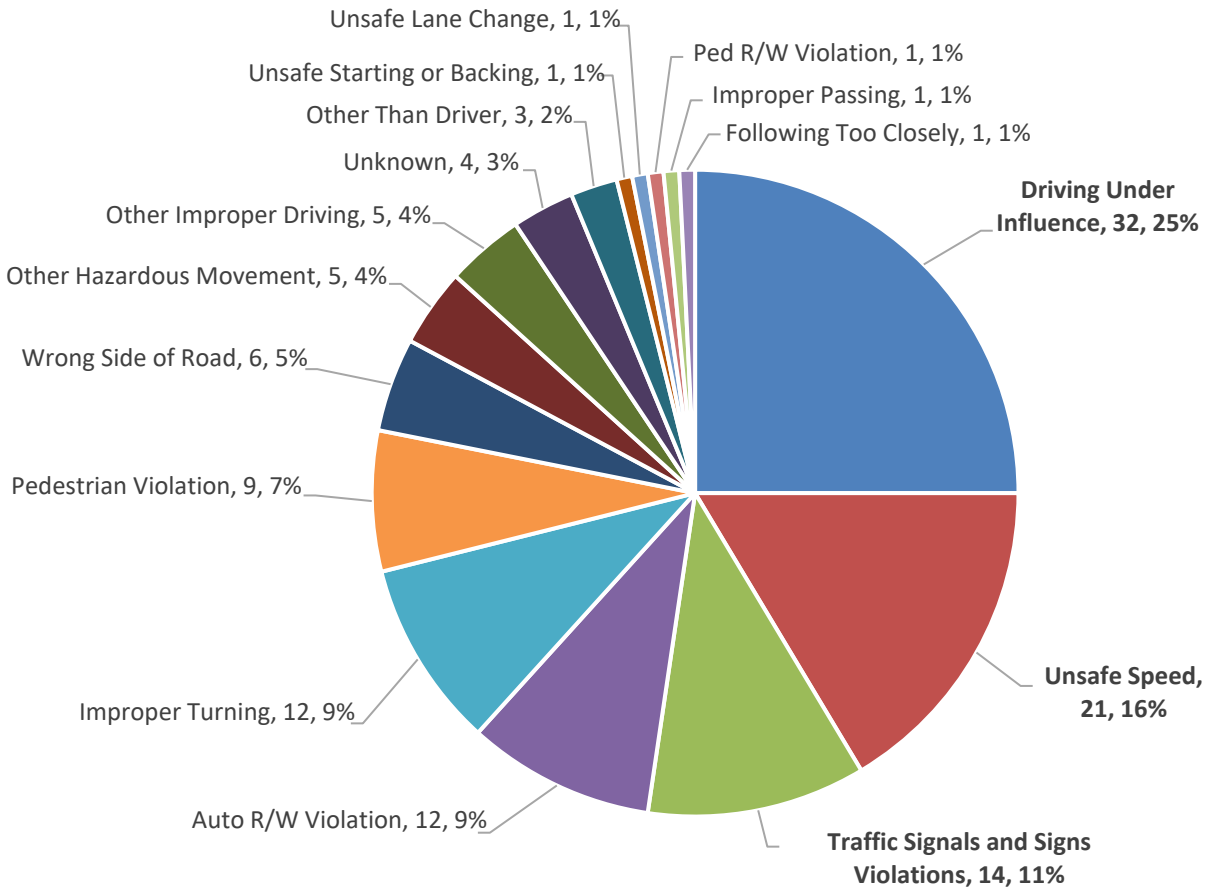
Figure 12 — Crashes by Cause (2020 – 2024)



Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2020 – 2024).

Figure 13 presents the causes of the KSI crashes which occurred during the study period. The most common causes for KSI crashes were DUIs, unsafe speed, and traffic signals and signs violations.

Figure 13 — KSI Crashes by Cause (2020 – 2024)



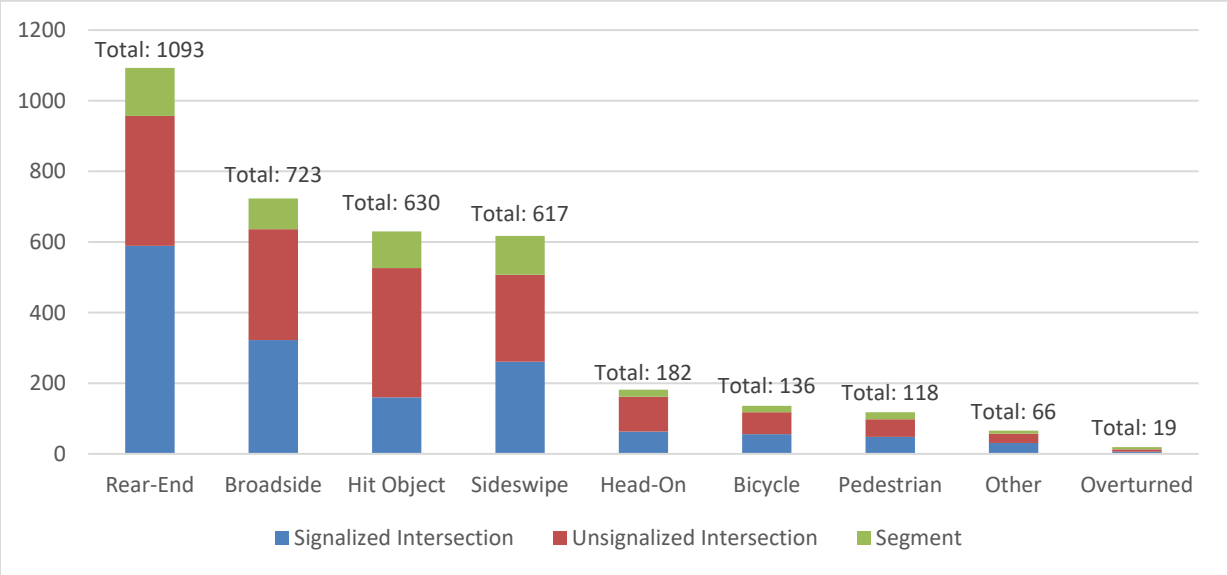
Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2020 – 2024).

7.6. Crash Types

According to reported data, 3,584 crashes occurred within the City during the five-year study period on city owned and maintained roadways. **Figure 14** indicates that rear-end crashes were the most common crash type within the City, followed closely by rear-end crashes. Hit-object crashes and sideswipes were the next most common crash types, particularly at signalized intersections. The most common crash types along roadway segments were rear-ends (53) and sideswipes (41).

The 2021 LRSP identified rear-ends as the most common crash type, followed by broadsides, hit-object crashes and sideswipes. Similar to the 2021 LRSP, the most common crash type along roadway segments was rear-ends, though hit-object crashes were the second most common. Head-on crashes accounted for less than 5% of crashes in both datasets, and the proportion of overturned vehicle crashes remained less than 1%.

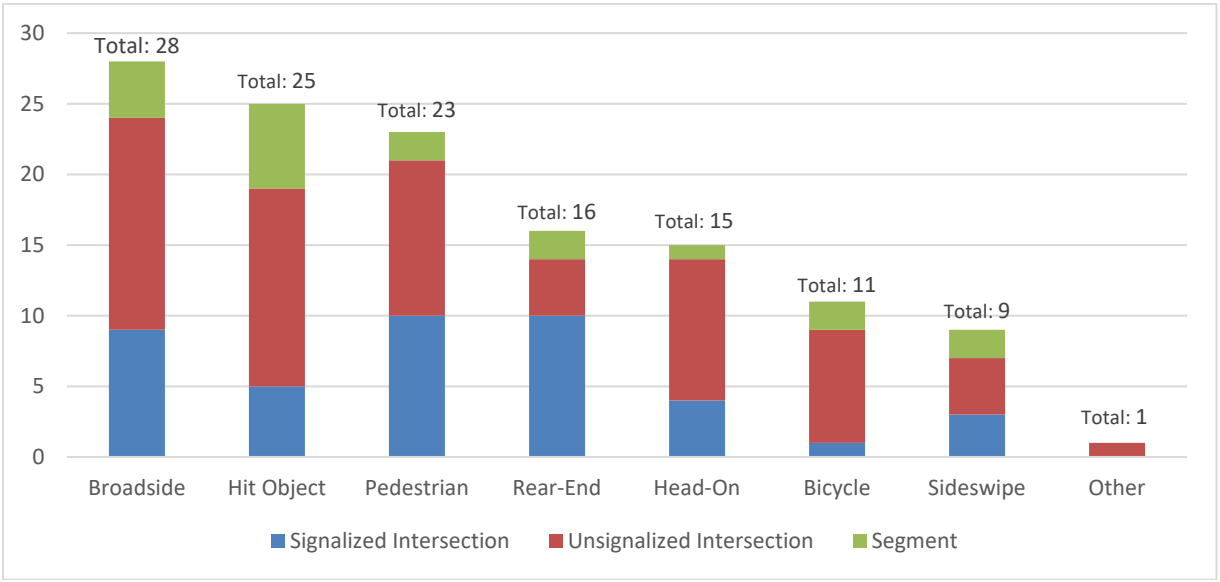
Figure 14 — Crashes by Type (2020 – 2024)



Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2020 – 2024).

The most common crash types which resulted in fatal and severe injuries were broadsides, hit-object crashes, and crashes involving pedestrians (**Figure 15**). Though crashes involving vulnerable road users (bicycles and pedestrians) accounted for 7% of all crashes, they accounted for a disproportionately higher percentage (26%) of all KSI crashes.

Figure 15 — KSI Crashes by Type (2020 – 2024)

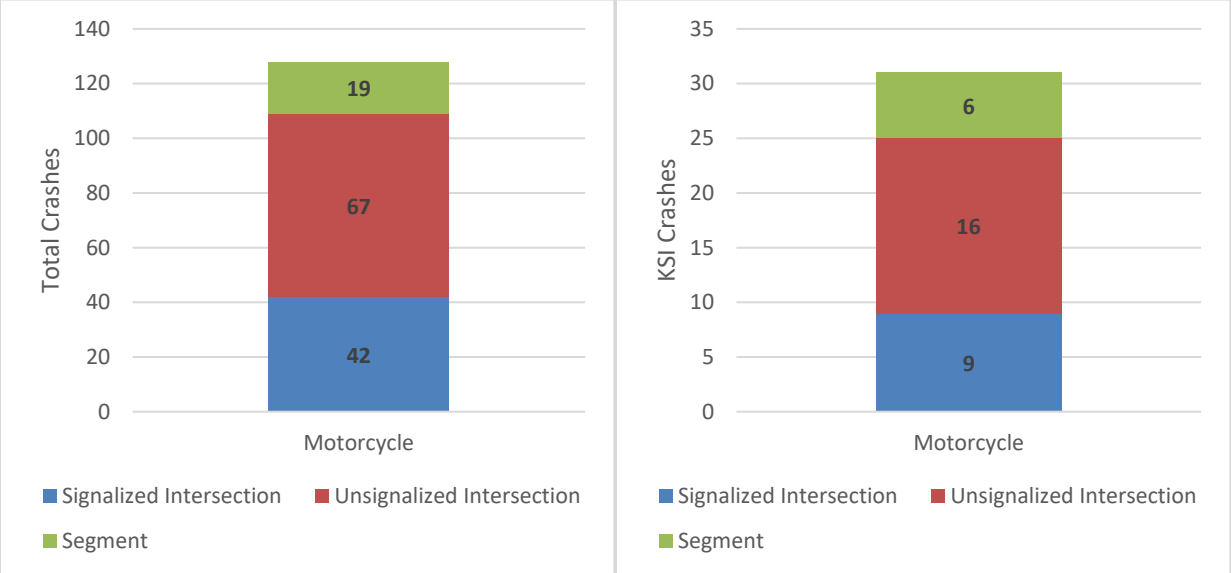


Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2020 – 2024).

7.7. Motorcycle Crashes

Approximately 4% of crashes from 2020-2024 involved motorcycles (128 total); however, motorcycle crashes accounted for 24% of all KSIs. Motorcycle crashes occurred most frequently in proximity to unsignalized intersections, as seen in **Figure 16**. A map of motorcycle crashes is presented in **Figure 17**. The intersection of Mariposa Avenue and Greenback Lane experienced the most motorcycle crashes during the study period (5), while the segment with the most motorcycle crashes was Sunrise Boulevard between Old Auburn Road and Antelope Road (three).

Figure 16 — Motorcycle Crashes (and KSI Crashes) at Facility Types (2020-2024)



Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2020 – 2024).

7.8. Lane Departure Crashes

Caltrans defines crashes involving lane departure as those with crash types listed as 'Head-On', 'Hit-Object', or 'Overturned'. This also includes instances where a vehicle runs off the road or crosses into the opposing lane prior to the crash. There were 831 lane departure crashes over the study period in the City, accounting for 23% of crashes (an increase from the 19% recorded from 2015-2019). Lane departure crashes accounted for 31% of total KSIs from 2020-2024. A majority of the lane departure crashes were hit-object crashes (75%), occurring primarily at unsignalized intersections. **Figure 18** presents a map of lane departure crashes.

Figure 17 — Motorcycle Crashes (2020-2024)

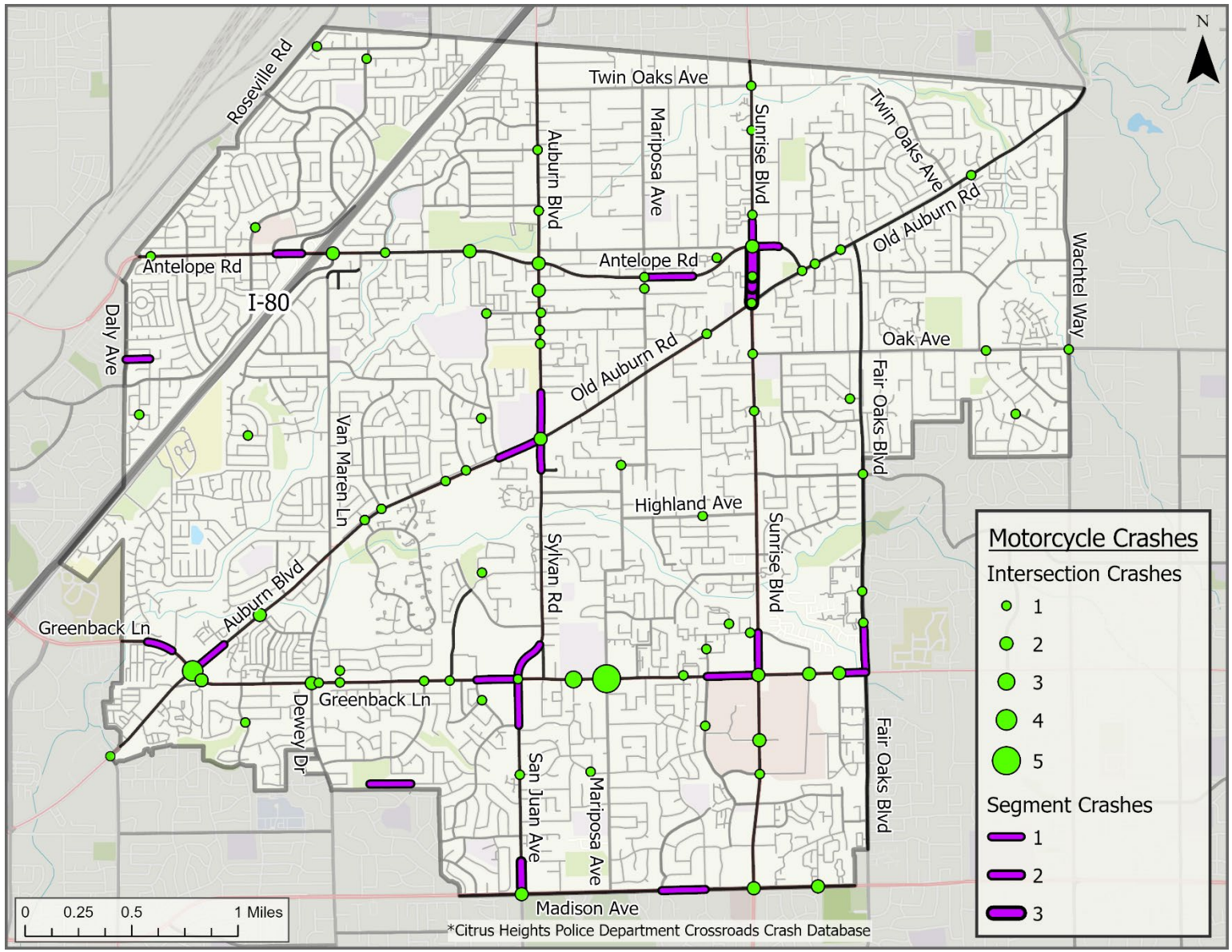
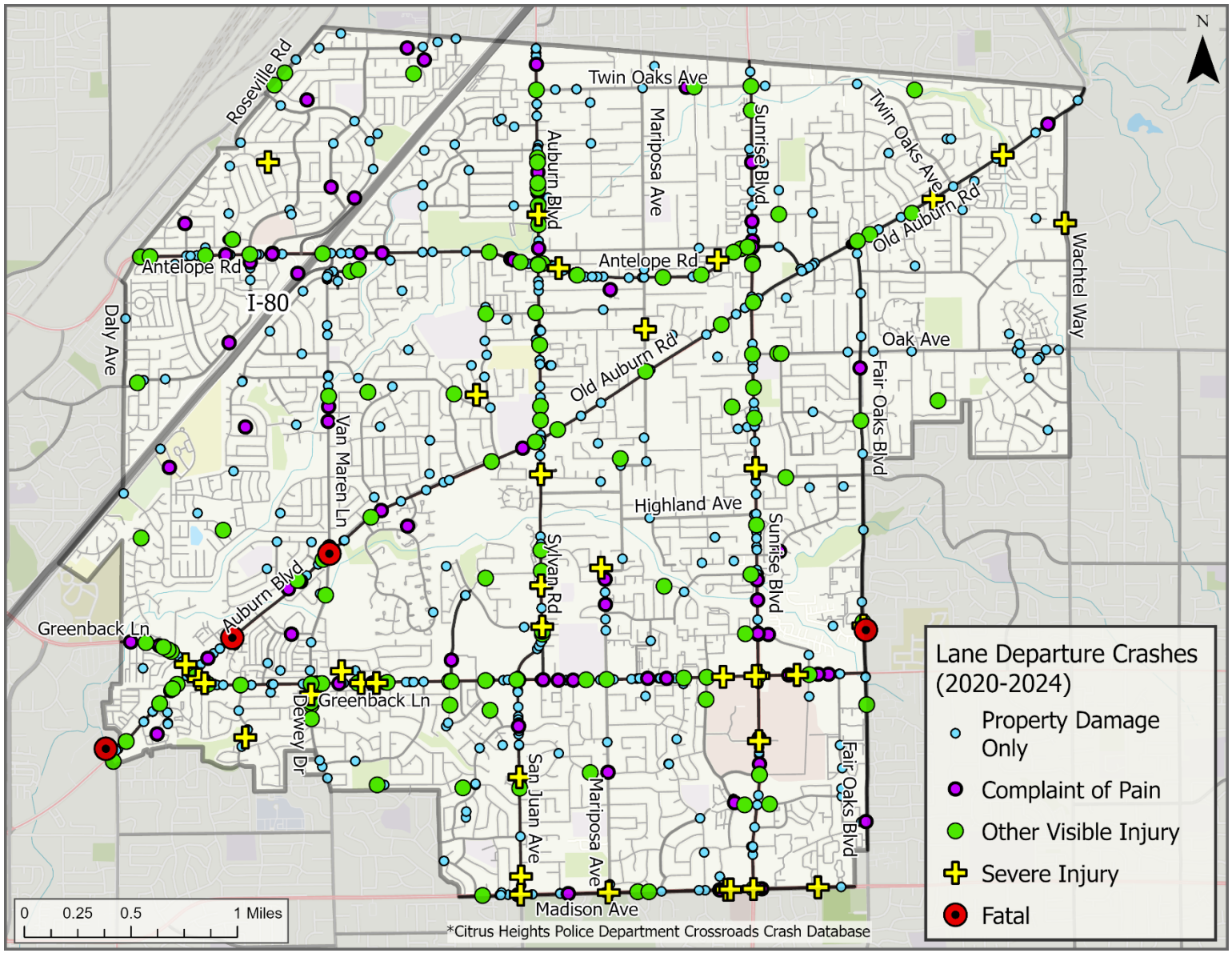


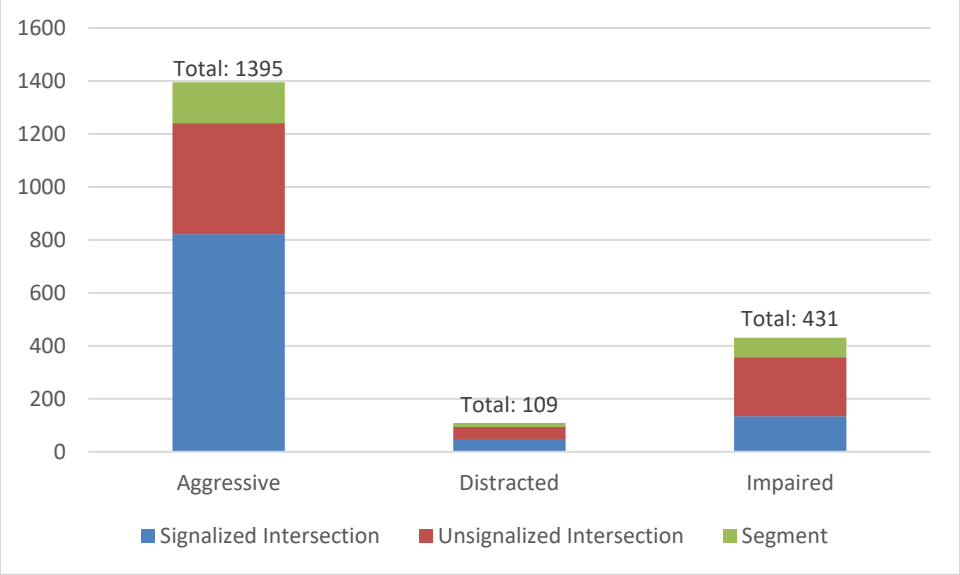
Figure 18 — Lane Departure Crashes (2020-2024)



7.9. Aggressive, Impaired, and Distracted Driving Crashes

Figure 19 summarizes aggressive and impaired driving crashes by intersections and segments. Additional information is included in the following sections.

Figure 19 — Aggressive and Impaired Driving Crashes



Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2020 – 2024).

7.9.1. Aggressive Driving Crashes

Aggressive driving includes primary collision factors such as unsafe speed, following too closely, and violations related to traffic signals and signs. There were 1,395 aggressive driving crashes between 2020-2024. Four of the crashes resulted in fatalities and thirty-two resulted in severe injuries. **Figure 20** illustrates the aggressive driving crashes within the City. Aggressive driving crashes occurred most commonly at signalized intersections, notably along Sunrise Boulevard and Greenback Lane.

The 2021 LRSP reported 1,438 aggressive driving crashes between 2015 and 2019, resulting in one fatality and twenty-six counts of severe injuries. While the total number of aggressive driving crashes is lower in the more recent dataset, the total of KSIs related to aggressive driving has increased.

7.9.2. Impaired Driving Crashes

Impaired driving crashes include all crashes where there was any evidence of drug or alcohol use by the driver. Drivers do not need to exceed the legally defined threshold of intoxication to be counted, as Caltrans considers any level of alcohol consumption to have the potential to impact driver responsiveness and decision making. There were 431impaired driving crashes between 2020-2024, six of which resulted in a fatality and twenty-six of which resulted in severe injuries. Impaired driving crashes occurred most commonly at unsignalized intersections, notably along Sunrise Boulevard and Antelope Road. **Figure 21** depicts the impaired driving crashes within the City.

The 2021 LRSP reported a total of 569 impaired driving crashes, resulting in four fatal crashes and twenty-four severe injury crashes. The recent dataset indicates a reduction in the total number of impaired driving crashes but an increase in the number of KSI impaired driving crashes.

7.9.1. Distracted Driving Crashes

Distracted driving crashes include crashes where a cell phone was in use by the driver. Distracted driving is commonly understood to be underreported as it depends on the self-admission of the parties involved in the crash. A total of 109 crashes occurred in the study period which are attributed to distracted driving. Distracted driving crashes mainly occurred at intersections and resulted in one fatal crash and two severe injury crashes. **Figure 22** depicts the distracted driving crashes within the City.

The 2021 LRSP reported a total of 243 distracted driving crashes, including two fatal crashes and five severe injury crashes. The recent dataset indicates a reduction in the total number of distracted driving crashes and KSI distracted driving crashes.

Figure 20 — Aggressive Driving Crashes (2020-2024)

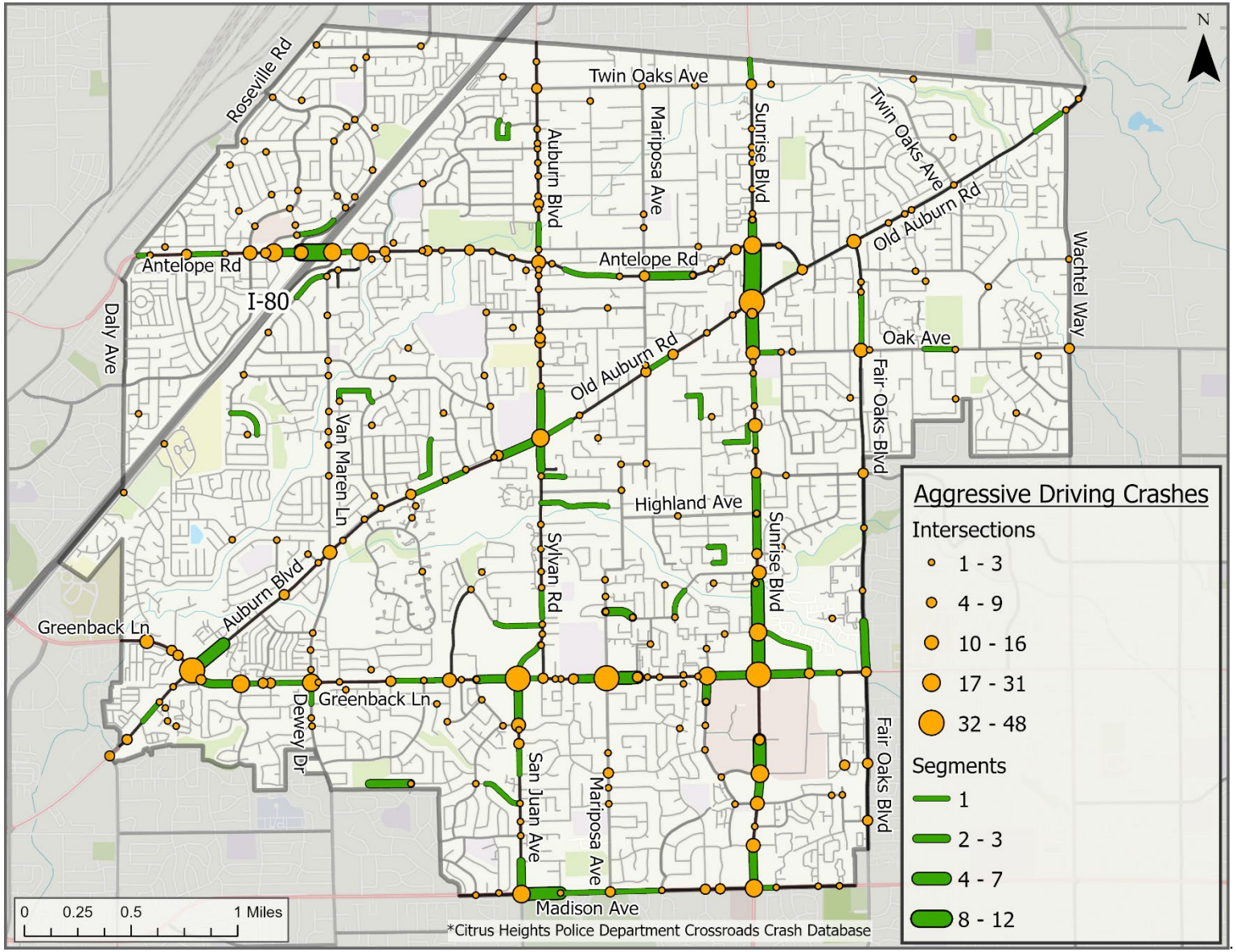


Figure 21 — Impaired Driving Crashes (2020-2024)

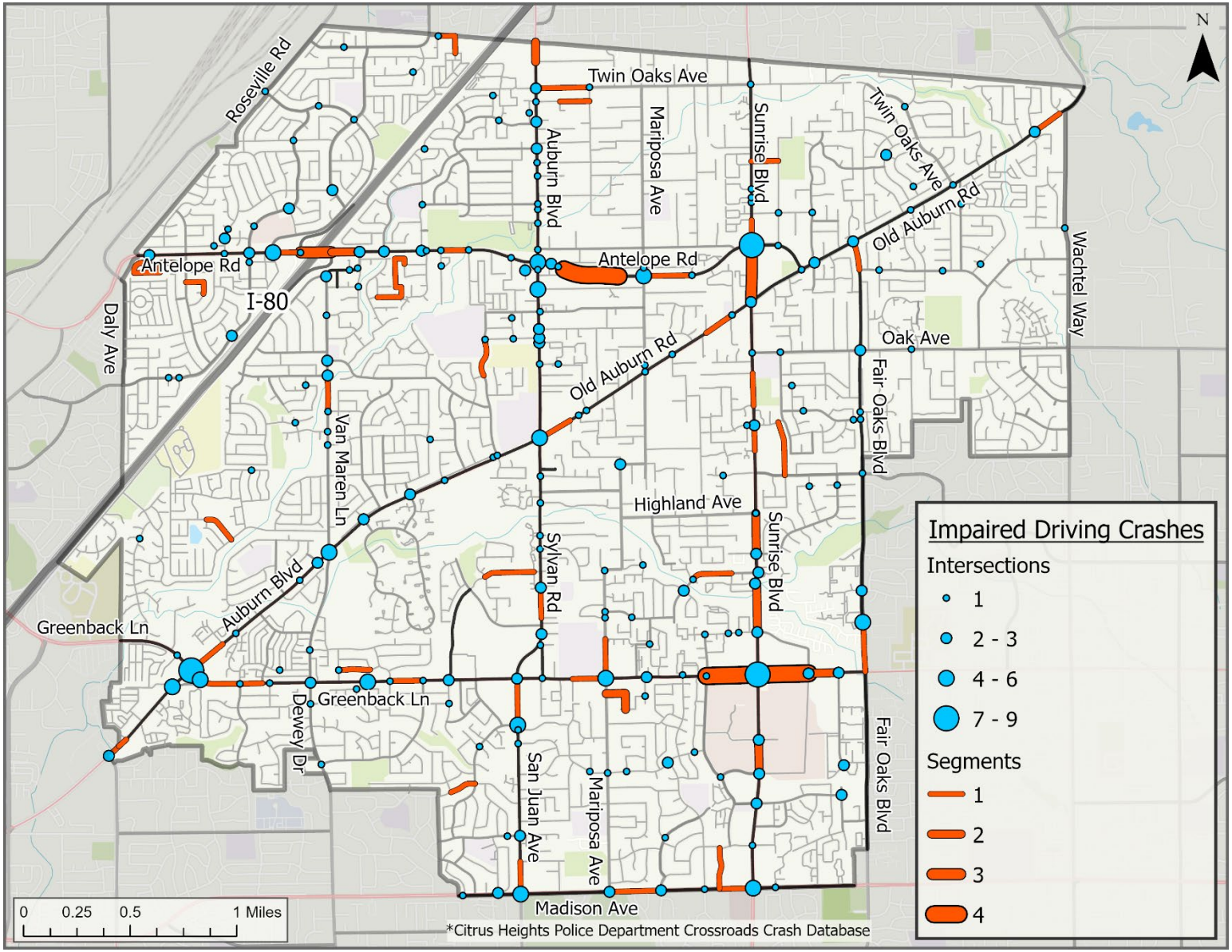


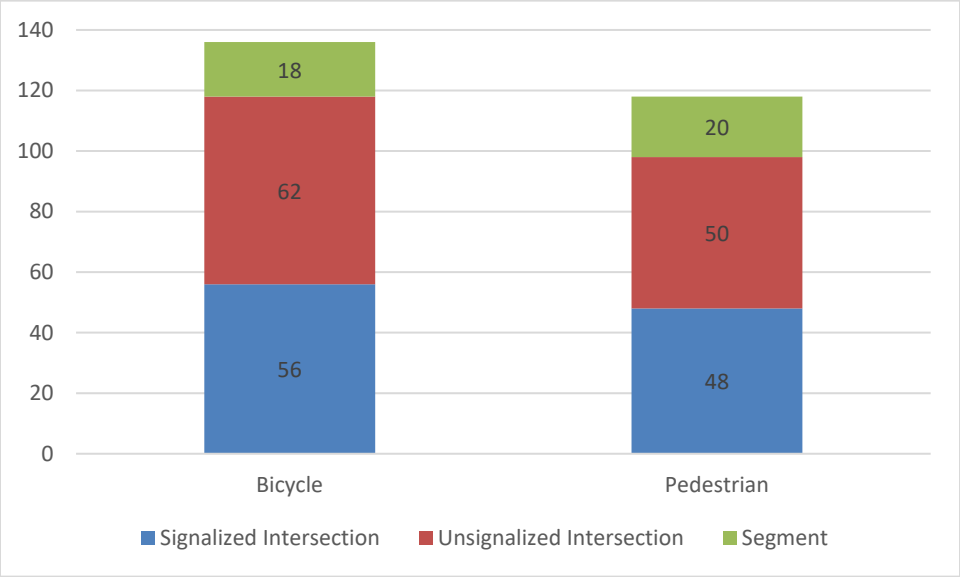
Figure 22 — Distracted Driving Crashes (2020-2024)



7.10. Non-Motorized Crashes

There were a total of 136 crashes involving bicycles and 118 crashes involving pedestrians, as shown in **Figure 23**. Bicycle crashes were most common at intersections, with 45% occurring at unsignalized intersections. Pedestrian crashes occurred most frequently at unsignalized intersections as well, followed closely by signalized intersections.

Figure 23 — Bicycle and Pedestrian Crashes (2020-2024)



Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2020 – 2024).

7.10.1. Bicycle Crashes

There were 136 bicycle-vehicle crashes in the City over the study period. Of the bicycle-involved crashes, 3 resulted in fatalities, 8 were reported with severe injuries, 67 with other visible injuries, 36 with complaints of pain, and 22 with property damage only. The fatal bicycle crashes occurred at the following locations:

- 355-Feet north of the Sunrise Boulevard intersection with Antelope Road
- San Juan Avenue intersection with Sylvan Road
- Van Maren Lane intersection with Mercedes Avenue

The most common primary collision factor for bicycle-vehicle crashes was riding on the wrong side of the road (34%), followed by vehicle violations such as auto right of way violations (15%) and improper turning (12%). The most common PCFs among KSI bicycle-vehicle crashes were the same: riding on the wrong side of the road (45%), followed by vehicle violations such as auto right of way violations (18%) and improper turning (18%).

Fewer bicycle crashes and bicycle KSI crashes were reported between 2020 and 2024 than in the previous dataset; a total of 143 bicycle crashes occurred between 2015-2019, including 19 KSIs. **Figure 24** illustrates the locations of bicycle crashes within the City.

7.10.2. Pedestrian Crashes

There were 118 pedestrian-vehicle crashes in the City over the study period. Of the pedestrian-involved crashes, 2 resulted in fatalities, 21 were reported with severe injuries, 53 with other visible injuries, 31 with complaints of pain, and 11 with property damage only. The fatal pedestrian crashes occurred at the following locations:

- Auburn Boulevard and Cobalt Way
- Auburn Boulevard and Antelope Road

A fatal pedestrian crash occurred along San Juan Avenue between Greenback Lane and Sylvan Road in May 2026 (outside of the project study period). The City recognizes the opportunity for a focused study of this area in the future.

Pedestrian violations accounted for 34% of pedestrian-vehicle crashes, followed by various driver violations such as right of way violations (15%) and other improper driving (11%). The most common PCFs among KSI pedestrian-vehicle crashes were pedestrian violations (39%), followed by traffic signals and signs violations (13%) or unknown cause (13%).

Fewer pedestrian crashes and pedestrian KSI crashes were reported between 2020 and 2024 than in the previous dataset; a total of 131 pedestrian crashes occurred between 2015-2019, including 42 KSIs.

Figure 25 presents the locations of pedestrian crashes in the City.

Figure 24 — Bicycle Crashes (2020-2024)

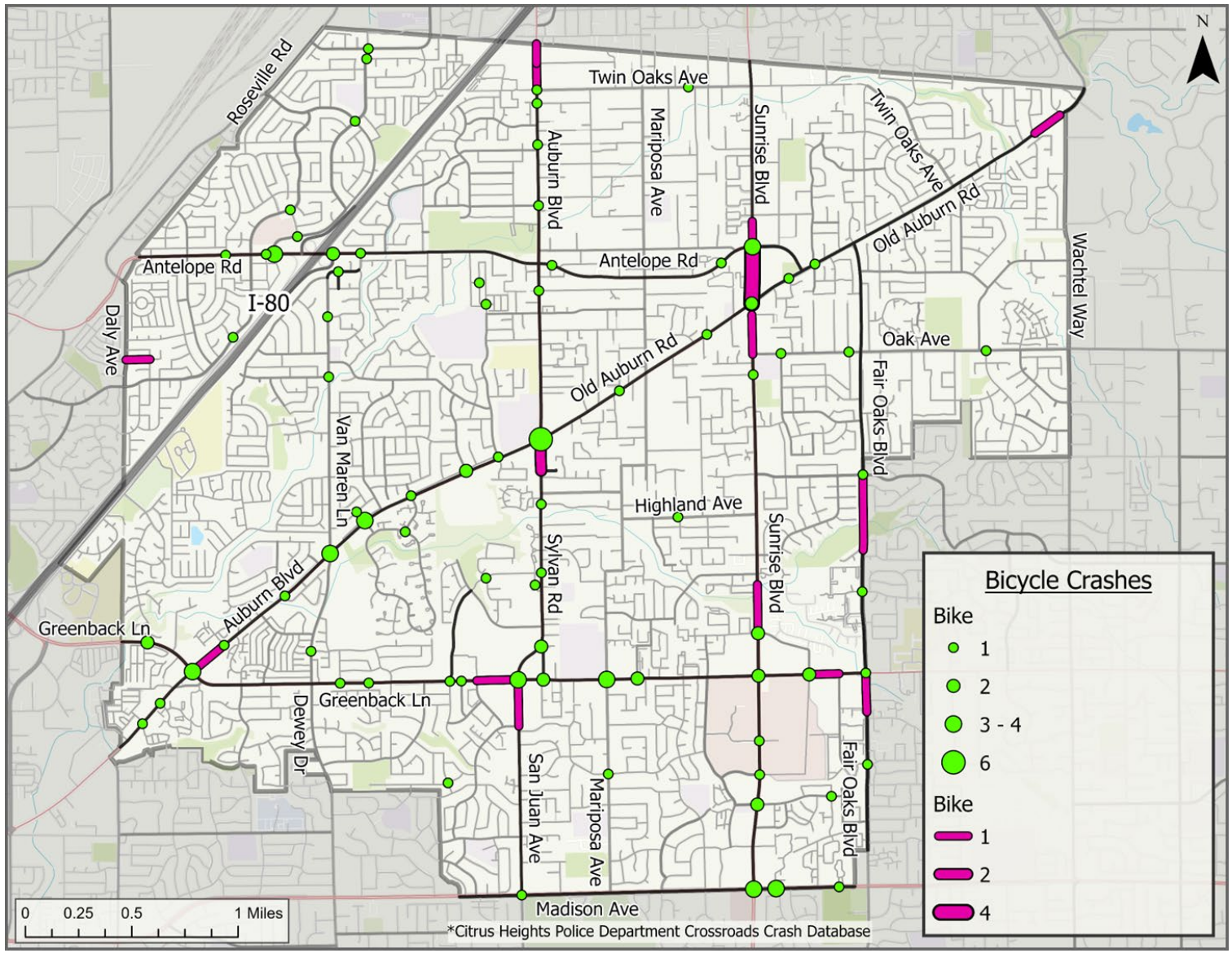
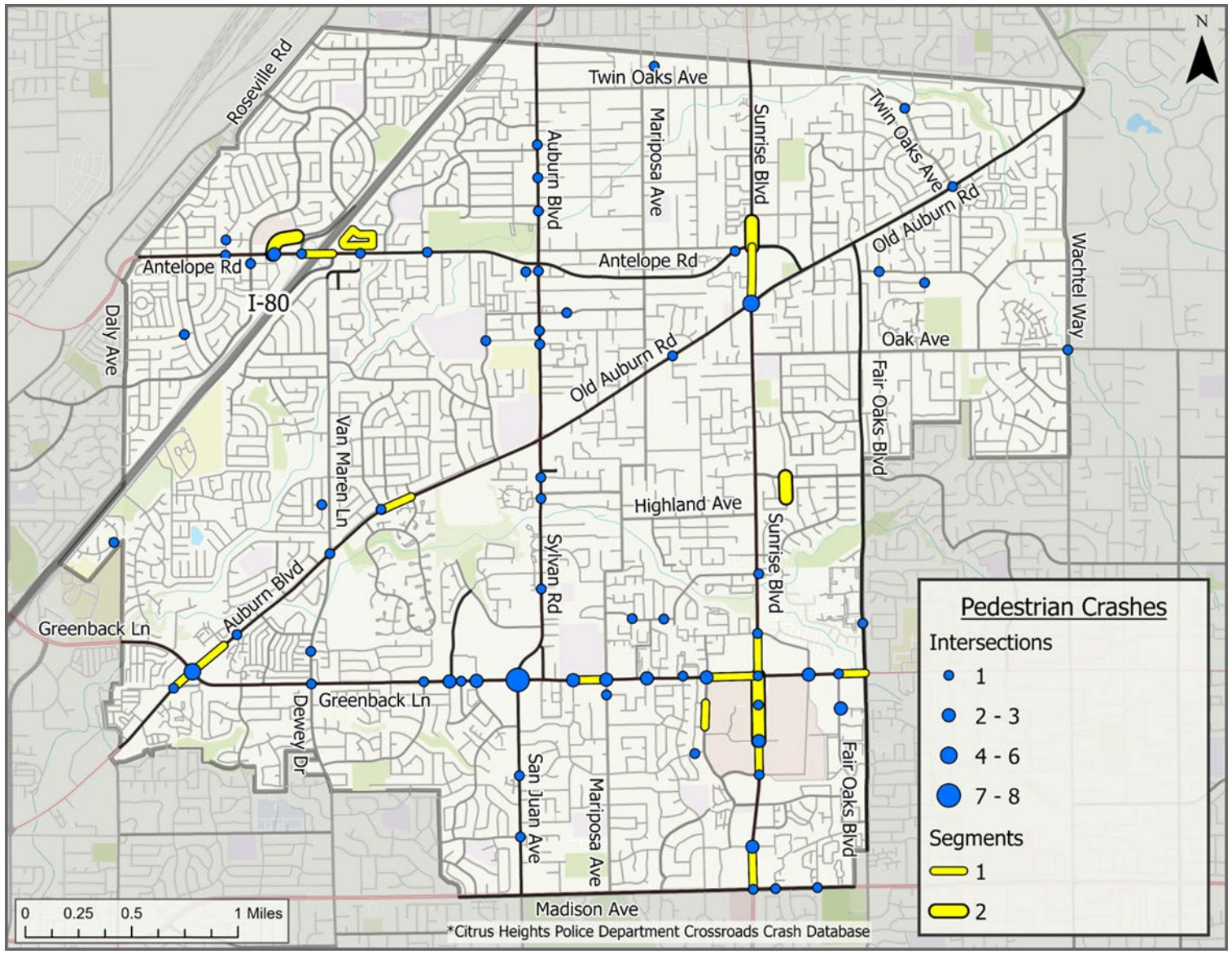


Figure 25 — Pedestrian Crashes (2020-2024)

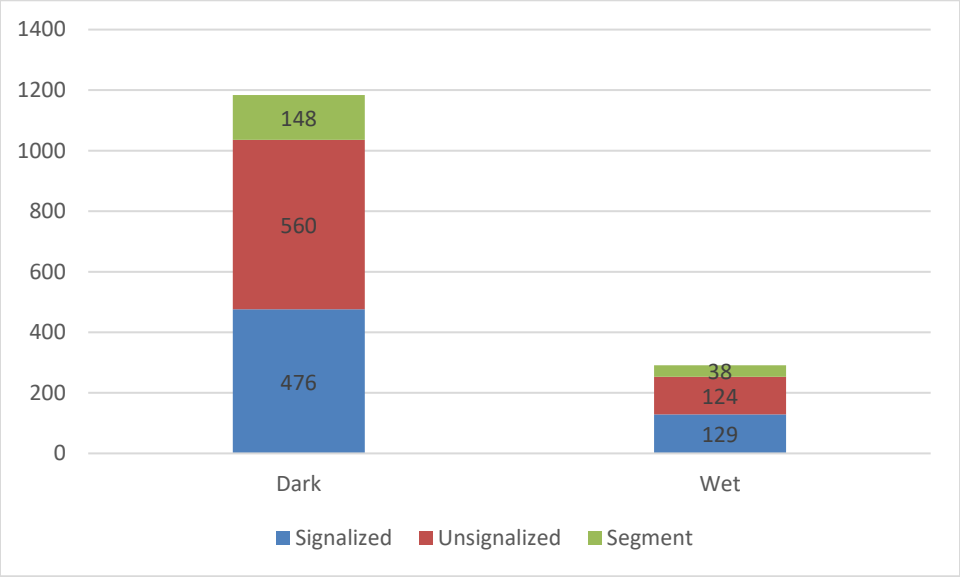


7.11. Roadway Factors

A total of 1,184 crashes occurred during dark conditions, inclusive of crashes in the presence of streetlights (working or not working). Four of these crashes resulted in fatalities and 48 crashes resulted in severe injuries. Of these KSI dark-crashes, 9 involved pedestrians and 2 involved bicycles, while the most common PCFs were DUIS (42%), unsafe speed (14%) and traffic signal and signs violations (14%). Crashes which occurred during dark roadway conditions most commonly took place at unsignalized intersections, as presented in **Figure 26**.

A total of 291 crashes occurred during wet roadway conditions, including 1 fatal crash and 10 severe injury crashes. The most common PCF among the KSI crashes which occurred under wet roadway conditions were DUIs (55%) and unsafe speed (36%). Crashes which occurred during wet roadway conditions most commonly occurred at signalized intersections, followed by unsignalized intersections.

Figure 26 — Dark and Wet Roadway Crashes (2020-2024)



Source: City of Citrus Heights Police Department Crash Database (2020 – 2024).

Figure 27 presents the locations of crashes which occurred during dark conditions in Citrus Heights, while **Figure 28** presents the locations of crashes which occurred under wet roadway conditions.

Figure 27 — Dark Roadway Condition Crashes (2020-2024)

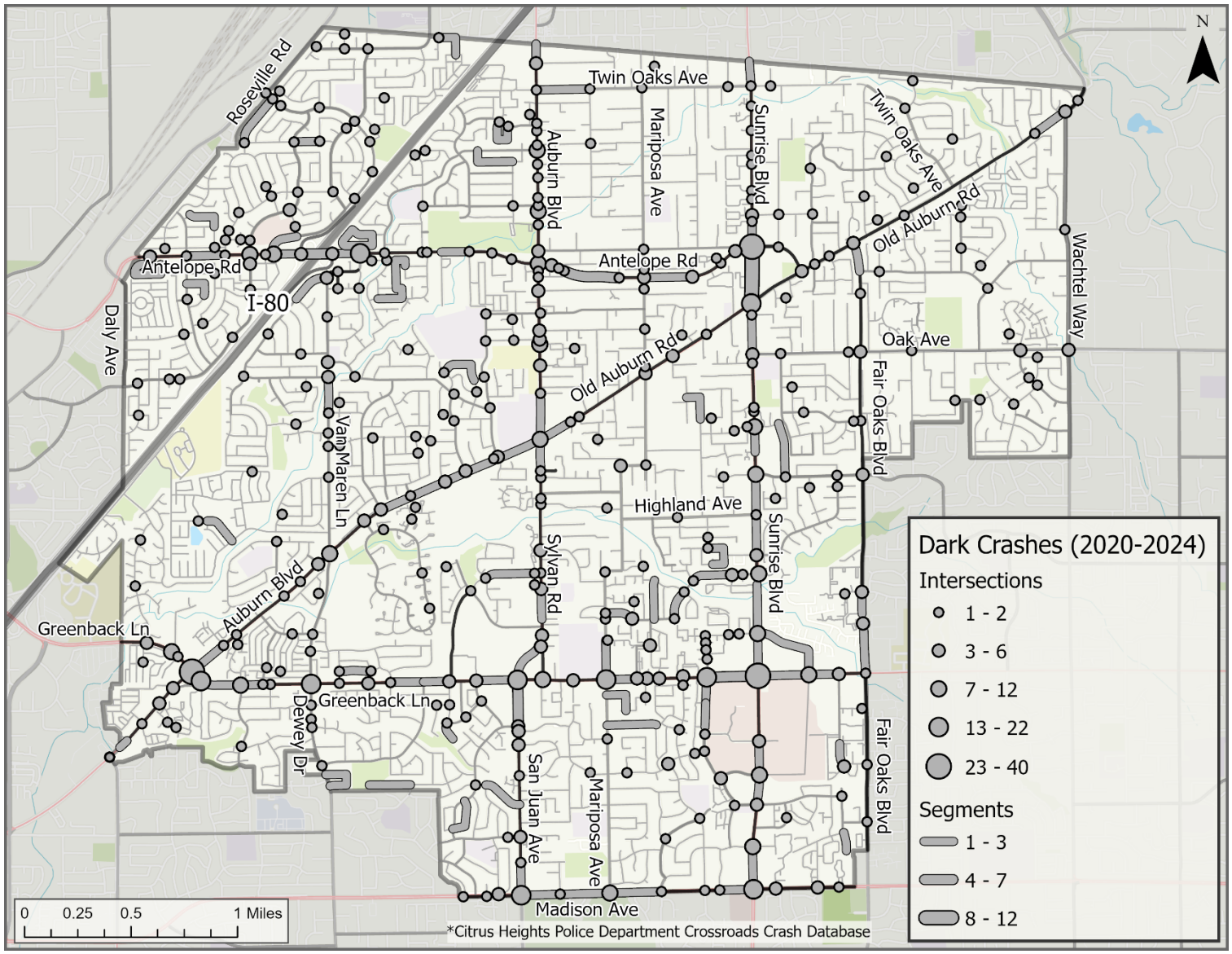
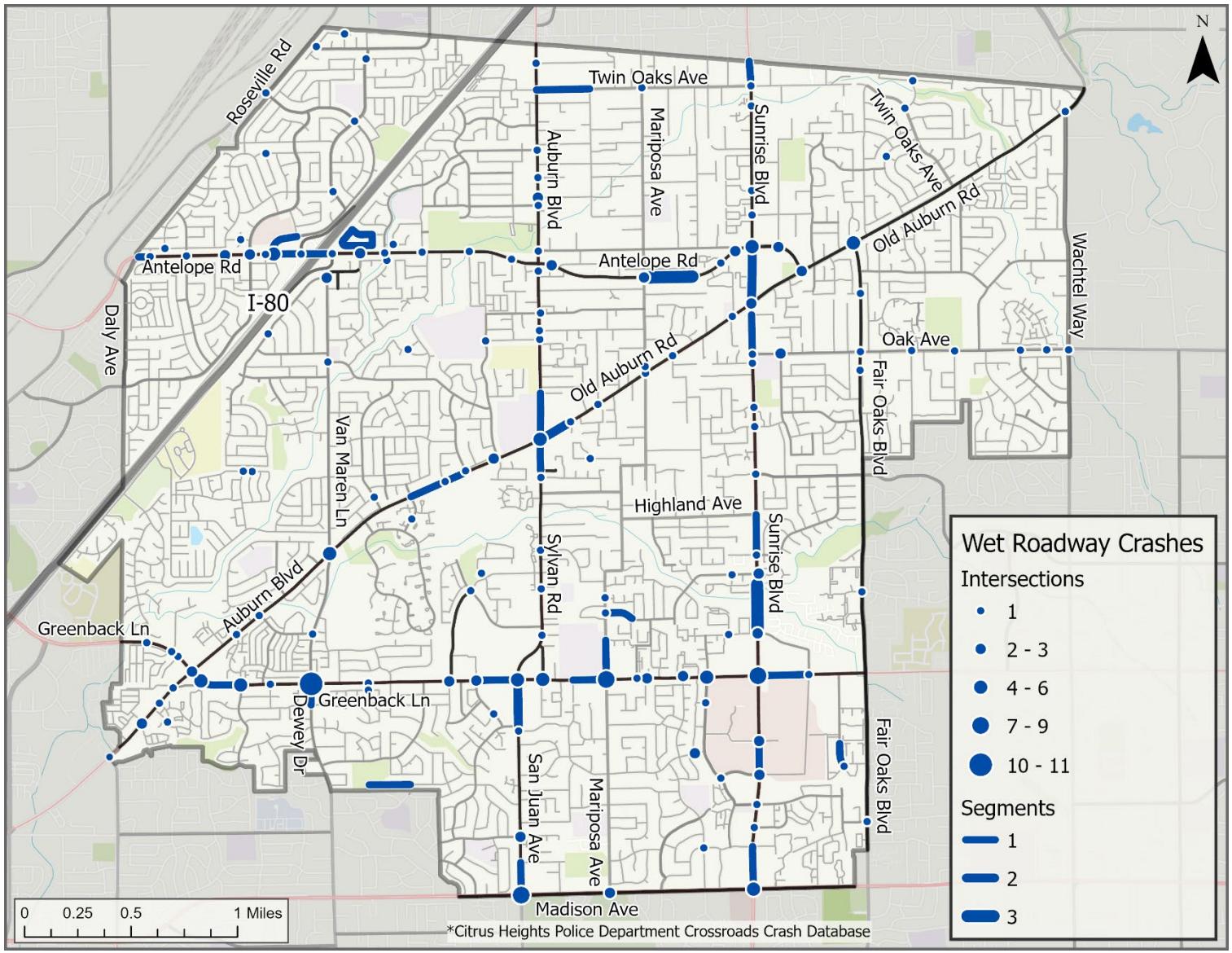


Figure 28 — Wet Roadway Condition Crashes (2020-2024)



8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following sections provide more information on potential engineering and non-infrastructure safety countermeasures that might address conditions that were observed to contribute to crash activity in the City. The following sections also outline the efficacy of those countermeasures employed by the City since the 2021 LRSP was adopted.

8.1. Engineering Countermeasures

The following sections contain a description of Crash Modification Factors (CMFs) and Crash Reduction Factors (CRFs) associated with the engineering countermeasures toolbox.

8.1.1. Crash Modification Factors

When identifying potential systemic safety improvements, it is important to look at CMFs for the proposed improvements. The CMF Method is found in Part D of the HSM. CMFs are defined as the ratio of effectiveness of one condition in comparison to another condition and represent the relative change in crash frequency due to a change in one specific condition. In other words, a CMF is a multiplicative factor used to compute the expected number of crashes after implementing a given countermeasure at a specific site. Countermeasures with CMFs less than one are expected to reduce crashes if applied, while those countermeasures with CMFs greater than one are expected to increase crashes. **Figure 29** illustrates the definition of CMFs.

Figure 29 — CMF Calculation

$$CMF = \frac{\text{EXPECTED CRASHES WITH TREATMENT}}{\text{EXPECTED CRASHES WITHOUT TREATMENT}}$$

CMF = 1.0	Expected to have no impact on safety
CMF < 1.0	Expected to reduce crashes
CMF > 1.0	Expected to increase crashes

A Crash Reduction Factor (CRF) is similar to a CMF but stated in different terms. A CRF is defined as a percentage of crash reduction that might be expected after the implementation of a given countermeasure at a specific site. In application, the higher a CRF value is, the more effective the countermeasure is at preventing crashes. **Figure 30** shows how a CRF is calculated in relationship to a CMF.

Figure 30 — CRF Calculation

$$CRF = (1 - CMF) \times 100$$

The CMF Method is used to calculate the expected number of crashes by taking the observed number of crashes and multiplying those crashes by the applicable CMF for the proposed countermeasure. It is recommended that CMFs be applied to a minimum of three years of crash

data for urban and suburban sites and five years of crash data for a rural site. **Figure 31** is a sample calculation of the CMF method with one CMF being applied to a particular site for a single year.

Figure 31 — CMF Method Sample Calculation

10.1 crashes / year x 0.91 (CMF) =	9.2 crashes / year: a reduction of 0.9 total crashes per year and a CRF of 9%

Caution should be used in the selection of appropriate CMFs. The following guidance should be considered when selecting CMFs for predictive crash analysis:

- CMFs should be selected from the HSM Part D, the LRSM, FHWA Proven Safety Countermeasures, or from the FHWA CMF Clearinghouse website (http://www.cmfclearinghouse.org).
- Read the countermeasure abstract to determine if the CMF is applicable to the proposed improvement.
- Only CMFs with a four-star rating or higher should be considered for use in analysis.
- Be sure the selected CMF is applicable to the set of crash data being used for analysis. Some CMFs may only be applicable to a subset of the crash data.
- The application of multiple CMFs can overestimate the expected crash reduction. Unless each CMF addresses independent crash types, multiple CMFs should not be used. It is suggested that no more than three independent CMFs be applied to a particular site.

The countermeasures proposed in this LRSP were chosen because of their effectiveness in reducing crashes, especially those most commonly occurring in the City.

8.1.2. Engineering Countermeasures Toolbox

The systemic improvements identified as most likely to be effective for Citrus Heights are listed in **Table 7,** and include a wide range of countermeasures that can be implemented in phases where appropriate. Many of these proposed countermeasures have already been implemented in the City, including, but not limited to, pedestrian countdown signal heads, conversion of stop-controlled intersections to roundabouts, and installation of retro-reflective backplates on traffic signal heads.

The CMF indicates how effective the countermeasure is at reducing crashes. CMFs and CRFs have been provided for reference to aid the City of Citrus Heights in understanding potential reductions from crashes by different countermeasures. Caltrans funding levels for each countermeasure are also provided to aid the City in determining what the local match would likely be if the City were to pursue grant funding. Most countermeasures are eligible for Caltrans funding up to 90%, though some are lower.

Table 7 — Citrus Heights Engineering Countermeasures Toolbox

Countermeasure	Crash Modification Factor (CMF)	Crash Reduction Factor (CRF)	CRF Applies to			Caltrans Funding	Cost to Implement
			All	Nighttime	Pedestrian and Bicycle		
Signalized Intersections							
Modify signal to provide a Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI)	0.4	60%			X	90%	$
Install Left Turn Lane, Add Left Turn Phase	0.45	55%	X			90%	$$$
Install High Friction Surface Treatment (HFST)	0.45	55%	X			90%	$$$
Install intersection lighting	0.6	40%		X		90%	$$
Pedestrian scramble	0.6	40%			X	90%	$$
Curb extensions	0.63	37%			X	N/A	$$
Install pedestrian median fencing on approaches	0.65	35%			X	90%	$$
Protected left turn phase	0.7	30%	X			90%	$$
Convert signal from pedestal-mounted to mast arm	0.7	30%	X			90%	$$$
Install signs with LED borders as advanced warning	0.7	30%	X			90%	$$
Install raised median on approaches	0.75	25%	X			90%	$$
Pedestrian countdown signal heads	0.75	25%			X	90%	$
Signal ahead warning signs	0.85	15%	X			N/A	$
Retroreflective backplates	0.85	15%	X			90%	$
Improve signal timing (coordination)	0.85	15%	X			50%	$$
Advanced stop bar before crosswalk and bicycle box	0.85	15%			X	90%	$
Install raised pavement markers and striping	0.9	10%	X			90%	$
Flashing yellow arrow	0.94	6%	X			N/A	$
Convert intersection to roundabout (from signal)	Varies	Varies	X			90%	$$$
Convert intersection to mini/compact roundabout (from signal)	Varies	Varies	X			90%	$$
Install protected intersection					X	N/A	$$$
Install a raised intersection	Not Available	Not Available			X	N/A	$$
Unsignalized Intersections							
Install High Friction Surface Treatment (HFST)	0.55	55%	X			90%	$$$
Pedestrian Signal or Pedestrian High Intensity Activated Crosswalk (HAWK)	0.45	55%			X	90%	$$$
Install all-way STOP control	0.5	50%	X			90%	$
Directional median openings to restrict turning movements	0.5	50%	X			90%	$$
Reduced Left-Turn Conflict (R-CUT) intersections	0.5	50%	X			90%	$$$

$$$ Requires design and construction of extensive infrastructure improvements
$$ Requires procurement and/or minor construction activities
$ Requires limited staff resources and can be implemented in-house with current engineering and/or maintenance staff

Countermeasure	Crash Modification Factor (CMF)	Crash Reduction Factor (CRF)	CRF Applies to			Caltrans Funding	Cost to Implement
			All	Nighttime	Pedestrian and Bicycle		
Pedestrian refuge island	0.55	45%			X	90%	$$
Install splitter-islands on minor road approaches	0.6	40%	X			90%	$$
Crosswalk lighting	0.6	40%		X	X	90%	$$
Install splitter-islands on minor road approaches	0.6	40%	X			90%	$$
Add intersection lighting	0.6	40%		X		90%	$$
Colored bicycle lanes	0.61	39%			X	90%	$
Curb extensions	0.63	37%			X	N/A	$$$
Install/upgrade pedestrian crossing with enhanced safety features	0.65	35%			X	90%	$$$
Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB)	0.65	35%			X	90%	$$
Install left-turn lane	0.65	35%	X			90%	$$
Install flashing beacons as advanced warning	0.7	30%	X			90% (if beacons are utilized)	$$
Upgrade pavement markings	0.75	25%	X			90%	$
Install raised median on approaches	0.75	25%	X			90%	$$
Clear sight triangles	0.8	20%	X			90%	$
Install right-turn lane	0.8	20%	X			90%	$$
Install/upgrade intersection warning/regulatory signs	0.85	15%	X			90%	$
Install flashing beacons at stop-controlled intersections	0.85	15%	X			90%	$$
Convert intersection to roundabout	Varies	Varies	X			90%	$$$
Retroreflective strips on sign posts	Not Available	Not Available	X			90%	$
Install a raised intersection	Not Available	Not Available	X		X	N/A	$$$
Partial street closure or diagonal diverter	Not Available	Not Available	X		X	N/A	$$
Install protected intersection					X	N/A	$$$
Full street closure	Not Available	Not Available	X		X	N/A	$$
Roadway Segments							
Improve pavement friction (High Friction Surface Treatment)	0.45	55%	X			90%	$$$
Install chevron signs on horizontal curves	0.60	40%	X			90%	$
Remove or relocate fixed object outside of Clear Recovery Zone	0.65	35%	X			90%	$$$
Install pedestrian median fencing	0.65	35%			X	90%	$$
Install bike lanes	0.65	35%			X	90%	$
Add segment lighting	0.65	35%		X		90%	$$

$$$ Requires design and construction of extensive infrastructure improvements
$$ Requires procurement and/or minor construction activities
$ Requires limited staff resources and can be implemented in-house with current engineering and/or maintenance staff

Countermeasure	Crash Modification Factor (CMF)	Crash Reduction Factor (CRF)	CRF Applies to			Caltrans Funding	Cost to Implement
			All	Nighttime	Pedestrian and Bicycle		
Install/upgrade pedestrian crossing (with enhanced safety features)	0.65	35%			X	90%	$$
Install raised pedestrian crossing	0.65	35%			X	90%	$$
Install rectangular rapid flashing beacon	0.65	35%			X	90%	$$
Install curve advance warning signs (flashing beacon)	0.70	30%	X			90%	$$
Install dynamic/variable speed warning signs	0.70	30%	X			90%	$$
Install curve advance warning signs	0.75	25%	X			90%	$
Install impact attenuators	0.75	25%	X			90%	$$
Install centerline rumble strips/stripes	0.80	20%	X			90%	$$
Install edgeline rumble strips/stripes	0.85	15%	X			90%	$$
Install/Upgrade signs with new fluorescent sheeting (regulatory/warning)	0.85	15%	X			90%	$
Install delineators, reflectors and/or object markers	0.85	15%	X			90%	$
Speed feedback signs (mobile or fixed)	Not Available	Not Available	X			Opportunity for OTS funding	$$
Install lane narrowing treatments (extend curb inward/extend median)	Not Available	Not Available	X			N/A	$$
Install a chicane, deviation, or angled slow point	Not Available	Not Available	X			N/A	$$$
Install speed hump	Not Available	Not Available	X			N/A	$$
Speed Reduction Markings	Not Available	Not Available	X			90%	$
Install motorcycle guardrail	Not Available	Not Available	Motorcycles			Not Available	$$$

$$$ Requires design and construction of extensive infrastructure improvements
$$ Requires procurement and/or minor construction activities
$ Requires limited staff resources and can be implemented in-house with current engineering and/or maintenance staff

The countermeasures in the toolbox can be considered as near-term, mid-term and long-term improvements. Near-term improvements are lower cost and can be implemented most readily. Mid-term improvements are higher cost improvements, while long-term improvements are the highest cost and may require engineering design and permitting to implement. **Table 8** presents an estimated time range for various countermeasures.

Table 8 – Near-Term, Mid-Term, and Long-Term Improvements

Near-Term Improvements (0-3 Years)	Mid-Term Improvements (3-5 Years)	Long-Term Improvements (5+ Years)
• Install retroreflective backplates and/or additional signal heads • Install retroreflective strips • Install raised pavement markings and striping • Install pedestrian countdown signal heads • Advanced stop bars (bicycle box) • Improve signal timing • Implement Leading Pedestrian Interval • Implement All-Way-Stop-Control at intersection • Install/Upgrade intersection warning/regulatory signs • Clear sight triangles/intersection daylighting • Install/upgrade pedestrian crossing • Colored bicycle lanes • Install/upgrade signs with new fluorescent sheeting (regulatory or warning) • Install delineators, reflectors and/or object markers • Install dynamic speed warning signs	• Signalize right-turn slip lanes • Install rumble strips (edgeline and centerline) • Install intersection lighting • Install emergency vehicle preemption • Install protected left turn phase • Complete a roadway signage safety audit • Install raised median • Create directional median openings • Install flashing beacons in advanced warning or curve or intersection • Install splitter islands on minor road approaches • Install RRFB • Install bike lane • Install motorcycle guardrail • ADA curb ramps	• Install left turn lane and add left turn phase • Replace Signal mast-arms to support the installation of additional signal heads • Realign intersection approaches and driveways • Convert signal from pedestal mounted to mast arm • Install high-friction surface treatment • Install signal • Curb extensions and bulb-outs • Remove/relocate fixed object out of clear recovery zone • Install separated bike lanes • Install acceleration/deceleration lanes • Add two-way left turn lane/Implement road diet • Install pedestrian refuge island or raised pedestrian crossing • Convert intersection to roundabout • Protected intersection

8.1.3. 2021 LRSP Priority Projects

Four case study locations were selected for further analysis and recommendations in the 2021 LRSP. Two citywide safety projects were also developed. For each of these projects, project sheets were developed to provide a case study to organize projects when applying for funding. These locations were identified through the analysis process based on their crash histories, the observed crash patterns, and their differing characteristics to provide the most insight into potential systemic safety countermeasures that the City can employ to achieve the most cost-effective safety benefits.

The status of each project is described below. For locations which have not yet entered into design or construction, the crash history in the updated dataset has been evaluated to determine the location's recent performance:

1. Signalized Intersection Safety Improvements (Citywide)
   - This project included the installation of retroreflective Backplates at 33 signalized intersections across the City.
   - The City secured HSIP Cycle 11 funding for this project and began construction in 2026.
2. Unsignalized intersection safety improvements (Citywide)
   - This project included upgrading signage and pavement markings at unsignalized intersections across the City, with improved intersection lighting as needed.
   - This project has not been implemented as of Spring 2026 and is re-evaluated in section 8.1.4 based on the new crash dataset.
3. Butternut Drive between Villaview Drive and Roseville Road
   - This project included a new left-turn lane on Roseville Road, refreshed bike lanes, signage, & striping, drainage improvements, bulbouts on Butternut Drive, and Street Lighting adjustments.
   - Construction is expected to be completed in September 2026.
4. Van Maren Lane between Auburn Lane and Kittery Avenue/Campfire Way
   - The 2021 LRSP proposed a road diet and buffered bike lanes. These improvements have not yet been funded.
   - According to the crash dataset (2020-2024), 3 crashes occurred along the corridor (1 broadside, 1 sideswipe, and 1rear-end).
5. Greenback Lane/San Juan Avenue and Greenback Lane/Mariposa Avenue
   - Retroreflective backplates will be installed at the intersection of Greenback Lane and San Juan Avenue per the HSIP Cycle 11 project. The intersection of Greenback Lane and Mariposa Avenue was included in the HSIP Cycle 8 signalized intersection improvements.
   - The LRSP identified the following improvements: implement a leading pedestrian interval, install green bike lane markings, improved striping through the intersection, and advanced stop bars, and replace J-arms to accommodate additional signal heads.
   - The crash history indicates that these intersections remain priorities:
     - Greenback Lane/San Juan Avenue experienced 75 crashes and an EPDO value of 582
     - Greenback Lane/Mariposa Avenue experienced 63 crashes and an EPDO value of 410

8.1.4. New Priority Projects

Based on the crash data analysis, stakeholder input, and understanding of community requests received through the MMTSP, new priority projects were developed for Citrus Heights. These projects are estimated to provide significant safety improvement across the City, benefiting all eleven neighborhoods and road users of all ages and abilities. **Table 9** presents three of the priority locations and the anticipated benefit-cost ratio of the improvements. The following section provides additional information about these improvements, while the project-specific calculations are found in **Appendix D**. Additional priority safety projects have been developed (beyond the three presented in **Table 9**) which the City will evaluate for implementation moving forward.

Table 9 — Priority Project Benefit-Cost Ratios

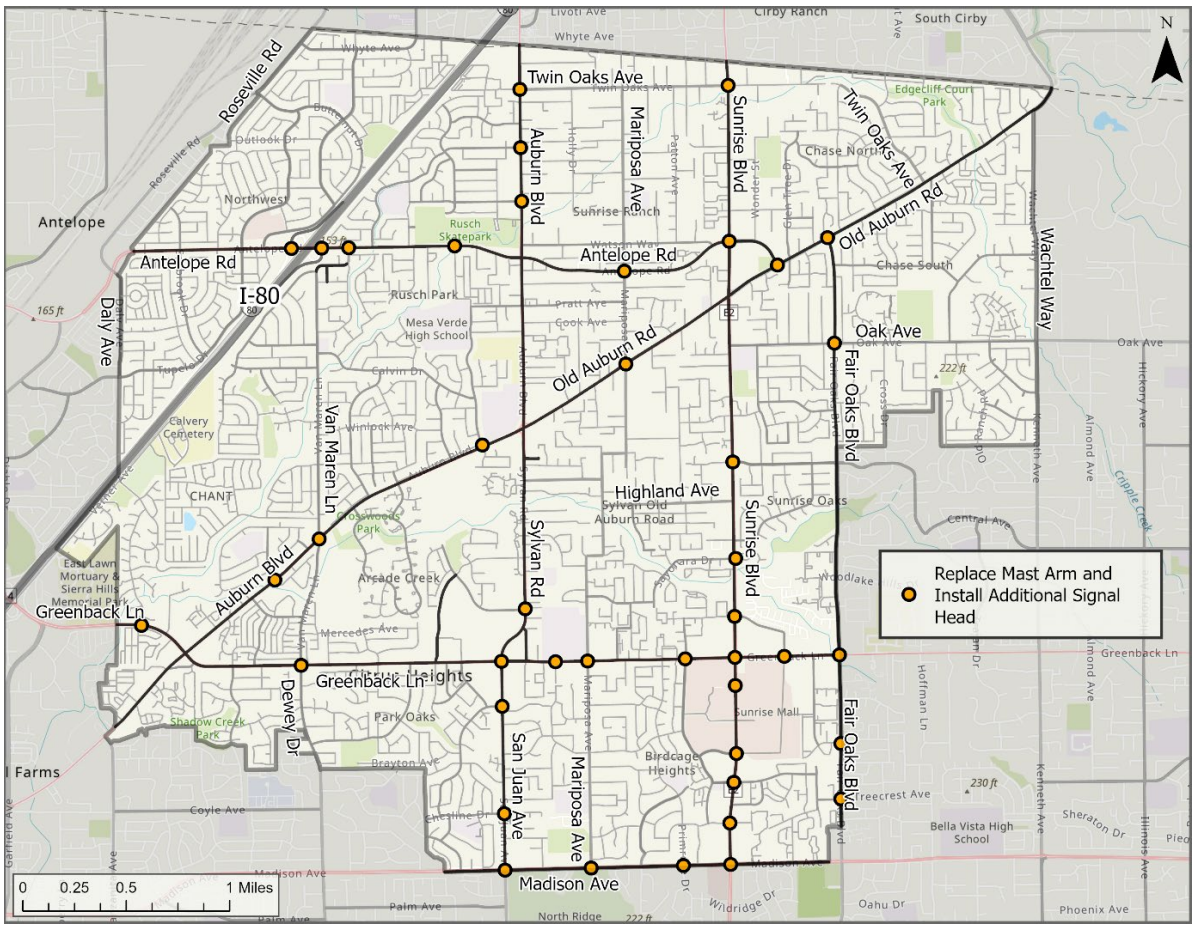
Priority Project	Benefit	Cost	BCR
Supplemental traffic signal heads and mast arm improvements	$32,600,000	$7,000,000	4.6
Arterial and collector regulatory and warning sign improvements	$106,300,000	$5,200,000	20.4
Old Auburn Road Safety Improvements	$5,700,000	$1,500,000	3.8
Combined	**$144,600,000**	**$13,700,000**	**10.6**

1. Traffic Signal Mast Arm Improvements

The City has taken an incremental approach to signal improvements in the past, improving signal timing, signal head visibility, and pedestrian crossings through systemic projects. Signalized intersections remain a safety priority for Citrus Heights, accounting for 43% of all crashes and 33% of all KSI crashes. This project recommends improvements at 42 intersections which include the installation of 100 supplemental signal heads and the replacement of 88 mast arms.

The City has several corridors with posted speed limits of 45 mph, such as Antelope Road, Madison Avenue, and Fair Oaks Boulevard. The California Manual of Traffic Control Devices (CAMUTCD) requires that signal heads be installed facing each through lane at signalized intersections with speed limits of 45 mph or higher. This project proposes that additional signal heads be installed on such corridors to meet this CAMUTCD standard. It is understood that the City will likely need to replace the existing mast arms with different poles which are rated to support the load of an additional signal head, indicating that foundation upgrades and civil costs will likely be required. The City also has older non-standard traffic signal equipment (such as J-Arms) installed at intersections along its arterial network at which the City would like to install additional signal heads facing through-lanes. This project includes the replacement of these J-arm poles to improve signal head visibility and intersection safety. Project locations are presented in **Figure 32**.

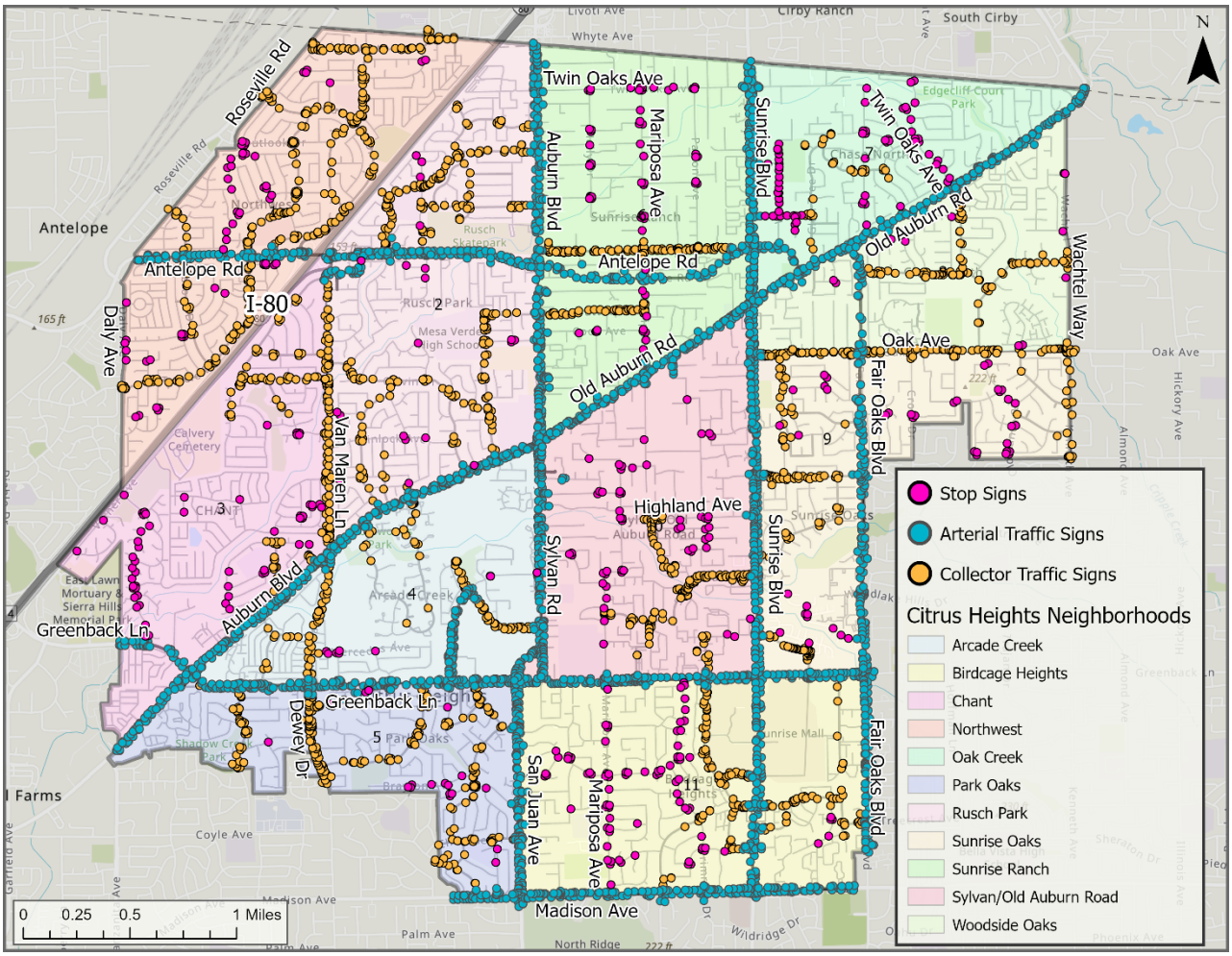
Figure 32 — Mast Arm Improvements



2. Regulatory and Warning Sign Improvements at Unsignalized Intersections, Arterials and Collectors

Unsignalized intersections experienced more than half of all KSI crashes from 2020-2024. The City has therefore developed a project to improve road safety at unsignalized intersections and the roadway corridors connecting them. **Figure 33** presents the approximate locations of the signs to be replaced.

Figure 33 — Signage Improvements



This project proposes that stop signs at unsignalized intersections be replaced with retroreflective and/or larger signs as applicable, and that retroreflective strips be installed on signposts. This improvement is anticipated to improve driver compliance at stop signs and address common crash types such as broadsides, rear-ends, and vehicle-pedestrian incidents.

This project also recommends that deficient regulatory and warning signs on arterial and collector corridors be replaced with signs which have fluorescent sheeting. It is recommended that the City consider evaluating and implementing improvements by neighborhood to best manage the scale of

the improvements. The California LRSM provides the following guidance[9] on roadway signage upgrades:

"This CM only applies to crashes occurring within the influence area of the new/upgraded signs. This CM is not intended for maintenance upgrades of street-name, parking, guide, or any other signs without a primary focus on roadway safety. This CM is not eligible unless it is done as part of a larger sign audit project, including the study of: 1) the existing signs' locations, sizes and information per MUTCD standards, 2) missing signs per MUTCD standards, and 3) sign retroreflectivity. The overall sign audit scope (or a special exception from the HSIP program manager) must be documented in the Narrative Questions in the application. Based on the scope of the project/audit, it may be appropriate to combine other CMs in the B/C calculation."

An estimate of the quantity of signs and project BCR is presented in **Table 10**.

Table 10 — Signage Improvement Benefit Cost Ratios

Facility Type	Quantity of Signs			Facility BCR
	Segments	Unsignalized Intersections	Signalized Intersections	
Arterials	711	1689	1613	41.2
Collectors	255	1899	27	15.7
Local Roads	-	500	-	13
Total	**966**	**4,088**	**1,640**	**20***

*Including contingency cost

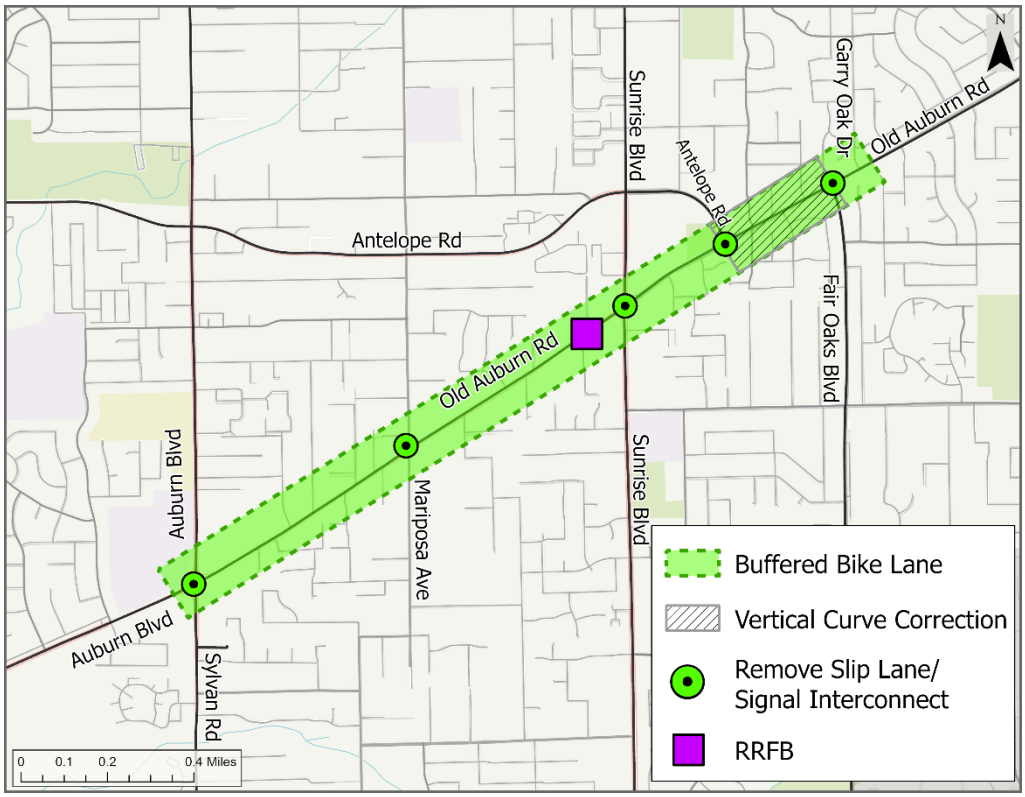
[9] Local Roadway Safety Manual Version 1.7, Page 83, Caltrans, April 2024

3. Old Auburn Road Safety Improvements

Many intersections along Old Auburn Road experienced higher EPDO values during the study period. The corridor also experienced aggressive driving trends and bicycle crashes at intersections. The City has identified complete streets safety improvements along Auburn Road to provide multimobility safety improvements along this priority corridor. Phase 1 of the project extends from Garry Oak Drive to Tiara Way while Phase 2 extends from Tiara Way to Sylvan Road/Auburn Boulevard. This project includes a suite of roadway and intersection improvements, many of which have been evaluated for their respective benefit-cost ratios.

The intersections of Old Auburn Road with Auburn Boulevard/Sylvan Road, Mariposa Avenue, Sunrise Boulevard, Antelope Road, and Fair Oaks Boulevard each have at least one right-turn slip lane. The City ultimately plans to construct protected intersections and is considering a project to signalize these right-turn movements as a first step. These signals are planned to be interconnected and coordinated to control traffic flow and reduce the occurrence of rear-end crashes and incidences of aggressive driving crashes. The City has also identified that a segment of Old Auburn Road between Antelope Road and Garry Oak Drive would benefit from a vertical curve correction, as the existing geometry presents sight distance challenges. The vertical curve correction is included in this project along with buffered bike lanes along Old Auburn Road between Sylvan Road and Garry Oak Drive. Lastly, this project includes the installation of an RRFB, pedestrian median island, and high-visibility crosswalk at the intersection of Old Auburn Road and Tiara Way. The project extents are depicted in **Figure 34**. Estimates of project benefit-cost ratios can be found in **Appendix D**.

Figure 34 — Old Auburn Road Safety Improvements

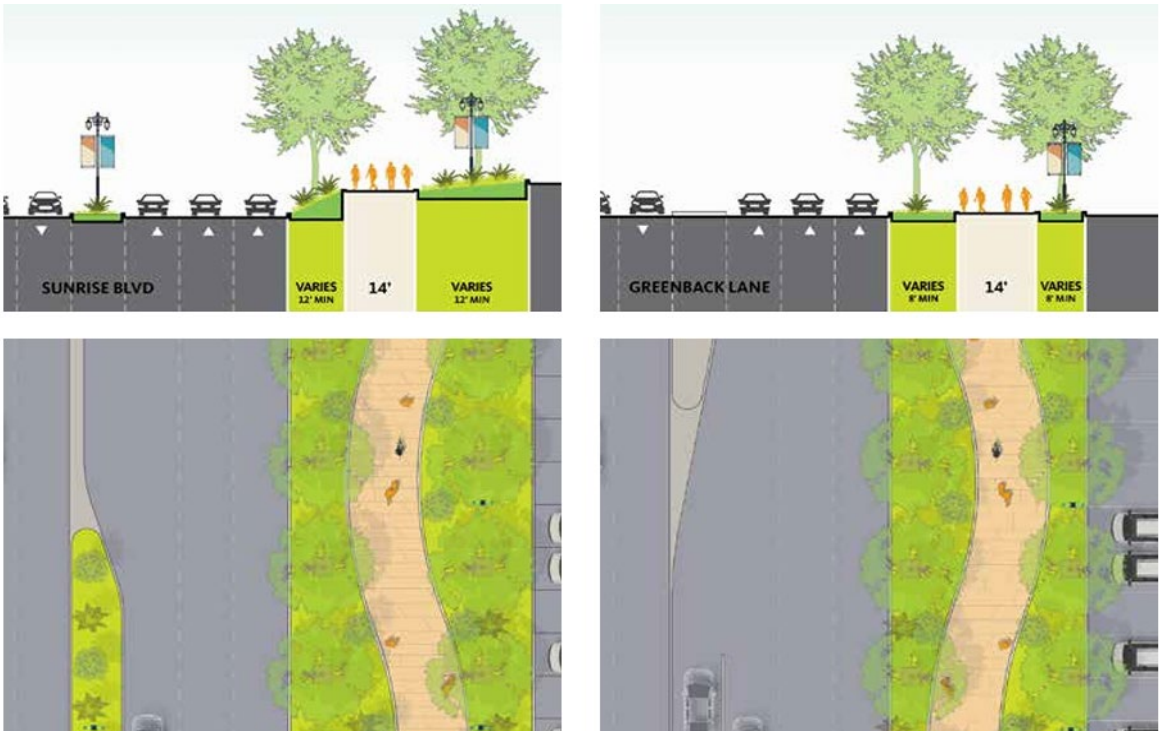


While this report has focused on the improvements which are explicitly tied to countermeasures found in the 2024 LRSM, the Old Auburn Road Complete Streets Project includes many other features which are anticipated to provide significant safety benefits to all road users. Such improvements include installing protected intersections, the installation of landscaping to reduce the roadway width and provide traffic calming effects, relocating offset driveways and realigning intersection approaches, and others. This LRSP report recognizes the safety need along Old Auburn Road and confirms that these improvements would result in a safety benefit to the community.

4. Sunrise Tomorrow Specific Plan Frontage Improvements

The City has plans to redevelop the Sunrise Mall as described in the Sunrise Tomorrow Specific Plan [10]. Frontage improvements have been developed along Sunrise Boulevard and Greenback Lane along with plans for roadway reconfiguration, traffic signal modifications, and a new transit center. The construction of a shared-use path for pedestrians and cyclists will provide enhanced safety and mobility for these vulnerable road users at this new community center. The implementation of a leading pedestrian interval at the intersection of Sunrise Boulevard and Greenback Lane will also improve pedestrian safety on the approach to the project site. Community engagement has played a critical role in the project and has shaped the project's focus on connections to local trails and employment. The frontage improvements are anticipated to improve safety for all road users along these high-EPDO roadway segments and intersections along Greenback Lane and Sunrise Boulevard. An excerpt of the roadway plans is presented in **Figure 35**.

Figure 35 — Excerpt of Sunrise Tomorrow Frontage Improvements



Sunrise Tomorrow Specific Plan, Page 163

[10] Sunrise Tomorrow Specific Plan, City of Citrus Heights. Adopted 2021. https://www.citrusheights.net/DocumentCenter/View/17356/SunriseTomorrowSpecificPlan_11x17

5. Miscellaneous Safety Improvements

As referenced in section 8.1.1, the City identified improvements at the intersections of Greenback Lane with San Juan Avenue and Mariposa Avenue. These improvements are still recommended given the high EPDO values and crash history observed between 2020-2024 (including crashes involving pedestrians and cyclists).

Intersection daylighting (restricting on-street parking within 20-feet of intersection approaches) can improve sight triangles for vehicles and pedestrians. The improvement can be implemented systemically across the City through the use of red curb, hatching out the pavement to restrict parking by corners, or vertical treatments (raised delineators, curb extensions, planters). This treatment can be applied systemically at unsignalized intersections to provide a 20% crash reduction benefit (Countermeasure NS13 in the LRSM[9]).

8.2. Non-Infrastructure Countermeasures

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) *Countermeasures that Work, Ninth Edition,* is a reference to assist safety stakeholders in selecting effective, science-based non-infrastructure traffic safety countermeasures for major highway safety problem areas. While many of the countermeasures are more appropriate to apply at the state-level or require legislative modifications to implement, **Table 11** contains countermeasures that have demonstrated effectiveness and could be applied at the City level.

Table 11 — Non-Infrastructure Countermeasures Toolbox

Countermeasure	Effectiveness	Cost to Implement	Use	Time to Implement
Aggressive Driving				
Automated enforcement systems (red light camera systems)	Effective	$$$†	Medium	3-12 Months
Impaired Driving				
Publicized Sobriety Checkpoints	Effective	$$$	Medium	Less than 3 months
High-Visibility Saturation Patrols (large number of law enforcement officers patrolling a specific area)	Situational	$$	High	Less than 3 months
Occupant Protection (Seat Belts, Helmets, Child Seats)				
Short-term high visibility enforcement	Effective	$$$	Medium	3-12 Months
Integrated nighttime seat belt enforcement (night time seat belt enforcement in conjunction with High-Visibility Saturation Patrols for impaired driving)	Situational	$$$	Unknown	3-12 Months
Distracted Driving				
High visibility cellphone/text messaging enforcement	Situational	$$$	Low	3-12 Months

Cost to Implement:
$$$ Requires extensive new facilities, staff, equipment, or publicity, or makes heavy demands on current resources
$$ Requires some additional staff time, equipment, facilities, and/or publicity
$ Can be implemented with current staff, perhaps with training; limited costs for equipment, facilities, and publicity
†*Can be covered by income from citations*
Use:
High: More than two-thirds of states, or a substantial majority of communities
Medium: Between one-third and two-thirds of states or communities
Low: Less than one-third of states or communities

Note that while there are several other non-infrastructure countermeasures available, only those which have an effectiveness rating of four stars or higher are presented. Access to Drug Recognition Experts (DREs) and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training for law enforcement is not included in the document but are countermeasures that could also be considered for the City.

9. Evaluation and Implementation

9.1. Evaluation

The success of the LRSP can be evaluated using the general process outlined below. This process can be useful to monitor progress towards implementation of safety improvement projects and strategies, and to determine when updates to the LRSP should be considered.

- Law enforcement continues monitoring and recording of traffic incidents on local roadways.
- Conduct frequent progress meetings (annually or quarterly) between City staff and a working group (i.e. traffic safety committee) to review the latest crash data, including assessing the effectiveness of safety countermeasures implemented, discussing ongoing traffic safety challenges, and tracking progress on plan implementation.
- Maintain a list of focus/priority areas where there are transportation safety concerns based on review of crash data. The list of priority and/or top crash locations can be updated as an outcome of review of updated crash data and trends.
- Perform an update to the plan after no more than five years. It is recommended that updates to the LRSP be approved by City Council and made available to the public in accordance with Caltrans' Local Roadway Safety Plan guidance.

9.2. Implementation

Implementation of the LRSP can be accomplished through development and implementation of safety improvement projects and strategies, the establishment of new/updated policies and programs, and development/strengthening of relationships with stakeholders.

Regarding projects, the following section identifies potential focus areas for the City in the near-to-mid-term.

9.2.1. Near- and Mid-Term Focus Areas

The opportunities identified in this LRSP provide more of the systemic countermeasures that can be applied within the City. Over the next three to five years, it is recommended that the City concentrate its efforts on the following emphasis areas:

1. Intersections (Signalized and Unsignalized)
2. Aggressive and Impaired Driving
3. Pedestrians
4. Broadsides

Analysis conducted at the citywide level indicated that these factors were some of the most frequent influences contributing to crashes within the City. The countermeasure opportunities previously discussed in this report for both systemic and project-specific improvements can be used as a basis for developing projects at locations where addressing these focus areas would be of the most benefit. Projects that address these focused areas can be developed with a high benefit-to-cost ratio (by applying City-wide crash rates), allowing competitive projects to be developed even at sites with little to no direct crash history, but with conditions that might contribute to future crashes.

9.3. Funding

Competitive funding resources are available to assist in the development and implementation of safety projects in Citrus Heights. The City should continue to seek available funding and grant opportunities from local, state, and federal resources to accelerate their ability to implement safety improvements throughout Citrus Heights. The following is a high-level introduction into some of the main funding programs and grants for which the City can apply.

9.3.1. Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)

The HSIP is a Federal program housed under Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act. This program apportions funding as a lump sum for each state, which is then divided among apportioned programs. These flexible funds can be used for projects to preserve or improve safety conditions and performance on any Federal-aid highway, bridge projects on any public road, facilities for non-motorized transportation, and other project types. Safety improvement projects eligible for this funding include:

- New or upgraded traffic signals
- Upgraded guard rails
- Pedestrian warning flashing beacons
- Marked crosswalks

California's local HSIP focuses on infrastructure projects with national recognized crash reduction factors. HSIP's call-for-projects is normally opened at intervals of one to two years. The applicant must be a city, a county, or a tribal government federally recognized within the State of California.

Additional information regarding this program at the Federal level can be found online at: https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/hsip/. California specific HSIP information–including dates for upcoming call for projects can be found at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LocalPrograms/hsip.html.

9.3.2. Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A)

The SS4A Grant Program is a federal program established by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. A total of $5 billion is available from 2022–2026 in the form of planning grants and implementation grants. Grant applications for projects that implement the Safe Systems Approach, such as those related to speed management, improvements in underserved communities, and vulnerable road users, are encouraged. Implementation grant projects must be identified in an applicant's qualifying Safety Action Plan. The SS4A Self-Certification Eligibility Worksheet describes the required elements of an Action Plan and can be accessed at: https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/2024-02/SS4A-FY24-Self-Certification-Worksheet.pdf.

Additional information about implementation grants can be found at: https://www.transportation.gov/grants/ss4a/implementation-grants.

9.3.3. Caltrans Active Transportation Program (ATP)

Caltrans Active Transportation Program (ATP) is a statewide funding program, created in 2013, consolidating several federal and state programs. The ATP funds projects that encourage increased mode share for walking and bicycling, improve mobility and safety for non-motorized users, enhance public health, and decrease greenhouse gas emissions. Projects eligible for this funding include:

- Bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure projects
- Bicycle and pedestrian planning projects (e.g. safe routes to school)
- Non-infrastructure programs (education and enforcement)

This program funding is provided annually. The ATP call for projects typically comes out in the spring. Information on this program and cycles can be found online at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LocalPrograms/atp/.

9.3.4. State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)

The STIP provides state and federal gas tax money for improvements both on and off the state highway system. STIP programming occurs every two years. The programming cycle begins with the release of a proposed fund estimate, followed by California Transportation Commission (CTC) adoption of the fund estimate. The fund estimate serves to identify the amount of new funds available for the programming of transportation projects. Once the fund estimate is adopted, Caltrans and the regional planning agencies prepare transportation improvement plans for submittal. Caltrans prepares the Interregional Transportation Improvement Program (ITIP) using Interregional Improvement Program (IIP) funds, and regional agencies prepare Regional Transportation Improvement Programs (RTIPs) using Regional Improvement Program (RIP) funds. The STIP is then adopted by the CTC.

9.3.5. California SB 1

SB 1 is a landmark transportation investment to rebuild California by fixing neighborhood streets, freeways, and bridges in communities across California and targeting funds toward transit and congested trade and commute corridor improvements.

California's state-maintained transportation infrastructure will receive roughly half of SB 1 revenue: $26 billion. The other half will go to local roads, transit agencies, and an expansion of the state's growing network of pedestrian and cycle routes. Each year, this new funding will be used to tackle deferred maintenance needs both on the state highway system and the local road system, including:

- Bike and Pedestrian Projects: $100 million
  - This funding will go to cities, counties and regional transportation agencies to build or convert more bike paths, crosswalks and sidewalks. It is a significant increase in funding for these projects through the ATP.
- Local Planning Grants: $25 million

9.3.6. California OTS Grants

This program has funding for projects related to traffic safety, including transportation safety education and encouragement activities. Grants applications must be supported by local crash data (such as the data analyzed in this LRSP) and must relate to the following priority program areas:

- Alcohol Impaired Driving
- Distracted Driving
- Drug-Impaired Emergency Medical Services
- Motorcycle Safety
- Occupant Protection
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety

- Police Traffic Services
- Public Relations, Advertising, and Marketing Program
- Roadway Safety and Traffic Records

9.3.7. SACOG Regional Funding Programs

SACOG provides funding allocation for various multi-modal transportation projects in the Sacramento region. Projects that are considered for this regional funding program must be eligible for Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ), Rural Surface Transportation Program (RSTP), or STIP funds.

Performance outcomes which are considered for selection include those which:

- Reduce regional VMT per capita
- Reduce regional congestion VMT per capita
- Increase multi-modal or alternative travel choices
- Provide long term benefits, sustaining both rural and urban economies
- Improve movement of goods, in and through the region
- Improve safety and security
- Maintain and improve upon the existing transportation system

10. Next Steps

The City has completed this LRSP to continue to guide the process of future transportation safety improvements for years to come. This report also serves as an update to the 2021 LRSP, providing the City with an opportunity to share how crash trends have changed during the COVID-19 Pandemic and in the years following. The data-driven analysis process identified crash types, related primary crash factors, and locations of crashes. Also as part of this process, emphasis areas were identified to inform and guide further safety evaluation of the City's transportation network. These emphasis areas will guide corridor improvements, education programs, and capital improvements for the City.

Using the analyzed data and outputs from this LRSP, the City can:

- Apply for HSIP, SS4A, or other similar grant funding to implement infrastructure improvements throughout the City
- Actively seek other funding opportunities to improve safety for all modal users
- Collaborate with established stakeholders, safety partners, and neighboring municipalities as improvements are made to create a cohesive transportation network
- Review applicable LRSP data to guide the prioritization of MMTSP requests
- Iteratively evaluate existing and proposed transportation safety programs and capital improvements to design a safer transportation network in the City

Based on Caltrans and FHWA guidelines, the City will plan to update the LRSP within five years (by 2031 or earlier). The City intends that this plan will serve as a living document. City staff may make updates or changes as needed prior to the next major update in approximately five years.

APPENDIX A

INTERSECTION NETWORK SCREENING RESULTS

Intersection	Crashes	Local CCR Differential[1]	EPDO[2]	*Fatal*	*Serious Injury*	*Other Visible Injury*	*Complaint of Pain*	*PDO*	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head On	Hit Object	Overturned	Other	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Aggressive	Distracted	Impaired	Dark	Wet	Motorcycle
Signalized Intersections																							
GREENBACK LN & AUBURN BLVD	97	0.29	663		3	12	18	64	7	25	42	3	8	1	1	6	4	48	3	8	30	3	4
SUNRISE BLVD & GREENBACK LN	81	0.14	662		3	13	19	46	26	17	22	5	4	1	3	1	2	42	1	9	40	9	2
SAN JUAN AVE & GREENBACK LN	75	0.17	582		3	7	16	49	11	14	24	5	5		5	8	3	35	3	3	22	6	1
MARIPOSA AVE & GREENBACK LN	63	0.23	410		1	15	16	31	15	9	24	2	6		1	2	4	35	1	6	16	8	5
SUNRISE BLVD & ANTELOPE RD	59	0.12	174			5	13	41	13	12	24	2	5				3	29		9	29	5	2
SYLVAN RD & OLD AUBURN RD	53	0.15	425		2	8	11	32	4	11	25	1	5		1		6	23	2	4	12	4	2
SUNRISE BLVD & OLD AUBURN RD	53	0.11	315		1	11	7	34	7	6	27	3	3		1	4	2	35	2	3	15	2	1
SAN JUAN AVE & MADISON AVE	51	0.01	538		3	6	14	28	20	7	17		6				1	24	3	4	16	7	2
SUNRISE BLVD & MADISON AVE	51	-0.03	462		2	12	11	26	10	12	19	2	3	1		1	3	22		5	18	4	2
DEWEY DR & GREENBACK LN	49	-0.01	209			8	16	25	15	12	14	2	5			1		28		3	16	11	2
LICHEN DR & ANTELOPE RD	45	0.47	164			7	10	28	7	9	17	2	3		1	2	4	20	2	4	12	5	
PARKOAKS DR & GREENBACK LN	39	0.01	194			6	19	14	8	3	24	1	2		1			31	2	1	11	4	
BIRDCAGE ST & GREENBACK LN	37	-0.05	336		2	1	10	24	3	9	15	3	4			3		21		1	14	5	
VAN MAREN LN & AUBURN BLVD	36	0.07	295	1		7	14	14	11	6	6	1	8			1	3	14	2	4	9	6	
SUNRISE BLVD & MACY PLAZA DR	35	-0.02	591		4	4	8	19	9	7	15	1	1			1	1	19	1	2	7	3	1
AUBURN BLVD & ANTELOPE RD	35	-0.09	134			7	6	22	6	8	12	3	5		1			16	1	5	12		2
SUNRISE BLVD & ARCADIA DR	33	-0.01	143			4	14	15	8	2	16	1	3			1	2	23	3	2	7	2	
GARDEN GATE DR & ANTELOPE RD	33	-0.08	133			5	10	18	5	4	21	1				1	1	26		2	13	2	
ANTELOPE RD & I 80 EB RAMPS	31	-0.14	260		1	5	12	14	10	2	13	1	1	1	1		2	24			6	1	2
INDIAN RIVER DR & GREENBACK LN	30	-0.14	144			7	9	14	6	9	11	1			1		2	16			6	1	
SUNRISE BLVD & ALTA SUNRISE DR	28	-0.08	79			1	8	19	8	6	7	1	4			2		12	2	1	8		
TUPELO DR & ANTELOPE RD	27	-0.12	97			3	8	16	5	5	12	2	3					12	1	3	9	2	
SUNRISE VISTA DR & GREENBACK LN	26	-0.10	363		2	7	6	11	6	5	6	1	1	1	1	3	2	7		2	10	1	2
PEORIA DR & GREENBACK LN	24	-0.17	208		1	4	5	14	3	6	7	2	2		1	2	1	10	1	2	3	2	1
SUNRISE BLVD & KINGSWOOD DR	21	-0.18	209		1	5	4	11	7	1	9		2				2	12		2	5	1	
BURICH AVE & GREENBACK LN	21	-0.20	95			5	5	11	5		8	1	4		1		2	9	1		5	1	
SUNRISE BLVD & SUNGARDEN DR	21	-0.16	116			5	9	7	9		10	1	1					15	1	3	9	1	
MARIPOSA AVE & MADISON AVE	18	-0.25	400		3	1	3	11	3	6	4	1	4					7		2	7	3	

Intersection	Crashes	Local CCR Differential[1]	EPDO[2]	*Fatal*	*Serious Injury*	*Other Visible Injury*	*Complaint of Pain*	*PDO*	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head On	Hit Object	Overturned	Other	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Aggressive	Distracted	Impaired	Dark	Wet	Motorcycle
SAN JUAN AVE & SPERRY DR	18	-0.09	107			7	4	7	10		2		6					10		4	4		
SUNRISE BLVD & OAK AVE	18	-0.21	63			2	5	11	1		10	2	4		1			13		1	5	1	1
AUBURN BLVD & CARLETON LN	18	-0.13	182		1	2	5	10	1	3	8	1	3		1	1		6	2	3	8		1
BRIMSTONE DR & ANTELOPE RD	18	-0.26	88			4	6	8	5	2	10					1		15		1	5	1	
SUNRISE BLVD & ARCADE LAKE LN	17	-0.22	57			2	4	11	2	1	9	1	3			1		12	2	3	9	3	
FAIR OAKS BLVD & OLD AUBURN RD	17	-0.05	52			1	5	11		1	7		8		1			11		2	6	5	
FAIR OAKS BLVD & GREENBACK LN	16	-0.19	51			1	5	10	4	3	6		2				1	8			1		
MARIPOSA AVE & ANTELOPE RD	15	-0.18	279	1	1		5	8	5	4	3	1	2					8	1	4	5	2	1
AUBURN BLVD & MANZANITA AVE	15	-0.22	396	1	2	2	1	9	2	4	2		6	1				6		2	6	2	
SUNRISE BLVD & WOODMORE OAKS DR	14	-0.26	158		1	2	1	10	2	3	6		3					6			7	1	
BINET DR & GREENBACK LN	13	-0.29	173		1	1	6	5	5	2	3		2		1			8	1	1	2		
ANTELOPE RD & OLD AUBURN RD	13	-0.14	48			2	3	8	3		3		6		1			9		1	5	2	1
FAIR OAKS BLVD & OAK AVE	12	-0.24	52			2	4	6	1	1	10							10		2	4	1	
CARRIAGE DR & AUBURN BLVD	11	-0.26	51			1	6	4	5	1	4						1	6		1	4		
LAUPPE LN & ANTELOPE RD	11	-0.29	55			4	1	6	3	3	4		1					6	1	1	2	1	2
AUBURN BLVD & TWIN OAKS AVE	11	-0.27	61			2	6	3	2	1	5			1	1		1	8		2	2		
SAN TOMAS DR & AUBURN BLVD	10	-0.26	36				5	5		2	7						1	7	1	2	1		
APPLEBEES DWY & AUBURN BLVD	10	-0.26	30			1	2	7	3	1	4		2					3	2	1	3	1	1
PRIMROSE DR & MADISON AVE	9	-0.35	34			2	1	6	3	2	1	1	1		1			6	1	1	1		
WILKINS WAY & GREENBACK LN	9	-0.34	267		2	1	2	4	1	1	2	1			2	2		6			5		3
SAYBROOK DR & ANTELOPE RD	9	-0.32	19			1		8	1	2	3		3					4			1	1	
AMSTERDAM AVE & ANTELOPE RD	9	-0.32	39			2	2	5	2	1	4		1			1		4		1	2		
FAIR OAKS BLVD & SUNRISE EAST WAY	8	-0.24	33			2	1	5	1	2	4						1	5			2		
AUBURN BLVD & GRAND OAKS BLVD	8	-0.33	33			2	1	5	1	2	2	1	1				1	4		1	2	1	
AUBURN BLVD & ROLLINGWOOD BLVD	8	-0.32	137		1		2	5	4		1	1	2					2		2	7	1	1
SUNRISE BLVD & TWIN OAKS AVE	8	-0.35	38			2	2	4	1	1	3		2		1			5		1	2	1	1
MARIPOSA AVE & OLD AUBURN RD	8	-0.29	32			2	1	5	1	2	3	1	1					4		2	3	1	
AUBURN BLVD & KANAI AVE	7	-0.34	17				2	5	2	2	2		1					4		2	4	1	
SAN JUAN AVE & WILLOWCREEK DR	6	-0.36	31			2	1	3			4	1				1		1		3	3	3	

Intersection	Crashes	Local CCR Differential[1]	EPDO[2]	*Fatal*	*Serious Injury*	*Other Visible Injury*	*Complaint of Pain*	*PDO*	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head On	Hit Object	Overturned	Other	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Aggressive	Distracted	Impaired	Dark	Wet	Motorcycle
FAIR OAKS BLVD & TREECREST AVE	6	-0.33	45			3	2	1	3		1	1	1					4			1	1	
ROSSWOOD DR & ANTELOPE RD	6	-0.37	21			1	1	4		3	2		1					1		2	2	1	
SYLVAN RD & STOCK RANCH RD	5	-0.38	134		1		2	2		1	1	2	1					3					
HALIFAX ST & AUBURN BLVD	5	-0.32	29			2	1	2	3		2							4					
TWIN OAKS AVE & OLD AUBURN RD	3	-0.43	18			1	1	1			1		1			1		1		1			
SUNRISE BLVD & SUNRISE MALL DWY	3	-0.43	8				1	2		1					1	1							
Unsignalized Intersections																							
SUNRISE BLVD & S SUNRISE MALL/BIRDCAGE CTR	27	0.21	672		3	4	7	13	9	5	6	1	3			2	1	8	2	2	5	2	2
DESIMONE LN & GREENBACK LN	20	0.08	445		2	3	3	12		1	5	1	11		2			8	1	6	13	4	2
SHUPE DR & GREENBACK LN	19	0.07	94			4	7	8	5	6	4	1				3		2	2		3	2	
MATHENY WAY & GREENBACK LN	18	0.03	77			4	4	10	2	5	4		7					5			7	1	
SYLVAN RD & GREENBACK LN	17	0.22	62			2	5	10	6	1	5	1	2				2	5		1	8	5	
PATTERSON LN & GREENBACK LN	16	0.19	231		1	1	3	11	5	1	4		4			2		2		2	5	2	
AUBURN BLVD & DESIMONE LN	14	0.36	59			3	3	8	3	1	1		8			1		3	1	4	6	1	
MERLINDALE DR & GREENBACK LN	14	0.01	244		1	2	4	7	5		2		6			1		3		1	5	3	1
KENNETH AVE & OAK AVE	13	0.42	252	1		4	2	6	8		3		1			1		6			4	1	1
AUBURN BLVD & SHADOW LN	12	0.07	61			4	2	6	3	2	2	2	2				1	3			5	1	
SYLVAN RD & SYLVAN RD	12	0.08	242	1		3	2	6	5	1	1		3				2	2		1	3		
AUBURN BLVD & SYCAMORE DR	12	0.06	256		1	5	1	5	7	1	1		2				1	1		4	6		2
ROLLINGWOOD BLVD & ANTELOPE RD	12	0.03	61			4	2	6	2	1	6	1	1		1			6	1	2	1	1	1
SAN JUAN AVE & NORTHLEA WAY	10	0.05	230		1	2	2	5		1	7	2						5		1	3		
SUNRISE VISTA DR & GREENBACK LN	10	-0.01	235		1	2	3	4	4	1	1	1	2			1		2		2	5		2
TERRELL DR & GREENBACK LN	10	-0.03	49			3	2	5		4	4					1	1	2					
COUNTRY LN & GREENBACK LN	10	-0.05	15				1	9		3	5	1	1					4	1	1	1	1	
FAIR OAKS BLVD & WOODMORE OAKS DR	10	0.16	235		1	2	3	4	7		2						1	8	2	1	3		1
MANGO TREE WAY & ANTELOPE RD	10	0.01	254		1	4	3	2	4		1		5					1	1	2	6	1	1
ANTELOPE RD & ANTELOPE PLAZA DWY	10	-0.04	20			1		9		3	5		1				1	4			1	1	
SUNRISE BLVD & HANSON AVE	10	-0.02	231		1		6	3	5	2	3							3			3	1	1
AUBURN BLVD & AUBURN BLVD	9	0.01	54			3	3	3	2	1	5		1					4					

Intersection	Crashes	Local CCR Differential[1]	EPDO[2]	*Fatal*	*Serious Injury*	*Other Visible Injury*	*Complaint of Pain*	*PDO*	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head On	Hit Object	Overturned	Other	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Aggressive	Distracted	Impaired	Dark	Wet	Motorcycle
HILLTREE AVE & GREENBACK LN	9	-0.04	409		2	1	2	4		4	1	1	2				1		2	5	4	1	
BROOKTREE DR & GREENBACK LN	9	-0.04	219		1	1	2	5		5	2	1				1		2		1			1
EVESHAM CIR & AUBURN BLVD	9	0.02	39			2	2	5	3	2	2		2					1	1	3	3		
SUNRISE BLVD & LARWIN DR	9	-0.03	410		2		4	3	2	1	3		2	1				5		2	5	1	
RAINTREE DR & AUBURN BLVD	9	0.02	24			1	1	7	1	3	3						2	3			4	1	1
VAN MAREN LN & NAVION DR	9	0.10	24				3	6	2	2		1	4					3		2	4	2	
AUBURN BLVD & LONDA VISTA MHP	9	0.01	9					9	2	1	3		2			1		2		1	2	1	
ANTELOPE RD & WATSON WAY	9	0.02	228		1	3		5	1			1	6			1		5			4	3	
SUNRISE EAST WAY & TARGA CIR	8	0.84	13				1	7	1	4	2		1					4		2	4	1	
AUBURN BLVD & CROSSWOODS PKWY	8	-0.01	238		1	3	2	2	1		2		2				3	1		2	3		1
AUBURN BLVD & RAMONA LN	8	-0.01	23				3	5	3		3		2					2		1	3		
CANELO HILLS DR & OAK AVE	8	0.26	227		1	3		4	4	1			2				1	2		1	2	3	
AUBURN BLVD & COOK AVE	8	-0.01	38			2	2	4	1	1	2		3			1		1	1	2	4	1	1
ALMADEN WAY & MADISON AVE	7	-0.07	392		2		1	4	3		1		2			1		1			3		2
HERITAGE TREE LN & MADISON AVE	7	-0.03	42			2	3	2			3					1	3	2		1	4		
BIRDCAGE ST & FARMGATE WAY	7	0.28	22				3	4	1		6							3			2		
DEWEY DR & MEADOWCREEK WAY	7	-0.02	32			2	1	4	5		2							2			1		
GREENBACK LN & CALIFORNIA AVE	7	-0.07	51			4	1	2		2	3		2					3					1
PARIS ST & GREENBACK LN	8	-0.05	203		1		1	6	1	2	2		2				1	4			2		1
COBALT WAY & AUBURN BLVD	7	-0.02	217	1		1	2	3	3	1		1	1			1		1	1		3		1
VAN MAREN LN & CALVIN DR	7	0.05	41			3	1	3	1	3	3							3		2	3	1	
BONITA WAY & OLD AUBURN RD	7	0.01	236		1	4		2	2	1	3					1		4		1	4	1	
GLEN TREE DR & OLD AUBURN RD	7	0.40	41			3	1	3	3			1	2				1			2	2		1
ANTELOPE RD & ANTELOPE RD	7	0.03	32			2	1	4	6				1					1		1	1	2	
SUMMERPLACE DR & ANTELOPE RD	7	0.05	37			2	2	3		1	2		2			1	1	2		1	2	2	
SUNRISE BLVD & SUNRISE WOODS DWY	7	-0.06	22				3	4	2	1	2		2					3	1		1		
AUBURN BLVD & CRIPPLE CREEK RD	7	-0.03	222		1	1	3	2			1	1	4			1		1		1	7		1
AUBURN BLVD & CEDAR DR	7	-0.03	46			3	2	2	2		2		3					1	1		1	2	
AUBURN BLVD & LOHSE WAY	7	-0.03	42			2	3	2	3		1		2			1		1		1	1	1	

Intersection	Crashes	Local CCR Differential[1]	EPDO[2]	*Fatal*	*Serious Injury*	*Other Visible Injury*	*Complaint of Pain*	*PDO*	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head On	Hit Object	Overturned	Other	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Aggressive	Distracted	Impaired	Dark	Wet	Motorcycle
AUBURN BLVD & BAIRD WAY	7	-0.03	217		1	2		4	4		1	1	1					1		1	1		
AUBURN BLVD & SUN AVE	7	-0.04	17				2	5	4	2	1									3	1		
FLEETWOOD DR & MADISON AVE	6	5.42	16			1		5		1	1		4					1		2	3		
HIGHVIEW LN & MADISON AVE	6	-0.08	16				2	4	1		2		3					1			1		
DEWEY DR & DUNMORE AVE	6	-0.04	11				1	5	2	2			2							1	1		
OAKSIDE DR & GREENBACK LN	6	-0.08	21			1	1	4			4		2					4	1	1	2	1	
SAN PABLO DR & BURICH AVE	6	0.50	11				1	5	2	2	1		1					1		1	4		
FAIR OAKS BLVD & WOODLAKE HILLS DR	6	0.03	26			1	2	3	3	1	1						1	2		2	4	1	1
DONEGAL DR & AUBURN BLVD	6	-0.04	221		1	1	3	1	6													1	2
SYLVAN RD & CORONADO LN	6	0.03	201		1		1	4			1		4			1		1		3	3	1	
MARIPOSA AVE & PRINCE ST	6	0.98	25			2		4		1	1		2		2			3		2	5		1
VAN MAREN LN & CANDELABRA DR	6	0.02	36			1	4	1	1		3	2						3		1	2		
SUNRISE BLVD & VISTA RIDGE DR	6	-0.07	11				1	5	1	2	1		2					1			2	1	
POPLAR AVE & ANTELOPE RD	6	-0.06	40			3	1	2	1	1	4							3		1			
OAKWOOD LN & ANTELOPE RD	6	-0.06	26			1	2	3	1		4	1						3			1		
WACHTEL WAY & OLD AUBURN RD	6	0.01	31			1	3	2	5		1							3			3	1	
AUBURN BLVD & WALNUT DR	6	-0.05	11				1	5	2	1			1			1	1	1			2		
AUBURN BLVD & LINDEN AVE	6	-0.05	16				2	4	2		1		3					1			3	1	
FAIR OAKS BLVD & COLDANI ST	6	-0.01	206	1		1		4			1		4	1		1		2		3	1		2
FORBOROUGH DWY & ANTELOPE RD	5	-0.06	214		1	2		2	2	1	1						1	1			1		
FAIR OAKS BLVD & WELLES LN	5	-0.01	395		2	1		2					4			1				3	3		
UPLANDS WAY & MADISON AVE	5	-0.10	5					5	2		2		1					1		3	1		
GREENBACK LN & THE RENAISSANCE DWY	5	-0.09	26			1	2	2			2		3					2			3		
VILLAGE WAY & MADISON AVE	5	-0.10	220		1	2	1	1		1	2		2					4			1		
BIRDCAGE ST & MACY PLAZA DR	5	0.08	10				1	4		1	4							2		1	4	1	
MARIPOSA AVE & FARMGATE WAY	5	0.21	15				2	3	1		1	1	1				1	4	2	1			
SAN JUAN AVE & WESTGATE DR	5	-0.06	205		1		2	2	1			2	1			1					2		1
SAN JUAN AVE & LUCKY LN	5	-0.06	10				1	4		1	1		2		1			1		1	3	1	
SYLVAN RD & STODDARD LN	5	-0.07	24			2		3		1			4					1		3	4	1	

Intersection	Crashes	Local CCR Differential[1]	EPDO[2]	*Fatal*	*Serious Injury*	*Other Visible Injury*	*Complaint of Pain*	*PDO*	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head On	Hit Object	Overturned	Other	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Aggressive	Distracted	Impaired	Dark	Wet	Motorcycle
SYLVAN RD & WOODSIDE DR	5	-0.07	30			2	1	2	1	1	1	1					1	1			1		
SUNRISE BLVD & TALL RIVER DR	5	-0.09	20			1	1	3		1	3		1					2		2			
SYLVAN RD & CIRCUIT DR	5	-0.07	15			1		4		2		2	1					1		1	3	1	
SYLVAN RD & SYLVAN VALLEY WAY	5	-0.07	20			1	1	3	2	1	1						1			1	1		
FRONTAGE RD & AUBURN BLVD	5	-0.07	25			1	2	2			3		2					2		1	1	2	
VAN MAREN LN & BRIDGEMONT WAY	5	-0.02	10				1	4	2		2				1			1		1	2		
VAN MAREN LN & MISTY CREEK DR	5	-0.02	15			1		4	1			1	2				1	1		2	3		
SUNRISE BLVD & SUNRISE OAKS DWY	5	-0.09	15				2	3		1	4							4			1		
TAD LN & OLD AUBURN RD	5	0.05	15				2	3	1	1	2		1					2		1		1	
AUBURN BLVD & PRATT AVE	5	-0.07	30			2	1	2	3		1		1					1	1	1	2	1	1
FORBOROUGH W DWY & ANTELOPE RD	5	-0.07	35			2	2	1	1	1	1		2					1		1	3		
COLOGNE WAY & ANTELOPE RD	5	-0.08	35			2	2	1		1	1		3					1	1	1	2	1	
BRIMSTONE DR & ZENITH DR	5	0.41	195		1			4		2		2					1	2		2	4		
SUNRISE BLVD & ARBORELLE DWY	5	-0.09	15			1		4	2		2		1					2		1	2	1	
SAN JUAN AVE & WELLS AVE	4	-0.09	14				2	2		2	2							3	1				
CELINE DR & KINGSWOOD DR	4	0.07	4					4		2			2					1		2	1		
FARMGATE WAY & BIRDCAGE VILLAGE DWY	4	0.89	23			2		2	2		1					1				1	2	2	
PRIMROSE DR & FARMGATE WAY	4	0.89	4					4	1	1			2							2	3		
BIRDCAGE ST & BIRDCAGE VILLAGE DWY	4	0.04	29			2	1	1		2	1	1						1				1	
SHADOW LN & SHADOW LN	4	0.48	4					4		2		2						3			1	1	
LONGFORD DR & GREENBACK LN	4	-0.10	14				2	2			4							4	1		1		
7532 GREENBACK LN DWY & GREENBACK LN	4	-0.10	9				1	3		1			2		1			2					
VAN MAREN LN & MERCEDES AVE	4	-0.06	204	1		1		2		2						1	1	1		1	2		
CREEKBED LN & AUBURN BLVD	4	-0.08	194		1			3	1		1		1				1				1		
SANTA CATARINA WAY & SAN SIMEON DR	4	0.32	9				1	3	2	1						1		1		1	3		
ROSEVILLE RD AND WHYTE AVE	4	0.01	23			2		2	1	1	1				1			1		1		1	1
FAIR OAKS BLVD & COPPERWOOD DR	4	-0.07	14			1		3	2	1		1								1	2		
SUNRISE BLVD & MCLIN WAY	4	-0.10	19			1	1	2			3		1					3			1	1	
TUPELO DR & GLENHURST WAY	4	0.34	19			1	1	2		1	1	1					1			2	2		

Intersection	Crashes	Local CCR Differential[1]	EPDO[2]	*Fatal*	*Serious Injury*	*Other Visible Injury*	*Complaint of Pain*	*PDO*	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head On	Hit Object	Overturned	Other	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Aggressive	Distracted	Impaired	Dark	Wet	Motorcycle
MENKE WAY & OAK AVE	4	-0.05	14			1		3	1		1		2								3	1	
LOI LINDA LN & OLD AUBURN RD	4	-0.08	204		1	1		2	1		1		1				1	1			1		1
VAN MAREN LN & MARINVALE DR	4	-0.06	9				1	3	2					1			1	1		1	2		
LONDA VISTA MHP & LONDA VISTA MHP	4	0.89	194	1				3	1		1		1			1		1		2			
TUPELO DR & ANTELOPE PLAZA DWY	4	0.34	19			1	1	2			1	1	1			1			2	1	4		
ANTELOPE HILLS DWY & ANTELOPE RD	4	-0.09	9				1	3					3				1	1		2	3	2	
AUBURN BLVD & WATSON WAY	4	-0.09	9				1	3			1		3					1		1	4	1	
BRIMSTONE DR & LICHEN DR	4	-0.01	14			1		3	1		2						1	2					
SUMMERPLACE DR & CARMELWOOD DR	4	0.80	4					4	3	1								3			2		
AUBURN BLVD & OAK GROVE AVE	4	-0.09	14				2	2		2	2							1			1		
BUTTERNUT DR & LICHEN DR	4	0.29	14			1		3			1	1	1				1	2		1	2	1	
MARIPOSA AVE & TWIN OAKS AVE	4	0.25	14			1		3	1	1	1		1					1			1	1	
ROSEVILLE RD & BUTTERNUT DR	4	-0.13	29			2	1	1	4											1	1	1	
LINDA SUE WAY & MADISON AVE	3	-0.12	8				1	2	1		2							2					
VENTANA PL & MADISON AVE	3	-0.12	18			1	1	1			1		1				1	1			1		
SUNRISE BLVD & PEBBLE BEACH DR	3	-0.12	193		1			2			2		1					2				1	
BIRDCAGE ST & KINGSWOOD DR	3	-0.05	8				1	2		2			1					1			2		
AUBURN BLVD & IMPERIAL WAY	3	-0.09	8				1	2					2				1				2	2	
SHUPE DR & SPERRY DR	3	0.17	8				1	2	1		1				1			1					
DEWEY DR & GREENCREEK WAY	3	-0.11	22			2		1	1			1	1					1			2		
MARIPOSA AVE & RITA LOU WAY	3	0.02	13			1		2	1	1						1							
SHADOW LN & SHADOW LN	3	0.17	3					3		1	1		1					1					
BIRDCAGE CENTER DWY & GREENBACK LN	3	-0.12	3					3		2	1							1					
MARIPOSA AVE & WOODGLEN DWY	3	0.04	3					3	1		1		1								1		
DENTON WAY & SUN HILL DR	3	0.07	3					3		1	2									1	1		
VAN MAREN LN & DONEGAL DR	3	-0.10	3					3		1	1		1					2			1	1	
CHARWOOD LN & AUBURN BLVD	3	-0.08	203	1		1		1		1		1				1				1	1	1	
MARIPOSA AVE & SAN SIMEON DR	3	0.08	8				1	2	2		1							1		1	1	1	
FOUNTAIN SQUARE DR & WOODSIDE DR	3	-0.04	3					3			1		2					2			1	1	

Intersection	Crashes	Local CCR Differential[1]	EPDO[2]	*Fatal*	*Serious Injury*	*Other Visible Injury*	*Complaint of Pain*	*PDO*	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head On	Hit Object	Overturned	Other	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Aggressive	Distracted	Impaired	Dark	Wet	Motorcycle
THALIA WAY & WOODSIDE DR	3	0.33	22			2		1		1			1				1				1		
SAYONARA DR & MAUANA WAY	3	0.14	3					3		1	1		1							2	2		
MING WAY & SAYONARA DR	3	0.25	3					3		1	2										3	1	
JANET LN & AUBURN BLVD	3	-0.11	8				1	2			1		2					1	1				
SYLVAN RD & SYLVAN CREEK CT	3	-0.11	3					3			3							1					
SUNRISE BLVD & HIGHLAND AVE	3	-0.12	3					3			1		2					1		1	1		
TROVITA WAY & WOODMORE OAKS DR	3	0.56	13			1		2		1			2					1			1		
VAN MAREN LN & CAMPFIRE WAY	3	-0.10	8				1	2	1		2							3			1		
SYLVAN RD & ALMONDWOOD AVE	3	-0.11	193		1			2				1	1			1		1		1	2	1	
VAN MAREN LN & WINLOCK AVE	3	-0.09	18			1	1	1		1	2							2		1	1		
SUNRISE BLVD & MICHIGAN DR	3	-0.11	18			1	1	1			2						1	2	1				
PLEASANT VIEW DR & OAK AVE	3	-0.10	8				1	2	1	1		1										1	
COBALT WAY & CALVIN DR	3	0.17	3					3	2				1					2					
OLD RANCH RD & OAK AVE	3	-0.07	198	1			1	1	2								1						1
SAINT PHILOMENA WAY & SAINT JEANNE WAY	3	0.52	3					3		3													
DEANTON CT & ANTELOPE RD	3	-0.11	3					3			2		1					3	1		1		
PEPPERCRESS CT & GARDENVINE AVE	3	1.03	18			1	1	1		1	2							1			1		
ASHMONT ST & STONEHAND AVE	3	0.52	3					3		2		1								1	1		
ZENITH DR & ZENITH DR	3	0.03	13				2	1	1		1				1			1		1			1
SUMMERPLACE DR & BLACKSTAR DR	3	0.54	22			2		1				1	1			1				2	1		
ROSSWOOD DR & GRAND OAKS BLVD	3	0.04	3					3	1	1			1							1	1		
CORAL OAK WAY & OLD AUBURN RD	3	-0.08	3					3	1		1		1					2			2		
WOODDALE WAY & OLD AUBURN RD	3	-0.08	18			1	1	1			2		1					2		1			
SUNRISE BLVD & OLIVIA LN	3	-0.11	3					3		2			1							1			
SUNRISE BLVD & ARBORELLE S DWY	3	-0.11	198		1		1	1	1		2									1	1		
ORELLE CREEK CT & OLD AUBURN RD	3	-0.09	198		1		1	1	1			1	1										
SUNRISE BLVD & EVA RETTA CT	3	-0.11	8				1	2			3							2			2		1
VILLAVIEW DR & OUTLOOK DR	3	0.33	3					3	1	1		1						2	2		1		
AUBURN BLVD & CHERRY GLEN AVE	3	-0.11	13			1		2	1				1				1			1			

Intersection	Crashes	Local CCR Differential[1]	EPDO[2]	*Fatal*	*Serious Injury*	*Other Visible Injury*	*Complaint of Pain*	*PDO*	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head On	Hit Object	Overturned	Other	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Aggressive	Distracted	Impaired	Dark	Wet	Motorcycle
ROBIE WAY & PINE DR	3	0.52	193		1			2		1			1			1					1		
ROSEVILLE RD & WHITE AVE	3	0.02	13			1		2	1		1				1			1				1	

1. Local Critical Crash Rate Differential

2. Equivalent Property Damage Only Crashes

APPENDIX B

SEGMENT NETWORK SCREENING RESULTS

Facility	Limits	Crashes	Local CCR Differential[1]	EPDO[2]	*Fatal*	*Serious Injury*	*Other Visible Injury*	*Complaint of Pain*	*PDO*	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head On	Hit Object	Overturned	Other	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Aggressive	Distracted	Impaired	Dark	Wet	Motorcycle
Arterials																								
SUNRISE BLVD	OLD AUBURN RD - ANTELOPE RD	**35**	6.12	163			9	8	18	6	6	13	1	3	1		1	4	12	2	3	12	2	3
GREENBACK LN	BIRDCAGE ST - SUNRISE BLVD	**20**	0.46	234		1	3	4	12	7	5	5		1		1	1		2		4	4		1
GREENBACK LN	SUNRISE BLVD - SUNRISE VISTA DR	**17**	0.57	391	1	1	2	5	8	9	2	4		2					2		4	2	1	
SAN JUAN AVE	SPERRY DR - GREENBACK LN	**17**	1.19	42			2	1	14	4	4	4		4				1	2		1	4	2	1
AUBURN BLVD	GREENBACK LN - CREEKBED LN	**16**	1.39	36			1	2	13	3	3	4	2	2			1	1	4		1	2		1
ANTELOPE RD	BRIMSTONE DR - PURSLANE WAY	**14**	0.46	69			2	7	5	1	2	10					1		9		3	7	1	
SUNRISE BLVD	GREENBACK LN - ARCADIA DR	**13**	0.39	33			1	2	10	1	5	4				2	1		4	1		2		1
SUNRISE BLVD	ARCADIA DR/SUN HILL DR - TALL RIVER DR	**13**	0.29	63			2	6	5	2	3	5		2				1	7		2	1	3	
SAN JUAN AVE	MADISON AVE - KALAMAZOO DR	**12**	1.13	230		1	5	1	5	6	3	2		1					3		1	2	1	2
SAN JUAN AVE	GREENBACK LN - SYLVAN RD	**12**	0.75	216		1	2	4	5	7	3	2							1			1		1
AUBURN BLVD	CARRIAGE DR - SYLVAN RD	**11**	0.56	36			1	3	7	4	3	3	1						3			2		1
GREENBACK LN	SHUPE DR - SAN JUAN AVE	**10**	0.09	35			1	3	6	1	3	2		2		1		1	2			1	1	1
MADISON AVE	SAN JUAN AVE - HIGHVIEW LN	**9**	-0.01	14				1	8	3	2	3		1					4	1		1		
SUNRISE BLVD	MACY PLAZA DR - SUNRISE MALL	**9**	0.19	44			2	3	4	1	1	3		3			1		5		2	2	1	
ANTELOPE RD	ORANGE DR - DEANTON CT	**9**	0.18	34			2	1	6			1		7		1			1	1	4	5		
SUNRISE BLVD	OAK AVE - SUNRISE OAKS DWY	**8**	0.05	28				4	4	1	1	4		1				1	5			1	1	
SUNRISE BLVD	ANTELOPE RD - SUNRISE WOODS DWY	**8**	0.32	198	1		1	3	3		2	3					2	1	2	1	1	2		1
GREENBACK LN	MARIPOSA AVE - BURICH AVE	**7**	-0.01	32			1	3	3		3	4							5			2		
GREENBACK LN	DESIMONE LN - PARKOAKS DR	**7**	-0.10	17			1		6		2	1		4					2		1	2	1	
SYLVAN RD	ALMONDWOOD AVE - OLD AUBURN RD	**7**	0.27	32			1	3	3	1	1	2		1				2	2			1	1	1
AUBURN BLVD	LINDEN AVE - N CITY LIMIT	**7**	0.79	22				3	4	3	1			2				1			2	2		
SUNRISE BLVD	MADISON AVE - ALTA SUNRISE DR	**6**	-0.14	26			1	2	3	2	1	1				1	1		2			1	1	
GREENBACK LN	WILKINS WAY - MARIPOSA AVE	**6**	-0.12	184		1	1	1	3		2	1		2			1		2	1	1		1	
GREENBACK LN	SUNRISE VISTA DR - SUNRISE VISTA DR	**6**	0.03	36			2	2	2	2		1	2					1	1		2	2		
SUNRISE BLVD	LARWIN DR - HIGHLAND AVE	**6**	-0.11	30			2	1	3		1	1		4					3		2	2	1	
ANTELOPE RD	MARIPOSA AVE - FORBOROUGH W DWY	**5**	-0.12	39			3	1	1	1	2	1		1					3		1	1	3	1
ANTELOPE RD	LICHEN DR - BRIMSTONE DR	**5**	-0.16	169		1			4		2	3							2		1	1	1	1
FAIR OAKS BLVD	GREENBACK LN - WELLES LN	**4**	-0.05	14			1		3			1		3					2		1	2		1

Facility	Limits	Crashes	Local CCR Differential[1]	EPDO[2]	*Fatal*	*Serious Injury*	*Other Visible Injury*	*Complaint of Pain*	*PDO*	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head On	Hit Object	Overturned	Other	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Aggressive	Distracted	Impaired	Dark	Wet	Motorcycle
GREENBACK LN	INDIAN RIVER DR - MATHENY WAY	**4**	-0.26	19			1	1	2		3			1										1
SUNRISE BLVD	HIGHLAND AVE - WOODMORE OAKS DR	**4**	-0.26	9				1	3		1	2		1					2			2		
SUNRISE BLVD	SUNRISE TERRACE LN - SUNGARDEN DR	**4**	-0.17	4					4		3			1					1		1	1		
AUBURN BLVD	OLD AUBURN RD - HACKNEY WAY	**4**	-0.23	19			1	1	2		1	1	1			1			2	1		3	1	1
ANTELOPE RD	PURSLANE WAY - GARDEN GATE DR	**4**	-0.25	23			2		2		1	2		1					1		2	1		
MADISON AVE	MARIPOSA AVE - UPLANDS WAY	**4**	-0.25	28			2	1	1			1	1	2					1		1	2		
SUNRISE BLVD	KINGSWOOD DR - MACY PLAZA DR	**3**	-0.32	8				1	2			3							3			1		
SUNRISE BLVD	SUNRISE MALL - GREENBACK LN	**3**	-0.36	13				2	1		1						2							
AUBURN BLVD	IMPERIAL WAY - SHADOW LN	**3**	-0.23	3					3			1		2					1					
GREENBACK LN	PARKOAKS DR - LONGFORD DR	**3**	-0.30	8				1	2			2		1					1		1	1		
GREENBACK LN	BINET DR - BROOKTREE DR	**3**	-0.34	3					3					3					1		1	2		
AUBURN BLVD	RAINTREE DR - CARRIAGE DR	**3**	-0.24	18			1	1	1	2	1											1		
OLD AUBURN RD	MARIPOSA AVE - BONITA WAY	**3**	-0.11	8				1	2			3							3			1	1	
OLD AUBURN RD	SYLVAN RD - LITTLE OL CT	**3**	-0.22	13			1		2			1		2					1	1	1	1	2	
ANTELOPE RD	SAYBROOK DR - SUMMERPLACE DR	**3**	-0.32	13			1		2			1		2					1			1		
OLD AUBURN RD	ARGO DR - OAKWOOD HILLS CIR	**3**	0.00	18			1	1	1					1	1			1	1		1	1		
AUBURN BLVD	TWIN OAKS AVE - LINDEN AVE	**3**	-0.20	22			2		1	1	1							1						
Collectors																								
BIRDCAGE ST	BIRDCAGE VILLAGE/HOBBY LOBBY DWY - GREENBACK LN	**6**	3.24	26			1	2	3	3	1	2							2	1		2		
LICHEN DR	ANTELOPE RD - BRIMSTONE DR	**4**	0.78	24			1	2	1			2					2					1	1	
SUNRISE VISTA DR	SUNRISE E WAY - LEGACY PARK	**3**	5.15	13				2	1	1	1		1									1	1	
Local																								
ROSEVILLE RD	BUTTERNUT RD - WHYTE AVE	**4**	-0.12	23			2		2		1			2	1				2					
BRAYTON AVE	BROOKTREE PARK - KERMIT LN	**4**	8.70	14			1		3			2		2					3			2	1	1
TWIN OAKS AVE	AUBURN BLVD - HOLLY DR	**3**	1.35	3					3	1				2							1	1	1	

1. Local Critical Crash Rate Differential

2. Equivalent Property Damage Only Crashes

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS, POLICIES, AND PRACTICES FOR THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

Topic	Current Status	Recommendation
Complete Streets Policy		
Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Funding		
Traffic Safety Education		
Program for Reviewing Crash Activity		
Crossroads Database Updates		
Speed Limits		
City Enforcement on Bicycle Rules		
Sobriety / Seatbelt Checks		
City Law Enforcement Coordination with Adjacent Jurisdictions		

Topic	Current Status	Recommendation
Traffic Calming Policies		
Speed Surveys		
Transit Vehicles Accommodation of Bicycles		
Coordination of Transit Providers and City Staff		
Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plans		
General Plan Addresses Multimodal Traffic Safety		
Inventory of Bicycle, Pedestrian, Parking, and other facilities		
Traffic Safety Audit Program		
Coordination between Local Health Agencies and City Transportation Planning		
Coordination between Emergency Response and City Transportation Planning		

Topic	Current Status	Recommendation
Resident Feedback		
Maintenance of Roadway Surfaces		
Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Policies/Programs		
Use of overlays, specific plans, redevelopment areas to encourage infill development to reduce VMT		
Regular Collection of Traffic / Bicycle / Pedestrian Volumes		
School Zone Safety		
Program for Installing Wayfinding Signage		
Warrants for Traffic Control Devices		
Crosswalk Safety		

APPENDIX D

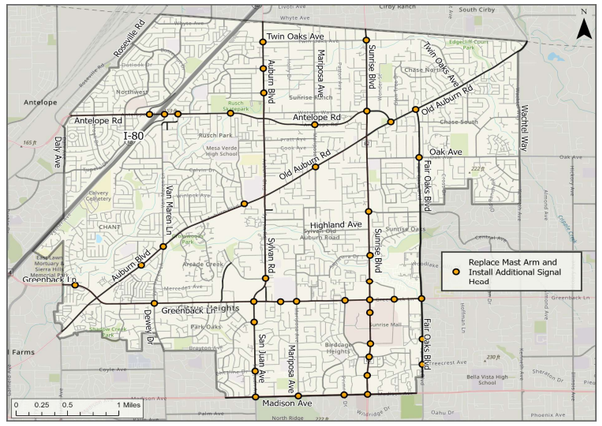
PROJECT SHEETS

Citrus Heights Local Roadway Safety Plan (2026)

Systemic Signalized Intersections

Location: 42 Signalized intersections (100 Signal Heads, 88 Mast Arms)

Agency Name: City of Citrus Heights
Contact Name: Molly Poole
E-mail: MPoole@citrusheights.net



Crashes on intersection approaches with mast arms to be replaced

Applicable Crashes	771
Local CCR Differential	-
Equivalent Property Damage Only	6032
Fatal	2
Severe Injury	23
Other Visible Injury	125
Complaint of Pain	209
Property Damage Only	412

Project Intersections

1	BRIMSTONE DR AND ANTELOPE RD	27	SUNRISE BLVD AND ARCADIA DR
2	SUNRISE BLVD AND ANTELOPE RD	28	INDIAN RIVER DR AND GREENBACK LN
3	SAN JUAN AVE AND MADISON AVE	29	SYLVAN RD AND UNNAMED RD
4	MARIPOSA AVE AND MADISON AVE	30	HALIFAX ST AND AUBURN BLVD
5	PRIMROSE DR AND MADISON AVE	31	VAN MAREN LN AND AUBURN BLVD
6	SUNRISE BLVD AND MADISON AVE	32	SUNRISE BLVD AND ARCADE LAKE LN
7	FAIR OAKS BLVD AND TREECREST AVE	33	SUNRISE BLVD AND WOODMORE OAKS DR
8	FAIR OAKS BLVD AND SUNRISE EAST WAY	34	CARRIAGE DR AND AUBURN BLVD
9	FAIR OAKS BLVD AND GREENBACK LN	35	MARIPOSA AVE AND OLD AUBURN RD
10	MARIPOSA AVE AND ANTELOPE RD	36	FAIR OAKS BLVD AND OAK AVE
11	LAUPPE LN AND ANTELOPE RD	37	ANTELOPE RD AND OLD AUBURN RD
12	ANTELOPE RD AND I 80 EB RAMPS	38	FAIR OAKS BLVD AND OLD AUBURN RD
13	GARDEN GATE DR AND ANTELOPE RD	39	AUBURN BLVD AND GRAND OAKS BLVD
14	SUNRISE BLVD AND TWIN OAKS AVE	40	AUBURN BLVD AND ROLLINGWOOD BLVD
15	SUNRISE BLVD AND ALTA SUNRISE DR	41	AUBURN BLVD AND TWIN OAKS AVE
16	SAN JUAN AVE AND WILLOWCREEK DR	42	SUNRISE BLVD AND SUNRISE MALL DWY
17	SUNRISE BLVD AND KINGSWOOD DR		
18	SUNRISE BLVD AND MACY PLAZA DR		
19	SUNRISE BLVD AND GREENBACK LN		
20	SAN JUAN AVE AND SPERRY DR		
21	WILKINS WAY AND GREENBACK LN		
22	BIRDCAGE ST AND GREENBACK LN		
23	SUNRISE VISTA DR AND GREENBACK LN		
24	DEWEY DR AND GREENBACK LN		
25	SAN JUAN AVE AND GREENBACK LN		
26	MARIPOSA AVE AND GREENBACK LN		

NOTES	COLLISION TYPE	RECOMMENDATION	LOCAL ROADWAY SAFETY MANUAL (LRSM) COUNTERMEASURE	LRSM #	Expected Life (Years)	CMF	CALTRANS FUNDING	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2020-2024)		NUMBER OF HISTORIC CRASHES REDUCED	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION ESTIMATE	CRASH SEVERITY COST (2026 $)	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2026 $)	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2026 $)	QUANTITY/ NUMBER OF UNITS	UNIT COST (2026 $)	COST ESTIMATE (2026 $)	BENEFIT/COST
Crashes which occurred on intersection approaches with proposed traffic signal/mast arm improvements		Install supplemental signal heads; replace existing traffic signal mast arms	Improve signal hardware: lenses, back-plates with retroreflective borders, mounting, size, and number	SI02	10	0.85	0.9	FATAL	2	0.3	0.60	$ 2,162,000	$ 1,297,200	$ 32,574,300	Lump Sum	$ 5,382,520	$ 5,382,520	**6.1**
								SEVERE	23	3.45	6.90	$ 2,162,000	$ 14,917,800					
								OTHER VISIBLE	125	18.75	37.50	$ 193,000	$ 7,237,500					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	209	31.35	62.70	$ 110,000	$ 6,897,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	412	61.8	123.60	$ 18,000	$ 2,224,800					

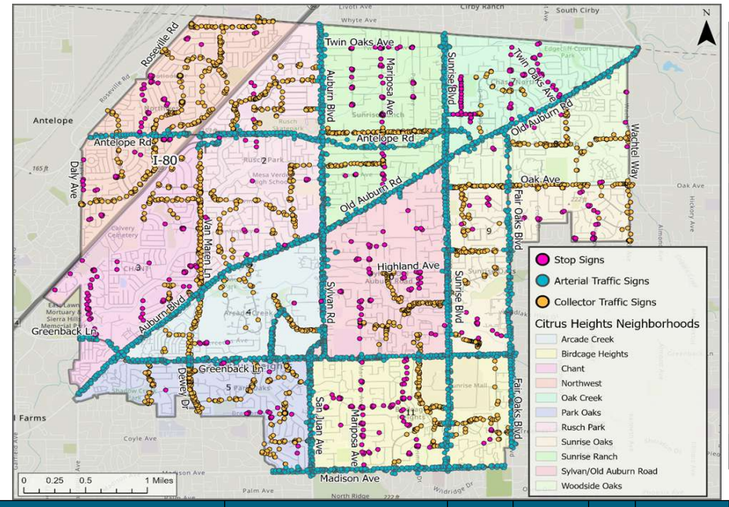
Total Cost	**$ 5,382,520**
Contingency	**$ 1,614,756**
Contingency + Cost	**$ 6,997,276**
Benefit	**$ 32,574,300**
Benefit Cost Ratio:	**4.7**

Citrus Heights Local Roadway Safety Plan (2026)

Systemic Roadway Signage Improvements

Location: **Systemic: City Arterials and Collectors**

Agency Name: **City of Citrus Heights**
Contact Name: **Molly Poole**
E-mail: **MPoole@citrusheights.net**



	Arterial Segments	Arterial Unsignalized Intxs	Arterial Signalized Intxs	Collector Segments	Collector Unsignalized Intxs	Collector Signalized Intxs	All crashes at stop control intx crashes
Crashes	**408**	**867**	**1537**	**36**	**361**	**2**	**116**
Local CCR Differential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equivalent Property Damage Only	4211	11109	10913	541	2627	2	1331
Fatal	2	5	2	0	4	0	0
Severe Injury	12	42	40	2	5	0	5
Other Visible Injury	69	157	239	6	53	0	23
Complaint of Pain	92	193	401	13	53	0	8
Property Damage Only	233	470	855	15	246	2	80
Crash Type							
Broadside	75	190	322	6	72	0	
Sideswipe	88	120	260	7	66	1	
Rear End	118	225	590	9	76	1	
Head On	10	36	63	5	27	0	
Hit Object	75	219	160	6	83	0	
Other	9	9	37	0	13	0	
Non-Motorist Crashes							
Pedestrian	15	30	48	3	10	0	
Bicycle	18	38	57	0	14	0	
Contributing Factors							
Aggressive	128	246	822	12	100	1	
Distracted	11	27	44	2	13	1	
Impaired	52	122	134	4	52	1	
Crash Conditions							
Dark	9	44	62	1	14	1	
Wet	30	79	128	4	23	0	

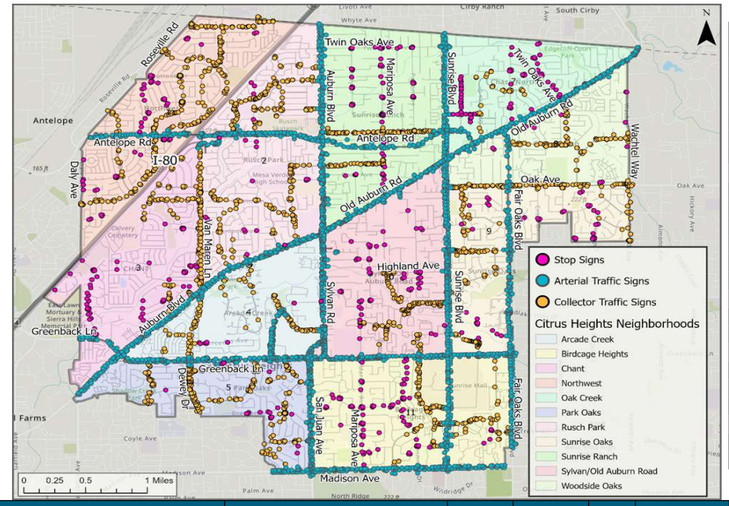
NOTES	COLLISION TYPE	RECOMMENDATION	LOCAL ROADWAY SAFETY MANUAL (LRSM) COUNTERMEASURE	LRSM #	Expected Life (Years)	CMF	CALTRANS FUNDING	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2020-2024)		NUMBER OF HISTORIC CRASHES REDUCED	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2026 $)	CRASH SEVERITY COST (2026 $)	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2025 $)	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2026 $)	QUANTITY/ NUMBER OF UNITS	UNIT COST (2026 $)	COST ESTIMATE (2026 $)	BENEFIT/COST
Stop Controlled Intersections (225)	All crashes	Replace existing stop signs at local road intersections with larger or retroreflective with reflective strips on the posts	Install/upgrade larger or additional stop signs or other intersection warning/regulatory signs	NS08	10	0.85	0.9	FATAL	0	0	0.00	$ 2,978,000	$ -	$ 6,494,700	500 Signs	$ 1,000	$ 500,000	**13.0**
								SEVERE	5	0.75	1.50	$ 2,978,000	$ 4,467,000					
								OTHER VISIBLE	23	3.45	6.90	$ 193,000	$ 1,331,700					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	8	1.2	2.40	$ 110,000	$ 264,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	80	12	24.00	$ 18,000	$ 432,000					
Arterial Segments	All	Replace existing regulatory and warning signs along arterial roadway segments with larger or retroreflective	Install/Upgrade signs with new fluorescent sheeting (regulatory or warning)	R22	10	0.85	0.9	FATAL	2	0.3	0.60	$ 3,440,000	$ 2,064,000	$ 22,737,300	711 Signs	$ 500	$ 355,500	**64.0**
								SEVERE	12	1.8	3.60	$ 3,440,000	$ 12,384,000					
								OTHER VISIBLE	69	10.35	20.70	$ 193,000	$ 3,995,100					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	92	13.8	27.60	$ 110,000	$ 3,036,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	233	34.95	69.90	$ 18,000	$ 1,258,200					
Arterial Unsignalized Intersections	All	Replace existing regulatory and warning signs at unsignalized arterial intersections with larger or retroreflective	Install/upgrade larger or additional stop signs or other intersection warning/regulatory signs	NS08	10	0.85	0.9	FATAL	5	0.75	1.50	$ 2,978,000	$ 4,467,000	$ 59,987,100	1689 Signs	$ 500	$ 844,500	**71.0**
								SEVERE	42	6.3	12.60	$ 2,978,000	$ 37,522,800					
								OTHER VISIBLE	157	23.55	47.10	$ 193,000	$ 9,090,300					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	193	28.95	57.90	$ 110,000	$ 6,369,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	470	70.5	141.00	$ 18,000	$ 2,538,000					
Arterial Signalized Intersections	All	Replace existing regulatory and warning signs at signalized arterial intersections with retroreflective	-	-	-	-	-	FATAL	-	-	-	$ 2,162,000	-	$ -	1613 Signs	$ 500	$ 806,500	-
								SEVERE	-	-	-	$ 2,162,000	-					
								OTHER VISIBLE	-	-	-	$ 193,000	-					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	-	-	-	$ 110,000	-					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	-	-	-	$ 18,000	-					
																	Combined Arterial BCR	**41.2**

Citrus Heights Local Roadway Safety Plan (2026)

Systemic Roadway Signage Improvements

Location: Systemic: City Arterials and Collectors

Agency Name: City of Citrus Heights
Contact Name: Molly Poole
E-mail: MPoole@citrusheights.net



	Arterial Segments	Arterial Unsignalized Intxs	Arterial Signalized Intxs	Collector Segments	Collector Unsignalized Intxs	Collector Signalized Intxs	All crashes at stop control intx crashes
Crashes	408	867	1537	36	361	2	116
Local CCR Differential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equivalent Property Damage Only	4211	11109	10913	541	2627	2	1331
Fatal	2	5	2	0	4	0	0
Severe Injury	12	42	40	2	5	0	5
Other Visible Injury	69	157	239	6	53	0	23
Complaint of Pain	92	193	401	13	53	0	8
Property Damage Only	233	470	855	15	246	2	80
Crash Type							
Broadside	75	190	322	6	72	0	
Sideswipe	88	120	260	7	66	1	
Rear End	118	225	590	9	76	1	
Head On	10	36	63	5	27	0	
Hit Object	75	219	160	6	83	0	
Other	9	9	37	0	13	0	
Non-Motorist Crashes							
Pedestrian	15	30	48	3	10	0	
Bicycle	18	38	57	0	14	0	
Contributing Factors							
Aggressive	128	246	822	12	100	1	
Distracted	11	27	44	2	13	1	
Impaired	52	122	134	4	52	1	
Crash Conditions							
Dark	9	44	62	1	14	1	
Wet	30	79	128	4	23	0	

NOTES	COLLISION TYPE	RECOMMENDATION	LOCAL ROADWAY SAFETY MANUAL (LRSM) COUNTERMEASURE	LRSM #	Expected Life (Years)	CMF	CALTRANS FUNDING	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2020-2024)		NUMBER OF HISTORIC CRASHES REDUCED	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2026 $)	CRASH SEVERITY COST (2026 $)	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2025 $)	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2026 $)	QUANTITY/ NUMBER OF UNITS	UNIT COST (2026 $)	COST ESTIMATE (2026 $)	BENEFIT/COST
Collector Segments	All	Replace existing regulatory and warning signs along collector roadway segments with larger or retroreflective	Install/Upgrade signs with new fluorescent sheeting (regulatory or warning)	R22	10	0.85	0.9	FATAL	0	0	0.00	$ 3,440,000	$ -	$ 2,921,400	255 Signs	$ 500	$ 127,500	**22.9**
								SEVERE	2	0.3	0.60	$ 3,440,000	$ 2,064,000					
								OTHER VISIBLE	6	0.9	1.80	$ 193,000	$ 347,400					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	13	1.95	3.90	$ 110,000	$ 429,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	15	2.25	4.50	$ 18,000	$ 81,000					
Collector Unsignalized Intersections	All	Replace existing regulatory and warning signs at unsignalized collector intersections with larger or retroreflective	Install/upgrade larger or additional stop signs or other intersection warning/regulatory signs	NS08	10	0.85	0.9	FATAL	4	0.6	1.20	$ 2,978,000	$ 3,573,600	$ 14,186,700	1899 Signs	$ 500	$ 949,500	**14.9**
								SEVERE	5	0.75	1.50	$ 2,978,000	$ 4,467,000					
								OTHER VISIBLE	53	7.95	15.90	$ 193,000	$ 3,068,700					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	53	7.95	15.90	$ 110,000	$ 1,749,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	246	36.9	73.80	$ 18,000	$ 1,328,400					
Collector Signalized Intersections	All	Replace existing regulatory and warning signs at signalized collector intersections with retroreflective	-	-	-	-	-	FATAL	-	-	-	$ 2,162,000	-	$ -	27 Signs	$ 500	$ 13,500	-
								SEVERE	-	-	-	$ 2,162,000	-					
								OTHER VISIBLE	-	-	-	$ 193,000	-					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	-	-	-	$ 110,000	-					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	-	-	-	$ 18,000	-					
																	Combined Collector BCR	**15.7**

Total Cost	**$ 3,597,000**
Contingency	**$ 1,079,100**
Contingency + Cost	**$ 5,176,100**
Benefit	**$ 106,327,200**
Benefit Cost Ratio:	**20.5**

Citrus Heights Local Roadway Safety Plan (2026)

Corridor Improvements

Location: Old Auburn Rd between Auburn Boulevard/Sylvan Rd and Gary Oaks Dr

Agency Name: City of Citrus Heights
Contact Name: Molly Poole
E-mail: MPoole@citrusheights.net



	Old Auburn Rd at:				
	Sylvan Rd/ Auburn Blvd	Mariposa Ave	Sunrise Blvd	Antelope Rd	Fair Oaks Blvd
Applicable Crashes	12	1	9	0	0
Local CCR Differential	-	-	-	-	-
Equivalent Property Damage Only	37	1	153	0	0
Fatal	0	0	0	0	0
Severe Injury	0	0	1	0	0
Other Visible Injury	1	0	2	0	0
Complaint of Pain	3	0	1	0	0
Property Damage Only	8	1	5	0	0
Crash Type					
Broadside	0	0	0	0	0
Sideswipe	4	0	2	0	0
Rear End	4	1	1	0	0
Head On	0	0	0	0	0
Hit Object	2	0	3	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Motorist Crashes					
Pedestrian	0	0	1	0	0
Bicycle	2	0	2	0	0
Contributing Factors					
Aggressive	3	1	4	0	0
Distracted	1	0	0	0	0
Impaired	0	0	0	0	0
Crash Conditions					
Dark	0	0	1	0	0
Wet	0	0	1	0	0

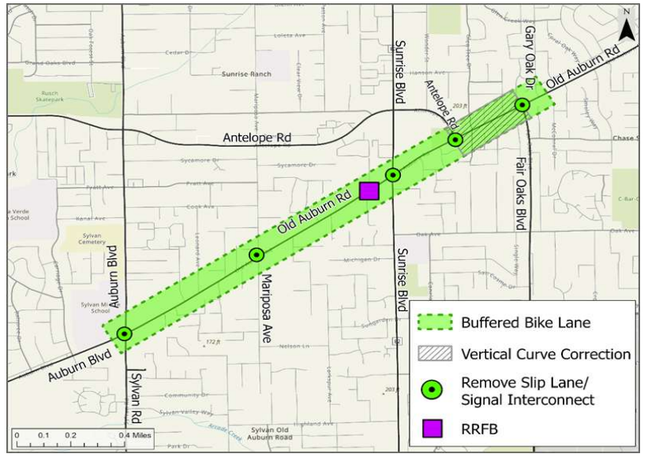
NOTES	COLLISION TYPE	RECOMMENDATION	LOCAL ROADWAY SAFETY MANUAL (LRSM) COUNTERMEASURE	LRSM #	Expected Life (Years)	CMF	CALTRANS FUNDING	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2020-2024)		NUMBER OF HISTORIC CRASHES REDUCED	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION ESTIMATE	CRASH SEVERITY COST (2026 $)	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2026 $)	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2026 $)	QUANTITY/ NUMBER OF UNITS	UNIT COST (2026 $)	COST ESTIMATE (2026 $)	BENEFIT/COST
-	Crashes along Old Auburn Blvd	Coordinate the traffic signals along Old Auburn Rd between Sylvan Auburn Blvd and Fair Oaks Blvd (5 intersections)	improve signal timing (coordination, phases, red, yellow, or operation)	SI03	10	0.85	0.5	FATAL	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -	$ 1,631,400	1 Lump Sum	$ 35,000	$ 35,000	**46.6**
								SEVERE	1	0.15	0.30	$ 2,162,000	$ 648,600					
								OTHER VISIBLE	8	1.2	2.40	$ 193,000	$ 463,200					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	11	1.65	3.30	$ 110,000	$ 363,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	29	4.35	8.70	$ 18,000	$ 156,600					
Auburn Blvd/ Sylvan Rd	Crashes related to the RT Slip Lane	Signalize the channelized right turn movements Enhanced Pavement Markings Square up the SE Corner	Improve signal hardware: lenses, back-plates with retroreflective borders, mounting, size, and number	SI02	10	0.85	0.9	FATAL	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -	$ 200,100	1 Lump Sum	$ 72,000	$ 72,000	**2.8**
								SEVERE	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -					
								OTHER VISIBLE	1	0.15	0.30	$ 193,000	$ 57,900					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	3	0.45	0.90	$ 110,000	$ 99,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	8	1.2	2.40	$ 18,000	$ 43,200					
Sunrise Blvd		Signalize the channelized right turn movements Striping/Civil improvements associated with Old Auburn Rd road diet	Improve signal hardware: lenses, back-plates with retroreflective borders, mounting, size, and number	SI02	10	0.85	0.9	FATAL	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -	$ 824,400	1 Lump Sum	$ 270,000	$ 270,000	**3.1**
								SEVERE	1	0.15	0.30	$ 2,162,000	$ 648,600					
								OTHER VISIBLE	2	0.3	0.60	$ 193,000	$ 115,800					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	1	0.15	0.30	$ 110,000	$ 33,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	5	0.75	1.50	$ 18,000	$ 27,000					
Mariposa Ave	SI02 applied to mast arm improvements for separate project	Signalize the channelized right turn movements	Improve signal hardware: lenses, back-plates with retroreflective borders, mounting, size, and number	SI02	10	0.85	0.9	FATAL	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -		1 Intersection Corner	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	**0.0**
								SEVERE	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -					
								OTHER VISIBLE	0	0	0.00	$ 193,000	$ -					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	0	0	0.00	$ 110,000	$ -					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	1	0.15	0.30	$ 18,000	$ 5,400					
Antelope Rd	No crashes identified related to the slip lane. Crashes occurred within influence area of proposed median	Install raised median along Antelope Rd Signalize channelized right turn movement (no calculated benefit)	Improve signal hardware: lenses, back-plates with retroreflective borders, mounting, size, and number	SI11 SI02	10	0.75	0.9	FATAL	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -	$ 366,000	1 Lump Sum	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	**12.2**
								SEVERE	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -					
								OTHER VISIBLE	2	0.5	1.00	$ 193,000	$ 193,000					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	2	0.5	1.00	$ 110,000	$ 110,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	7	1.75	3.50	$ 18,000	$ 63,000					
Fair Oaks Blvd		Install raised median along Antelope Rd west of the intersection Signalize channelized right turn movement (no calculated benefit)	Improve signal hardware: lenses, back-plates with retroreflective borders, mounting, size, and number	SI02	10	0.75	0.9	FATAL	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -	$ 293,000	1 Intersection Corner	$ 26,250	$ 26,250	**11.2**
								SEVERE	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -					
								OTHER VISIBLE	0	0	0.00	$ 193,000	$ -					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	5	1.25	2.50	$ 110,000	$ 275,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	2	0.5	1.00	$ 18,000	$ 18,000					

Citrus Heights Local Roadway Safety Plan (2026)

Corridor Improvements

Location: Old Auburn Rd between Auburn Boulevard/Sylvan Rd and Gary Oaks Dr

Agency Name: City of Citrus Heights
Contact Name: Molly Poole
E-mail: MPoole@citrusheights.net



	Old Auburn Rd at:				
	Sylvan Rd/ Auburn Blvd	Mariposa Ave	Sunrise Blvd	Antelope Rd	Fair Oaks Blvd
Applicable Crashes	12	1	9	0	0
Local CCR Differential	-	-	-	-	-
Equivalent Property Damage Only	37	1	153	0	0
Fatal	0	0	0	0	0
Severe Injury	0	0	1	0	0
Other Visible Injury	1	0	2	0	0
Complaint of Pain	3	0	1	0	0
Property Damage Only	8	1	5	0	0
Crash Type					
Broadside	0	0	0	0	0
Sideswipe	4	0	2	0	0
Rear End	4	1	1	0	0
Head On	0	0	0	0	0
Hit Object	2	0	3	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Motorist Crashes					
Pedestrian	0	0	1	0	0
Bicycle	2	0	2	0	0
Contributing Factors					
Aggressive	3	1	4	0	0
Distracted	1	0	0	0	0
Impaired	0	0	0	0	0
Crash Conditions					
Dark	0	0	1	0	0
Wet	0	0	1	0	0

NOTES	COLLISION TYPE	RECOMMENDATION	LOCAL ROADWAY SAFETY MANUAL (LRSM) COUNTERMEASURE	LRSM #	Expected Life (Years)	CMF	CALTRANS FUNDING	NUMBER OF CRASHES (2020-2024)		NUMBER OF HISTORIC CRASHES REDUCED	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION ESTIMATE	CRASH SEVERITY COST (2026 $)	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2026 $)	10-YEAR CRASH REDUCTION BENEFIT (2026 $)	QUANTITY/ NUMBER OF UNITS	UNIT COST (2026 $)	COST ESTIMATE (2026 $)	BENEFIT/COST
Between Antelope Road and Fair Oaks Blvd	All	Vertical Curve correction between Antelope Road and Fair Oaks Blvd	Flatten crest vertical curve	R18	20	0.75	0.9	FATAL	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -	$ 838,500	1 Lump Sum	$ 600,000	$ 600,000	**1.4**
								SEVERE	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -				
								OTHER VISIBLE	5	1.25	2.50	$ 193,000	$ 482,500					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	5	1.25	2.50	$ 110,000	$ 275,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	9	2.25	4.50	$ 18,000	$ 81,000					
Between Sylvan Rd and Gary Oaks Blvd	Bicycle Crashes	Install Buffered Bike Lane	Install Separated Bike Lanes	R34PB	20	0.55	0.9	FATAL	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -	$ 1,509,300	19750 LF	$ 2	$ 39,500	**38.2**
								SEVERE	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -				
								OTHER VISIBLE	5	2.25	4.50	$ 193,000	$ 868,500					
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	5	2.25	4.50	$ 110,000	$ 495,000					
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	9	4.05	8.10	$ 18,000	$ 145,800					
Old Auburn Rd and Tiara Way	Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes	Install RRFB, Pedestrian Median Island, and Hi-Visibility Crosswalk	Install Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB)	NS24PB	20	0.65	0.9	FATAL	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -	$ -	1 Lump Sum	$ 47,000	$ 47,000	**0.0**
								SEVERE	0	0	0.00	$ 2,162,000	$ -				
								OTHER VISIBLE	0	0	0.00	$ 193,000	$ -				
								COMPLAINT OF PAIN	0	0	0.00	$ 110,000	$ -				
								PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY	0	0	0.00	$ 18,000	$ -				

Total Cost	**$ 1,139,750**
Contingency	**$ 341,925**
Contingency + Cost	**$ 1,481,675**
Benefit	**$ 5,662,700**
Benefit Cost Ratio:	**3.8**

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Mayor and City Council Members
Ashley J. Feeney, City Manager

FROM: Regina Cave, Director, General Services Department

SUBJECT: **Sale of Real Property located at 7859 Casa Bella Way**

Summary and Recommendation

The City is the owner of real property located at 7859 Casa Bella Way, commonly known as Sacramento County Assessor's Parcel Number 211-0670-068-0000, in the City of Citrus Heights, California (the "Property"). In January 2026, the Property was declared as exempt surplus property. Staff desire to proceed with the disposal of the Property.

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 2026-___ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Authorizing the Sale of Real Property at 7859 Casa Bella Way, Designating the City Manager as the Authorized Signatory for Any and All Documents Related to this Sale

Strategic Plan Alignment

This item is in alignment with the following City Council priority:

Goal: Maintain and Enhance Fiscal Stability While Supporting Operational Excellence

Fiscal Impact

The total sale of the Property is $486,000. The city is responsible for all standard applicable closing costs including seller and buyer agent fees. All proceeds to the City, approximately $445,000, will go to the City's General Fund.

Background and Analysis

In 2007, the City awarded a grant in the amount of $350,000 to A Community for Peac (ACFP), formerly the Domestic Violence Intervention Center, to acquire a property for the purpose of operating the Citrus Heights Women's Center (Safe House), to provide services for women and children escaping domestic violence. The Property was acquired utilizing the grant funds, with

the City holding the deed of trust as security. In 2022, ACFP notified the City that they could no longer operate the Safe House due to financial challenges. In March 2025, the Property was transferred to the City as part of the dissolution of ACFP.

In accordance with the Surplus Land Act (Govt. Code §54220 *et seq.),* in December 2025, city staff presented a proposal to the Planning Commission to declare the Property as exempt surplus property for the intent of disposing of the Property from the city's assets. The city's Planning Commission voted unanimously in support of staff's recommendation declaring the Property as exempt surplus land and that disposal of said land was consistent with the city's General Plan. In January 2026, staff presented a Declaration of Exempt Surplus Property for 7859 Casa Bella Way to the City Council. The item was approved by City Council.

In January 2026, the City issued a Request for Qualifications for Real Estate Broker Services to assist with the process of selling the Property. In June 2026, the Property was placed on the market, and multiple offers were received above the listed sale price. Staff desire to proceed with escrow to finalize the transfer of the Property. This requested action seeks to codify approval of the sale and designate the City Manager as the authorized signatory for all documents related to the sale of the Property, including but not limited to the offer acceptance, disclosures, grant deed, closing cost statements and transfer tax documents.

Attachments

1) Resolution No. 2026-___ - A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Authorizing the Sale of Real Property at 7859 Casa Bella Way, Designating the City Manager as the Authorized Signatory for Any and All Documents Related to this Sale

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA, AUTHORIZING THE SALE OF REAL PROPERTY AT 7859 CASA BELLA WAY, DESIGNATING THE CITY MANAGER AS THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY FOR ANY AND ALL DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THIS SALE

WHEREAS, the City of Citrus Heights is the owner of real property ("Property") located at 7859 Casa Bella Way; and

WHEREAS, in January 2026, the Property was declared as surplus property; and

WHEREAS, the Property was placed on the open market, garnering multiple offers above the listed sale price; and

WHEREAS, staff wish to proceed with finalizing the sale of the Property; and

WHEREAS, all proceeds from the sale will be deposited to the City's General Fund.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights does hereby authorize the sale of real property located at 7859 Casa Bella Way, and further designates the City Manager as the authorized signatory for any and all documents related to this sale.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of July 2026 by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: **Council Members:**
NOES: **Council Members:**
ABSTAIN: **Council Members:**
ABSENT: **Council Members:**

_____
MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Amy Van, City Clerk

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Mayor and City Council Members
Ashley J. Feeney, City Manager

FROM: Alexander A. Turcotte, Chief of Police
Kristopher Frey, Police Commander
Cassandra Kinnan, Senior Management Analyst

SUBJECT: **2025 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Funding**

Recommendation

Staff recommends the City Council hold a public hearing and adopt a resolution accepting the recommended expenditures for the 2025 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) in the amount of $24,276, in accordance with state requirements. The FY 2025 funds must be expended by September 30, 2026.

Staff recommends the City Council adopt Resolution No. 2026-___ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Accepting 2025 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) in Accordance with State Requirements.

Strategic Plan Alignment

This staff report is in alignment with the following City Council priority:

Goal: Preserve and enhance public safety

Fiscal Impact

The 2025 JAG grant will be utilized to purchase ballistic shields and vests. There are no matching requirements for the grant money to be expended. Equipment purchases will be made in accordance with the City's adopted purchasing policies and procedures.

Background and Analysis

Each year, the Bureau of Justice Assistance partners with the Bureau of Justice Statistics to allocate funding for each state and territory. The state distribution is based on violent crime and

population size. The state's award amount is divided between the state and local governments at a rate of 60 and 40 percent, respectively.

Under this program, cities and counties receive federal funds to augment public safety expenditures. This is a non-competitive grant program. There is no guarantee for funding or minimum allocations.

The funds must be used for law enforcement activities to include: technical assistance, strategic planning, research and evaluation, data collection, training, personnel, equipment, forensic laboratories, supplies, contractual support, and criminal justice information systems. During the application phase, the local government is asked to identify which of the above activities the funding will be used for. The Police Department applied for grant funding based on the need to replace outdated ballistic shields and vests.

The Police Department is requesting to strategically use grant funds to support the Department's equipment and training initiatives. This request will support our goal to provide exceptional police services to the community and enhance officer safety.

Attachments

1. Resolution No. 2026-___ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, Accepting 2025 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) in Accordance with State Requirements.

RESOLUTION NO. 2026- ___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA, ACCEPTING 2025 EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) FUNDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE REQUIREMENTS

WHEREAS, under the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the federal government appropriated significant funding for local law enforcement services for FY 2025; and

WHEREAS, Citrus Heights' portion of this funding is $24,276; and

WHEREAS, under the conditions of the program, the City Council shall appropriate monies exclusively to fund police equipment, supplies, training, and technology in accordance with this written request submitted by the Chief of Police; and

WHEREAS, the Chief of Police requests to purchase ballistic shields and vests.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, hereby authorizes the Chief of Police to use the 2025 JAG grant funding to purchase ballisitic shields and vests.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of July 2026 by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: **Council Members:**
NOES: **Council Members:**
ABSTAIN: **Council Members:**
ABSENT: **Council Members:**

_____
MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Amy Van, City Clerk

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Mayor and City Council Members
Ashley J. Feeney, City Manager

FROM: Regina Cave, General Services Director
Leslie Blomquist, City Engineer

SUBJECT: **Landscape Maintenance Assessment District 97-01 (Zones 1, 2, 3 & 4) Levy of Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments**

Recommendation

On June 24, 2026, City Council took the first steps toward the proposed annual update for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 for the Landscape Maintenance Assessment Districts (LMAD) 97-01 (Zones 1, 2, 3, and 4). At that time, Council adopted Resolutions of Intention to update the districts and called for a public hearing on July 8, 2026. Subsequently, the City Clerk published the required notice.

The City Council's intent at that meeting was to maintain the assessments for Zones 1, 3 & 4 at the same level as the prior year and to increase the assessments for Zone 2 by 3% over Fiscal Year 2025/2026.

Staff recommends the City Council:

1. Convene the public hearing for the district regarding the proposed annual assessment for Fiscal Year 2026/2027; and
2. Adopt Resolution No. 2026-____: A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to confirm the diagram and assessment and to levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 97-01 (Zones 1, 2, 3 & 4).

Strategic Plan Alignment

This item is in alignment with the following City Council priority:

Goal: "Maintain Public Infrastructure and Enhance All Modes of Transportation."

Fiscal Impact

Assessment District 97-01, Zones 1 (Table No.1) and 2 (Table No. 2) are currently fully funded by their annual assessments as well as use of fund reserves as necessary; therefore, there is no fiscal impact to the General Fund for these zones.

Table No. 1
97-01, Zone 1 (Bridgemont)

Description	FY 25/26 Actual*	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$10,450.00	$10,523.00
Interest on Fund Balance (1)	$1,074.53	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	**$11,524.53**	**$10,523.00**
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Estimated Expenditures	**$11,350.35**	$10382.00
Annual Operating Balance	**$174.18**	**$141.20**

(1) Interest earnings estimated; will reflect actuals in final report.
(2) Balance transferred to Assessment Fund reserve.
(3) Assessment Fund reserves available to balance the annual operating shortfall.

Table No. 2
97-01, Zone 2 (Heather Downs)

Description	FY 25/26 Actual*	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$13,338.92	$13,833.40
Interest on Fund Balance (1)	$879.57	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	**$14,218.49**	**$13,833.00**
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Expenditures	**$15,658.15**	$11,100.00
Annual Operating Balance (2)	**-$1,439.66**	**$2,733.40**

(1) Interest earnings estimated; will reflect actuals in final report.
(2) Assessment Fund reserves available to balance the annual operating shortfall.

Historically, Zone 3 has had adequate funding to cover the annual expenditures. However, beginning in FY 19/20, Zone 3 began operating under a shortfall with insufficient revenues to offset these costs. For FY 25/26, Zone 3 has a projected shortfall of $9,874.64. Staff's recommendation is to utilize Gas Tax revenues (Fund 205) to cover this shortfall. For FY 26/27, the fund shortfall is expected to be approximately $4,749.60, pending the city's cost allocation update. As costs for maintaining landscape and appurtenance continue to increase, it will be necessary to seek additional revenue through assessment increases. These efforts are expected to be initiated following completion of the city's cost allocation update in FY 26/27.

Table No. 3
97-01, Zone 3 (Verner Glen)

Description	FY 25/26 Actual*	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$6,459.20	$6,550.40
Interest on Fund Balance	$0.00	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	**$6,549.20**	**$6,550.40**
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Estimated Expenditures	**$16,333.84**	**$11,300.00**
Annual Operating Shortfall (1)	**-$9,874.64**	**-$4,749.60**

(1) Gas Tax (Fund 205) revenue recommended to balance the annual operating shortfall.

The funding for Zone 4 does not adequately cover the maintenance costs. Historically, this Zone has had a shortfall and the city has implemented cost saving measures to try and reduce the shortfall to the greatest extent possible. However, aging irrigation systems, and increases in utility costs as well as maintenance costs continue to affect the districts operating budget. In past years, contributions from the City's Gas Tax and General Fund revenues were used to balance Zone 4. For FY 25/26, Zone 4 has a projected shortfall of $19,637.03. Staff's recommendation is to utilize Gas Tax revenues (Fund 205) to cover this shortfall. For FY 26/27, the fund shortfall is expected to be $14,732.50. Efforts to seek additional revenues through assessments for this district are expected to be initiated following completion of the city's cost allocation update in FY 26/27.

Table No. 4
97-01, Zone 4 (Creekridge)

Description	FY 25/26 Actual*	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$4,645.86	$4,717.50
Interest on Fund Balance	$0.00	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	$4,645.86	$4,717.50
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Estimated Expenditures	**$24,282.89**	**$19,450.00**
Annual Operating Shortfall (1)	**-$19,637.03**	**-$14,732.50**

(1) Gas Tax (Fund 205) revenue recommended to balance the annual operating shortfall.

Since the City first took over the LMAD 97-01 from Sacramento County in 1997, the revenues have not been adequate to cover the costs in each of the zones. Over the years, many efforts have been made to reduce costs and in some cases the City has been required to increase assessment. However,

continually increasing utility rates and monthly maintenance costs as well as updated methods for allocation of the City's overhead costs have all contributed to the increasing shortfall in Zones 3 and 4. The underlying problem is that the assessment rates (outlined in Fiscal Impact, above) have remained largely unchanged since 1996 when Proposition 218, which requires a vote of those assessed to approve an increase, was passed by the California voters.

In 2000, the property owners in Zone 2 approved an immediate assessment increase and the addition of a cost-of-living increase provision to the zone. Annual expenditures in this zone have since exceeded the additional annual revenues and the cost-of-living provision will need to be implemented to ensure sufficient funding in the future.

In 2005, the property owners in Zone 3 approved a one-time assessment increase, but annual expenditures in this zone have now exceeded the additional annual revenues.

Background and Analysis

The City currently has four landscape maintenance districts and several zones within most of the districts.

Assessment District	Zone	Creation Date	Location
97-01	1	1997	"Bridgemont" subdivision off of Van Maren Lane
	2	1997	"Heather Downs" subdivision off of Old Auburn Road
	3	1997	"Verner Glen" (Summerhill) subdivision off of Verner Avenue
	4	1997	"Villa Creekridge" subdivision off of Oak Avenue
98-01	1	1998	"Stock Village Unit No. 1 & 2" Subdivision off of Stock Ranch Road
98-02	1	1998	"Sorenson Ranch" subdivision off of Van Maren Lane
	2	2014	"Autumnwood" subdivision off of Antelope Road
	3	2018	"Mariposa Creek" subdivision off Antelope Road
	4	2019	"Wyatt Ranch" subdivision off Sunrise Boulevard
03-01	1	2003	"Stock Ranch" development on Auburn Blvd - properties north of Arcade Creek
	2	2003	"Stock Ranch" development off of Stock Ranch Road – properties south of Arcade Creek
	3	2020	"Mitchell Farms" subdivision between Sunrise Boulevard and Fair Oaks Boulevard, north of Arcadia Drive.

This agenda item addresses LMAD 97-01; LMAD's 98-01, 98-02 and 03-01 are addressed under a separate agenda item. The annual update and the levy of assessments for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 for the LMAD 97-01 (Zones 1, 2, 3, and 4), proposed by the resolution will fund the following: maintenance and servicing of landscaping, trees, and other vegetation, and related or appurtenant facilities, including weeding, fertilizing, pruning, and controlling fungus, disease and insect infestation; operation of irrigation and drainage systems, including the provision of water and power, and maintenance of sound walls. Specific maintenance responsibilities for each zone in the district are discussed in the Engineer's Report. The revenues, including reserves, for Zone 1 are presently adequate to cover its annual expenses and the Engineer's Report proposes the assessment rate for this zone remain at the rate levied in Fiscal Year 2025/2026 as this zone does not allow for annual increases.

Maintenance expenditures for Zone 2 exceeded annual assessment revenues in FY 25/26, however there are adequate available reserves to offset its current operating costs. As expenditures for this zone continue to increase, and as permitted by this zone, the Engineer's Report proposes a 3% cost of living increase in the annual assessment to be levied on each parcel in Zone 2 in Fiscal Year 2026/2027 to maintain current levels of service and sustain the operating reserves.

Since the City took over 97-01 from the County of Sacramento, Zones 3 and 4 have been largely underfunded and as a result, the City has used various funds, including Gas Tax and General Fund revenues, to cover the operating shortfall. To eliminate the funding gap in Zone 3, an assessment increase was approved by the owners of the assessed properties in 2005. The amount increased from $42.50 per parcel to $81.88 per parcel. This assessment increase provided sufficient funds to cover the costs for maintenance and utilities leaving an account balance of a few hundred dollars each year to build reserves until FY 2015/2016. Since FY 2015/2016, irrigation repairs, tree maintenance, the continuing increase in utility rates, and updated methods for allocating the City's overhead costs have contributed to the depletion of existing reserves and, ultimately a budget shortfall. Historically, subsidy to Zone 3 has been provided primarily from Gas Tax funds. The table below outlines estimated annual revenues and expenditures for Zone 3 dating back to Fiscal Year 2005/2006 when Verner Glen, and Creekridge were separated into two separate zones:

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Expenditures	
		Maintenance	Capital Project
2005/2006*	$28,279.00	$18,218.00	$13,974.00
2006/2007*	$20,524.80	$9,008.00	$13,974.00
2007/2008*	$20,979.89	$6,619.94	$13,974.00
2008/2009*	$22,329.37	$7,194.67	$13,974.00
2009/2010*	$20,547.52	$6,781.12	$13,974.00
2010/2011*	$20,524.80	$6,391.84	$13,974.00
2011/2012*	$20,820.00	$6,412.00	$13,974.00
2012/2013*	$20,469.00	$6,919.00	$13,974.00
2013/2014*	$20,562.00	$6,023.00	$13,974.00
2014/2015*	$20,397.00	$5,808.00	$13,974.00
2015/2016*	$6,776.00	$5,778.00	$ -
2016/2017*	$6,587.00	$10,253.00	$ -
2017/2018*	$6,558.00	$8,802.00	$ -
2018/2019*	$6,569.00	$10,228.00	$ -
2019/2020*	$6,509.00	$15,936.00	$ -
2020/2021*	$6,591.34	$15,025.00	$ -
2021/2022*	$6,353.78	$14,546.37	$ -
2022/2023*	$6,550.32	$14,905.00	$ -
2023/2024*	$6,520.74	$24,093.00	$ -
2024/2025*	$6,348.38	$18,349.00	$ -
2025/2026**	$6,549.20	$16,333.84	$ -
Total Estimated Subsidy to Zone 3* **			**$86,898.78**

*Increased assessments and expenditures attributed to approved sound wall construction project.
** Estimated Revenues and Expenditures based on actuals to date.
***Maintenance only; does not account for city's contribution towards sound wall.

To balance the Zone 4 budget, the City proposed to increase the annual assessment three times. In 1998/1999 shortly after incorporation and when zones 3 and 4 were one single zone. The City attempted twice more after the zones were separated, in 2005 and again in 2009, however, the owners of properties within Zone 4 voted against a proposed increase in the annual assessment. In 2010, in an effort to reduce future subsidies, the City incorporated a xeriscaping (low-water and maintenance) plan to eliminate some of the more labor intensive and water consuming landscape features, such as turf, and reduced the level of service on the remaining landscaping to a minimum. There had been significant reductions in maintenance and utility costs, but the expenditures still exceeded the existing revenues for this zone. This shortfall was subsidized by the City's General Fund. In an effort to further minimize costs, the City reduced the frequency of maintenance as a pilot project (i.e., every 6 or 8 weeks instead of monthly). However, after numerous complaints from the public about its poor appearance, a higher level of maintenance was reinstated during the FY 2011/2012 year, and Zone 4 continues to see a projected shortfall for FY 2026/2027. Historically, subsidy to Zone 4 has been provided primarily from Gas Tax funds. The table below outlines estimated annual revenues and expenditures for Zone 4, dating back to Fiscal Year 2005/2006 when Zone 4 was split into two separate zones (Verner Glen, and Creekridge):

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Maintenance	Total Subsidy
2005/2006*	$4,719.00	$11,173.00	$(6,454.00)
2006/2007*	$4,672.00	$11,574.00	$(6,902.00)
2007/2008*	$4,752.00	$14,101.00	$(9,349.00)
2008/2009*	$4,753.00	$9,942.00	$(5,189.00)
2009/2010*	$4,724.00	$7,091.00	$(2,367.00)
2010/2011*	$4,827.00	$10,648.00	$(5,821.00)
2011/2012*	$4,720.00	$11,127.00	$(6,407.00)
2012/2013*	$4,720.00	$11,129.00	$(6,409.00)
2013/2014*	$4,718.00	$8,174.00	$(3,456.00)
2014/2015*	$4,696.00	$8,130.00	$(3,434.00)
2015/2016*	$4,958.00	$8,643.00	$(3,685.00)
2016/2017*	$4,885.00	$8,536.00	$(3,651.00)
2017/2018*	$4,178.00	$11,957.00	$(7,779.00)
2018/2019*	$4,739.00	$9,480.00	$(4,741.00)
2019/2020*	$4,718.00	$13,717.00	$(8,999.00)
2020/2021*	$4,699.00	$17,627.00	$(12,928.00)
2021/2022*	$4,650.00	$19,701.00	$(15,051.00)
2022/2023*	$4,529.86	$19,853.87	$(15,324.01)
2023/2024*	$4,586.73	$25,437.92	$(21,128.00)
2024/2025*	$4,602.00	$23,283.00	$(18,681.00)
2025/2026**	$4,645.86	$24,282.89	$(19,637.03)
Total Estimated Subsidy to Zone 4* **			**$187,392.04**

* Revenues and Expenditures tied to respective years Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
** Estimated Revenues and Expenditures based on actuals to date.
***Expenditures above reflect maintenance only; does not reflect costs incurred to when zone transitioned to xeriscaping.

Pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, assessment districts of this type must be updated annually. A Resolution to Initiate Proceedings is required as the first action of the City Council in order to initiate the update of the LMADs. Subsequent approval of the assessments to be levied and collected will be for the purpose of meeting operating expenses and purchasing supplies, equipment, or materials necessary to maintain landscape facilities for the districts.

On June 24, 2026, the City Council adopted a Resolution of Intention for LMAD 97-01 (Zones 1, 2, 3, and 4) approving the Engineer's Report; declaring its intention to order the annual update for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 to levy and collect assessments for the City of Citrus Heights Landscape Maintenance Assessment District; and setting Wednesday, July 8, 2026 at 6:00 p.m. (or shortly thereafter) as the date and time for the public hearing.

The Engineer's Report summarizes maintenance efforts and proposes the assessment rates for Zones 1, 3 and 4 will not exceed the rate levied in Fiscal Year 2026/2027. The Engineer's Report does recommend increasing the assessment for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 by 3% for Zone 2. The recommended increase is to help sustain existing reserves in the zone as well as maintain the current level of service.

Pursuant to State Law, the City must hold a public hearing on the matter for each District. Since an increase in assessments beyond the allowable annual increase per zone is not proposed and thus not triggering Prop 218, the code only requires the notice to be published in a newspaper and no ballot procedure or special notice will be necessary.

The assessment district diagrams and assessment rolls are contained in the Engineer's Reports.

Attachments

1) Resolution No. 2026-____: A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to confirm the diagram and assessment and to levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 97-01 (Zones 1, 2, 3 & 4).
2) Engineer's Report

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA, TO CONFIRM THE DIAGRAM AND ASSESSMENT AND TO LEVY FISCAL YEAR 2026/2027 ASSESSMENTS FOR LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 97-01 (ZONES 1, 2, 3 & 4)

WHEREAS, on June 24, 2026 the City Council (Council) of the City of Citrus Heights (City) adopted its Resolution No. 2026-041, initiating proceedings pursuant to the landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, being California Streets and Highways Code Sections 22500 et seq. (Act), to levy and collect assessments for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 in the City of Citrus Heights Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 97-01 (Zones 1, 2, 3 & 4);

WHEREAS, as directed by this Council, the City Engineer has prepared and filed with the City Clerk a report for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 (Engineer's Report) in accordance with the Act;

WHEREAS, on June 24, 2026, Council adopted its Resolution No. 2026-043, approving Engineer's Report, and setting a public hearing date of July 8, 2026 at 6:00 p.m., at the Citrus Heights Council Chambers located at 6360 Fountain Square Drive, Citrus Heights, California 95621;

WHEREAS, a notice of the public hearing was published in the form, time and manner required by law; and

WHEREAS, at the public hearing, Council duly heard all interested persons desiring to be heard.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED, by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights hereby declares that:

Section 1. Recitals. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and the City Council so finds and determines.

Section 2. Approval of Engineer's Report. This Council hereby approves the Engineer's Report as now on file with the City Clerk.

Section 3. Improvements Ordered. This Council hereby orders the proposed improvements described in the Engineer's Report to be made.

Section 4. Special Benefit Finding. This Council hereby finds and determines that the assessment included in the Engineer's Report assesses all of the subdivisions of land in the assessment district for the special benefits provided by the improvements in proportion to the special benefits to be received by such subdivision, respectively, from the improvements.

Section 5. Confirmation of Assessment Diagram. This Council hereby confirms the diagram and the assessment now on file with it.

Section 6. Directive to file Diagram and Assessment. This Council hereby directs the City Clerk to file a certified copy of the diagram and the assessment as confirmed with the Sacramento County Auditor.

Section 7. Entry on the Roll. The Sacramento County Auditor is hereby requested to enter on the County Assessment Roll opposite each lot or parcel of land the amount assessed thereupon, as shown on the assessment filed by the City Clerk.

Section 8. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of Ju1y 2026, by the following vote to wit:

AYES: **Council Members:**
NOES: **Council Members:**
ABSENT: **Council Members:**
ABSTAIN: **Council Members:**

MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

Amy Van, City Clerk

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

CITRUS HEIGHTS
Solid roots. New growth.

ENGINEER'S REPORT
for
Landscape Maintenance Districts

Assessment District No. 97-01(Zones 1, 2, 3, & 4)
Annual Update for Fiscal Year 2026/2027

Prepared by:

Leslie Blomquist

City Engineer

June 30, 2026



CERTIFICATIONS

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 97-01, Zones 1, 2, 3 & 4

(Pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972)

Engineer's Report for Fiscal Year 2026/2027

The undersigned respectfully submits the enclosed report as directed by the City Council.

DATED: June 30, 2026

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

By _____
Leslie Blomquist, P.E.
CITY ENGINEER

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed Engineer's Report, together with Assessment and Assessment Diagram thereto attached, was filed with me on the _____ day of _____, 2026.

Amy Van, City Clerk
City of Citrus Heights,
Sacramento County, California

By _____

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed Engineer's Report, together with Assessment and Assessment Diagram thereto attached, was approved and confirmed by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, on the _____ day of _____,2026.

Amy Van, City Clerk
City of Citrus Heights,
Sacramento County, California

By _____

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed Engineer's Report, together with Assessment and Assessment Diagram thereto attached, was filed with the County Auditor of the County of Sacramento on the _____ day of _____, 2026.

Amy Van, City Clerk
City of Citrus Heights,
Sacramento County, California

By _____

ENGINEER'S REPORT

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 97-01, Zones 1, 2, 3, & 4

LEVY of FISCAL YEAR 2026/2027 ASSESSMENTS

INTRODUCTION

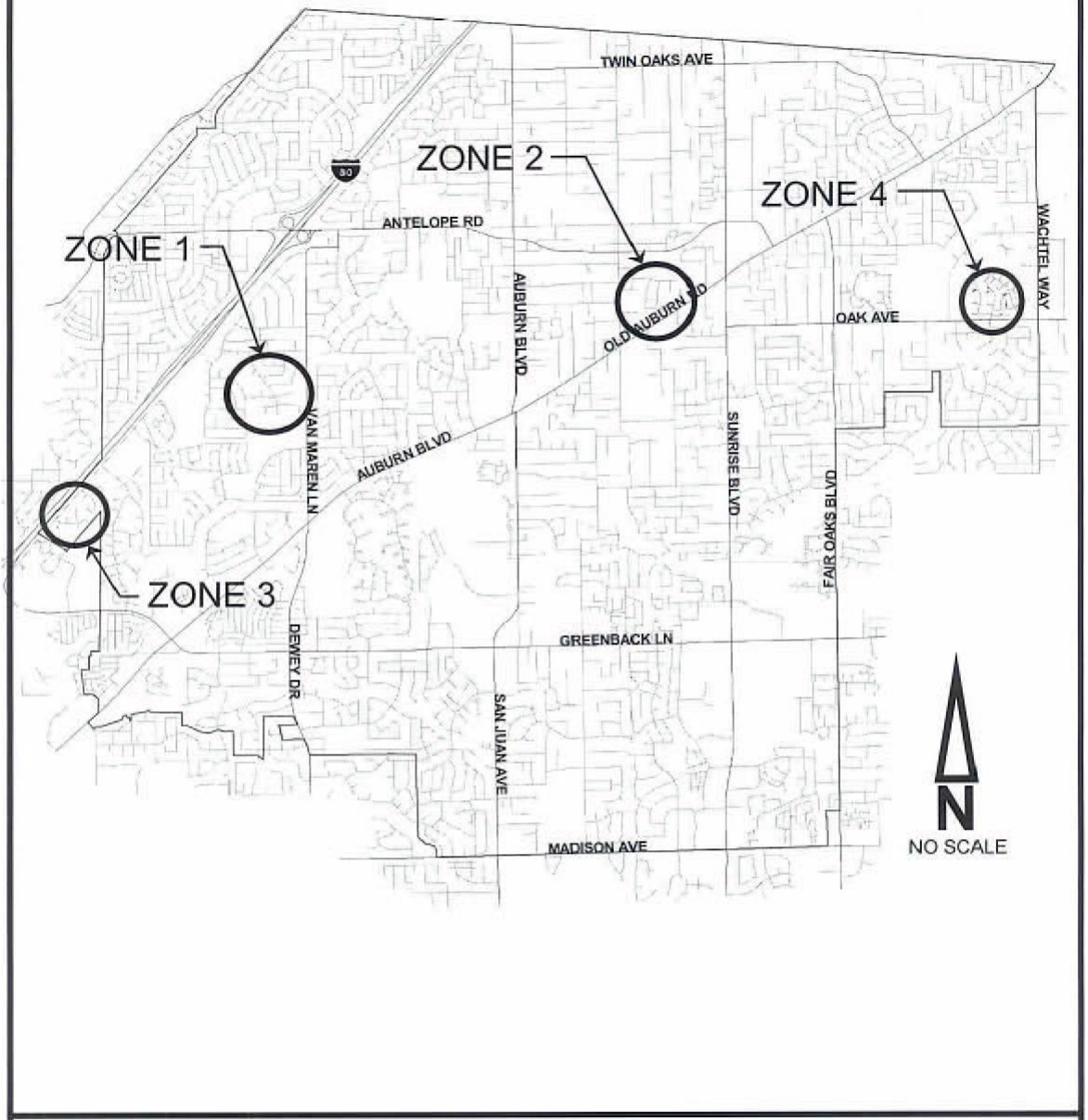
The City of Citrus Heights has four (4) separate Landscape Maintenance Assessment Districts (LMADs), which provide for maintenance of common areas within nine (9) distinct communities around the City. This report addresses only LMAD 97-01, which contains four (4) separate zones. The general locations for Zones 1, 2, 3, & 4 are shown on the maps on the following pages.

The Sacramento County Landscape Maintenance Assessment District (SCLMAD) was created in 1994 by Sacramento County to consolidate eighteen separate landscape maintenance districts into a single district with five zones. Zones were established based on the type of landscaping, the frequency and level of service required and geographical location.

Upon incorporation, all of Zone 1, and part of Zones 2 and 4 of the SCLMAD fell within the boundaries of the City of Citrus Heights. As a result, the City created Assessment District 97-01 (AD 97-01) on August 13, 1997 to take over responsibility for the maintenance of the zones or portions of zones located within Citrus Heights. Subsequently, in 2004, the City split the existing Zone 4 into two separate zones, Zone 3 and Zone 4.

Funding for the District will be from annual assessments levied on property in the four zones. The annual assessment levied on each property is related to the maintenance costs for the zone in which the parcel is located.

The following sections provide detailed explanations of each Zone. The corresponding Budget Assessment tables list the 2025/2026 sources of funds (revenues), uses of funds (direct and indirect expenditures), and the proposed assessment for each. Prior year expenditures and assessments are shown for comparison. The City has separated the accounting for each of the four zones; therefore, any noticing and balloting requirements for each of the zones will be treated independently.



City of Citrus Heights

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 97-01

3

ZONE 1

General:

Known as the Bridgemont Landscape Maintenance Zone, the limits of Zone 1 are defined by Van Maren Lane on the east; north and south of Bridgemont Way, and by Cripple Creek on the west. There are 80 parcels in this Zone, whose boundaries are particularly shown on the Assessment Diagram in Figure 1.1.

The landscape is a natural open space re-vegetation area along Cripple Creek and adjacent to Van Maren Lane. It consists of naturalized and mitigated oak tree stands and other California native plantings. An automatic drip irrigation system is no longer providing water to the re-vegetation plantings, because the plantings are already well established. Routine maintenance includes tree and shrub care, pruning, fertilization, and tree and shrub well maintenance. A minimum of two times per year, in the spring and summer, weed abatement is performed along the open space perimeter, adjacent to the homes within the district.

City performs/manages the maintenance for the LMAD using its own forces or those of contract providers. Figure 1.2 describes the maintenance specifications for the district.

District Financing/Method of Assessment:

Development of the single family Bridgemont subdivision was conditioned upon establishing a funding source to provide for ongoing landscape maintenance to the re-vegetation planting and open space area. The funding for Zone 1 is from annual assessments levied on residential parcels within the zone's assessment boundary (Figure 1.1), pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. Because each of the single-family lots within the Zone was created as a result of compliance with this condition, each lot benefits in the same proportion. Therefore, the assessment costs are allocated on a per parcel basis for all parcels located in Zone 1 that currently qualify as a buildable single-family parcel per the current City of Citrus Heights Zoning Ordinances. The original annual assessment adopted for Zone 1 upon formation in 1997 was $131.54.

This Zone does not have a cost of living increase provision.

Annual Assessment:

The annual costs for maintenance in Zone 1 have historically exceed total revenues from the assessments and the Zone's cash reserves have been used to balance the annual budget. However, this past year, adjustments have been made to preserve the districts reserves while still maintaining a level of service. This zone does not have a provision to increase the annual assessment levied on each parcel. Therefore, as shown in Figure 1.3. "Summary Analysis", the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 assessments for District 97-01 Zone 1 are proposed to remain the same as the previous fiscal year, at $131.54 per parcel per year for a total annual assessment of $10,523.20. In the future it may be necessary to use other funding sources to cover anticipated shortfalls and/or seek approval of a cost-of-living increase provision through a property owner vote.

The FY 2025/2026 Assessment Roll for Zone 1 is shown in Figure 1.4.

Zone 1 Boundary Description:

All that territory situated in the City of Citrus Heights, County of Sacramento, State of California, more particularly described as follows and as shown on the Assessment Diagram for Zone 1 in Figure 1.1.

Area Description:

All that real property included in the map of Bridgemont, as recorded in the office of the recorder of Sacramento County in Book 195 of Maps, Map number 10 on July 12, 1989.

FIGURE 1.1

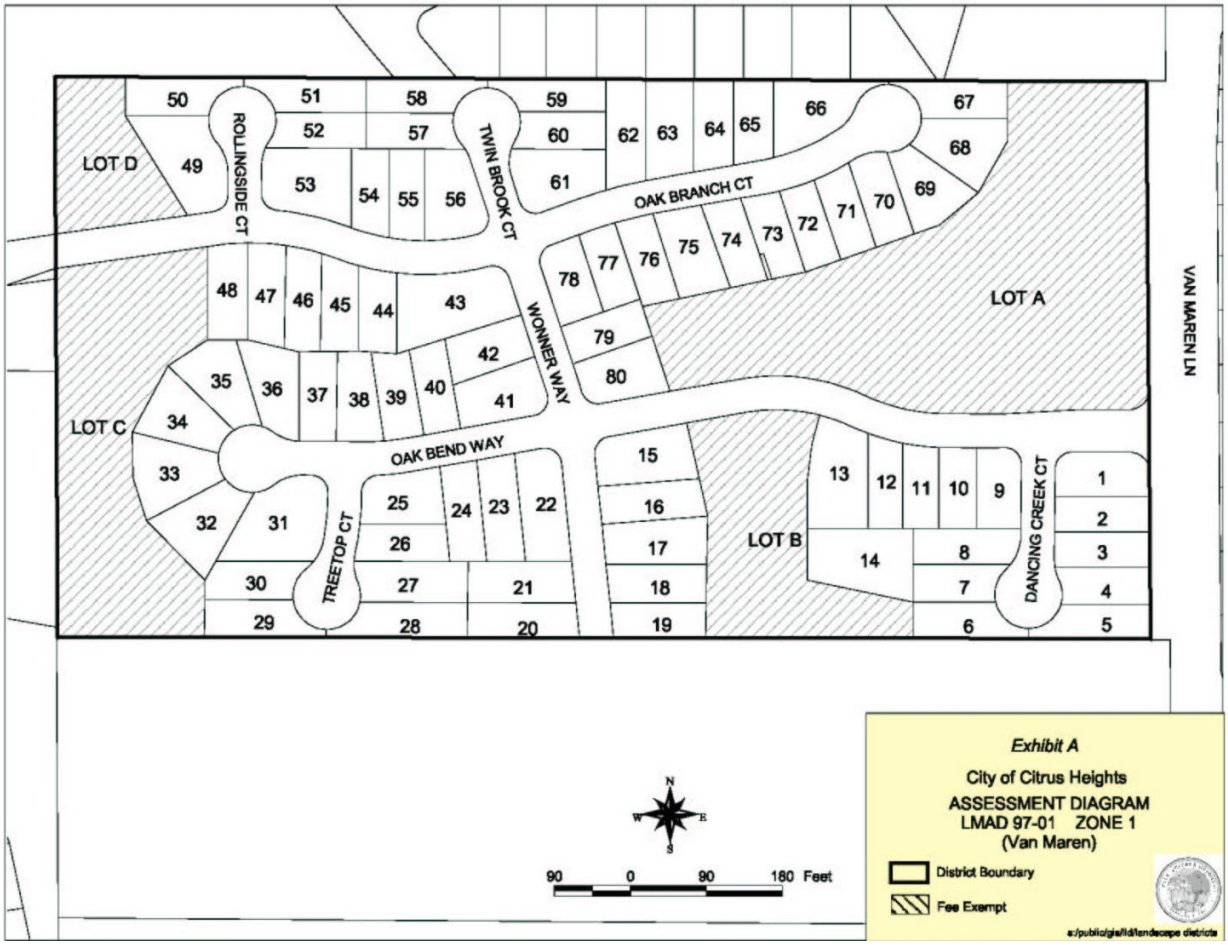


FIGURE 1.2

AD 97-01
Zone 1
City of Citrus Heights Landscape Maintenance District

Task Sheet	Van Maren / Riparian Area
Lawn Maintenance:	
1. Mowing, trimming, edging all lawn areas.	
2. Fertilize lawn areas.	
3. Aerate lawn areas.	
4. Weed Control of all lawn areas.	
5. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	
6. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers as needed.	
Hard/Tall Fescue Maintenance:	
7. Weed control of fescue. ***Fescue to be as weed free as ornamental turf.***	
8. Weedeat fescue seed-heads.	
9. Weedeat fescue to 4" heights.	
10. Fertilize fescue.	
11. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	
12. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers as needed.	
Trees, Shrubs and Planting Area Maintenance:	
13. Complete weeding of all planting areas.	X
14. Fertilize planting areas.	
15. Fertilize trees.	
16. Prune trees.	X
17. Prune shrubs.	X
18. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	X
19. Maintain adequate staking of all trees.	
20. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers as needed.	
Groundcover and Vine Maintenance:	
21. Complete weeding of groundcovers.	
22. Fertilize all groundcovers and vines.	
23. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	
24. Prune groundcovers and vines.	X
25. Edge groundcovers.	
26. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers as needed.	
Grounds Maintenance:	
27. Complete litter pick up of landscape areas.	X
28. Remove all cuttings, trimmings, and leaf debris from site.	X
29. Remove weeds in paved and D.G. areas, fence lines.	X
30. Remove litter and debris (sidewalk and gutter).	X
Weed Abatement:	
31. Complete weed abatement.	
32. Tree/shrub well clearing.	

FIGURE 1.3

SUMMARY ANALYSIS
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 97-01 - ZONE 1

280-75-290; County DL 0270

	DESCRIPTION	FY 25/26 ACTUAL**	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:			
	Rate Per Parcel	$ 131.54	$ 131.54
	Total Number of Parcels	80	80
	Total Special Assessments	**$ 10,523.20**	**$ 10,523.20**
REVENUE:			
	Interest on Fund Balance	$ 1,074.53	$ -
	Special Assessments	$ 10,450.00	$ 10,523.20
	Total Revenue:	**$ 11,524.53**	**$ 10,523.20**
EXPENDITURES:			
	Advertising & Mail	$ -	$ 382.00
	Professional Services	$ -	$ -
	Contract - Landscape/Tree Maintenance/Vegetation Clearing	$ 5,742.00	$ 10,000.00
	Cost Allocation (Overhead)	$ 5,608.35	$ -
	Total Expenditures:	**$ 11,350.35**	**$ 10,382.00**
Annual Operating Balance		**$ 174.18**	**$ 141.20**
	Transfer to/from Operating Reserve	**$ (174.18)**	**$ (141.20)**
Annual Ending Balance		**$ -**	**$ -**
OPERATING RESERVE			
	Beginning Fund Balance (July 1st)	$ 43,236.00	$ 43,410.18
	Operating Reserve Set-a-side	$ -	$ -
	Transfer from (to) Annual Operating Balance	$ 174.18	$ 141.20
	Ending Operating Reserve Balance (June 30th)	$ 43,410.18	$ 43,551.38

** Recorded actual expenses for the first 3 quarters of the current Fiscal Year plus projections for the 4th quarter.

$xx.xx Audited Fund Balance from previous Fiscal Year

FIGURE 1.4

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 97-01 - ZONE 1

A.D. 97-01 (Zone 1) Assessment Roll

Assessor's Number	Assessment
211 0820 001 0000	131.54
211 0820 002 0000	131.54
211 0820 003 0000	131.54
211 0820 004 0000	131.54
211 0820 005 0000	131.54
211 0820 006 0000	131.54
211 0820 007 0000	131.54
211 0820 008 0000	131.54
211 0820 009 0000	131.54
211 0820 010 0000	131.54
211 0820 011 0000	131.54
211 0820 012 0000	131.54
211 0820 013 0000	131.54
211 0820 014 0000	131.54
211 0820 015 0000	131.54
211 0820 016 0000	131.54
211 0820 017 0000	131.54
211 0820 018 0000	131.54
211 0820 019 0000	131.54
211 0820 020 0000	131.54
211 0820 021 0000	131.54
211 0820 022 0000	131.54
211 0820 023 0000	131.54
211 0820 024 0000	131.54
211 0820 025 0000	131.54
211 0820 026 0000	131.54
211 0820 027 0000	131.54
211 0820 028 0000	131.54
211 0820 029 0000	131.54
211 0820 030 0000	131.54
211 0820 031 0000	131.54
211 0820 032 0000	131.54
211 0820 033 0000	131.54
211 0820 034 0000	131.54
211 0820 035 0000	131.54
211 0820 036 0000	131.54
211 0820 037 0000	131.54
211 0820 038 0000	131.54
211 0820 039 0000	131.54
211 0820 040 0000	131.54
211 0820 041 0000	131.54
211 0820 042 0000	131.54
211 0820 043 0000	131.54

Assessor's Number	Assessment
211 0820 044 0000	131.54
211 0820 045 0000	131.54
211 0820 046 0000	131.54
211 0820 047 0000	131.54
211 0820 048 0000	131.54
211 0820 049 0000	131.54
211 0820 050 0000	131.54
211 0820 051 0000	131.54
211 0820 052 0000	131.54
211 0820 053 0000	131.54
211 0820 054 0000	131.54
211 0820 055 0000	131.54
211 0820 056 0000	131.54
211 0820 057 0000	131.54
211 0820 058 0000	131.54
211 0820 059 0000	131.54
211 0820 060 0000	131.54
211 0820 061 0000	131.54
211 0820 062 0000	131.54
211 0820 063 0000	131.54
211 0820 064 0000	131.54
211 0820 065 0000	131.54
211 0820 066 0000	131.54
211 0820 067 0000	131.54
211 0820 068 0000	131.54
211 0820 069 0000	131.54
211 0820 070 0000	131.54
211 0820 071 0000	131.54
211 0820 072 0000	131.54
211 0820 074 0000	131.54
211 0820 075 0000	131.54
211 0820 076 0000	131.54
211 0820 077 0000	131.54
211 0820 078 0000	131.54
211 0820 079 0000	131.54
211 0820 080 0000	131.54
211 0820 085 0000	131.54

80 Parcels; Total Zone 1 Assessment is $10,523.20

ZONE 2

General:

Known as the Heather Downs Landscape Maintenance Zone, the Zone 2 limits are defined by Old Auburn Road on the south, east and west of Wickham Drive; and Mariposa Avenue on the west, north and south of Heredia Way. There are 82 parcels in this Zone, whose boundaries are more particularly shown on the Assessment Diagram in Figure 2.1.

The maintained area in Zone 2 consists of two landscape types, a natural, open space, re-vegetation area, and a street frontage (corridor). It consists of naturalized and mitigated oak tree stands, other California native plantings and an automatic drip irrigation system providing water to the re-vegetation plantings. Routine maintenance includes tree and shrub care, pruning, fertilization, and tree and shrub well maintenance. A minimum of three times per year, weed abatement mowing is performed in the open space.

The street frontage landscape includes lawn, trees, shrubs, and ground cover. Ongoing street frontage maintenance requires weekly care of the lawn, trees, shrubs, and ground cover, including weed control, fertilization, pruning, and litter removal.

City performs/manages the maintenance for the LMAD using its own forces or those of contract providers. Figure 2.2 describes the maintenance specifications for the district.

District Financing/Method of Assessment:

As a condition of approval, the developer of this single family subdivision was required to establish a funding source to provide ongoing landscape maintenance. The funding for Zone 2 is from annual assessments levied on residential parcels within the zone's assessment boundary (Figure 2.1), pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. Because each of the single-family lots within the Zone was created as a result of compliance with this condition, each lot benefits in the same proportion. Therefore, the assessment costs are allocated on a per parcel basis for all parcels located in Zone 2 that currently qualify as a buildable single-family parcel per the current City of Citrus Heights Zoning Ordinances. The original annual assessment adopted for Zone 2 upon formation was $122.74.

The original assessment amount per parcel was insufficient to fund the Zone 2 services after just a few years, so General Fund money was used to supplement this zone. However, in Fiscal Year 2000/2001 the property owners within this zone voted to approve an assessment increase from $122.74 to $151.38 per parcel.

Concurrent with the approval of the assessment increase in FY 2000/2001, the property owners also voted to include a cost of living adjustment provision for Zone 2. This provision allows for an increase in the annual assessment with the percent of increase over the previous annual assessment being less than or equal to the cost of living increase based on the Bay Area Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers. In FY 2023/2024, the City began to exercise the option to adjust the assessments to inflation.

Annual Assessment:

An adjustment in the annual assessment per parcel is proposed for Fiscal Year 2026/2027. Maintenance and replacement costs for Zone 2 have continued to increase beyond the amount of revenue generated by the previous annual assessment. As a result, the City of Citrus Heights must increase the annual assessment on each assessed parcel. As shown in Figure 2.3. "Summary Analysis", the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 assessments for District 97-01 Zone 2 are proposed to increase by 3% (rounded) to an amount of $168.70 per residential parcel. These additional revenues are necessary to support the Zone's operations and maintenance as well as help to restore an appropriate operating reserve.

The FY 2026/2027 Assessment Roll for Zone 2 is shown in Figure 2.4.

Zone 2 Boundary:

All that territory situated in the City of Citrus Heights, County of Sacramento, State of California, more particularly described as follows and as shown on the Assessment Diagram for Zone 2 in Figure 2.1.

Area Description:

All that real property included in the revised map of Heather Downs Two, as recorded in the office of the recorder of Sacramento County in Book 206 of Maps, Map number 2; July, 1991.

FIGURE 2.1

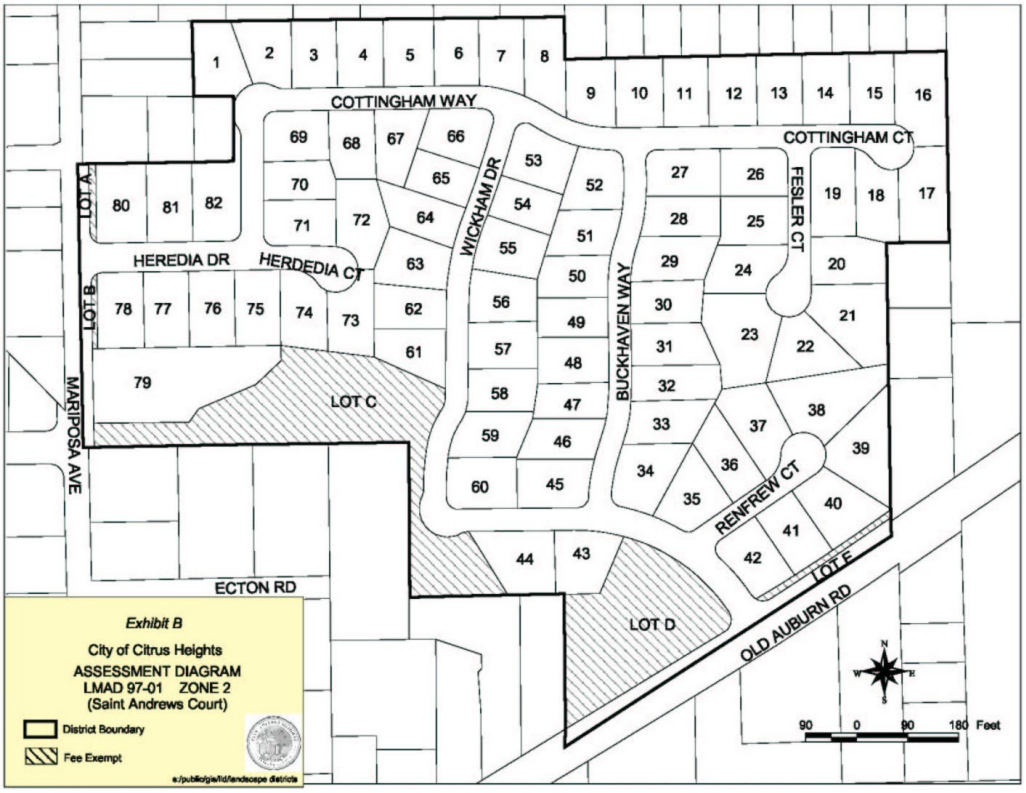


FIGURE 2.2

AD 97-01
Zone 2
City of Citrus Heights Landscape Maintenance District

Task Sheet	22100 Heather Downs Frontage	22101 Heather Downs Revegetation
Lawn Maintenance:		
1. Mowing, trimming, edging all lawn areas.	X	
2. Fertilize/weed control of all lawn areas.	X	
3. Aerate lawn areas.	X	
4. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	X	
5. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.	X	
Hard/Tall Fescue Maintenance:		
6. Weed control of fescue. ***Fescue to be as weed free as ornamental turf.***		
7. Weedeat fescue seed-heads.		
8. Weedeat fescue to 4" heights.		
9. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.		
10. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.		
Trees, Shrubs and Planting Area Maintenance:		
11. Complete weeding of all planting areas.	X	
12. Fertilize planting areas.	X	
13. Fertilize trees.	X	
14. Prune trees and remove all trimmings.	X	X
15. Prune shrubs and remove all trimmings.	X	
16. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	X	X
17. Maintain adequate staking of all trees.	X	X
18. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.	X	
Groundcover and Vine Maintenance:		
19. Complete weeding of groundcovers.	X	
20. Fertilize all groundcovers and vines.	X	
21. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	X	
22. Prune groundcovers.	X	
23. Edge groundcovers.	X	
24. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.	X	
Grounds Maintenance:		
25. Complete litter pick up of landscape areas every visit.	X	
26. Remove all cuttings, trimmings, and leaf debris from site.	X	
27. Remove weeds in paved and D.G. areas, fence lines.	X	
28. Remove litter and debris every visit (sidewalk and gutter).	X	
Weed Abatement:		
29. Complete initial weed abatement.		X
30. Tree/shrub well clearing.		X
31. Mow tall grasses as required by fire protection services.		X

FIGURE 2.3

SUMMARY ANALYSIS
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 97-02 – ZONE 2

281-75-291; County DL 0271

DESCRIPTION		FY 25/26 ACTUAL**	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:			
	Rate Per Parcel	$ 163.80	$ 168.70
	Total Number of Parcels	82	82
	Total Special Assessments	**$ 13,431.60**	**$ 13,833.40**
REVENUE:			
	Interest on Fund Balance	$ 879.57	$ -
	Special Assessments	$ 13,338.92	$ 13,833.40
	Total Revenue:	**$ 14,218.49**	**$ 13,833.40**
EXPENDITURES:			
	Advertising & Mail	$ -	$ 400.00
	Utilities	$ 3,446.97	$ 2,200.00
	Professional Services	$ -	$ 1,000.00
	Contract - Landscape/Tree Maintenance	$ 6,540.00	$ 7,500.00
	Contract - Construction, Repairs & Extra Work	$ -	$ -
	Cost Allocation (Overhead)	$ 5,671.18	$ -
	Total Expenditures:	**$ 15,658.15**	**$ 11,100.00**
Annual Operating Balance		**$ (1,439.66)**	**$ 2,733.40**
	Transfer to/from Operating Reserve	**$ 1,439.66**	**$ (2,733.40)**
Annual Ending Balance		**$ -**	**$ -**
OPERATING RESERVE			
	Beginning Fund Balance (July 1st)	$ 22,936.00	$ 21,496.34
	Operating Reserve Set-a-side	$ -	$ -
	Transfer from (to) Annual Operating Balance	$ (1,439.66)	$ 2,733.40
	Ending Operating Reserve Balance (June 30th)	$ 21,496.34	$ 24,229.74
**	Recorded actual expenses for the first 3 quarters of the current Fiscal Year plus projections for the 4th quarter.		
$xx.xx	Audited Fund Balance from previous Fiscal Year		

FIGURE 2.4

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 97-01 ZONE 2

Assessment Number				Assessment	Assessment Number				Assessment
224	0910	001	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	042	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	002	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	043	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	003	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	044	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	004	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	045	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	005	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	046	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	006	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	047	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	007	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	048	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	008	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	049	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	009	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	050	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	010	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	051	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	011	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	052	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	012	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	053	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	013	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	054	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	014	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	055	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	015	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	056	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	016	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	057	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	017	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	058	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	018	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	059	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	019	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	062	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	020	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	063	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	021	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	064	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	022	0000	$ 168.70	224	0910	065	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	023	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	001	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	024	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	002	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	025	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	003	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	026	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	006	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	027	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	007	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	028	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	008	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	029	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	009	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	030	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	010	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	031	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	011	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	032	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	012	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	033	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	013	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	034	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	014	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	035	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	015	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	036	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	016	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	037	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	017	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	038	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	019	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	039	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	023	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	040	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	024	0000	$ 168.70
224	0910	041	0000	$ 168.70	224	0920	027	0000	$ 168.70
			Subtotal =	$ 6,916.70				Subtotal =	$ 6,916.70
				82 Parcels; Total Zone 2 Assessment is					$ 13,833.40

ZONE 3

General:

Zone 4 of LMAD 97-01, as originally adopted by the City, consisted of two widely separated landscape areas with differing landscape types and maintenance responsibilities. In 2004, the City Council adopted a resolution dividing Zone 4 into two parts and thereby creating Zone 3 (previously non-existent). Zone 3 consists of the Verner Glen Subdivision (commonly known as Summerhill). There are 80 parcels in this Zone, whose boundaries are particularly shown on the Assessment Diagram in Figure 3.1.

The maintained area in Zone 3 consists of street frontage landscape including lawn, trees, shrubs, and ground cover. Ongoing street frontage maintenance requires weekly care of the lawn, trees, shrubs, and ground cover, including weed control, fertilization, pruning, and litter removal.

City performs/manages the maintenance for the LMAD using its own forces or those of contract providers. Figure 3.2 describes the maintenance specifications for the district.

District Financing/Method of Assessment:

As a condition of approval, the developer of two single family subdivisions comprising the original Zone 4 was required to establish a funding source to provide ongoing landscape maintenance. The funding was from annual assessments levied on residential parcels within the zone's assessment boundaries, pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. Because each of the single-family lots within the Zone was created as a result of compliance with this condition, each lot benefits in the same proportion. Therefore, the assessment costs are allocated on a per parcel basis for all parcels located within the assessment boundaries that currently qualify as a buildable single-family parcel per the current City of Citrus Heights Zoning Ordinances. The original annual assessment adopted for Zone 4 upon formation was $42.50. Upon separation in 2004, the original annual assessment of $42.50 was carried over to Zone 3.

General Fund money was used to supplement maintenance of landscaped areas in Zone 3 in the past. To eliminate the assessment revenue shortfall, an increase in assessment was proposed in Fiscal Year 98/99, but was unanimously opposed by the property owners in the required balloting process. In 2005 an increase in the annual assessment was again proposed and subsequently the property owners approved a one-time increase in the assessment from $42.50 to $81.88.

Concurrent with the assessment increase in 2005, a cost of living adjustment provision was proposed for Zone 3. However, during the property owner balloting process, this provision failed.

Annual Assessment:

The assessment increase approved in 2005 along with focused efforts to reduce overall maintenance costs kept Zone 3 expenditures below available revenues for several years. However, increased monthly utility costs and the implementation of updated cost allocation

procedures by the City have resulted in a shortfall of approximately $9,874.64 for FY 2025/2026. With no current reserves, this shortfall was subsidized by Gas Tax funds. A shortfall of approximately $4,749.60 is anticipated for FY 2026/2027, pending revisions to the city's cost allocations.

The Summary Analysis in Figure 3.3 shows details of the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 budget and assessments for Zone 3. The assessments for Zone 3 are proposed to remain the same as Fiscal Year 2025/2026 at $81.88 per parcel per year for a total annual assessment of $6,550.40, as this district does not allow for increasing the assessments without a vote of the effected property owners.

The FY 2026/2027 Assessment Roll for Zone 3 is shown in Figure 3.4.

Zone 3 Boundary Description:

All that territory situated in the City of Citrus Heights, County of Sacramento, State of California, more particularly described as follows and as shown on the Assessment Diagram in Figure 3.1.

Area Description:

All that real property included in the Plat of Verner Glen, as recorded in the office of the recorder of Sacramento County in Book 181 of Maps, Map number 21, on March 1988.

FIGURE 3.1

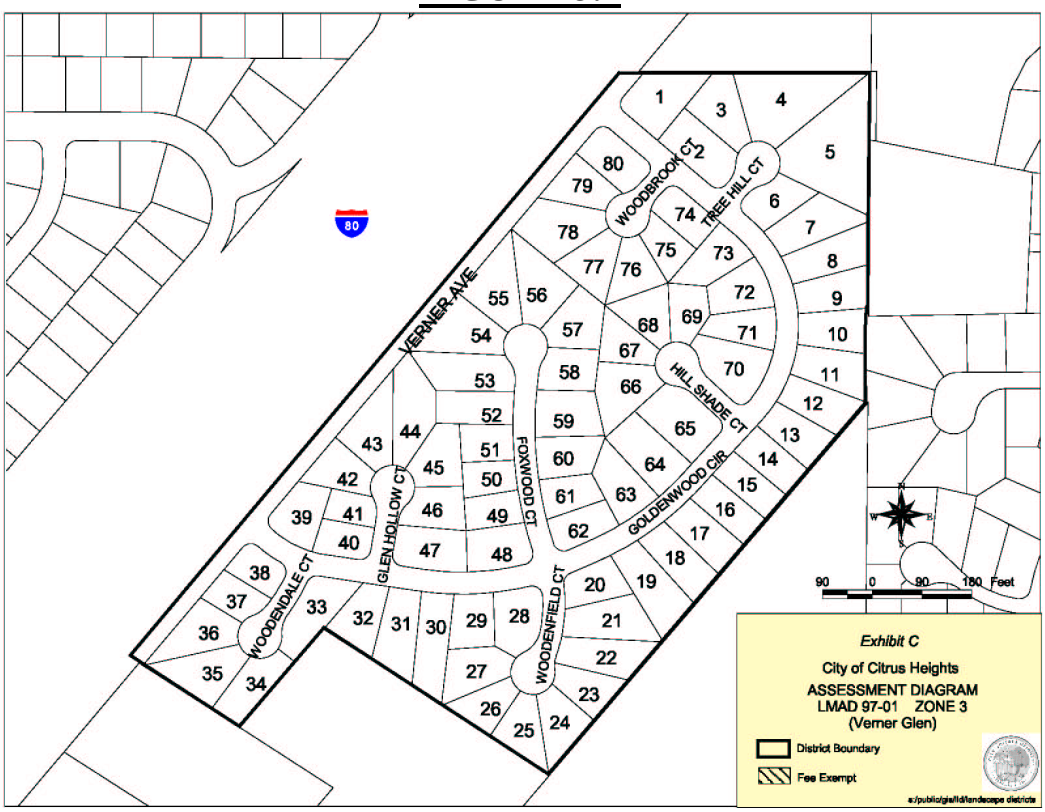


FIGURE 3.2

AD 97-01
Zone 3
City of Citrus Heights Landscape Maintenance District

Task Sheet	42005 Verner Glen
Lawn Maintenance:	
1. Mowing, trimming, edging all lawn areas.	X
2. Fertilize/weed control lawn areas.	X
3. Aerate lawn areas.	X
4. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	X
5. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.	X
Hard/Tall Fescue Maintenance:	
6. Weed control of fescue. ***Fescue to be as weed free as ornamental turf.***	
7. Weedeat fescue seed-heads.	
8. Weedeat fescue to 4" heights.	
9. Fertilize fescue.	
10. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	
11. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.	
Trees, Shrubs and Planting Area Maintenance:	
12. Complete weeding of all planting areas.	X
13. Fertilize planting areas and trees.	X
14. Prune trees **one** time per year.	X
15. Prune shrubs.	X
16. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	X
17. Maintain adequate staking of all trees.	X
18. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.	X
Groundcover and Vine Maintenance:	
19. Complete weeding of groundcovers.	X
20. Fertilize all groundcovers and vines.	X
21. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	X
22. Prune groundcovers and vines.	
23. Edge groundcovers.	X
24. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.	X
Grounds Maintenance:	
25. Complete litter pick up of landscape areas each visit.	X
26. Remove all cuttings, trimmings, and leaf debris from site each visit.	X
27. Remove weeds in paved and D.G. areas, fence lines.	X
28. Remove litter and debris every visit (sidewalk and gutter).	X
29. Median(s): Remove weeds in paved and D.G. areas.	
30. Median(s): Remove litter and debris each visit (gutter to gutter and nosing).	

FIGURE 3.3

SUMMARY ANALYSIS
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 97-01 – ZONE 3

288-75-298; County DOL 0279

DESCRIPTION	FY 25/26 ACTUAL**	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:		
Rate Per Parcel	$ 81.88	$ 81.88
Total Number of Parcels	80	80
Total Special Assessments:	**$ 6,550.40**	**$ 6,550.40**
REVENUE:		
Interest on Fund Balance	$ -	$ -
Special Assessments	$ 6,459.20	$ 6,550.40
Total Revenue:	**$ 6,459.20**	**$ 6,550.40**
EXPENDITURES:		
Advertising & Mail	$ -	$ -
Utilities	$ 3,471.72	$ 3,600.00
Professional Services	$ -	$ -
Contract - Landscape Maintenance & Extra Work	$ 7,296.00	$ 7,700.00
Contract - Tree Maintenance	$ -	$ -
Contract -Materials & Supplies	$ -	$ -
Cost Allocation (Overhead)	$ 5,566.12	$ -
Total Expenditures:	**$ 16,333.84**	**$ 11,300.00**
Annual Operating Balance	**$ (9,874.64)**	**$ (4,749.60)**
Transfer to/from Operating Reserve	**$ 9,874.64**	**$ 4,749.60**
Annual Ending Balance	**$ -**	**$ -**
OPERATING RESERVE		
Beginning Fund Balance (July 1st)	$ -	$ -
Operating Reserve Set-a-side	$ -	$ -
Transfer from (to) Annual Operating Balance	$ (9,874.64)	$ (4,749.60)
Ending Operating Reserve Balance (June 30th)	**$ (9,874.64)**	**$ (4,749.60)**

** Recorded actual expenses for the first 3 quarters of the current Fiscal Year plus projections for the 4th quarter.

FIGURE 3.4

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 97-01
ZONE 3

A.D. 97-01 (Zone 3) Assessment Roll

Assessor's Number	Assessment
229 0970 001 0000	$81.88
229 0970 002 0000	$81.88
229 0970 003 0000	$81.88
229 0970 004 0000	$81.88
229 0970 005 0000	$81.88
229 0970 006 0000	$81.88
229 0970 007 0000	$81.88
229 0970 008 0000	$81.88
229 0970 009 0000	$81.88
229 0970 013 0000	$81.88
229 0970 014 0000	$81.88
229 0970 015 0000	$81.88
229 0970 016 0000	$81.88
229 0970 017 0000	$81.88
229 0970 018 0000	$81.88
229 0970 019 0000	$81.88
229 0970 020 0000	$81.88
229 0970 021 0000	$81.88
229 0970 022 0000	$81.88
229 0970 023 0000	$81.88
229 0970 024 0000	$81.88
229 0970 025 0000	$81.88
229 0970 026 0000	$81.88
229 0970 027 0000	$81.88
229 0970 028 0000	$81.88
229 0970 029 0000	$81.88
229 0970 030 0000	$81.88
229 0970 031 0000	$81.88
229 0970 032 0000	$81.88
229 0970 033 0000	$81.88
229 0970 034 0000	$81.88
229 0970 035 0000	$81.88
229 0970 036 0000	$81.88
229 0970 037 0000	$81.88
229 0970 038 0000	$81.88
229 0970 039 0000	$81.88
229 0970 040 0000	$81.88
229 0970 041 0000	$81.88
229 0970 042 0000	$81.88
229 0970 043 0000	$81.88
229 0970 044 0000	$81.88
229 0970 045 0000	$81.88
229 0970 046 0000	$81.88

Assessor's Number	Assessment
229 0970 047 0000	$81.88
229 0970 048 0000	$81.88
229 0970 049 0000	$81.88
229 0970 050 0000	$81.88
229 0970 051 0000	$81.88
229 0970 052 0000	$81.88
229 0970 053 0000	$81.88
229 0970 054 0000	$81.88
229 0970 055 0000	$81.88
229 0970 056 0000	$81.88
229 0970 057 0000	$81.88
229 0970 058 0000	$81.88
229 0970 059 0000	$81.88
229 0970 060 0000	$81.88
229 0970 061 0000	$81.88
229 0970 062 0000	$81.88
229 0970 063 0000	$81.88
229 0970 064 0000	$81.88
229 0970 065 0000	$81.88
229 0970 066 0000	$81.88
229 0970 067 0000	$81.88
229 0970 068 0000	$81.88
229 0970 069 0000	$81.88
229 0970 070 0000	$81.88
229 0970 071 0000	$81.88
229 0970 072 0000	$81.88
229 0970 073 0000	$81.88
229 0970 074 0000	$81.88
229 0970 075 0000	$81.88
229 0970 076 0000	$81.88
229 0970 077 0000	$81.88
229 0970 078 0000	$81.88
229 0970 079 0000	$81.88
229 0970 080 0000	$81.88
229 0970 081 0000	$81.88
229 0970 082 0000	$81.88
229 0970 083 0000	$81.88

80 Parcels; Total Zone 3 Assessment is $6,550.40

ZONE 4

General:

Zone 4 of LMAD 97-01 was originally adopted by the City in 1997. The original zone consisted of the Summerhill Subdivision and the Villa Creekridge Subdivision. These two single family subdivisions were on opposite sides of the City and had widely differing landscaping and maintenance responsibilities.

As a result of the different geographical locations and maintenance responsibilities, the City Council adopted a resolution in 2004 to divide Zone 4 into two parts. The Verner Glenn (Summerhill subdivision) was incorporated into the newly created Zone 3 and the 111 parcel Villa Creekridge Subdivision remained in Zone 4. Figure 4.1 shows the current boundaries of Zone 4.

Originally the maintained area in Zone 4 consisted of street frontage landscape including lawn, trees, shrubs, and ground cover. Ongoing street frontage maintenance requires weekly care of the lawn, trees, shrubs, and ground cover, including weed control, fertilization, pruning, and litter removal.

Over the years General Fund money has been used to supplement maintenance in Zone 4. To reduce the assessment revenue shortfall, staff repeatedly re-evaluated and adjusted the maintenance effort to reduce costs. In July 2007, the City Council approved detaching a portion of the maintained area from Zone 4 (landscaping along Fireweed Circle). This detached area is now maintained by a neighboring Homeowner's Association under a special agreement. In 2010 the City implemented a xeriscaping (low-water and maintenance) plan to eliminate some of the more labor intensive and water consuming landscape features, such as turf, and reduced the level of service on the remaining landscaping to a minimum. In a further effort to reduce subsidies, in 2011, the City conducted a pilot project that reduced the frequency of maintenance (i.e. every 6 or 8 weeks instead of monthly). However, the monthly maintenance schedule was reinstated due to complaints on its appearance from the public.

Zone 4 now consists of street frontage landscape including trees, shrubs, and ground cover; all with monthly maintenance.

The City performs/manages the maintenance for the LMAD using its own forces or those of contract providers. Figure 4.2 describes the maintenance specifications for the district.

District Financing/Method of Assessment:

As a condition of approval, the developer of two single family subdivisions comprising the original Zone 4 was required to establish a funding source to provide ongoing landscape maintenance. The funding for Zone 4 is from annual assessments levied on residential parcels within the zone's assessment boundaries, pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. Because each of the single-family lots within the Zone was created as a result of compliance with this condition, each lot benefits in the same proportion. Therefore, the assessment costs are allocated on a per parcel basis for all parcels located within the assessment boundaries that

currently qualify as a buildable single-family parcel per the current City of Citrus Heights Zoning Ordinances. The original annual assessment adopted for Zone 4 upon formation was $42.50. Upon separation in 2004, the annual assessment for Zone 4 remained at $42.50 per assessed parcel.

General Fund money has been used to supplement maintenance of landscaped areas in Zone 4 in the past. To eliminate the assessment revenue shortfall, assessment increases were proposed in Fiscal Years 98/99, 2005/2006 and 2009/2010, but all attempts failed under majority opposition by the property owners in the required balloting process.

This Zone does not have a cost of living increase provision.

Annual Assessment:

From the beginning, General Fund revenues have been used to subsidize Zone 4 maintenance. Efforts such as detaching part of the maintained area, replanting with low-water and low maintenance landscaping and even reducing the maintenance frequency have resulted in significant reductions in maintenance and utility costs, but the gap between maintenance expenditures and assessment revenues continues to widen.

The Summary Analysis in Figure 4.3 shows details of the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 budget and assessments for Zone 4. The assessments for Zone 4 are proposed to remain the same as Fiscal Year 2025/2026, at $42.50 per parcel per year for a total annual assessment of $4,717.50, as this district does not allow for increasing the assessments without a vote of the effected property owners. For FY 2025/2026 the projected budget shortfall is $19,637.03 and again Gas Tax revenues are being budgeted to cover the shortfall. A shortfall of approximately $14,732.50 is anticipated for FY 2026/2027, pending revisions to the city's cost allocations.

The FY 2024/2025 Assessment Roll for Zone 4 is shown in 4.4.

Zone 4 Boundary Description:

All that territory situated in the City of Citrus Heights, County of Sacramento, State of California, more particularly described as follows and as shown on the Assessment Diagram for Zone 4 in Figure 4.1.

Area Description:

All that real property included in the Plat of Villa Creekridge, as recorded in the office of the recorder of Sacramento County Book 188 of Maps, Map number 3; December, 1988.

FIGURE 4.1

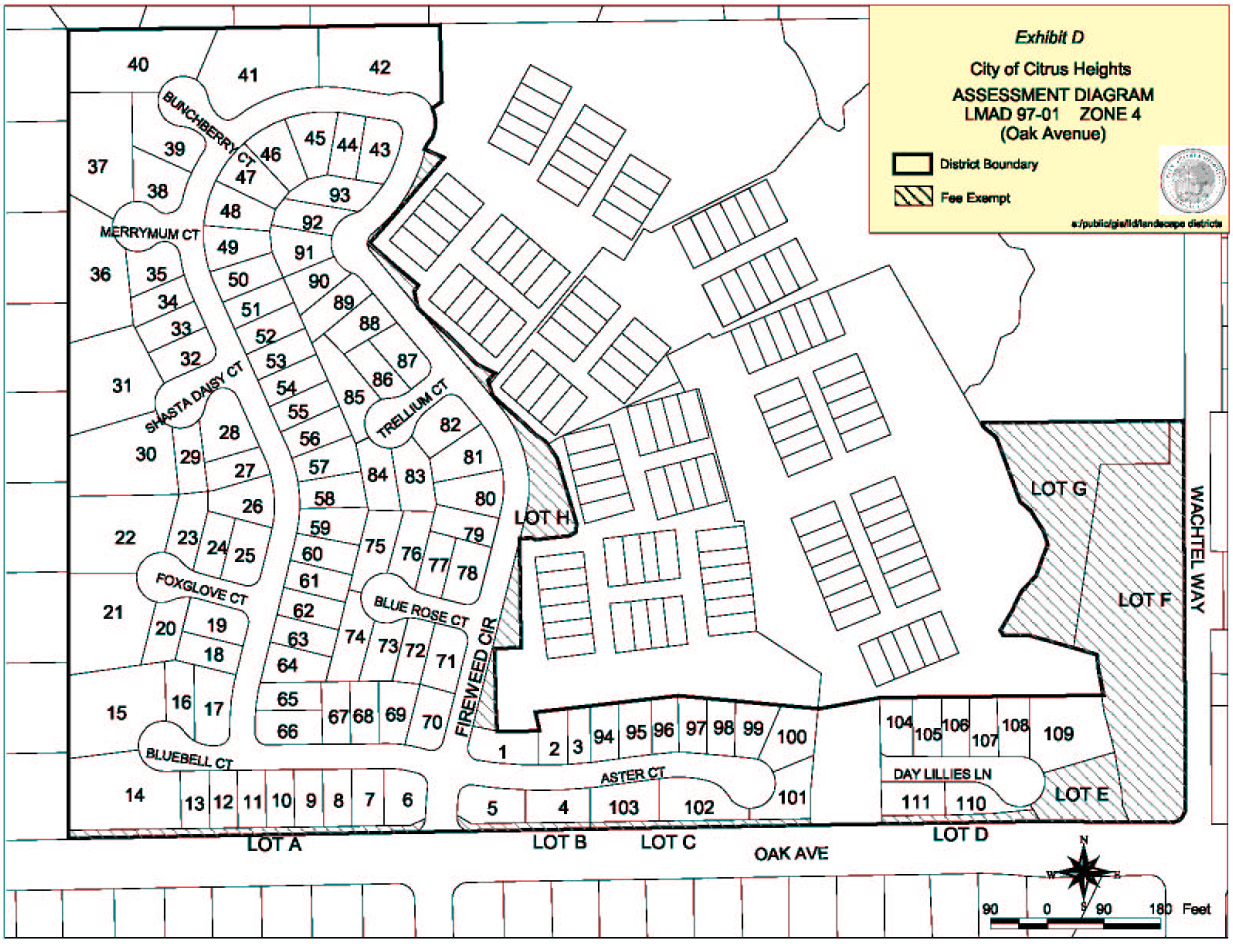

Exhibit D
City of Citrus Heights
ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM
LMAD 97-01 ZONE 4
(Oak Avenue)
District Boundary
Fee Exempt
BUNCHBERRY CT
MERRYMUM CT
SHASTA DAISY CT
TRELLIUM CT
FOXGLOVE CT
BLUE ROSE CT
FIREWEED CIR
BLUEBELL CT
ASTER CT
DAY LILLIES LN
WACHTEL WAY
LOT A
LOT B
LOT C
LOT D
LOT E
LOT F
LOT G
LOT H
OAK AVE
90 0 90 180 Feet

FIGURE 4.2

AD 97-01
Zone 4
City of Citrus Heights Landscape Maintenance District

Task Sheet	42006 Villa Creekridge
Lawn Maintenance:	
1. Mowing, trimming, edging all lawn areas.	
2. Fertilize/weed control lawn areas.	
3. Aerate lawn areas.	
4. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	
5. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.	
Hard/Tall Fescue Maintenance:	
6. Weed control of fescue. ***Fescue to be as weed free as ornamental turf.***	
7. Weedeat fescue seed-heads.	
8. Weedeat fescue to 4" heights.	
9. Fertilize fescue.	
10. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	
11. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.	
Trees, Shrubs and Planting Area Maintenance:	
12. Complete weeding of all planting areas.	X
13. Fertilize planting areas and trees.	X
14. Prune trees **one** time per year.	X
15. Prune shrubs.	X
16. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	X
17. Maintain adequate staking of all trees.	X
18. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.	X
Groundcover and Vine Maintenance:	
19. Complete weeding of groundcovers.	X
20. Fertilize all groundcovers and vines.	X
21. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects.	X
22. Prune groundcovers and vines.	X
23. Edge groundcovers.	X
24. Manage irrigation. Adjust controllers.	X
Grounds Maintenance:	
25. Complete litter pick up of landscape areas each visit.	X
26. Remove all cuttings, trimmings, and leaf debris from site each visit.	X
27. Remove weeds in paved and D.G. areas, fence lines.	X
28. Remove litter and debris every visit (sidewalk and gutter).	X
29. Median(s): Remove weeds in paved and D.G. areas.	
30. Median(s): Remove litter and debris each visit (gutter to gutter and nosing).	

FIGURE 4.3

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 97-01 – ZONE 4

282-75-292; County DOL 0272

DESCRIPTION	FY 25/26 ACTUAL**	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:		
Rate Per Parcel	$ 42.50	$ 42.50
Total Number of Parcels	111	111
Total Special Assessments	**$ 4,717.50**	**$ 4,717.50**
REVENUE:		
Interest on Fund Balance	$ -	$ -
Special Assessments	$ 4,645.86	$ 4,717.50
Total Revenues:	**$ 4,645.86**	**$ 4,717.50**
EXPENDITURES:		
Advertising	$ -	
Utilities - Electric	$ 921.50	$ 950.00
Utilities - Water	$ 7,971.27	$ 8,200.00
Professional Services	$ -	$ -
Contract - Landscape Maintenance	$ 9,492.00	$ 9,800.00
Contract - Construction, Repairs & Extra Work	$ 332.00	$ 500.00
Contract - Materials & Supplies	$ -	$ -
Cost Allocation (Overhead)	$ 5,566.12	$ -
Total Expenditures:	**$ 24,282.89**	**$ 19,450.00**
Annual Operating Balance	**$ (19,637.03)**	**$ (14,732.50)**
Transfer to/from Operating Reserve	**$ 19,637.03**	**$ 14,732.50**
Annual Ending Balance	**$ -**	**$ -**
OPERATING RESERVE		
Beginning Fund Balance (July 1st)	$ -	$ -
Operating Reserve Set-a-side	$ -	$ -
Transfer from (to) Annual Operating Balance	$ (19,637.03)	$ (14,732.50)
Ending Operating Reserve Balance (June 30th)	**$ (19,637.03)**	**$ (14,732.50)**
FACILITY REPLACEMENT RESERVE		
Beginning Facility Replacement Balance (July 1st)	$ -	$ -
Facility Replacement Set-aside	$ -	$ -
Replacement Project Cost	$ -	$ -
Ending Facility Replacement Balance (June 30th)	$ -	$ -

** Recorded actual expenses for the first 3 quarters of Fiscal Year plus projection for the 4th quarter.

FIGURE 4.4

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 97-01 - ZONE 4

A.D. 97-01 (Zone 4) Assessment Roll

Assessor's Number				Assessment
224	0890	001	0000	$42.50
224	0890	002	0000	$42.50
224	0890	003	0000	$42.50
224	0890	004	0000	$42.50
224	0890	005	0000	$42.50
224	0890	006	0000	$42.50
224	0890	007	0000	$42.50
224	0890	008	0000	$42.50
224	0890	009	0000	$42.50
224	0890	010	0000	$42.50
224	0890	011	0000	$42.50
224	0890	012	0000	$42.50
224	0890	013	0000	$42.50
224	0890	014	0000	$42.50
224	0890	015	0000	$42.50
224	0890	016	0000	$42.50
224	0890	017	0000	$42.50
224	0890	018	0000	$42.50
224	0890	019	0000	$42.50
224	0890	020	0000	$42.50
224	0890	021	0000	$42.50
224	0890	022	0000	$42.50
224	0890	023	0000	$42.50
224	0890	024	0000	$42.50
224	0890	025	0000	$42.50
224	0890	026	0000	$42.50
224	0890	027	0000	$42.50
224	0890	028	0000	$42.50
224	0890	029	0000	$42.50
224	0890	030	0000	$42.50
224	0890	031	0000	$42.50
224	0890	032	0000	$42.50
224	0890	033	0000	$42.50
224	0890	034	0000	$42.50
224	0890	035	0000	$42.50
224	0890	036	0000	$42.50
224	0890	037	0000	$42.50
224	0890	038	0000	$42.50
224	0890	039	0000	$42.50
224	0890	040	0000	$42.50
224	0890	041	0000	$42.50

Assessor's Number				Assessment
224	0890	042	0000	$42.50
224	0890	043	0000	$42.50
224	0890	044	0000	$42.50
224	0890	045	0000	$42.50
224	0890	046	0000	$42.50
224	0890	047	0000	$42.50
224	0890	048	0000	$42.50
224	0890	049	0000	$42.50
224	0890	050	0000	$42.50
224	0890	051	0000	$42.50
224	0890	052	0000	$42.50
224	0890	053	0000	$42.50
224	0890	054	0000	$42.50
224	0890	055	0000	$42.50
224	0890	056	0000	$42.50
224	0890	057	0000	$42.50
224	0890	058	0000	$42.50
224	0890	059	0000	$42.50
224	0890	060	0000	$42.50
224	0890	061	0000	$42.50
224	0890	062	0000	$42.50
224	0890	063	0000	$42.50
224	0890	064	0000	$42.50
224	0890	065	0000	$42.50
224	0890	066	0000	$42.50
224	0890	067	0000	$42.50
224	0890	068	0000	$42.50
224	0890	069	0000	$42.50
224	0890	070	0000	$42.50
224	0890	071	0000	$42.50
224	0890	072	0000	$42.50
224	0890	073	0000	$42.50
224	0890	074	0000	$42.50
224	0890	075	0000	$42.50
224	0890	076	0000	$42.50
224	0890	077	0000	$42.50
224	0890	078	0000	$42.50
224	0890	079	0000	$42.50
224	0890	080	0000	$42.50
224	0890	081	0000	$42.50
224	0890	082	0000	$42.50

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 97-01 - ZONE 4

A.D. 97-01 (Zone 4) Assessment Roll

Assessor's Number				Assessment
224	0890	083	0000	$42.50
224	0890	084	0000	$42.50
224	0890	085	0000	$42.50
224	0890	086	0000	$42.50
224	0890	087	0000	$42.50
224	0890	088	0000	$42.50
224	0890	089	0000	$42.50
224	0890	090	0000	$42.50
224	0890	091	0000	$42.50
224	0890	092	0000	$42.50
224	0890	093	0000	$42.50
224	0900	001	0000	$42.50
224	0900	002	0000	$42.50
224	0900	003	0000	$42.50
224	0900	004	0000	$42.50
224	0900	010	0000	$42.50
224	0900	011	0000	$42.50
224	0900	013	0000	$42.50
224	0900	014	0000	$42.50
224	0900	015	0000	$42.50
224	0900	016	0000	$42.50
224	0900	017	0000	$42.50
224	0900	018	0000	$42.50
224	0900	019	0000	$42.50
224	0900	020	0000	$42.50
224	0900	021	0000	$42.50
224	0900	022	0000	$42.50
224	0900	026	0000	$42.50
224	0900	028	0000	$42.50

111 Parcels; Total Zone 4 Assessment is $4,717.50

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Mayor and City Council Members
Ashley J. Feeney, City Manager

FROM: Regina Cave, General Services Director
Leslie Blomquist, City Engineer

SUBJECT: **Landscape Maintenance Assessment Districts 98-01, 98-02 and 03-01 Levy of Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments**

Recommendation

On June 24, 2026, City Council took the first steps toward the proposed annual update for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 for the Landscape Maintenance Assessment Districts (LMAD) 98-01, 98-02 (Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4), and 03-01 (Zones 1, 2 and 3). At that time, Council adopted Resolutions of Intention to update the districts and called for public hearings on July 8, 2026. Subsequently, the City Clerk published the required notice.

Staff recommends the City Council:

1. Convene the public hearing for the district regarding the proposed annual assessment for Fiscal Year 2026/2027; and

2. Resolution No. 2026-____: Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to Confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to Levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 98-01 (Stock Village Units Nos. 1 and 2).

3. Resolution No. 2026-____: Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to Confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to Levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 98-02 (Zone 1: Sorenson Ranch, Zone 2: Autumnwood, Zone 3: Mariposa Creek and Zone 4: Wyatt Ranch).

4. Resolution No. 2026-____: Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to Confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to Levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 03-01 (Stock Ranch Zones 1: Stock Ranch North, Zone 2: Stock Ranch South and Zone 3: Mitchell Farms).

Fiscal Impact

Assessment Districts 98-01, 98-02 (Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4), and 03-01 (Zones 1, 2 and 3) are currently fully funded by their annual assessments and operating reserves as needed; therefore, there is no fiscal impact to the General Fund for these districts. The following tables (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) summarize the revenues and expenditures for each of the districts/zones) contained in the engineer's report:

Table No. 1
98-01 Stock Village

Description	FY 25/26 Actual	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$11,680.63	$12,209.40
Interest on Fund Balance (1)	$3,171.64	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	**$14,852.27**	**$12,209.40**
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Estimated Expenditures	**$27,050.74**	**$12,453.00**
Annual Operating Balance (2)	**-$12,198.47**	**-$243.60**

(1) Interest earnings estimated; will reflect actuals in Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.
(2) Assessment Fund reserves available to balance the annual operating shortfall.

Table No. 2
98-02, Zone 1 – Sorenson Ranch

Description	FY 25/26 Actual	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$24,328.39	$25,481.16
Interest on Fund Balance (1)	$1,148.87	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	**$25,477.26**	**$25,481.16**
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Estimated Expenditures	**$27,910.16**	**$25,481.16**
Annual Operating Balance (2)	**-$2,432.90**	**$3,856.16**

(1) Interest earnings estimated; will reflect actuals in Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.
(2) Assessment Fund reserves available to balance the annual operating shortfall.

Table No. 3
98-02, Zone 2 - Autumnwood

Description	FY 25/26 Actual*	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$18,086.48	$18,696.24
Interest on Fund Balance (1)	$1,090.67	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	**$19,177.15**	**$18,696.24**
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Estimated Expenditures	**$12,694.12**	**$11,425.00**
Annual Operating Balance (2)	**$6,483.03**	**$7,271.24**

*Recorded actual expenses for first 3 quarters plus estimates for remainder of fiscal.
(1) Interest earnings estimated; will reflect actuals in Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.
(2) Balance transferred to Assessment Fund reserve.

Table No. 4
98-02, Zone 3 – Mariposa Creek

Description	FY 25/26 Actual*	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$12,550.90	$12,971.70
Interest on Fund Balance (1)	$1,131.99	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	**$13,682.89**	**$12,971.70**
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Estimated Expenditures	**$17,034.43**	**$6,925.00**
Annual Operating Balance (2)	**-$3,351.54**	**$6,046.70**

*Recorded actual expenses for first 3 quarters plus estimates for remainder of fiscal.
(1) Interest earnings estimated; will reflect actuals in Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.
(2) Assessment Fund reserves available to balance the annual operating shortfall.

Table No. 5
98-02, Zone 4 – Wyatt Ranch

Description	FY 25/26 Actual*	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$9,736.82	$9,690.82
Interest on Fund Balance (1)	$317.59	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	**$10,054.41**	**$9,690.82**
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Estimated Expenditures	**$0.00**	**$3,725.00**
Annual Operating Balance (2)	**$10,054.41**	**$5,965.82**

*Recorded actual expenses for first 3 quarters plus estimates for remainder of fiscal.
(1) Interest earnings estimated; will reflect actuals in Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.
(2) Balance transferred to Assessment Fund reserve.

Table No. 6
03-01, Zone 1 – Stock Ranch NORTH

Description	FY 25/26 Actual*	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$98,820.45	$101,827.10
Interest on Fund Balance (1)	$20,749.31	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	**$119,569.76**	**$101,827.10**
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Estimated Expenditures	**$147,216.59**	**$119,600.00**
Annual Operating Balance (2)	**-$27,646.83**	**-$17,772.90**

*Recorded actual expenses for first 3 quarters plus estimates for remainder of fiscal.
(1) Interest earnings estimated; will reflect actuals in Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.
(2) Assessment Fund reserves available to balance the annual operating shortfall.

Table No. 7
03-01, Zone 2 – Stock Ranch SOUTH

Description	FY 25/26 Actual*	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$22,490.56	$23,299.38
Interest on Fund Balance (1)	$1,117.00	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	**$23,607.56**	**$23,299.38**
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Estimated Expenditures	**$21,265.74**	**$19,675.00**
Annual Operating Balance (2)	**$1,224.82**	**$3,624.38**

*Recorded actual expenses for first 3 quarters plus estimates for remainder of fiscal.
(1) Interest earnings estimated; will reflect actuals in Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.
(2) Balance transferred to Assessment Fund reserve.

Table No. 8
03-01, Zone 3 – Mitchell Farms

Description	FY 25/26 Actual*	FY 26/27 Proposed
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments Revenues	$92,765.55	$96,135.96
Interest on Fund Balance (1)	$5,980.56	$0.00
Total Estimated Revenues	**$98,746.11**	**$96,135.96**
EXPENDITURES:		
Total Estimated Expenditures (2)	**$75,461.77**	**$96,135.96**
Annual Operating Balance (3)	**$23,284.34**	**$0.00**

*Recorded actual expenses for first 3 quarters plus estimates for remainder of fiscal.
(1) Interest earnings estimated; will reflect actuals in Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.
(2) Balance transferred to Assessment Fund reserve.

Continually increasing utility rates and monthly maintenance costs as well as updated methods for allocation of the City's overhead costs have all contributed to an overall increase in district expenditures.

Background and Analysis

The City currently has four (4) landscape maintenance districts with several zones in some of the districts.

Assessment District	Zone	Creation Date	Location
97-01	1	1997	"Bridgemont" subdivision off of Van Maren Lane
	2	1997	"St. Andrews Court" subdivision off of Old Auburn Road
	3	1997	"Verner Glenn" (Summerhill) subdivision off of Verner Avenue
	4	1997	"Villa Creekridge" subdivision off of Oak Avenue
98-01	1	1998	"Stock Village Unit No. 1 & 2" Subdivision off of Stock Ranch Road
98-02	1	1998	"Sorenson Ranch" subdivision off of Van Maren Lane
	2	2014	"Autumnwood" subdivision off of Antelope Road
	3	2018	"Mariposa Creek" subdivision off Antelope Road
	4	2019	"Wyatt Ranch" subdivision off Sunrise Boulevard
03-01	1	2003	"Stock Ranch" development on Auburn Blvd - properties north of Arcade Creek
	2	2003	"Stock Ranch" development off of Stock Ranch Road – properties south of Arcade Creek
	3	2020	"Mitchell Farms" subdivision between Sunrise Boulevard and Fair Oaks Boulevard, north of Arcadia Drive.

This agenda item addresses LMADs 98-01, 98-02, and 03-01 (LMAD 97-01 is addressed under a separate agenda item). Specific maintenance responsibilities for each of these districts are discussed in the Engineer's Report.

On June 24, 2026, the City Council adopted Resolutions of Intention for each of the three LMADs approving the Engineer's Report, declaring its intention to order the annual update for Fiscal Year 2026/2027, to levy and collect assessments for the City of Citrus Heights Landscape Maintenance Assessment Districts, and setting Wednesday, July 8, 2026 at 6:00 p.m. (or shortly thereafter) as the time and date for the public hearings.

Pursuant to State Law, the City must hold a public hearing on the matter for each District. Since an increase in assessments beyond the allowable annual increase per zone is not proposed and thus not triggering Prop 218, the code only requires the notice to be published in a newspaper.

The annual update and the levy of assessments for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 for the Landscape Maintenance Assessment Districts Nos. 98-01, 98-02 (Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4) and 03-01 (Zones 1, 2 and 3), proposed by the resolutions will fund the following: maintenance and servicing of landscaping, trees, and other vegetation, and related or appurtenant facilities, including weeding, fertilizing, pruning, and controlling fungus, disease and insect infestation; operation of irrigation and drainage systems including the provision of water and power, and maintenance of sound walls.

The Engineer's Report summarizes maintenance efforts and recommends increasing assessments for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 by 3% (4% maximum allowed) for Districts 98-01; 98-02 Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4; and 03-01 Zones 1, 2 and 3. The recommended increases are to maintain current levels of services, sustain existing reserves in each of the respected zones and ensure sufficient reserve for the two zones (98-02 Zone 4, and 03-01 Zone 3) prior to the City and/or Sunrise Recreation and Park District assuming maintenance responsibility of the Zones. The assessment district diagrams and assessment rolls for these assessment districts are contained in the Engineer's Reports.

Attachments

1. Resolution No. 2026-____: Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to Confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to Levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 98-01 (Stock Village Units Nos. 1 and 2).
2. Resolution No. 2026-____: Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to Confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to Levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 98-02 (Zone 1: Sorenson Ranch, Zone 2: Autumnwood, Zone 3: Mariposa Creek and Zone 4: Wyatt Ranch).
3. Resolution No. 2026-____: Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to Confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to Levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Assessments for Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 03-01 (Zone 1: Stock Ranch North, Zone 2: Stock Ranch South and Zone 3: Mitchell Farms).
4. Engineer's Report

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA, TO CONFIRM THE DIAGRAM AND ASSESSMENT AND TO LEVY FISCAL YEAR 2026/2027 ASSESSMENTS FOR LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-01 (STOCK VILLAGE UNITS NOS. 1 AND 2)

WHEREAS, on June 24, 2026, the City Council (Council) of the City of Citrus Heights (City) adopted its Resolution No. 2026-44, initiating proceedings pursuant to the landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, being California Streets and Highways Code Sections 22500 et seq. (Act), to levy and collect assessments for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 in the City of Citrus Heights Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 98-01 (Stock Village Units Nos. 1 and 2);

WHEREAS, as directed by this Council, the City Engineer has prepared and filed with the City Clerk a report for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 (Engineer's Report) in accordance with the Act;

WHEREAS, on June 24, 2026, Council adopted its Resolution No. 2026-47, approving Engineer's Report, and setting a public hearing date of July 8, 2026 at 6:00 p.m., at the Citrus Heights Council Chambers located at 6360 Fountain Square Drive, Citrus Heights, California 95621;

WHEREAS, a notice of the public hearing was published in the form, time and manner required by law; and

WHEREAS, at the public hearing, the Council duly heard all interested persons desiring to be heard.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED, by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights hereby declares that:

Section 1. Recitals. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and the Council so finds and determines.

Section 2. Approval of Engineer's Report. This Council hereby approves the Engineer's Report as now on file with the City Clerk.

Section 3. Improvements Ordered. This Council hereby orders the proposed improvements described in the Engineer's Report to be made.

Section 4. Special Benefit Finding. This Council hereby finds and determines that the assessment included in the Engineer's Report assesses all of the subdivisions of land in the assessment district for the special benefits provided by the improvements in proportion to the special benefits to be received by such subdivision, respectively, from the improvements.

Section 5. Confirmation of Assessment Diagram. This Council hereby confirms the diagram and the assessment now on file with it.

Section 6. Directive to file Diagram and Assessment. This Council hereby directs the City Clerk to file a certified copy of the diagram and the assessment as confirmed with the Sacramento County Auditor.

Section 7. Entry on the Roll. The Sacramento County Auditor is hereby requested to enter on the County Assessment Roll opposite each lot or parcel of land the amount assessed thereupon, as shown on the assessment filed by the City Clerk.

Section 8. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of July 2026 by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: **Council Members:**
NOES: **Council Members:**
ABSTAIN: **Council Members:**
ABSENT: **Council Members:**

_____
MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Amy Van, City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA, TO CONFIRM THE DIAGRAM AND ASSESSMENT AND TO LEVY FISCAL YEAR 2026/2027 ASSESSMENTS FOR LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-02 (ZONE 1: SORENSON RANCH, ZONE 2: AUTUMNWOOD, ZONE 3: MARIPOSA CREEK and ZONE 4: WYATT RANCH)

WHEREAS, on June 24, 2026, the City Council (Council) of the City of Citrus Heights (City) adopted its Resolution No. 2026-045, initiating proceedings pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, being California Streets and Highways Code Sections 22500 et seq. (Act), to levy and collect assessments for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 in the City of Citrus Heights Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 98-02 (Zone 1: Sorenson Ranch, Zone 2: Autumnwood, Zone 3: Mariposa Creek and Zone 4: Wyatt Ranch);

WHEREAS, as directed by this Council, the City Engineer has prepared and filed with the City Clerk a report for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 (Engineer's Report) in accordance with the Act;

WHEREAS, on June 24, 2026, the Council adopted its Resolution No. 2026-048 approving Engineer's Report, and setting a public hearing date of July 8, 2026, at 6:00 p.m., at the Citrus Heights Council Chambers located at 6360 Fountain Square Drive, Citrus Heights, California 95621;

WHEREAS, a notice of the public hearing was published in the form, time and manner required by law; and

WHEREAS, at the public hearing, the Council duly heard all interested persons desiring to be heard.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED, by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights hereby declares that:

Section 1. Recitals. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and the Council so finds and determines.

Section 2. Approval of Engineer's Report. This Council hereby approves the Engineer's Report as now on file with the City Clerk.

Section 3. Improvements Ordered. This Council hereby orders the proposed improvements described in the Engineer's Report to be made.

Section 4. Special Benefit Finding. This Council hereby finds and determines that the assessment included in the Engineer's Report assesses all of the subdivisions of land in the assessment district for the special benefits provided by the improvements in proportion to the special benefits to be received by such subdivision, respectively, from the improvements.

Section 5. Confirmation of Assessment Diagram. This Council hereby confirms the diagram and the assessment now on file with it.

Section 6. Directive to file Diagram and Assessment. This Council hereby directs the City Clerk to file a certified copy of the diagram and the assessment as confirmed with the Sacramento County Auditor.

Section 7. Entry on the Roll. The Sacramento County Auditor is hereby requested to enter on the County Assessment Roll opposite each lot or parcel of land the amount assessed thereupon, as shown on the assessment filed by the City Clerk.

Section 8. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of July 2026 by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: Council Members:
NOES: Council Members:
ABSTAIN: Council Members:
ABSENT: Council Members:

_____
MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Amy Van, City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA, TO CONFIRM THE DIAGRAM AND ASSESSMENT AND TO LEVY FISCAL YEAR 2026/2027 ASSESSMENTS FOR LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 03-01 (ZONE 1: STOCK RANCH NORTH, ZONE 2: STOCK RANCH SOUTH and ZONE 3: MITCHELL FARMS)

WHEREAS, on June 24, 2026, the City Council (Council) of the City of Citrus Heights (City) adopted its Resolution No. 2026-46, initiating proceedings pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, being California Streets and Highways Code Sections 22500 et seq. (Act), to levy and collect assessments for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 in the City of Citrus Heights Landscape Maintenance Assessment District No. 03-01 (Zone 1: Stock Ranch North, Zone 2: Stock Ranch South and Zone 3: Mitchell Farms);

WHEREAS, as directed by this Council, the City Engineer has prepared and filed with the City Clerk a report for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 (Engineer's Report) in accordance with the Act;

WHEREAS, on June 24, 2026 the Council adopted its Resolution No. 2026-49, approving Engineer's Report, and setting a public hearing date of July 8, 2026 at 6:00 p.m., at the Citrus Heights Council Chambers located at 6360 Fountain Square Drive, Citrus Heights, California 95621;

WHEREAS, a notice of the public hearing was published in the form, time and manner required by law; and

WHEREAS, at the public hearing, the Council duly heard all interested persons desiring to be heard.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED, by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights hereby declares that:

Section 1. Recitals. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and the Council so finds and determines.

Section 2. Recitals Approval of Engineer's Report. This Council hereby approves the Engineer's Report as now on file with the City Clerk.

Section 3. Improvements Ordered. This Council hereby orders the proposed improvements described in the Engineer's Report to be made.

Section 4. Special Benefit Finding. This Council hereby finds and determines that the assessment included in the Engineer's Report assesses all of the subdivisions of land in the assessment district for the special benefits provided by the improvements in proportion to the special benefits to be received by such subdivision, respectively, from the improvements.

Section 5. Confirmation of Assessment Diagram. This Council hereby confirms the diagram and the assessment now on file with it.

Section 6. Directive to file Diagram and Assessment. This Council hereby directs the City Clerk to file a certified copy of the diagram and the assessment as confirmed with the Sacramento County Auditor.

Section 7. Entry on the Roll. The Sacramento County Auditor is hereby requested to enter on the County Assessment Roll opposite each lot or parcel of land the amount assessed thereupon, as shown on the assessment filed by the City Clerk.

Section 8. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of July, 2026 by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: **Council Members:**
NOES: **Council Members:**
ABSTAIN: **Council Members:**
ABSENT: **Council Members:**

_____
MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Amy Van, City Clerk

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

ENGINEER'S REPORT
for
Landscape Maintenance Districts

Assessment District Numbers: 98-01, 98-02 and 03-01
Annual Update for Fiscal Year 2026/2027

Prepared by:

Leslie Blomquist

City Engineer

June 30, 2026



CERTIFICATIONS

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE DISTRICT
ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS NUMBERS: 98-01, 98-02 and 03-01
(Pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972)

Engineer's Report for Fiscal Year 2026/2027

The undersigned respectfully submits the enclosed report as directed by the City Council.

DATED: June 30, 2026

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

By _____
Leslie Blomquist, P.E.
CITY ENGINEER

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed Engineer's Report, together with Assessment and Assessment Diagram thereto attached, was filed with me on the _____ day of _____, 2026.

Amy Van, City Clerk
City of Citrus Heights,
Sacramento County, California

By _____

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed Engineer's Report, together with Assessment and Assessment Diagram thereto attached, was approved and confirmed by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, on the _____ day of _____, 2026.

Amy Van, City Clerk
City of Citrus Heights,
Sacramento County, California

By _____

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed Engineer's Report, together with Assessment and Assessment Diagram thereto attached, was filed with the County Auditor of the County of Sacramento on the _____ day of _____, 2026.

Amy Van, City Clerk
City of Citrus Heights,
Sacramento County, California

By _____

ENGINEER'S REPORT

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE DISTRICT
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-01, Stock Village Unit Nos. 1 & 2
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-02, Zone 1, Sorensen Ranch
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-02, Zone 2, Autumnwood
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-02, Zone 3, Mariposa Creek
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-02, Zone 4, Wyatt Ranch
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 03-01, Zone 1, Stock Ranch NORTH
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 03-01, Zone 2, Stock Ranch SOUTH
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 03-01, Zone 3, Mitchell Farms

LEVY of FISCAL YEAR 2025/2026 ASSESSMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The City of Citrus Heights has four (4) separate landscape maintenance assessment districts, which provide for maintenance of common areas within nine (9) distinct communities around the City. This Engineer's Report addresses three of the Districts, 98-01, 98-02 (Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4), and 03-01 (Zones 1, 2 and 3). The general locations of these districts are shown on the maps on the following pages.

Assessment District 98-01, first created in 1998, is for the maintenance of certain areas within the subdivision called Stock Village Unit No. 1 and Unit No. 2. A Strip of land along the west edge of the subdivision and a strip of land along the east edge, adjacent to Stock Ranch Road are the areas to be maintained.

Assessment District 98-02 (Zone 1), first created in 1998, is for the maintenance of certain areas within and adjacent to the subdivisions called Sorensen Ranch Unit Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 development. All improvements are on public property. The improved parcels to be maintained are along the west side of Van Maren Lane (approximately 1500 feet); along the north side of Oak Lakes Lane (approximately 1300 feet); and shorter parcels along Campfire Way at Van Maren Lane (approximately 100 feet on the south side); Horseman Way at Van Maren Lane (approximately 100 feet on the north and south side); and the east side of Silversaddle Way at Oak Lake Lane (approximately 100 feet).

Assessment District 98-02 (Zone 2), first created in 2014, is for the maintenance of certain areas within and adjacent to the Autumnwood Subdivision development. All improvements are on public property. The improved parcels to be maintained are along the south side of Antelope Road (approximately 300 feet); along the east side of Live Oak Way (approximately 370 feet); and two (2) detention basins within the subdivision.

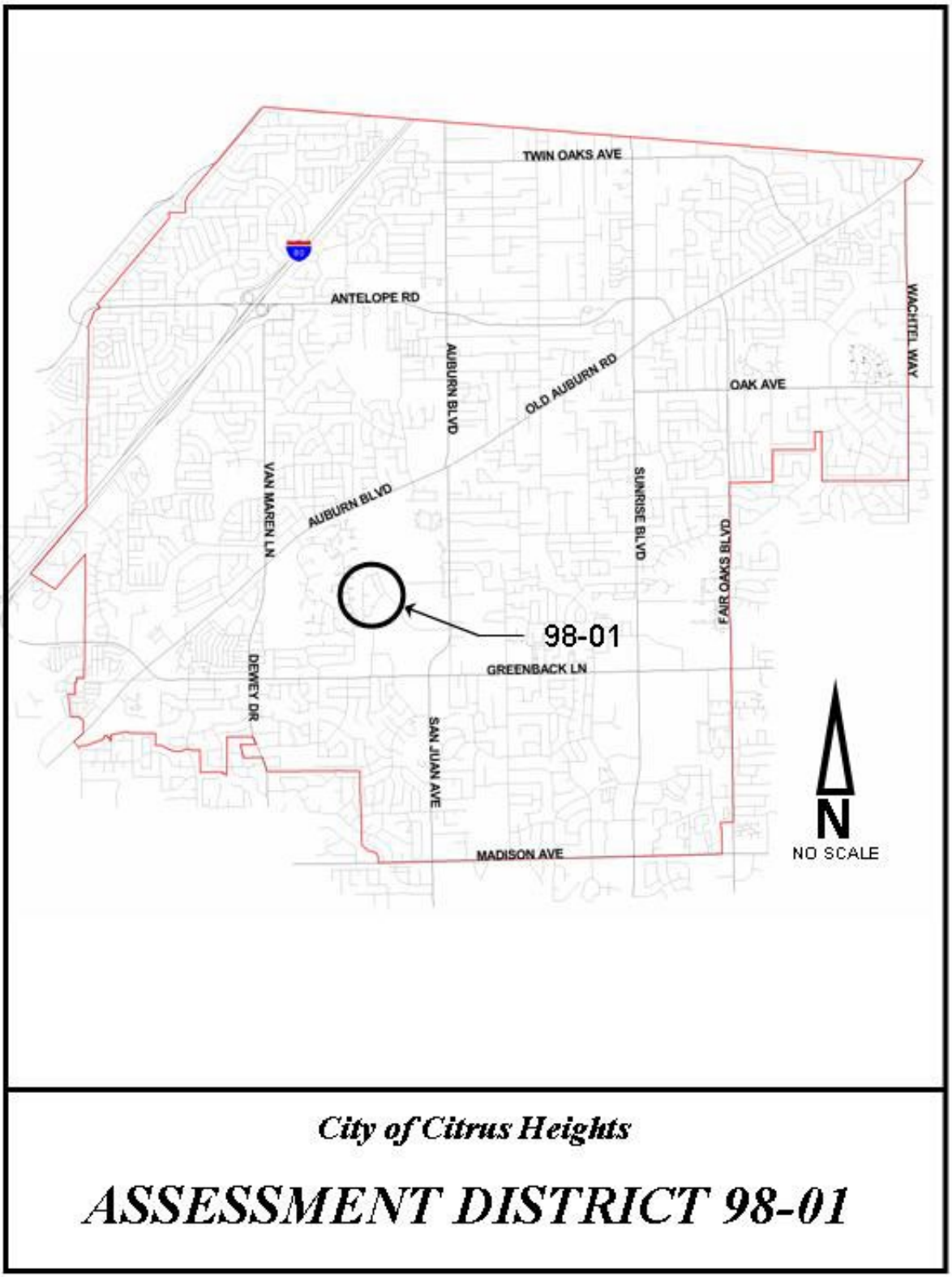
Assessment District 98-02 (Zone 3), first created in 2018, is for the maintenance of certain areas within and adjacent to the Mariposa Creek Subdivision development. All improvements are on public property. The improved parcels to be maintained are along the north side of Antelope Road

(approximately 436 feet); along Cripple Creek (approximately 185 lineal feet) located on the east side of the development; a pedestrian pathway with landscaping (Lot C) within the subdivision.

Assessment District 98-02, (Zone 4), provides for the maintenance of landscaping in certain dedicated public spaces within the Wyatt Ranch Subdivision. First annexed into Assessment District 98-02 by the City Council on November 14, 2019, the assessments for this 23 lot single-family parcel residential subdivision located on Lawrence Avenue on the west side of Sunrise Boulevard began in fiscal year 2022/2023. Completion of construction of the subdivision and acceptance of the public improvements was expected in 2024/2025. While construction is still in progress, the City will continue to levy funds to ensure a well-established replacement fund prior to taking on the maintenance of this zone.

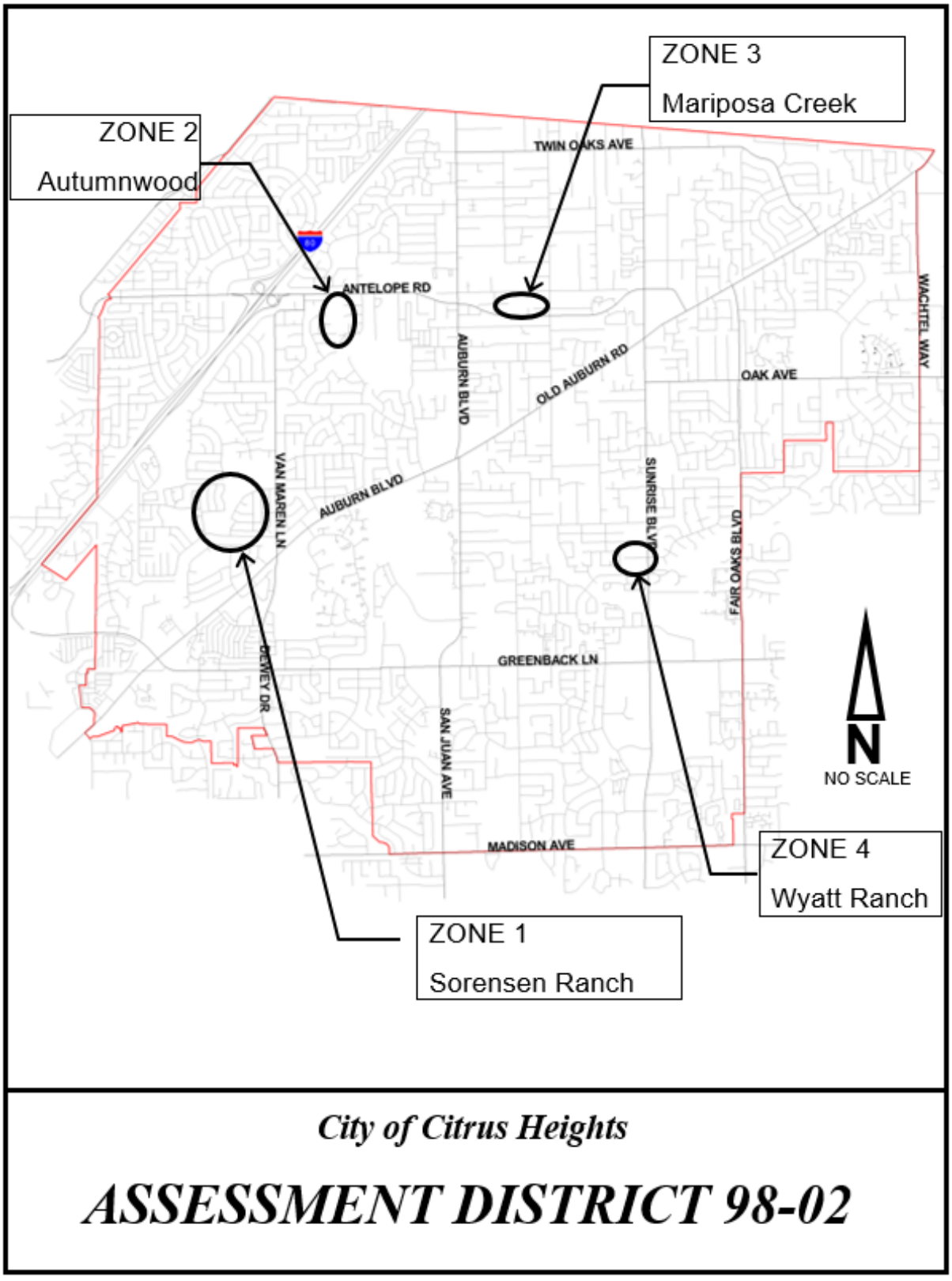
Assessment District 03-01 (Zones 1 & 2), first created in 2003, is for the maintenance of certain areas within the commercial and residential developments called Stock Ranch. Zone 1 (NORTH) consists of the landscaping along Auburn Boulevard between San Tomas Drive and Raintree Drive (north side of the street and within the medians) and the open space north of Arcade Creek. Zone 2 (SOUTH) consists of the open space on the south side of Arcade Creek and along the north side of Stock Ranch Road.

Assessment District 03-01 (Zone 3), first created in 2020, is for the maintenance of certain areas within and adjacent to the Mitchell Farms Subdivision development. All improvements are on public property. Zone 3 provides for the maintenance of a large open space area (Lot A) along Arcade Creek located in the center of the development (soon to be dedicated to the Sunrise Recreation and Parks District upon completion) and the landscaping within roundabout and three approach islands on Arcadia Drive.



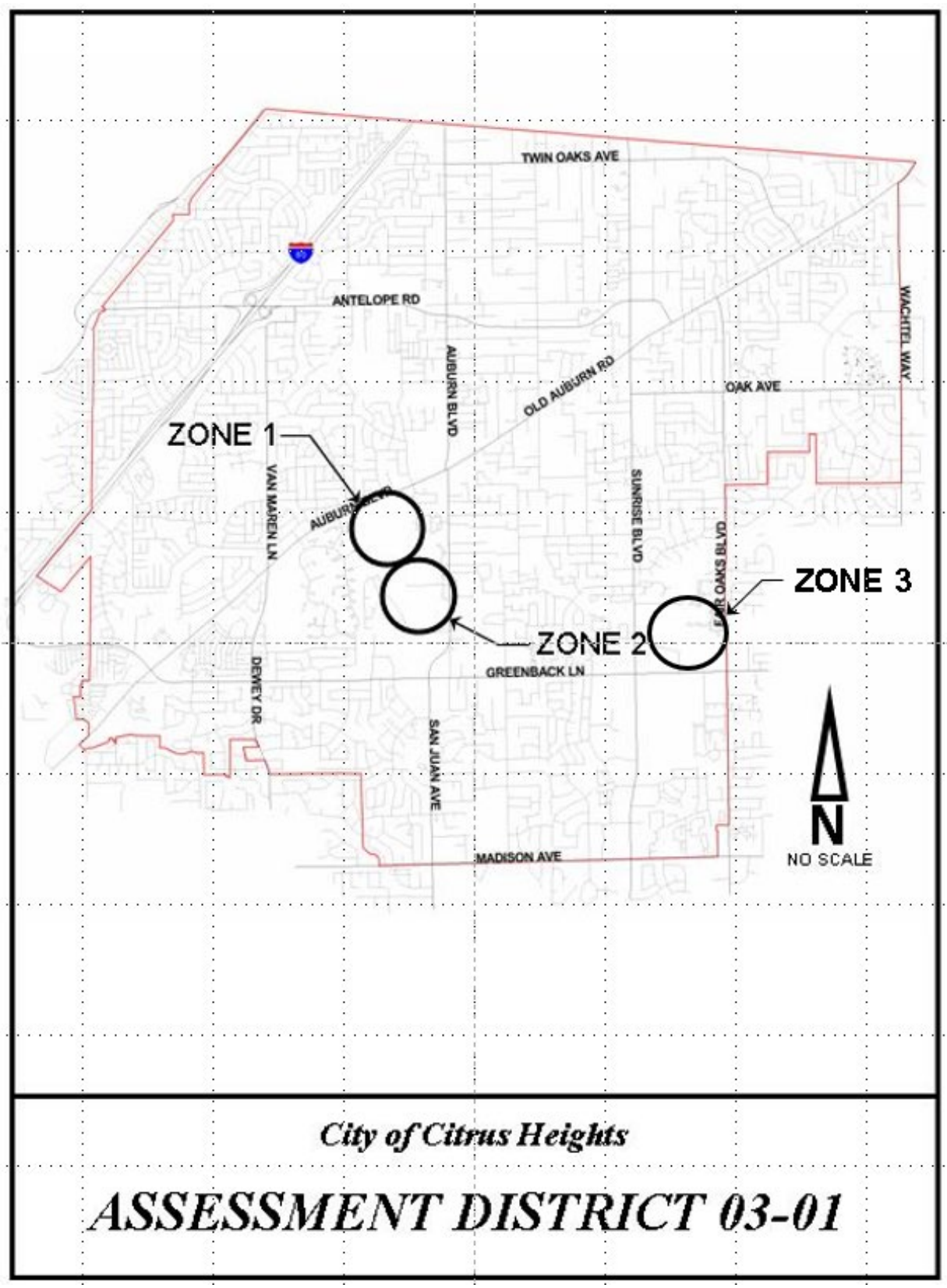
City of Citrus Heights

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-01



City of Citrus Heights

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02


TWIN OAKS AVE
ANTELOPE RD
AUBURN BLVD
OLD AUBURN RD
OAK AVE
WACHTEL WAY
ZONE 1
VAN MAREN LN
SUNRISE BLVD
FAIR OAKS BLVD
ZONE 3
ZONE 2
GREENBACK LN
DEWEY DR
SAN JUAN AVE
MADISON AVE
N
NO SCALE
City of Citrus Heights
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-01

GENERAL

Landscape Maintenance Assessment District (LMAD) 98-01, first created in 1998, is located along the west side of Stock Ranch Road north of the Stock Ranch Road / Fountain Square Drive intersection. This LMAD provides for the maintenance of certain areas in and adjacent to Units 1 & 2 of the Stock Village subdivision. There are 133 parcels within this district, whose boundaries are more particularly described on the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 1.1.

Specific features maintained along the western boundary of the subdivision include, a large group of mature oak trees, the west surface of the sound wall along that edge (but not the structural aspects of the wall) and the tree well areas on the west side of the sound wall. Initially the LMAD was responsible for maintaining 42 large Live and Blue oaks, however, through storm damage, disease, and age; that number has been reduced to 16. The City is committed to ensuring the health and viability of the remaining trees as well as the safety of the nearby residents. Therefore, the trees are regularly inspected by an arborist who specializes in oak tree care and maintenance (i.e. removal, pruning and/or cabling) is performed as recommended.

On the eastern boundary of the development, the LMAD maintains landscaping and irrigation in two planter areas adjacent to Stock Ranch Road (Parcels A and B) and the surface and structural aspects of the sound wall along the residential parcels abutting the two planter areas. The City is committed to the appearance of the development through proper maintenance of the plantings as well as periodic replacement of the plant materials. Additionally, the City also focuses on immediate abatement of graffiti on walls and other public structures.

City performs/manages the maintenance for the LMAD using its own forces or those of contract providers. Figure 1.2 describes the maintenance specifications for the district.

It is understood that should the assessment district be dissolved or not generate enough funds to provide the amount of maintenance described herein, the City may reduce the level of maintenance and reduce or discontinue the repair of the improvements on parcels A and B. Additionally, the City shall then have no obligation to maintain the oak trees and sound wall on the west side of the subdivision. The individual property owners could perform the work on the west edge of the subdivision. The individual property owners would not be a beneficiary of the access easement along the west edge of the subdivision.

DISTRICT FINANCING/METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

As a condition of approval, the developer of the single family Stock Village Unit No. 1 and Unit No. 2 subdivision was required to establish a funding source to provide for ongoing maintenance to the re-vegetation planting and the sound walls and the frontage landscaping and irrigation. The funding for the District is from annual assessments levied on properties within the assessment boundary (Figure 1.1) pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. Because each of the single-family lots within the District was created as a result of compliance with this condition, each lot benefits in the same proportion. Therefore, the assessment costs are allocated on a per parcel basis for all Assessment Diagram parcels located in the Assessment District that could qualify as a buildable single-family parcel per the current City of Citrus Heights Zoning Ordinances. The original annual assessment adopted for District 98-01 upon formation in 1998 was $158.00 per parcel.

The formation of this district also included a cost-of-living adjustment provision. Should the cost of landscape maintenance activities and utilities rise, this provision allows for the City of Citrus Heights to increase the annual assessment. Each annual increase, if any, that exceeds the amount assessed to the property owners for the prior years shall not exceed the cost-of-living increase based on the Bay Area Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT

Initially LMAD 98-01 was fully funded by its assessments and accumulated operating reserves in excess of those needed to address unforeseen tree and soundwall maintenance needs. As a result, in Fiscal Year 2004-2005 the annual assessment was reduced from $158 to $80. Over time this reduced assessment rate permitted the District to gradually draw down the excessive operating reserve balance to an appropriate level. However, in recent years continued increases in the costs of regular maintenance activities and utilities have resulted in the reserves being depleted below the level needed to provide for unscheduled maintenance expenditures (i.e. wall repairs, oak tree trimming and electrical system repairs). As a result, in FY 2023/2024, the City of Citrus Heights, for the first time, utilized the cost-of-living increase provision and increased the annual assessment by 3%.

An adjustment in the annual assessment per parcel is proposed for Fiscal Year 2026/2027. As shown in Figure 1.3. “Summary Analysis”, the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 annual assessments for District 98-01 are proposed to increase by 3% to approximately $91.80 per residential parcel, over the rates for FY 2025/2026. These additional revenues are necessary to support the District’s continued maintenance operations and preserve an appropriate operating reserve to address unforeseen maintenance and repair expenses.

The District’s Assessment Roll is shown in Figure 1.4.

FIGURE 1.1

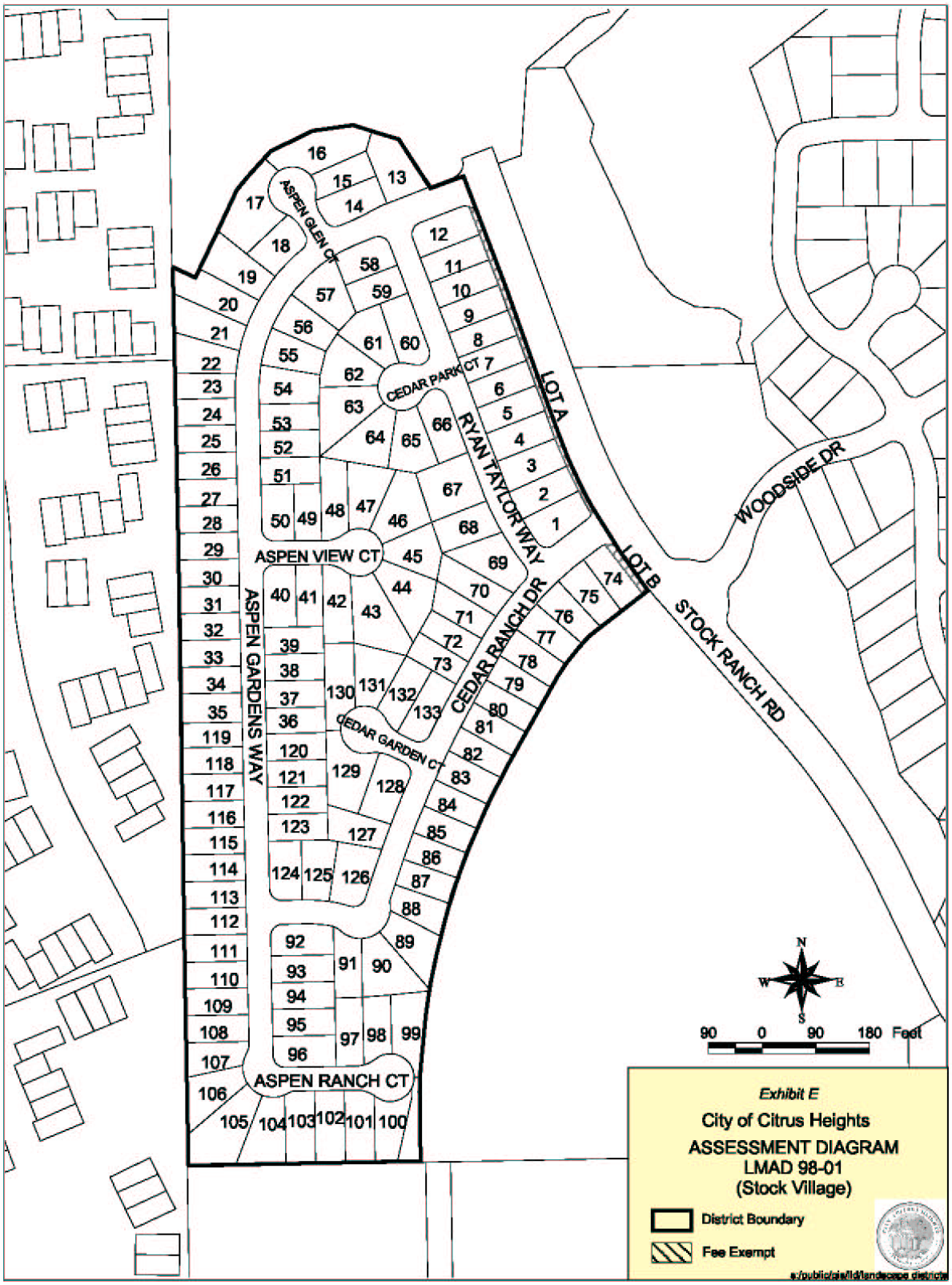

ASPEN GLEN CT
CEDAR PARK CT
RYAN TAYLOR WAY
LOT A
LOT B
WOODSIDE DR
STOCK RANCH RD
ASPEN VIEW CT
ASPEN GARDENS WAY
CEDAR RANCH DR
CEDAR GARDEN CT
ASPEN RANCH CT
N
W
E
S
90 0 90 180 Feet
Exhibit E
City of Citrus Heights
ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM
LMAD 98-01
(Stock Village)
District Boundary
Fee Exempt

FIGURE 1.2

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-01

MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

West edge of Subdivision

1) Maintain 16 Oak trees. Prune Oak trees once every 5 years or as recommended by an arborist. Supply material and apply insect and disease control chemicals to trees and shrubs. Irrigate Oak trees as necessary. Clean debris from around trees once per year. Annual Oak tree inspection and associated report.

2) Maintain west sound wall. Clean all graffiti from west surface of wall once every three months, if required.

East edge of Subdivision

1) Maintain trees and other plantings along east frontage of the subdivision, a minimum of once every two weeks. Maintain irrigation system, weekly. Weed area a minimum of once every two weeks. Fertilize area a minimum of twice per year. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects. This item includes irrigation repair and replanting as needed.

2) Maintain east sound wall. Clean all graffiti from east surface of wall once every three months, if required.

FIGURE 1.3

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-01

28355289; County DL 0273

DESCRIPTION		FY 25/26** ACTUAL	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:			
	Rate Per Parcel	$ 89.14	$ 91.80
	Total Number of Parcels	133	133
	Total Special Assessments	**$ 11,286.38**	**$ 12,209.40**
REVENUE:			
	Interest on Fund Balance	$ 3,171.64	$ -
	Special Assessments	$ 11,680.63	$ 12,209.40
	Total Revenues:	**$ 14,852.27**	**$ 12,209.40**
EXPENDITURES:			
	Advertising	$ -	$ 620.00
	Materials and Supplies (bark)	$ 3,668.89	$ -
	Utilities - Gas & Electric	$ 493.10	$ 303.00
	Utilities - Water	$ 2,097.01	$ 2,026.00
	Professional Services	$ -	$ 500.00
	Contract - Landscape Maintenance Services	$ 5,688.00	$ 9,004.00
	Contract - Tree Maintenance Services	$ 11,583.00	
	Contract - Construction, Repairs & Extra Work	$ 268.00	$ -
	Cost Allocation (Overhead)	$ 3,252.74	$ -
	Total Expenditures:	**$ 27,050.74**	**$ 12,453.00**
Annual Operating Balance		**$ (12,198.47)**	**$ (243.60)**
	Transfer to/from Operating Reserve	**$ 12,198.47**	**$ 243.60**
Annual Ending Balance		**$ -**	**$ -**
OPERATING RESERVE			
	Beginning Fund Balance (July 1st)	$ 138,627.00	$ 126,428.53
	Operating Reserve Set-a-side	$ -	$ -
	Transfer from (to) Annual Operating Balance	$ (12,198.47)	$ (243.60)
	Ending Operating Reserve Balance (June 30th)	$ 126,428.53	$ 126,184.93
**	Recorded actual expenses for the first 3 quarters of the current Fiscal Year plus projection for the 4th quarter.		
$xx.xx	Audited Fund Balance from previous Fiscal Year		

FIGURE 1.4

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-01 for STOCK VILLAGE UNITS NO. 1 AND NO. 2					
Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
243	0570	001	0000	1	$ 91.80
243	0570	002	0000	2	$ 91.80
243	0570	003	0000	3	$ 91.80
243	0570	004	0000	4	$ 91.80
243	0570	005	0000	5	$ 91.80
243	0570	006	0000	6	$ 91.80
243	0570	007	0000	7	$ 91.80
243	0570	008	0000	8	$ 91.80
243	0570	009	0000	9	$ 91.80
243	0570	010	0000	10	$ 91.80
243	0570	011	0000	11	$ 91.80
243	0570	012	0000	12	$ 91.80
243	0570	013	0000	13	$ 91.80
243	0570	014	0000	14	$ 91.80
243	0570	015	0000	15	$ 91.80
243	0570	016	0000	16	$ 91.80
243	0570	017	0000	17	$ 91.80
243	0570	018	0000	18	$ 91.80
243	0570	019	0000	19	$ 91.80
243	0570	020	0000	20	$ 91.80
243	0570	021	0000	21	$ 91.80
243	0570	022	0000	22	$ 91.80
243	0570	023	0000	23	$ 91.80
243	0570	024	0000	24	$ 91.80
243	0570	025	0000	25	$ 91.80
243	0570	026	0000	26	$ 91.80
243	0570	027	0000	27	$ 91.80
243	0570	028	0000	28	$ 91.80
243	0570	029	0000	29	$ 91.80
243	0570	030	0000	30	$ 91.80
243	0570	031	0000	31	$ 91.80
243	0570	032	0000	32	$ 91.80
243	0570	033	0000	33	$ 91.80
243	0570	034	0000	34	$ 91.80
243	0570	035	0000	35	$ 91.80
243	0570	036	0000	36	$ 91.80
243	0570	037	0000	37	$ 91.80
243	0570	038	0000	38	$ 91.80
243	0570	039	0000	39	$ 91.80
243	0570	040	0000	40	$ 91.80
243	0570	041	0000	41	$ 91.80
243	0570	042	0000	42	$ 91.80
243	0570	043	0000	43	$ 91.80
243	0570	044	0000	44	$ 91.80
243	0570	045	0000	45	$ 91.80
243	0570	046	0000	46	$ 91.80
243	0570	047	0000	47	$ 91.80
243	0570	048	0000	48	$ 91.80
				Subtotal =	$ 4,406.40

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-01 for STOCK VILLAGE UNITS NO. 1 AND NO. 2

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
243	0570	049	0000	49	$ 91.80
243	0570	050	0000	50	$ 91.80
243	0570	051	0000	51	$ 91.80
243	0570	052	0000	52	$ 91.80
243	0570	053	0000	53	$ 91.80
243	0570	054	0000	54	$ 91.80
243	0570	055	0000	55	$ 91.80
243	0570	056	0000	56	$ 91.80
243	0570	057	0000	57	$ 91.80
243	0570	058	0000	58	$ 91.80
243	0570	059	0000	59	$ 91.80
243	0570	060	0000	60	$ 91.80
243	0570	061	0000	61	$ 91.80
243	0570	062	0000	62	$ 91.80
243	0570	063	0000	63	$ 91.80
243	0570	064	0000	64	$ 91.80
243	0570	065	0000	65	$ 91.80
243	0570	066	0000	66	$ 91.80
243	0570	067	0000	67	$ 91.80
243	0570	068	0000	68	$ 91.80
243	0570	069	0000	69	$ 91.80
243	0570	070	0000	70	$ 91.80
243	0570	071	0000	71	$ 91.80
243	0570	072	0000	72	$ 91.80
243	0570	073	0000	73	$ 91.80
243	0570	074	0000	74	$ 91.80
243	0570	075	0000	75	$ 91.80
243	0570	076	0000	76	$ 91.80
243	0570	077	0000	77	$ 91.80
243	0570	078	0000	78	$ 91.80
243	0570	079	0000	79	$ 91.80
243	0570	080	0000	80	$ 91.80
243	0580	001	0000	81	$ 91.80
243	0580	002	0000	82	$ 91.80
243	0580	003	0000	83	$ 91.80
243	0580	004	0000	84	$ 91.80
243	0580	005	0000	85	$ 91.80
243	0580	006	0000	86	$ 91.80
243	0580	007	0000	87	$ 91.80
243	0580	008	0000	88	$ 91.80
243	0580	009	0000	89	$ 91.80
243	0580	010	0000	90	$ 91.80
243	0580	011	0000	91	$ 91.80
243	0580	012	0000	92	$ 91.80
243	0580	013	0000	93	$ 91.80
243	0580	014	0000	94	$ 91.80
243	0580	015	0000	95	$ 91.80
243	0580	016	0000	96	$ 91.80
				Subtotal =	$ 4,406.40

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-01 for STOCK VILLAGE UNITS NO. 1 AND NO. 2					
Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
243	0580	017	0000	97	$ 91.80
243	0580	018	0000	98	$ 91.80
243	0580	019	0000	99	$ 91.80
243	0580	026	0000	105	$ 91.80
243	0580	027	0000	106	$ 91.80
243	0580	028	0000	107	$ 91.80
243	0580	029	0000	108	$ 91.80
243	0580	030	0000	109	$ 91.80
243	0580	031	0000	110	$ 91.80
243	0580	032	0000	111	$ 91.80
243	0580	033	0000	112	$ 91.80
243	0580	034	0000	113	$ 91.80
243	0580	035	0000	114	$ 91.80
243	0580	036	0000	115	$ 91.80
243	0580	037	0000	116	$ 91.80
243	0580	038	0000	117	$ 91.80
243	0580	039	0000	118	$ 91.80
243	0580	040	0000	119	$ 91.80
243	0580	041	0000	120	$ 91.80
243	0580	042	0000	121	$ 91.80
243	0580	043	0000	122	$ 91.80
243	0580	044	0000	123	$ 91.80
243	0580	045	0000	124	$ 91.80
243	0580	046	0000	125	$ 91.80
243	0580	047	0000	126	$ 91.80
243	0580	048	0000	127	$ 91.80
243	0580	049	0000	128	$ 91.80
243	0580	050	0000	129	$ 91.80
243	0580	051	0000	130	$ 91.80
243	0580	052	0000	131	$ 91.80
243	0580	053	0000	132	$ 91.80
243	0580	054	0000	133	$ 91.80
243	0580	056	0000	100	$ 91.80
243	0580	057	0000	101	$ 91.80
243	0580	058	0000	102	$ 91.80
243	0580	059	0000	103	$ 91.80
243	0580	060	0000	104	$ 91.80
				Subtotal =	$ 3,396.60
	133 Parcels; Total 98-01 Assessments is				**$ 12,209.40**

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 – Zone 1 (Sorensen Ranch)

GENERAL

Landscape Maintenance Assessment District (LMAD) 98-02, Zone 1 (Sorensen Ranch), first created in 1998, is located west of Van Maren Lane and north of Oak Lakes Lane. This LMAD provides for the maintenance of certain areas within and adjacent to Unit Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Sorensen Ranch development. There are 222 parcels in this district, whose boundaries are more particularly described on the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 2.1.

All improvements are on public property. The improved parcels to be maintained are along the west side of Van Maren Lane (approximately 1500 feet); along the north side of Oak Lakes Lane (approximately 1300 feet); and shorter parcels along Campfire Way at Van Maren Lane (approximately 100 feet on the south side); Horseman Way at Van Maren Lane (approximately 100 feet on the north and south side); and the east side of Silversaddle Way at Oak Lakes Lane (approximately 100 feet).

The improvements to be maintained include 81 Oak trees and various conifer trees and accent trees. Shrubs, groundcover, lawn planting, irrigation, sound walls, sign walls with lighting, planters and mow strips are also included. The City is committed to the appearance of the development through proper maintenance of the plantings as well as periodic replacement of the plant materials. Additionally, the City also focuses on immediate abatement of graffiti on walls and other public structures.

The City performs/manages the maintenance for the LMAD using its own forces or those of contract providers. Figure 2.2 describes the maintenance specifications for the district.

DISTRICT FINANCING/METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

As a condition of approval, the developer of the single-family Sorensen Ranch Unit Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 subdivisions was required to establish a funding source to provide for ongoing maintenance of the re-vegetation planting and the sound walls and the frontage landscaping and irrigation. Funding for the LMAD 98-02, Zone 1 is from annual assessments levied on properties within the assessment boundary (Figure 2.1) pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. Because each of the single-family lots within the District was created as a result of compliance with this condition, each lot benefits in the same proportion. Therefore, the assessment costs are allocated on a per parcel basis for all Assessment Diagram parcels located in the Assessment District that could qualify as a buildable single-family parcel per the current City of Citrus Heights Zoning Ordinances. The original annual assessment adopted for District 98-02, Zone 1 upon formation in 1998 was $200.00 per parcel.

The formation of this district also included a cost-of-living adjustment provision. Should the cost of landscape maintenance activities and utilities rise, this provision allows for the City of Citrus Heights to increase the annual assessment. Each annual increase, if any, that exceeds the amount assessed to the property owners for the prior years shall not exceed the cost-of-living increase based on the Bay Area Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT

Initially LMAD 98-02, Zone 1, was fully funded by its assessments and accumulated operating reserves in excess of those needed to address unforeseen maintenance/repair needs. As a result, in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 the annual assessment was reduced from $200 to $100. Over time this reduced assessment rate permitted the District to gradually draw down the excessive operating reserve balance to an appropriate level. However, in recent years continued increases in the costs of regular maintenance activities and utilities have resulted in the reserves being depleted below the level needed to provide for unscheduled maintenance expenditures (i.e. soundwall repairs, oak tree trimming and irrigation/electrical system repairs). As a result, in FY 2023/2024, the City of Citrus Heights, for the first time, utilized the cost-of-living increase provision and increased the annual assessment by 3%.

An adjustment in the annual assessment per parcel is proposed for Fiscal Year 2026/2027. As shown in Figure 2.3. "Summary Analysis", the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 annual assessments for District 98-02, Zone 1, are proposed to increase by 3% over the rates for FY 2025/2026, to approximately $114.78 per residential parcel. These additional revenues are necessary to support the District's continued maintenance operations and preserve an appropriate operating reserve to address unforeseen maintenance and repair expenses.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF AREA TO BE MAINTAINED

All that real property situated in the City of Citrus Heights, County of Sacramento, State of California, which is further described as follows:

Parcel 1, Parcel 2, and Parcel 3 as shown on that certain parcel map entitled "A Portion of the Southwest One-Quarter of Section 27, Township 10 North, Range 6 East, M.D.M.", filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Sacramento County, on May 28, 1998, in Book 151 of Parcel Maps, at Page 3, and more particularly described on the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 2.1.

The District's Assessment Roll is contained in Figure 2.4.

FIGURE 2.1

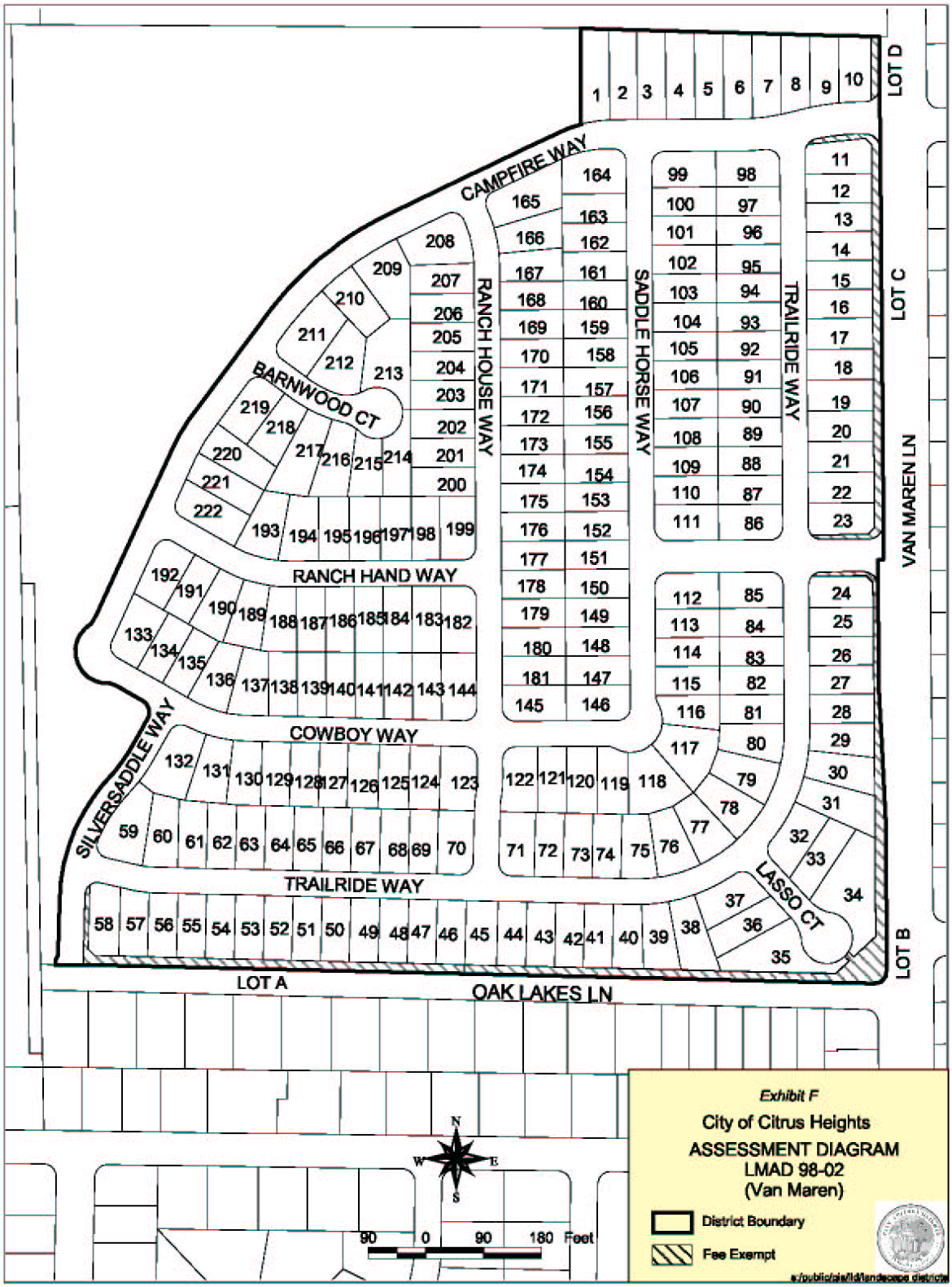

CAMPFIRE WAY
RANCH HOUSE WAY
SADDLE HORSE WAY
TRAILRIDE WAY
VAN MAREN LN
LOT D
LOT C
LOT B
LOT A
OAK LAKES LN
BARNWOOD CT
RANCH HAND WAY
COWBOY WAY
SILVERSADDLE WAY
LASSO CT
TRAILRIDE WAY
Exhibit F
City of Citrus Heights
ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM
LMAD 98-02
(Van Maren)
District Boundary
Fee Exempt
N
W
E
S
90 0 90 180 Feet

FIGURE 2.2

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-02
Zone 1 (Sorensen Ranch)

MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

East and South edge of Subdivision

1) Maintain 81 Oak (mitigation requirement), and various conifer and accent trees. Prune Oak trees once every 5 years. Supply material and apply insect and disease control chemicals to trees and shrubs. Annual Oak tree inspection and associated report.

2) Maintain sound wall. Clean all graffiti from street side of wall as needed. Perform structural repairs/replacement as needed.

3) Maintain trees, turf and other plantings along frontage of the subdivision, a minimum of once every two weeks. Maintain irrigation system, weekly. Weed area a minimum of once every two weeks. Fertilize area a minimum of twice per year. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects. This item includes irrigation repair and replanting as needed.

FIGURE 2.3

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 1

28455289; County DL 0275

DESCRIPTION	FY 25/26** ACTUAL	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:		
Rate Per Parcel	$ 111.44	$ 114.78
Total Number of Parcels	222	222
Total Special Assessments	**$ 24,739.68**	**$ 25,481.16**
REVENUE		
Interest on Fund Balance	$ 1,148.87	$ -
Special Assessments	$ 24,328.39	$ 25,481.16
Total Sources of Funds:	**$ 25,477.26**	**$ 25,481.16**
EXPENDITURES		
Advertising & Mail	$ -	$ 425.00
Utilities	$ 11,092.91	$ 11,200.00
Professional Services	$ -	
Contract - Landscape Maintenance	$ 6,288.00	$ 7,500.00
Contract - Construction, Repairs & Extra Work	$ 615.50	$ 2,500.00
Contract - Tree Maintenance Services		$ -
Contract - Materials & Supplies	$ -	$ -
Cost Allocation (Overhead)	$ 9,913.75	$ -
Total Expenditures:	**$ 27,910.16**	**$ 21,625.00**
Annual Operating Balance	**$ (2,432.90)**	**$ 3,856.16**
Transfer to/from Operating Reserve	**$ 2,432.90**	**$ (3,856.16)**
Annual Ending Balance	**$ -**	**$ -**
OPERATING RESERVE		
Beginning Fund Balance (July 1st)	$ 57,795.00	$ 55,362.10
Operating Reserve Set-a-side	$ -	$ -
Transfer from (to) Annual Operating Balance	$ (2,432.90)	$ 3,856.16
Ending Operating Reserve Balance (June 30th)	$ 55,362.10	$ 59,218.26
** Recorded actual expenses for the first 3 quarters of the current Fiscal Year plus projection for the 4th quarter.		
$xx.xx Audited Fund Balance from previous Fiscal Year		

Figure 2.4

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 1 for SORENSON RANCH UNITS NO. 1, 2, 3 and 4

UNIT 1

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
211	0830	001	0000	11	$ 114.78
211	0830	002	0000	12	$ 114.78
211	0830	003	0000	13	$ 114.78
211	0830	004	0000	14	$ 114.78
211	0830	005	0000	15	$ 114.78
211	0830	006	0000	16	$ 114.78
211	0830	007	0000	17	$ 114.78
211	0830	008	0000	18	$ 114.78
211	0830	009	0000	19	$ 114.78
211	0830	010	0000	20	$ 114.78
211	0830	011	0000	21	$ 114.78
211	0830	012	0000	22	$ 114.78
211	0830	013	0000	23	$ 114.78
211	0830	014	0000	86	$ 114.78
211	0830	015	0000	87	$ 114.78
211	0830	016	0000	88	$ 114.78
211	0830	017	0000	89	$ 114.78
211	0830	018	0000	90	$ 114.78
211	0830	019	0000	91	$ 114.78
211	0830	020	0000	92	$ 114.78
211	0830	021	0000	93	$ 114.78
211	0830	022	0000	94	$ 114.78
211	0830	023	0000	95	$ 114.78
211	0830	024	0000	96	$ 114.78
211	0830	025	0000	97	$ 114.78
211	0830	026	0000	98	$ 114.78
211	0830	027	0000	99	$ 114.78
211	0830	028	0000	100	$ 114.78
211	0830	029	0000	101	$ 114.78
211	0830	030	0000	102	$ 114.78
211	0830	031	0000	103	$ 114.78
211	0830	032	0000	104	$ 114.78
211	0830	033	0000	105	$ 114.78
211	0830	034	0000	106	$ 114.78
211	0830	035	0000	107	$ 114.78
211	0830	036	0000	108	$ 114.78
211	0830	037	0000	109	$ 114.78
				Subtotal =	$ 4,246.86

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
211	0830	038	0000	110	$ 114.78
211	0830	039	0000	111	$ 114.78
211	0830	040	0000	149	$ 114.78
211	0830	041	0000	150	$ 114.78
211	0830	042	0000	151	$ 114.78
211	0830	043	0000	152	$ 114.78
211	0830	044	0000	153	$ 114.78
211	0830	045	0000	154	$ 114.78
211	0830	046	0000	155	$ 114.78
211	0830	047	0000	156	$ 114.78
211	0830	048	0000	157	$ 114.78
211	0830	049	0000	158	$ 114.78
211	0830	050	0000	159	$ 114.78
211	0830	051	0000	160	$ 114.78
211	0830	052	0000	161	$ 114.78
211	0830	053	0000	162	$ 114.78
211	0830	054	0000	163	$ 114.78
211	0830	055	0000	164	$ 114.78
211	0830	056	0000	2	$ 114.78
211	0830	057	0000	3	$ 114.78
211	0830	058	0000	4	$ 114.78
211	0830	059	0000	5	$ 114.78
211	0830	060	0000	6	$ 114.78
211	0830	061	0000	7	$ 114.78
211	0830	062	0000	8	$ 114.78
211	0830	063	0000	9	$ 114.78
211	0830	064	0000	10	$ 114.78
				Subtotal =	$ 3,099.06

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 1 for SORENSON RANCH UNITS NO. 1, 2, 3 and 4 UNIT 2

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 1 for SORENSON RANCH UNITS NO. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
211	0830	067	0000	24	$ 114.78
211	0830	068	0000	25	$ 114.78
211	0830	069	0000	26	$ 114.78
211	0830	070	0000	27	$ 114.78
211	0830	071	0000	28	$ 114.78
211	0830	072	0000	29	$ 114.78
211	0830	073	0000	30	$ 114.78
211	0830	074	0000	31	$ 114.78
211	0830	075	0000	32	$ 114.78
211	0830	076	0000	33	$ 114.78
211	0830	077	0000	34	$ 114.78
211	0830	078	0000	35	$ 114.78
211	0830	079	0000	36	$ 114.78
211	0830	080	0000	37	$ 114.78
211	0830	081	0000	38	$ 114.78
211	0830	082	0000	39	$ 114.78
211	0830	083	0000	40	$ 114.78
211	0830	084	0000	41	$ 114.78
211	0830	085	0000	42	$ 114.78
211	0830	086	0000	43	$ 114.78
211	0830	087	0000	44	$ 114.78
211	0830	088	0000	45	$ 114.78
211	0830	089	0000	71	$ 114.78
211	0830	090	0000	72	$ 114.78
211	0830	091	0000	73	$ 114.78
211	0830	092	0000	74	$ 114.78
211	0830	093	0000	75	$ 114.78
211	0830	094	0000	76	$ 114.78
211	0830	095	0000	77	$ 114.78
211	0830	096	0000	78	$ 114.78
211	0830	097	0000	79	$ 114.78
211	0830	098	0000	80	$ 114.78
211	0830	099	0000	81	$ 114.78
211	0830	100	0000	82	$ 114.78
211	0830	101	0000	83	$ 114.78
211	0830	102	0000	84	$ 114.78
211	0830	103	0000	85	$ 114.78
211	0830	104	0000	112	$ 114.78

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 1 for SORENSON RANCH UNITS NO. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
211	0830	105	0000	113	$ 114.78
211	0830	106	0000	114	$ 114.78
211	0830	107	0000	115	$ 114.78
211	0830	108	0000	116	$ 114.78
211	0830	109	0000	117	$ 114.78
211	0830	110	0000	118	$ 114.78
211	0830	111	0000	119	$ 114.78
211	0830	112	0000	120	$ 114.78
211	0830	113	0000	122	$ 114.78
211	0830	114	0000	123	$ 114.78
211	0830	115	0000	145	$ 114.78
211	0830	116	0000	181	$ 114.78
211	0830	117	0000	180	$ 114.78
211	0830	118	0000	148	$ 114.78
211	0830	119	0000	147	$ 114.78
211	0830	120	0000	146	$ 114.78
				Subtotal =	$ 1,836.48

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 1 for
SORENSON RANCH UNITS NO. 1, 2, 3 and 4
UNIT 3

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
211	0840	048	0000	221	$ 114.78
211	0840	049	0000	222	$ 114.78
211	0840	050	0000	193	$ 114.78
211	0840	051	0000	194	$ 114.78
211	0840	052	0000	187	$ 114.78
211	0840	053	0000	188	$ 114.78
211	0840	054	0000	189	$ 114.78
211	0840	055	0000	190	$ 114.78
211	0840	056	0000	191	$ 114.78
211	0840	057	0000	192	$ 114.78
211	0840	058	0000	133	$ 114.78
211	0840	059	0000	134	$ 114.78
211	0840	060	0000	135	$ 114.78
211	0840	061	0000	136	$ 114.78
211	0840	062	0000	137	$ 114.78
211	0840	063	0000	138	$ 114.78
211	0840	064	0000	139	$ 114.78
211	0840	065	0000	140	$ 114.78
211	0840	066	0000	141	$ 114.78
211	0840	067	0000	142	$ 114.78
211	0840	068	0000	143	$ 114.78
211	0840	069	0000	144	$ 114.78
211	0840	070	0000	123	$ 114.78
211	0840	071	0000	124	$ 114.78
211	0840	072	0000	125	$ 114.78
211	0840	073	0000	126	$ 114.78
211	0840	074	0000	127	$ 114.78
211	0840	075	0000	128	$ 114.78
211	0840	076	0000	129	$ 114.78
211	0840	077	0000	130	$ 114.78
211	0840	078	0000	131	$ 114.78
211	0840	079	0000	132	$ 114.78
211	0840	080	0000	59	$ 114.78
211	0840	081	0000	60	$ 114.78
211	0840	082	0000	61	$ 114.78
211	0840	083	0000	62	$ 114.78
				Subtotal =	$ 4,132.08

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
211	0840	084	0000	63	$ 114.78
211	0840	085	0000	64	$ 114.78
211	0840	086	0000	65	$ 114.78
211	0840	087	0000	66	$ 114.78
211	0840	088	0000	67	$ 114.78
211	0840	089	0000	68	$ 114.78
211	0840	090	0000	69	$ 114.78
211	0840	091	0000	70	$ 114.78
211	0840	092	0000	46	$ 114.78
211	0840	093	0000	47	$ 114.78
211	0840	094	0000	48	$ 114.78
211	0840	095	0000	49	$ 114.78
211	0840	096	0000	50	$ 114.78
211	0840	097	0000	51	$ 114.78
211	0840	098	0000	52	$ 114.78
211	0840	099	0000	53	$ 114.78
211	0840	100	0000	54	$ 114.78
211	0840	101	0000	55	$ 114.78
211	0840	102	0000	56	$ 114.78
211	0840	103	0000	57	$ 114.78
211	0840	104	0000	58	$ 114.78
				Subtotal =	$ 2,410.38

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 1 for SORENSON RANCH UNITS NO. 1, 2, 3 and 4

UNIT 4

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
211	0840	001	0000	165	$ 114.78
211	0840	002	0000	166	$ 114.78
211	0840	003	0000	167	$ 114.78
211	0840	004	0000	168	$ 114.78
211	0840	005	0000	169	$ 114.78
211	0840	006	0000	170	$ 114.78
211	0840	007	0000	171	$ 114.78
211	0840	008	0000	172	$ 114.78
211	0840	009	0000	173	$ 114.78
211	0840	010	0000	174	$ 114.78
211	0840	011	0000	175	$ 114.78
211	0840	012	0000	176	$ 114.78
211	0840	013	0000	177	$ 114.78
211	0840	014	0000	178	$ 114.78
211	0840	015	0000	179	$ 114.78
211	0840	016	0000	182	$ 114.78
211	0840	017	0000	183	$ 114.78
211	0840	018	0000	184	$ 114.78
211	0840	019	0000	185	$ 114.78
211	0840	020	0000	186	$ 114.78
211	0840	021	0000	195	$ 114.78
211	0840	022	0000	196	$ 114.78
211	0840	023	0000	197	$ 114.78
211	0840	024	0000	198	$ 114.78
211	0840	025	0000	199	$ 114.78
211	0840	026	0000	200	$ 114.78
				Subtotal =	$ 2,984.28

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
211	0840	027	0000	201	$ 114.78
211	0840	028	0000	202	$ 114.78
211	0840	029	0000	203	$ 114.78
211	0840	030	0000	204	$ 114.78
211	0840	031	0000	205	$ 114.78
211	0840	032	0000	206	$ 114.78
211	0840	033	0000	207	$ 114.78
211	0840	034	0000	208	$ 114.78
211	0840	035	0000	209	$ 114.78
211	0840	036	0000	210	$ 114.78
211	0840	037	0000	211	$ 114.78
211	0840	038	0000	212	$ 114.78
211	0840	039	0000	213	$ 114.78
211	0840	040	0000	214	$ 114.78
211	0840	041	0000	215	$ 114.78
211	0840	042	0000	216	$ 114.78
211	0840	043	0000	217	$ 114.78
211	0840	044	0000	218	$ 114.78
211	0840	045	0000	219	$ 114.78
211	0840	046	0000	220	$ 114.78
211	0840	047	0000	1	$ 114.78
				Subtotal =	$ 2,410.38

222 Parcels; Total 98-02 Zone 1 Assessments is $ 25,481.16

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 – Zone 2 (Autumnwood Subdivision)

GENERAL

Landscape Maintenance Assessment District (LMAD) 98-02, Zone 2 (Autumnwood Subdivision), first created in 2014, is located south side of Antelope Road and west of Amsterdam Avenue. This LMAD provides for the maintenance of certain areas within and adjacent to the Autumnwood subdivision development. All improvements are on public property. There are 46 residential parcels in this district, whose boundaries are more particularly described in the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 3.1.

Zone 2 consists of forty-six (46) residential lots and seven (7) lots used for landscaping, pedestrian pathways, and drainage detention basins.

Development of the property was conditioned upon establishing a funding source to provide for ongoing maintenance of landscaping, open space, pedestrian/bike trails, masonry walls, drainage detention basins and related appurtenances.

The facilities in Zone 2 include landscaping south of Antelope Road (Lots E and along the frontage of 7106 Antelope Road) and also within the subdivision (Lots A, B, C, D, F, and H). On-going maintenance of the landscaped areas require routine care of trees, shrubs, and groundcover, including weed control, fertilization, mulch replacement, and litter removal. The pedestrian pathways require routine maintenance, including surface and structural maintenance, and graffiti abatement.

The facilities in Zone 2 also include masonry walls on the North and East sides of the subdivision located within Lots A, B, C, E, and the frontage along 7106 Antelope Road. The walls require routine maintenance, including surface and structural maintenance, and graffiti abatement.

The walls and landscaping within the City's Right-of-Way along the frontage of 7106 Antelope Road (APN: 204-0193-027-0000) as dedicated by separate instrument (County of Sacramento Book 20140715, Page 0721) is also included as areas to be maintained in LMAD 98-02, Zone 2.

The facilities in Zone 2 also include a drainage detention basin located in the northwest corner of the property in Lot D and a drainage detention basin located in the southeast corner of the property in Lot F. The drainage detention basins and appurtenances require routine maintenance including surface and structural maintenance, graffiti abatement, landscape maintenance, and litter removal.

Additionally, the facilities in Zone 2 include a pedestrian trail for circulation (Lots D, F, and H). The trail will require routine maintenance and replacement.

Figure 3.2 contains a detailed listing of items to be maintained and/or replacement of each of the items. City performs/manages the maintenance for the LMAD using its own forces or those of contract providers.

DISTRICT FINANCING/METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

As a condition of approval, the developer of the single family Autumnwood subdivision was required to establish a funding source to provide for ongoing maintenance of the landscaping, irrigation, detention basins, pedestrian pathways, and masonry walls located within Lots A, B, C, E, and the frontage along 7106 Antelope Road. Funding for the LMAD 98-02, Zone 2 is from annual assessments levied on properties within the assessment boundary (Figure 3.1) pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. Because each of the single-family lots within the District was created as a result of compliance with this condition, each lot benefits in the same proportion. Therefore, the assessment costs are allocated on a per parcel basis for all Assessment Diagram parcels located in the Assessment District that could qualify as a buildable single-family parcel per the current City of Citrus Heights Zoning Ordinances. The original annual assessment adopted for District 98-02, Zone 2 upon formation in 2014 was $354.09 per parcel.

The formation of this district also included a cost-of-living adjustment provision. Should the cost of landscape maintenance activities and utilities rise, this provision allows for the City of Citrus Heights to increase the annual assessment. Each annual increase, if any, shall not exceed a maximum of four percent 4%.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT

In recent years continued increases in the costs of regular maintenance activities and utilities have resulted in LMAD 98-02, Zone 2's operating reserves being depleted below the level needed to provide for unscheduled maintenance expenditures (i.e. soundwall repairs, oak tree trimming and irrigation/electrical system repairs). As a result, in FY 2023/2024, the City of Citrus Heights, for the first time, utilized the cost-of-living increase provision and increased the annual assessment by 3%.

An adjustment in the annual assessment per parcel is proposed for Fiscal Year 2026/2027. As shown in Figure 3.3. "Summary Analysis", the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 annual assessments for District 98-02, Zone 2, are proposed to again increase by 3% (less than the maximum allowable 4%) over the rates for FY 2025/2026, to approximately $406.44 per residential parcel. These additional revenues are necessary to support the District's continued maintenance operations and preserve an appropriate operating reserve to address unforeseen maintenance and repair expenses.

The district's Assessment Roll is contained in Figure 3.4.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF AREA TO BE MAINTAINED

All that real property situated in the City of Citrus Heights, County of Sacramento, State of California, which is further described as follows:

Lots A, B, C, D, E, F, and H of the Autumnwood Subdivision and also including the frontage along 7106 Antelope Road; more particularly described on the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 3.1.

FIGURE 3.1

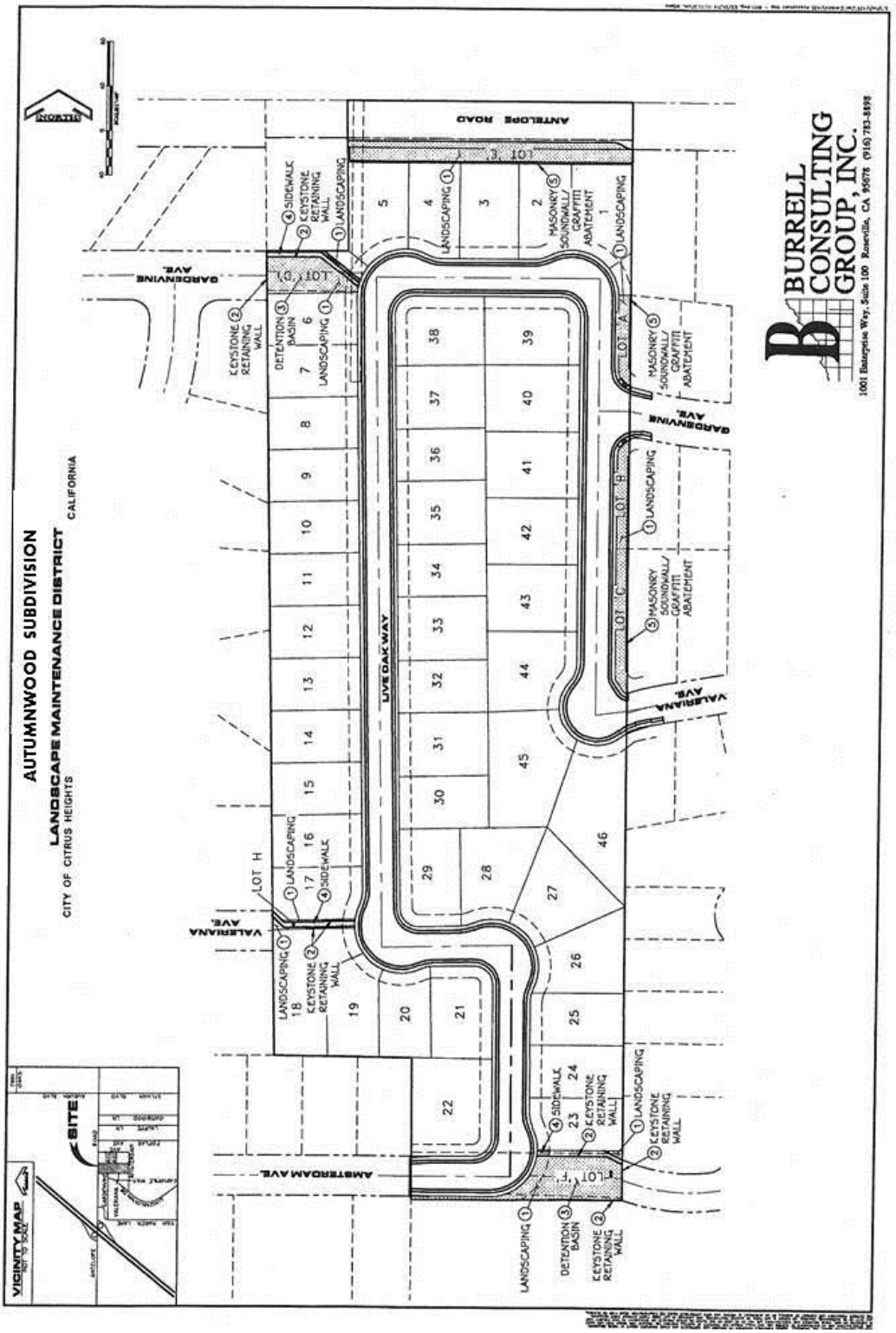

AUTUMNWOOD SUBDIVISION
LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE DISTRICT
CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS
CALIFORNIA
BURRELL CONSULTING GROUP, INC.
1001 Enterprise Way, Suite 100 Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 783-8898
NORTH
VICINITY MAP
SITE
ANTELOPE ROAD
GARDENVINE AVE.
VALERIANA AVE.
AMSTERDAM AVE.
LIVE OAK WAY
LOT A
LOT B
LOT C
LOT F
LOT H
LANDSCAPING
SIDEWALK
KEYSTONE RETAINING WALL
DETENTION BASIN
MASONRY SOUNDWALL/ GRAFFITI ABATEMENT

FIGURE 3.2

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-02
Zone 2 (Autumnwood Subdivision)

MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

1) Maintain trees and other plantings along frontage of the subdivision along Antelope Road (Lot E) and Live Oak Way (Lots A-C) a minimum of once every two weeks. Maintain irrigation system, weekly. Weed area a minimum of once every two weeks. Fertilize area a minimum of twice per year. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects. This item includes irrigation repair, landscaping materials (wood chips, chemicals, etc.), and replanting as needed.

2) Maintain trees and other plantings within the detention basins (Lots D and F)

3) Maintain masonry walls (Lots A-F). Clean all graffiti from street side of wall as needed. Perform structural repairs/replacement as needed.

4) Maintain pedestrian pathways (Lots D, F, and H). Clean all graffiti as needed. Perform structural repairs/replacement as needed.

FIGURE 3.3

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 2

28555289; County DL 0268

	DESCRIPTION	FY 25/26** ACTUAL	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:			
	Rate Per Parcel	$ 394.62	$ 406.44
	Total Number of Parcels	46	46
	Total Special Assessments	**$ 18,152.52**	**$ 18,696.24**
REVENUE:			
	Interest on Fund Balance	$ 1,090.67	$ -
	Special Assessments	$ 18,086.48	$ 18,696.24
	Total Revenue:	**$ 19,177.15**	**$ 18,696.24**
EXPENDITURES:			
	Advertising & Mail	$ -	$ 425.00
	Utilities	$ 2,369.01	$ 3,600.00
	Professional Services	$ -	$ -
	Contract - Landscape Maintenance	$ 6,888.00	$ 7,400.00
	Contract - Construction, Repairs & Extra Work	$ -	$ -
	Contract - Materials & Supplies	$ -	$ -
	Cost Allocation (Overhead)	$ 3,437.11	$ -
	Total Expenditures:	**$ 12,694.12**	**$ 11,425.00**
Annual Operating Balance		**$ 6,483.03**	**$ 7,271.24**
	Transfer to/from Operating Reserve	**$ (6,483.03)**	**$ (7,271.24)**
Annual Ending Balance		**$ -**	**$ -**
OPERATING RESERVE			
	Beginning Fund Balance (July 1st)	$ 44,321.00	$ 50,804.03
	Operating Reserve Set-a-side	$ -	$ -
	Transfer from (to) Annual Operating Balance	$ 6,483.03	$ 7,271.24
	Ending Operating Reserve Balance (June 30th)	$ 50,804.03	$ 58,075.27
**	Recorded actual expenses for the first 3 quarters of the current Fiscal Year plus projection for the 4th quarter.		
$xx.xx	Audited Fund Balance from previous Fiscal Year		

FIGURE 3.4
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 2
for AUTUMNWOOD

Tax Assessor's Number	Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
204 0740 001 0000	1	$ 406.44
204 0740 002 0000	2	$ 406.44
204 0740 003 0000	3	$ 406.44
204 0740 004 0000	4	$ 406.44
204 0740 005 0000	5	$ 406.44
204 0740 006 0000	6	$ 406.44
204 0740 007 0000	7	$ 406.44
204 0740 008 0000	8	$ 406.44
204 0740 009 0000	9	$ 406.44
204 0740 010 0000	10	$ 406.44
204 0740 011 0000	11	$ 406.44
204 0740 012 0000	12	$ 406.44
204 0740 013 0000	13	$ 406.44
204 0740 014 0000	14	$ 406.44
204 0740 015 0000	15	$ 406.44
204 0740 016 0000	16	$ 406.44
204 0740 017 0000	17	$ 406.44
204 0740 018 0000	18	$ 406.44
204 0740 019 0000	19	$ 406.44
204 0740 020 0000	20	$ 406.44
204 0740 021 0000	21	$ 406.44
204 0740 022 0000	22	$ 406.44
204 0740 023 0000	23	$ 406.44
204 0740 024 0000	24	$ 406.44
204 0740 025 0000	25	$ 406.44
204 0740 026 0000	26	$ 406.44
204 0740 027 0000	27	$ 406.44
204 0740 028 0000	28	$ 406.44
	Subtotal =	$ 11,380.32

Tax Assessor's Number	Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
204 0740 029 0000	29	$ 406.44
204 0740 030 0000	30	$ 406.44
204 0740 031 0000	31	$ 406.44
204 0740 032 0000	32	$ 406.44
204 0740 033 0000	33	$ 406.44
204 0740 034 0000	34	$ 406.44
204 0740 035 0000	35	$ 406.44
204 0740 036 0000	36	$ 406.44
204 0740 037 0000	37	$ 406.44
204 0740 038 0000	38	$ 406.44
204 0740 039 0000	39	$ 406.44
204 0740 040 0000	40	$ 406.44
204 0740 041 0000	41	$ 406.44
204 0740 042 0000	42	$ 406.44
204 0740 043 0000	43	$ 406.44
204 0740 044 0000	44	$ 406.44
204 0740 045 0000	45	$ 406.44
204 0740 046 0000	46	$ 406.44
	Subtotal =	$ 7,315.92
46 Parcels; Total 98-02 Zone 2 Assessments =		$ 18,696.24

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 – Zone 3 (Mariposa Creek Subdivision)

GENERAL

Landscape Maintenance Assessment District (LMAD) 98-02, Zone 3 (Mariposa Creek Subdivision), first created in 2018, is located north side of Antelope Road at Turner Court. This LMAD provides for the maintenance of certain areas within and adjacent to the Mariposa Creek Subdivision development. All improvements are on public property. There are 15 residential parcels in this district, whose boundaries are more particularly described on the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 4.1.

Zone 3 consists of fifteen (15) residential parcels and three (3) lots used for landscaping, pedestrian pathways, and creek open space.

Development of the property was conditioned upon establishing a funding source to provide for ongoing maintenance of landscaping, open space, pedestrian/bike pathways, masonry walls, and related appurtenances.

The facilities in Zone 3 include landscaping north of Antelope Road (Lots A and B) and also within the subdivision (Lot C). On-going maintenance of the landscaped areas require routine care of trees, shrubs, and groundcover, including weed control, fertilization, mulch replacement, litter removal, irrigation systems and pathway lighting. The pedestrian pathways require routine maintenance, including surface and structural maintenance, maintenance and repairs of pathway lighting and graffiti abatement.

The facilities in Zone 3 also include masonry walls on the north side of Antelope Road (within Lots A & B of the subdivision) The walls require routine maintenance, including surface and structural maintenance, and graffiti abatement.

The facilities in Zone 3 also include a pedestrian pathway, street paving, storm drain system and retaining walls located in the northwest corner of the development in Lot C. The walls, pedestrian pathways, and various appurtenances require routine maintenance including surface and structural maintenance, graffiti abatement, landscape maintenance, litter removal, and electrical & irrigation repairs.

The facilities in Zone 3 also include a drainage system along the north property line of the subdivision and creek open space along the east side of the development (Lot B). The drainage system & creek open space appurtenances require routine maintenance including structural maintenance, keeping the creek & floodplain area clear of debris and paving maintenance.

Figure 4.2 contains a detailed listing of items to be maintained and/or replacement of each of the items. City performs/manages the maintenance for the LMAD using its own forces or those of contract providers.

DISTRICT FINANCING/METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

As a condition of approval, the developer of the single family Mariposa Creek Subdivision was required to establish a funding source to provide for ongoing maintenance of the landscaping, irrigation, storm drain system, creek open space, pedestrian pathways, and masonry walls located within Lots A, B, and C. Funding for LMAD 98-02, Zone 3 will be from annual assessments levied on residential parcels within the zone's assessment boundary (Figure 4.1), pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. Because each of the single-family lots within the zone was created as a result of compliance with this condition, each lot benefits in the same proportion. Therefore, the assessment costs are allocated on a per parcel basis for all assessment diagram parcels located in the Assessment District that qualified as a buildable single-family parcel per the current City of Citrus Heights Zoning Ordinances. The original annual assessment adopted for District 98-02, Zone 3 upon formation in 2018 was $753.33 per parcel.

The formation of this district also included a cost of living adjustment provision. Should the cost of landscape maintenance activities and utilities rise, this provision allows for the City of Citrus Heights to increase the annual assessment. Each annual increase, if any, shall not exceed a maximum of four percent 4%.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT

In recent years continued increases in the costs of regular maintenance activities and utilities have resulted in LMAD 98-02 Zone 3's operating reserves being depleted below the level needed to provide for unscheduled maintenance expenditures (i.e. soundwall repairs and irrigation/electrical system repairs). As a result, in FY 2022/2023, the City of Citrus Heights, for the first time, utilized the cost-of-living increase provision and increased the annual assessment by 3%.

An adjustment in the annual assessment per parcel is proposed for Fiscal Year 2026/2027. As shown in Figure 4.3. "Summary Analysis", the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 annual assessments for District 98-02, Zone 3, are proposed to increase by 3% (less than the maximum allowable 4%) over the rates for FY 2025/2026, to approximately $864.78 per residential parcel. These additional revenues are necessary to support the district's continued maintenance operations and preserve an appropriate operating reserve to address unforeseen maintenance and repair expenses.

The district's Assessment Roll is contained in Figure 4.4.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF AREA TO BE MAINTAINED

All that real property situated in the City of Citrus Heights, County of Sacramento, State of California, which is further described as follows:

Lots A, B and C of the Mariposa Creek Subdivision; more particularly described on the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 4.1.

FIGURE 4.1

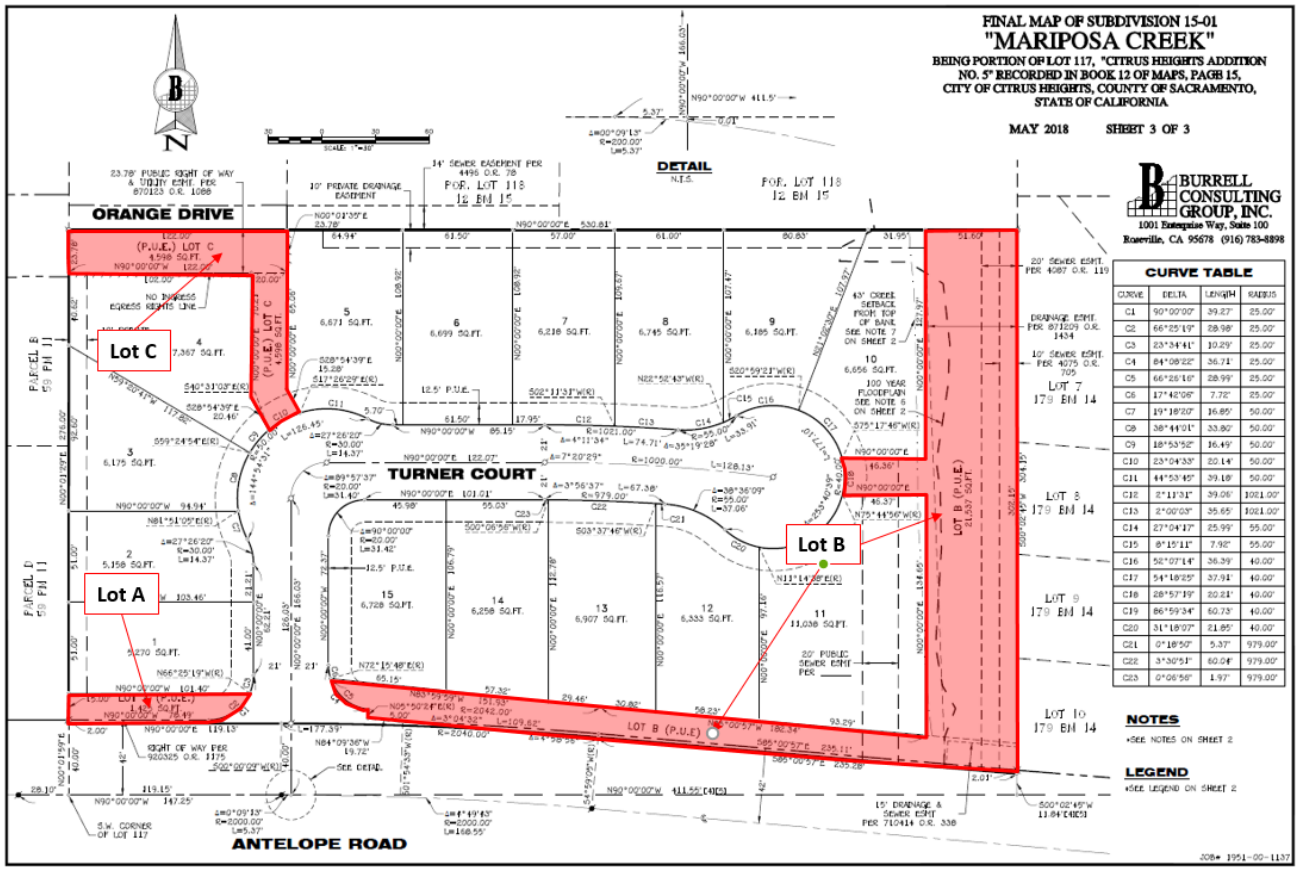

FINAL MAP OF SUBDIVISION 15-01
"MARIPOSA CREEK"
BEING PORTION OF LOT 117, "CITRUS HEIGHTS ADDITION NO. 5" RECORDED IN BOOK 12 OF MAPS, PAGE 15, CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
MAY 2018
SHEET 3 OF 3
BURRELL CONSULTING GROUP, INC.
1001 Enterprise Way, Suite 100
Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 783-8898
ORANGE DRIVE
TURNER COURT
ANTELOPE ROAD
Lot A
Lot B
Lot C
DETAIL
CURVE TABLE
NOTES
LEGEND

FIGURE 4.2

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-02
Zone 3 (Mariposa Creek Subdivision)

MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

1) Maintain trees and other plantings a minimum of once every two weeks along frontage of the subdivision along Antelope Road (Lots A & B) and the pedestrian pathway within Lot C of subdivision development. Maintain irrigation system, weekly. Weed area a minimum of once every two weeks. Fertilize area a minimum of twice per year. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects. This item includes irrigation repair, landscaping materials (wood chips, chemicals, etc.), and replanting as needed.

2) Maintain masonry walls (Lots A & B). Clean all graffiti from street-facing side of wall(s) as needed. Perform structural repairs/replacement as needed.

3) Maintain pedestrian pathway (Lot C). Clean all graffiti as needed. Perform structural repairs/replacement as needed. This item includes repair and materials to maintain the light bollards along the pathway.

4) Maintain the creek open space and storm drain system (Lots B & C and along the north property lines of the subdivision development). Keep the existing creek open space free from debris to assure flow of Cripple Creek, repair and maintenance of storm drain system within Lot C and public drainage system along the north property lines of the subdivision development. This item includes any paving repairs and miscellaneous items for the small portion of Orange Drive located within Lot C.

FIGURE 4.3

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 3

29255289; County DL0281

	DESCRIPTION	FY 25/26** ACTUAL	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:			
	Rate Per Parcel	$ 839.60	$ 864.78
	Total Number of Parcels	15	15
	Total Special Assessments	**$ 12,594.00**	**$ 12,971.70**
REVENUE:			
	Interest on Fund Balance	$ 1,131.99	$ -
	Special Assessments	$ 12,550.90	$ 12,971.70
	Total Revenue:	**$ 13,682.89**	**$ 12,971.70**
EXPENDITURES:			
	Materials and Supplies	$ -	$ -
	Advertising & Mail	$ -	$ 450.00
	Utilities - Electric	$ 200.26	$ 225.00
	Utilities - Water	$ 737.72	$ 950.00
	Professional Services	$ -	$ -
	Contract - Landscape Maintenance	$ 4,128.00	$ 5,300.00
	Contract - Landscape Repairs/Extra Work	$ 3,256.45	$ -
	Contract - Tree Maintenance	$ 8,712.00	$ -
	Cost Allocation* (Overhead)	$ -	$ -
	Total Expenditures:	**$ 17,034.43**	**$ 6,925.00**
Annual Operating Balance		**$ (3,351.54)**	**$ 6,046.70**
	Transfer to/from Operating Reserve	**$ 3,351.54**	**$ (6,046.70)**
Annual Ending Balance		**$ -**	**$ -**
OPERATING RESERVE			
	Beginning Fund Balance (July 1st)	$ 40,728.00	$ 37,376.46
	Transfer from (to) Annual Operating Balance	$ (3,351.54)	$ 6,046.70
	Ending Operating Reserve Balance (June 30th)	$ 37,376.46	$ 43,423.16

** Recorded actual expenses for the first 3 quarters fo the current Fiscal Year plus projections for the 4th quarter.

$xx.xx Audited Fund Balance from previous Fiscal Year

FIGURE 4.4
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 3
for MARIPOSA CREEK

Tax Assessor's Number	Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
204-0500-060-0000	1	$ 864.78
204-0500-061-0000	2	$ 864.78
204-0500-062-0000	3	$ 864.78
204-0500-063-0000	4	$ 864.78
204-0500-064-0000	5	$ 864.78
204-0500-065-0000	6	$ 864.78
204-0500-066-0000	7	$ 864.78
204-0500-067-0000	8	$ 864.78
204-0500-068-0000	9	$ 864.78
204-0500-069-0000	10	$ 864.78
204-0500-070-0000	11	$ 864.78
204-0500-071-0000	12	$ 864.78
204-0500-072-0000	13	$ 864.78
204-0500-073-0000	14	$ 864.78
204-0500-074-0000	15	$ 864.78
15 Parcels; Total 98-02 Zone 3 Assessments is		$ 12,971.70

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 – Zone 4 (Wyatt Ranch Subdivision)

GENERAL

Landscape Maintenance Assessment District (LMAD) 98-02, Zone 4 (Wyatt Ranch Creek Subdivision), first created by City Council action on November 14, 2019, is located on the west side of Sunrise Boulevard at Lawrence Avenue. This LMAD provides for the maintenance of certain areas within and adjacent to the Wyatt Ranch Subdivision development. All improvements are on public property **or easements.** There are 23 residential parcels in this zone, whose boundaries are more particularly described on the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 5.1.

Zone 4 consists of twenty three (23) residential parcels and one (1) public utility, wall, landscape and pedestrian walkway easement used for landscaping, masonry wall and walkway along Sunrise Boulevard.

Development of the property was conditioned upon establishing a funding source to provide for ongoing maintenance of landscaping, masonry wall, walkways, and related appurtenances.

The facilities in Zone 4 include landscaping along the west side of Sunrise Boulevard. On-going maintenance of the landscaped areas require routine care of trees, shrubs and groundcover, including weed control, fertilization, mulch replacement, and litter removal. The pedestrian walkways require routine maintenance, including surface and structural maintenance and graffiti abatement. This includes replacement of the walkways in the next 40 years.

The facilities in Zone 4 also include a masonry wall along the west side of Sunrise Boulevard. The walls require routine maintenance, including surface and structural maintenance and graffiti abatement. This item includes replacement of the masonry wall, in the next 40 years.

Figure 5.2 contains a detailed listing of items to be maintained and/or replacement of each of the items. City performs/manages the maintenance for the LMAD using its own forces or those of contract providers.

DISTRICT FINANCING/METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

As a condition of approval, the developer of the single-family Wyatt Ranch Subdivision was required to establish a funding source to provide for ongoing maintenance of the landscaping, irrigation, pedestrian pathways, and masonry wall located within the Public Utility, Wall, Landscape and Pedestrian Walkway Easement. Funding for Zone 4 is be from annual assessments levied on residential parcels within the zone's assessment boundary (Figure 5.1), pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. Because each of the single-family lots within the zone was created as a result of compliance with this condition, each lot benefits in the same proportion. Therefore, the assessment costs are allocated on a per parcel basis for all assessment diagram parcels located in the Assessment District that qualified as a buildable single-family parcel per the current City of Citrus Heights Zoning Ordinances. The original annual assessment adopted for District 98-02, Zone 4 upon formation in 2018 was $401.06 per parcel.

The formation of this district also included a cost-of-living adjustment provision. Should the cost of landscape maintenance activities and utilities rise, this provision allows for the City of Citrus Heights to increase the annual assessment. Each annual increase, if any, shall not exceed a maximum of four percent 4%.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT

Although formally created by the City Council in November 2019, no assessments were levied on the parcels in this zone until FY 2023/2024 due to the uncertainty of the Covid-19 situation and delays in construction.

An adjustment in the annual assessment per parcel is proposed for Fiscal Year 2026/2027. Completion of construction of the subdivision and transfer of landscape maintenance responsibilities to the City of Citrus Heights is expected in 2026/2027. To ensure the district establishes a reserve prior to the City assuming responsibility of Zone 3, annual assessments for District 98-02 Zone 4 are proposed to increase by 3% (less than the maximum allowable 4%) over the rates for FY 2025/2026, to approximately $421.34 per residential parcel.

The district's Assessment Roll is contained in Figure 5.4.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF AREA TO BE MAINTAINED

All that real property situated in the City of Citrus Heights, County of Sacramento, State of California, which is further described as follows:

P.U.E., Wall, Landscape and Pedestrian Easement of the Wyatt Ranch Subdivision; more particularly described on the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 5.1.

FIGURE 5.1

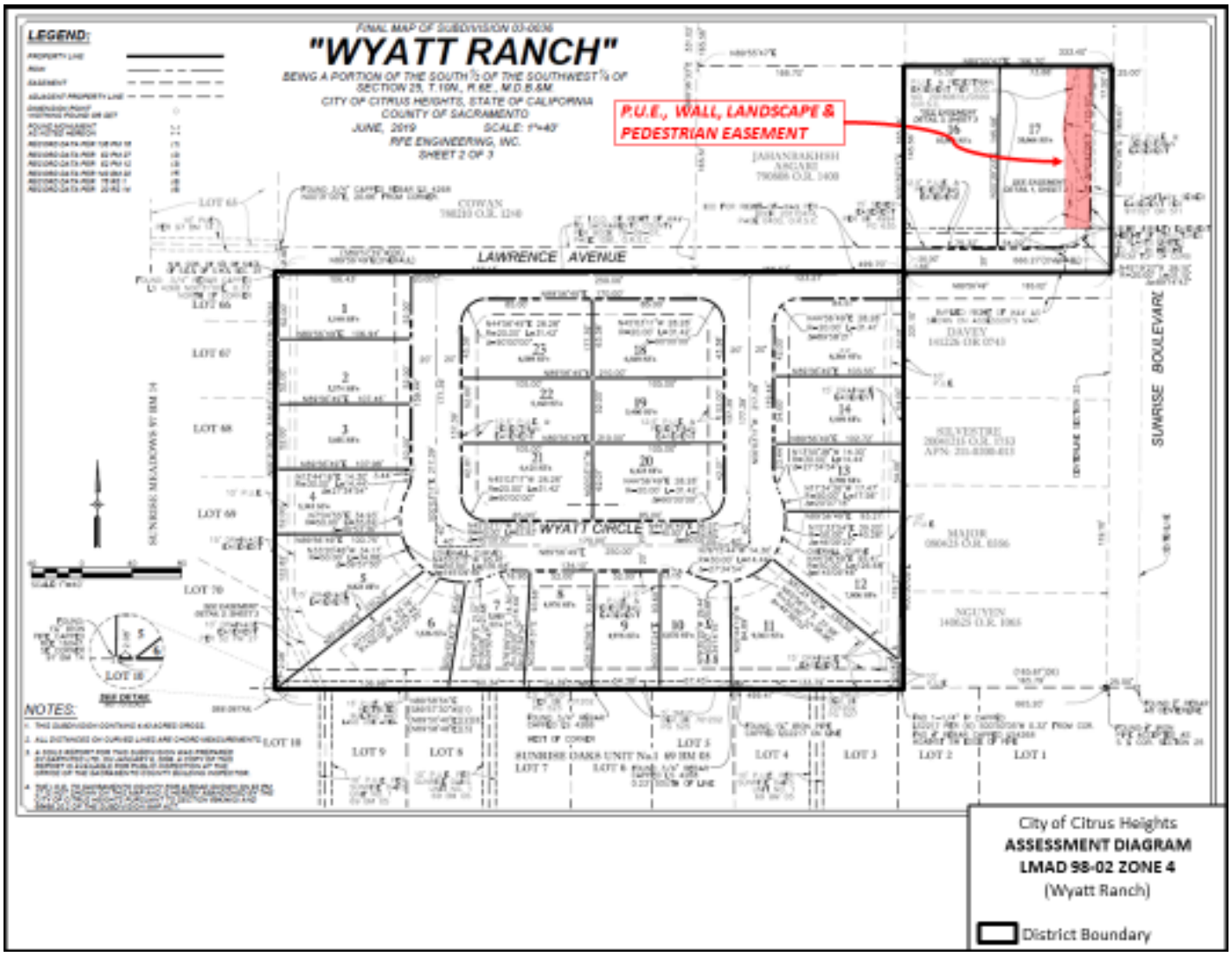

"WYATT RANCH"
P.U.E., WALL, LANDSCAPE & PEDESTRIAN EASEMENT
LAWRENCE AVENUE
SUNRISE BOULEVARD
WYATT CIRCLE
City of Citrus Heights
ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM
LMAD 98-02 ZONE 4
(Wyatt Ranch)
District Boundary

FIGURE 5.2

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 98-02
Zone 4 (Wyatt Ranch Subdivision)

MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

1) Maintain trees and other plantings a minimum of once every two weeks along the Sunrise Boulevard frontage of the subdivision (P.U.E., Wall, Landscape and Pedestrian Easement). Maintain irrigation system & litter removal, weekly. Weed area a minimum of once every two weeks. Fertilize area a minimum of twice per year. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects. This item includes utilities (water & electricity), irrigation repair, landscaping materials (wood chips, chemicals, etc.), and replanting as needed.

2) Maintain masonry wall. Clean all graffiti from street-facing side of wall(s) as needed. Perform structural repairs/replacement as needed.

3) Maintain pedestrian pathway. Clean all graffiti as needed. Perform structural repairs/replacement as needed.

FIGURE 5.3
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 4

Fund and County DL 1170

	DESCRIPTION	FY 25/26** ACTUAL	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:			
	Rate Per Parcel	$ 409.08	$ 421.34
	Total Number of Parcels	$ 23.00	$ 23.00
	Total Special Assessments	**$ 9,408.84**	**$ 9,690.82**
REVENUE:			
	Release from Maintenance/Repair Reserve Balance	$ -	$ -
	Release from Facility Replacement Reserve Balance	$ -	$ -
	Interest on Fund Balance	$ 317.59	$ -
	Special Assessments	$ 9,736.82	$ 9,690.82
	Other Revenue	$ -	$ -
	Total Revenue:	**$ 10,054.41**	**$ 9,690.82**
EXPENDITURES*:			
	Materials and Supplies	$ -	$ -
	Advertising & Mail	$ -	$ 425.00
	Utilities - Electric	$ -	$ 150.00
	Utilities - Water	$ -	$ 600.00
	Professional Services	$ -	$ 50.00
	Contract Landscape Maintenance	$ -	$ 2,500.00
	Cost Allocation (Overhead)	$ -	$ -
	Total Expenditures:	**$ -**	**$ 3,725.00**
Annual Operating Balance		**$ 10,054.41**	**$ 5,965.82**
	Transfer to Maintenance/Repair Reserve	**$ 5,500.00**	**$ (5,598.28)**
	Transfer to Facility Replacement Reserve	**$ 6,001.70**	**$ (1,866.10)**
Annual Ending Balance		**$ 21,556.11**	**$ (1,498.56)**
MAINTENANCE /REPAIR RESERVE			
	Beginning Fund Balance (July 1st)	$ 7,289.00	$ 12,789.00
	Release to Operating Revenue	$ -	$ -
	Transfer from Operating Balance	$ 5,500.00	$ 5,598.28
	Ending Operating Reserve Balance (June 30th)	$ 12,789.00	$ 18,387.28
FACILITY REPLACEMENT RESERVE			
	Beginning Facility Replacement Balance (July 1st)	$ 18,947.00	$ 24,948.70
	Release to Facility Replacement Revenue	$ -	$ -
	Transfer from Operating Balance	$ 6,001.70	$ 1,866.10
	Ending Facility Replacement Balance (June 30th)	$ 24,948.70	$ 26,814.80

* No recorded expenditures for this zone; subdivsion remains under private developer until dedication to city.

** Recorded actual expenses for the first 3 quarters of the current Fiscal Year plus projection for the 4th quarter.

$xx.xx Audited Fund Balance from previous Fiscal Year

FIGURE 5.4
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 98-02 ZONE 4
for WYATT RANCH

Tax Assessor's Number	Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
211-0920-001-0000	1	$ 421.34
211-0920-002-0000	2	$ 421.34
211-0920-003-0000	3	$ 421.34
211-0920-004-0000	4	$ 421.34
211-0920-005-0000	5	$ 421.34
211-0920-006-0000	6	$ 421.34
211-0920-007-0000	7	$ 421.34
211-0920-008-0000	8	$ 421.34
211-0920-009-0000	9	$ 421.34
211-0920-010-0000	10	$ 421.34
211-0920-011-0000	11	$ 421.34
211-0920-012-0000	12	$ 421.34
211-0920-013-0000	13	$ 421.34
211-0920-014-0000	14	$ 421.34
211-0920-015-0000	15	$ 421.34
211-0920-016-0000	16	$ 421.34
211-0920-017-0000	17	$ 421.34
211-0920-018-0000	18	$ 421.34
211-0920-019-0000	19	$ 421.34
211-0920-020-0000	20	$ 421.34
211-0920-023-0000	21	$ 421.34
211-0920-022-0000	22	$ 421.34
211-0920-021-0000	23	$ 421.34
23 Parcels; Total 98-02 Zone 4 Assessments is		$ 9,690.82

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 - ZONE 1 Stock Ranch NORTH (Auburn Commerce District)

GENERAL

This assessment district, first created in 2003, is for the maintenance of certain areas within and adjacent to the Stock Ranch development. All improvements are on public property.

Assessment District 03-01 has two service areas, Zones 1 and 2. The boundaries of Zone 1 are more particularly described in the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 6.1.

Zone 1 (Auburn Commerce District) is responsible for the landscaping along Auburn Boulevard between San Tomas Drive and Raintree Drive (both sides of the street and the medians), sound walls (surface and structural maintenance) along the east and west sides of the development and the open space north of Arcade Creek including the drainage basins, pedestrian trails and bridge. The City is committed to the appearance of the development through proper maintenance of the plantings as well as periodic replacement of the plant materials. Additionally, the City also focuses on immediate abatement of graffiti on walls and other public structures.

The City maintains LMAD-related landscape areas in and adjacent to public streets using City forces or those of contract providers. Facilities located in the open-space areas within the District are maintained by the Sunrise Park and Recreation District. Figure 6.2 describes the maintenance specifications for the district.

DISTRICT FINANCING/METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

As a condition of approval, the developer of the commercial zone of Stock Ranch development was required to establish a funding source to provide for ongoing maintenance of the landscaping and irrigation along Auburn Boulevard between San Tomas Drive and Raintree Drive (both sides of the street and the medians), sound walls (surface and structural maintenance) along the east and west sides of the development and the open space north of Arcade Creek including the drainage basins, pedestrian trails and bridge. Funding for the LMAD 03-01 Zone 1 is from annual assessments levied on property within the zone's assessment boundary (Figure 6.1) pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. By agreement, the developer of the Stock Ranch subdivisions installed and maintained all landscaping improvements described in this Engineer's Report until the City's acceptance.

The method used to spread the assessments for Zone 1 is as follows:

- Zone 1 consists of 67.20 total acres with 36.82 acres designated for commercial uses.
- The cost to maintain the improvements within Zone 1 is to be allocated as follows:
    1. The assessment for each parcel is calculated by multiplying the total developable acres, as shown in Figure 4.4, by the cost per acre.
    2. The assessment is subject to an annual adjustment not to exceed 4% beginning with FY 2004-2005.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT:

An adjustment in the annual assessment rate per acre is proposed for Fiscal Year 2026/2027. As shown in Figure 6.3. "Summary Analysis", the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 assessments for District 03-01 Zone 1 are proposed to increase by 3% (less than the maximum allowable 4%) to approximately $2,765.54 per acre. These additional revenues are necessary to support the LMAD 03-01 Zone 1's operations and maintenance, provided by the Sunrise Recreation and Park District and City forces, and to preserve existing operating and replacement reserves.

Figure 6.4 contains the Assessment Roll for A.D. 03-01 – Zone 1.

FIGURE 6.1

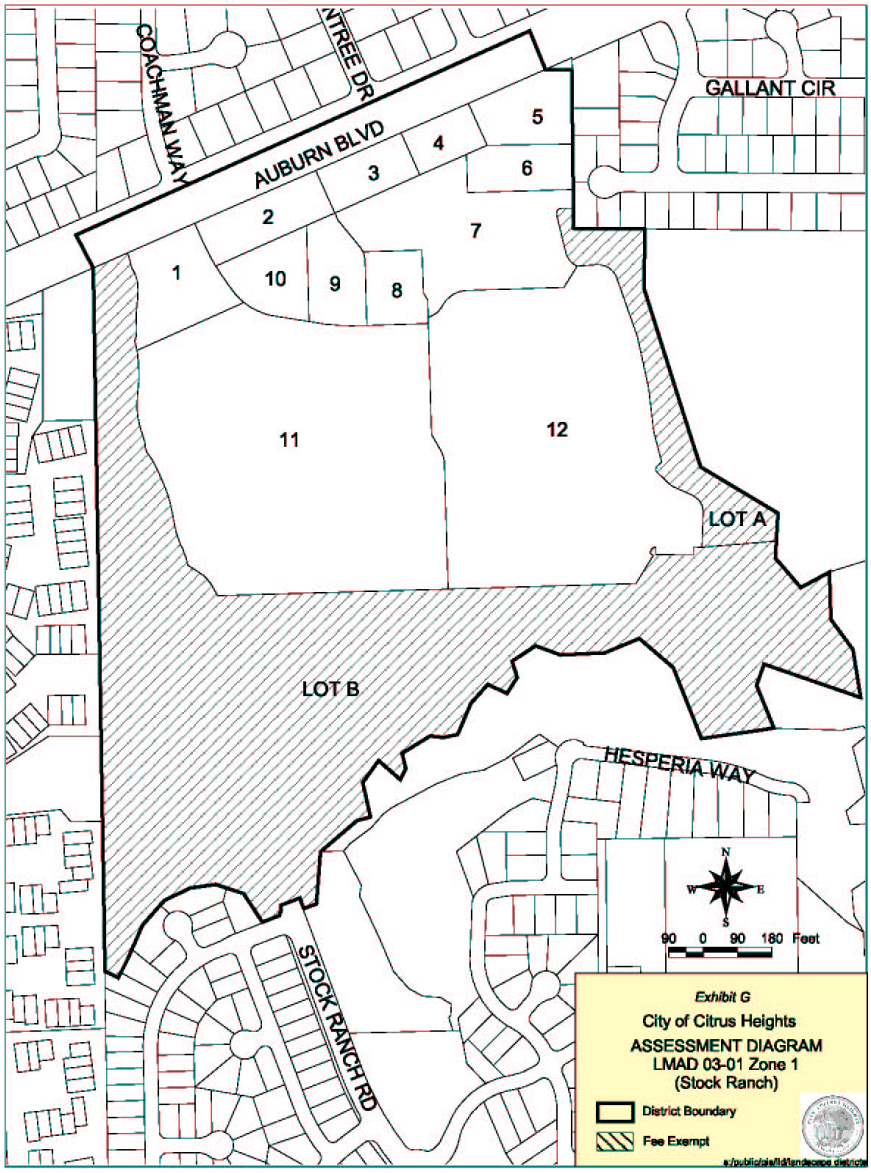


FIGURE 6.2

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 03-01
Zone 1

MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

The following sections provide detailed explanations and describe the zone of benefit and the facilities to be maintained.

ZONE 1

Maintained by the City or City contractors:

Landscaping north of Auburn Boulevard and within the median on Auburn Boulevard. On-going maintenance of the Auburn Boulevard landscape requires routine care of lawn, trees, shrubs and groundcover, including weed control, fertilization and litter removal.

Drainage facilities in the open space area next to the creek way include three detention basins and drain manholes which will require routine maintenance and include cleaning and clearing of debris.

Maintained by the Sunrise Parks and Recreation District

Masonry walls on the east and west side of the zone adjacent to open space areas. These walls require routine maintenance, including surface and structural maintenance and graffiti abatement.

Pedestrian circulation facilities in the Zone includes a pedestrian trail with lighting and benches and pedestrian bridge. The trail and benches will require routine maintenance and lighting along the trail will require period maintenance and replacement of bulbs.

FIGURE 6.3
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 ZONE 1

28655289; County DL 0276

DESCRIPTION	FY 25/26** ACTUAL	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:		
Rate Per Acre	$ 2,685.00	$ 2,765.54
Total Number of Acres (12 Parcels)	36.82	36.82
Total Special Assessments*	**$ 98,861.66**	**$ 101,827.10**
REVENUE:		
Release from Fund Balance	$ -	$ -
Interest on Fund Balance	$ 20,749.31	$ -
Special Assessments	$ 98,820.45	$ 101,827.10
Contributions	$ -	$ -
Other Revenue	$ -	$ -
Total Revenues:	**$ 119,569.76**	**$ 101,827.10**
EXPENDITURES:		
Advertising	$ -	$ 425.00
Utilities - Electrical	$ 2,446.77	$ 2,675.00
Utilities - Water	$ 4,295.66	$ 3,700.00
SRPD Maintenance and Vegetation Management	$ 112,001.91	$ 86,000.00
Contract - Repairs & Extra Work	$ 193.50	$ -
Contract - Landscape Maintenance	$ 19,596.00	$ 22,000.00
Contract - Bus Stop Maintenance-Pressure Washing	$ 4,743.00	$ 4,800.00
Contract -Materials & Supplies	$ -	$ -
Cost Allocation (Overhead)	$ 3,939.75	$ -
Total Uses of Funds:	**$ 147,216.59**	**$ 119,600.00**
Annual Operating Balance	**$ (27,646.83)**	**$ (17,772.90)**
Transfer to/from Operating Reserve	**$ 27,646.83**	**$ 17,772.90**
Annual Ending Balance	**$ -**	**$ -**
OPERATING RESERVE		
Beginning Operating Reserve Balance (July 1st)	$ 840,570.00	$ 812,923.17
Operating Reserve Set-aside	$ -	$ -
Transfer from (to) Annual Operating Balance	$ (27,646.83)	$ (17,772.90)
Ending Operating Reserve Balance (June 30th)	**$ 812,923.17**	**$ 795,150.27**
FACILITY REPLACEMENT RESERVE		
Beginning Facility Replacement Balance (July 1st)	$ 392,535.00	$ 392,535.00
Facility Replacement Set-aside	$ -	$ -
Replacement Project Cost	$ -	$ -
Ending Facility Replacement Balance (June 30th)	$ 392,535.00	$ 392,535.00
MAINTENANCE RESERVE	$ 420,388.17	$ 402,615.27

* Rounded down per Sac County requirements

** Recorded actual expenses for the first 3 quarters of the current Fiscal Year plus

$xx.xx Audited Fund Balance from previous Fiscal Year

FIGURE 6.4

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 ZONE 1
for Auburn Commerce District

Tax Assessor's Number	Assessment Diagram #	Area (acres)	Amount per Acre	Total Assessment
211 0870 012 0000	1	1.44	$ 2,765.54	$ 3,982.38
211 0870 011 0000	2	1.1	$ 2,765.54	$ 3,042.08
211 0870 007 0000	3	0.78	$ 2,765.54	$ 2,157.12
211 0870 006 0000	4	0.61	$ 2,765.54	$ 1,686.98
211 0870 005 0000	5	1.06	$ 2,765.54	$ 2,931.46
211 0870 004 0000	6	0.81	$ 2,765.54	$ 2,240.08
211 0870 003 0000	7	3.55	$ 2,765.54	$ 9,817.66
211 0870 008 0000	8	0.76	$ 2,765.54	$ 2,101.80
211 0870 009 0000	9	0.98	$ 2,765.54	$ 2,710.22
211 0870 010 0000	10	0.98	$ 2,765.54	$ 2,710.22
211 0870 001 0000	11	13.19	$ 2,765.54	$ 36,477.46
211 0870 002 0000	14	11.56	$ 2,765.54	$ 31,969.64
14 Parcels (36.82 Acres; Total 03-01 Zone 1 Assessments is				$ 101,827.10

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 - ZONE 2 Stock Ranch SOUTH

GENERAL

This assessment district, first created in 2003, is for the maintenance of certain areas within and adjacent to the Stock Ranch development. All improvements are on public property.

Assessment District 03-01 has two service areas, Zones 1 and 2. On July 13, 2006, the City Council approved the annexation of Phases 3 and 4 of the Stock Ranch Residential development into Zone 2. The boundaries of Zone 2 are more particularly described on the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 7.1.

Zone 2 is responsible for the open space on the south side of Arcade Creek and along the north side of Stock Ranch Road, the landscape strip along the north side of Stock Ranch Road (Sol Way to Woodside Drive), the pedestrian trails and park facilities, a future median in Stock Ranch Road, east of the roundabout, and a future landscape strip along the south side of Stock Ranch Road. The City is committed to the appearance of the development through proper maintenance of the plantings as well as periodic replacement of the plant materials. Additionally, the City also focuses on immediate abatement of graffiti on walls and other public structures.

The City maintains LMAD-related landscape areas in and adjacent to public streets using City forces or those of contract providers. Facilities located in the open-space areas within the District are maintained by the Sunrise Park and Recreation District. Figure 7.2 describes the maintenance specifications for the district.

DISTRICT FINANCING/METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

As a condition of approval, the developer of the commercial zone of Stock Ranch development was required to establish a funding source to provide for ongoing maintenance of open space on the south side of Arcade Creek and along the north side of Stock Ranch Road, the landscape strip along the north side of Stock Ranch Road (Sol Way to Woodside Drive), the pedestrian trails and park facilities, a future median in Stock Ranch Road, east of the roundabout, and a future landscape strip along the south side of Stock Ranch Road. Funding for the District is from annual assessments levied on properties within the zone's assessment boundary (Figure 7.1) pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. The original annual assessment adopted for District 03-01 Zone 2, upon formation in FY 2003/2004 was $82.42 per single-family residential parcel and $411.86 per acre of undeveloped/commercial property.

The formation of this district also included a cost-of-living adjustment provision. Should the cost of landscape maintenance activities and utilities rise, this provision allows for the City of Citrus Heights to increase the annual assessment by an amount not to exceed a maximum of 4% per year.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT:

Initially LMAD 03-01 Zone 2 was fully funded by its assessments. However, in recent years continued increases in the costs of regular maintenance activities and utilities have resulted in the annual expenses exceeding the annual assessment revenue and operating reserves being depleted

to make up the difference. As a result, in FY 2023/2024, the City of Citrus Heights began exercising the cost-of-living increase provision and increased the annual assessment by 3%.

Annual adjustments in the assessment rate are proposed for Fiscal Year 2026/2027. As shown in Figure 7.3. "Summary Analysis", the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 assessments for District 03-01 Zone 2 are again proposed to increase by 3% (less than the maximum allowable 4%) over the rates charged in FY 2025/2026. This results in increases to approximately $98.36 per residential parcel and $491.70 per acre of undeveloped/commercial land. These additional revenues are necessary to support the extensive maintenance needs for the district, provided by the Sunrise Recreation and Park District as well as the City through contract services.

Figure 7.4 contains the Assessment Roll for A.D. 03-01 – Zone 2.

FIGURE 7.1

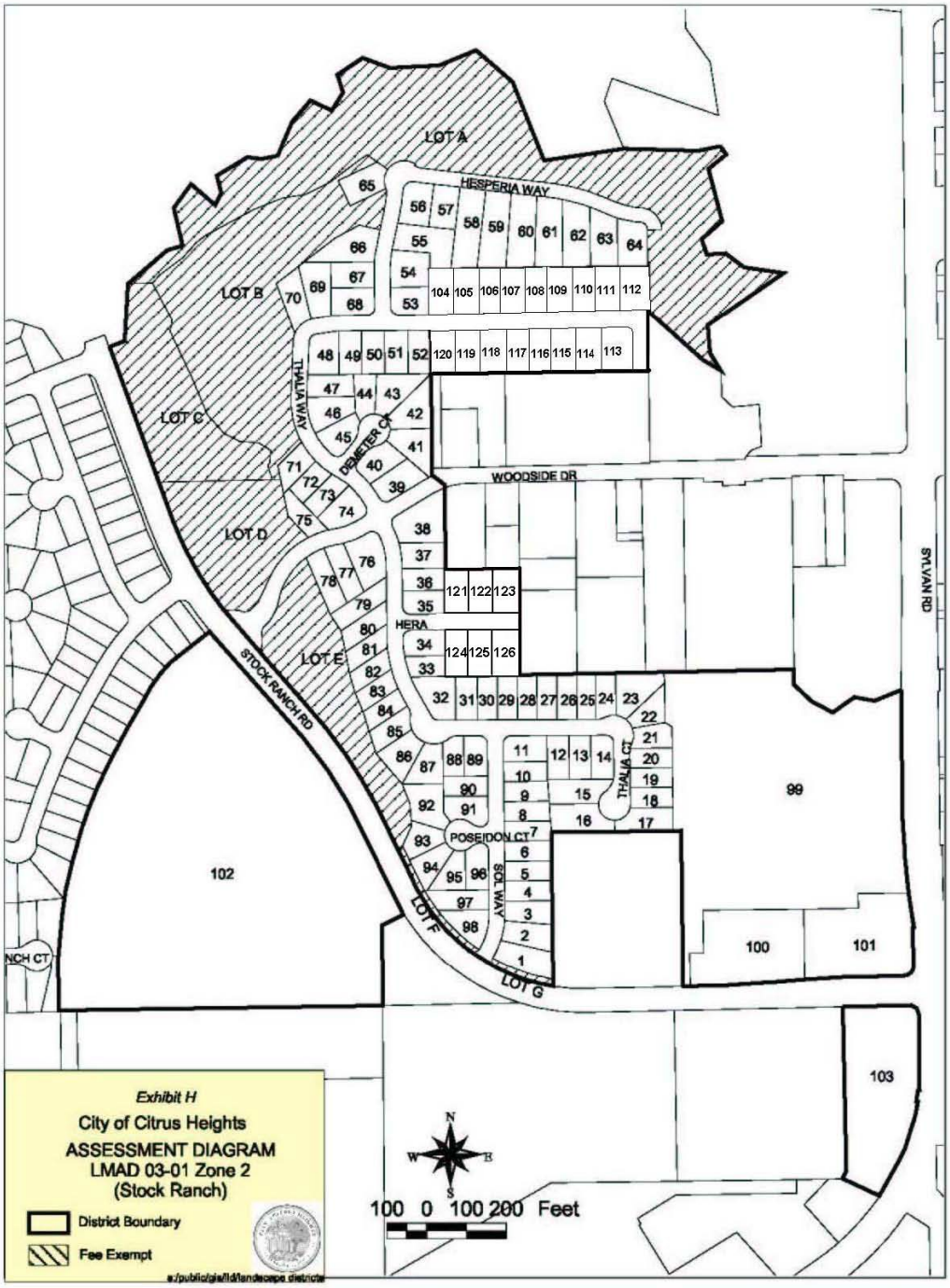

LOT A
LOT B
LOT C
LOT D
LOT E
LOT F
LOT G
HESPERIA WAY
THALIA WAY
DEMETER CT
WOODSIDE DR
HERA
THALIA CT
POSEIDON CT
SOL WAY
STOCK RANCH RD
SYLVAN RD
NCH CT
99
100
101
102
103
Exhibit H
City of Citrus Heights
ASSESSMENT DIAGRAM
LMAD 03-01 Zone 2
(Stock Ranch)
District Boundary
Fee Exempt
N
W
E
S
100 0 100 200 Feet

FIGURE 7.2

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 03-01 Zone 2

MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

The following sections provide detailed explanations and describe the zone of benefit and the facilities to be maintained.

ZONE 2

Maintained by the City or City contractors:
Along the north side of Stock Ranch Road, the landscaping and irrigation of land within the 15-foot landscape corridor shall be maintained and repaired as necessary. The street frontage landscape includes lawn, trees, shrubs and groundcover. Ongoing street frontage maintenance requires weekly care of the lawn, trees, shrubs and groundcover including weed control, fertilization, pruning and litter removal.

A future median in Stock Ranch Road between Fountain Square Drive and Sol Way and a landscape corridor along the south side of Stock Ranch Road, east of Fountain Square Drive will also be maintained. Once construction is complete, maintenance of these future improvements will begin following a required plant establishment period.

Maintained by the Sunrise Parks and Recreation District:

Zone 2 includes maintenance of the open space area south of Arcade Creek and within the open space parcels located immediately east of Stock Ranch Road. Routine maintenance includes pruning, tree and shrub maintenance and weed abatement adjacent to homes within the District. A post and cable fence between Stock Ranch Road and the open space parcels will require periodic maintenance and replacement.

Pedestrian circulation facilities in the Zone include a pedestrian trail that requires routine maintenance.

FIGURE 7.3
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 ZONE 2

28755289; County DL 0278

DESCRIPTION	FY 25/26** ACTUAL	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:		
Rate Per Parcel (Residential)	$ 95.50	$ 98.36
Total Number of Residential Parcels	121	121
Sub-Total A	$ 11,555.50	$ 11,901.56
Rate Per Acre (Commercial/Undeveloped)	$ 477.39	$ 491.71
Total Number of Acres (5 Parcels)***	23.18	23.18
Sub-Total B	$ 11,065.90	$ 11,397.82
Total Special Assessments (A+B)	**$ 22,621.40**	**$ 23,299.38**
REVENUE:		
Release from Fund Balance	$ -	$ -
Interest on Fund Balance	$ 1,117.00	$ -
Special Assessments	$ 22,490.56	$ 23,299.38
Contributions	$ -	$ -
Other Revenue	$ -	$ -
Total Revenues:	**$ 23,607.56**	**$ 23,299.38**
EXPENDITURES:		
Advertising	$ -	$ 425.00
Materials and Supplies	$ 1,222.96	$ -
Utilities - Electric	$ 992.92	$ 800.00
Utilities - Water	$ 1,857.03	$ 2,650.00
SRPD Maintenance Services	$ 7,775.67	$ 12,500.00
Contract - Landscape Maintenance	$ 3,168.00	$ 3,300.00
Contract - Repairs, Tree Trimming & Extra Work	$ 2,673.00	$ -
Cost Allocation (Overhead)	$ 3,576.16	$ -
Total Expenditures:	**$ 21,265.74**	**$ 19,675.00**
Annual Operating Balance	**$ 1,224.82**	**$ 3,624.38**
Transfer to/from Operating Reserve	$ -	$ -
Annual Ending Balance	**$ 1,224.82**	**$ 3,624.38**
OPERATING RESERVE		
Beginning Fund Balance (July 1st)	$ 53,022.00	$ 55,363.82
Operating Reserve Set-a-side	$ 23,607.56	$ 23,299.38
Transfer from (to) Annual Operating Balance	$ 21,265.74	$ 19,675.00
Ending Operating Reserve Balance (June 30th)	$ 55,363.82	$ 58,988.20
FACILITY REPLACEMENT RESERVE		
Beginning Facility Replacement Balance (July 1st)	$ -	$ -
Annual Replacement Set-aside	$ -	$ -
Subtract Replacement Project Cost	$ -	$ -
EndingFacility Replacement Balance (June 30th)	$ -	$ -
TOTAL RESERVE	$ 55,363.82	$ 58,988.20

** Recorded actual expenses for the first 3 quarters of the current Fiscal Year plus

$xx.xx Audited Fund Balance from previous Fiscal Year

FIGURE 7.4

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 ZONE 2 for STOCK RANCH (RESIDENTIAL PARCELS)

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
243	0590	026	0000	1	$ 98.36
243	0590	027	0000	2	$ 98.36
243	0590	028	0000	3	$ 98.36
243	0590	029	0000	4	$ 98.36
243	0590	030	0000	5	$ 98.36
243	0590	031	0000	6	$ 98.36
243	0590	032	0000	7	$ 98.36
243	0590	033	0000	8	$ 98.36
243	0590	034	0000	9	$ 98.36
243	0590	035	0000	10	$ 98.36
243	0590	036	0000	11	$ 98.36
243	0590	037	0000	12	$ 98.36
243	0590	038	0000	13	$ 98.36
243	0590	039	0000	14	$ 98.36
243	0590	040	0000	15	$ 98.36
243	0590	041	0000	16	$ 98.36
243	0590	042	0000	17	$ 98.36
243	0590	043	0000	18	$ 98.36
243	0590	044	0000	19	$ 98.36
243	0590	045	0000	20	$ 98.36
243	0590	046	0000	21	$ 98.36
243	0590	047	0000	22	$ 98.36
243	0590	048	0000	23	$ 98.36
243	0590	049	0000	24	$ 98.36
243	0590	050	0000	25	$ 98.36
243	0590	051	0000	26	$ 98.36
243	0590	052	0000	27	$ 98.36
243	0590	053	0000	28	$ 98.36
243	0590	054	0000	29	$ 98.36
243	0590	055	0000	30	$ 98.36
243	0590	056	0000	31	$ 98.36
243	0590	057	0000	32	$ 98.36
243	0590	058	0000	33	$ 98.36
243	0590	059	0000	34	$ 98.36
243	0590	060	0000	35	$ 98.36
243	0590	061	0000	36	$ 98.36
243	0590	062	0000	37	$ 98.36
243	0590	063	0000	38	$ 98.36
243	0590	064	0000	39	$ 98.36
243	0590	065	0000	40	$ 98.36
243	0590	066	0000	41	$ 98.36
243	0590	067	0000	42	$ 98.36
243	0590	068	0000	43	$ 98.36
243	0590	069	0000	44	$ 98.36
243	0590	070	0000	45	$ 98.36
243	0590	071	0000	46	$ 98.36
243	0590	072	0000	47	$ 98.36
211	0590	001	0000	48	$ 98.36
211	0880	002	0000	49	$ 98.36
				Subtotal =	$ 4,819.64

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 ZONE 2 for STOCK RANCH (RESIDENTIAL PARCELS)

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
211	0880	003	0000	50	$ 98.36
211	0880	004	0000	51	$ 98.36
211	0880	005	0000	52	$ 98.36
211	0880	006	0000	53	$ 98.36
211	0880	007	0000	54	$ 98.36
211	0880	008	0000	55	$ 98.36
211	0880	009	0000	56	$ 98.36
211	0880	010	0000	57	$ 98.36
211	0880	011	0000	58	$ 98.36
211	0880	012	0000	59	$ 98.36
211	0880	013	0000	60	$ 98.36
211	0880	014	0000	61	$ 98.36
211	0880	015	0000	62	$ 98.36
211	0880	016	0000	63	$ 98.36
211	0880	017	0000	64	$ 98.36
211	0880	018	0000	65	$ 98.36
211	0880	019	0000	66	$ 98.36
211	0880	020	0000	67	$ 98.36
211	0880	021	0000	68	$ 98.36
211	0880	022	0000	69	$ 98.36
211	0880	023	0000	70	$ 98.36
243	0590	073	0000	71	$ 98.36
243	0590	074	0000	72	$ 98.36
243	0590	075	0000	73	$ 98.36
243	0590	001	0000	74	$ 98.36
243	0590	002	0000	75	$ 98.36
243	0590	003	0000	76	$ 98.36
243	0590	004	0000	77	$ 98.36
243	0590	005	0000	78	$ 98.36
243	0590	006	0000	79	$ 98.36
243	0590	007	0000	80	$ 98.36
243	0590	008	0000	81	$ 98.36
243	0590	009	0000	82	$ 98.36
243	0590	010	0000	83	$ 98.36
243	0590	011	0000	84	$ 98.36
243	0590	012	0000	85	$ 98.36
243	0590	013	0000	86	$ 98.36
243	0590	014	0000	87	$ 98.36
243	0590	015	0000	88	$ 98.36
243	0590	016	0000	89	$ 98.36
243	0590	017	0000	90	$ 98.36
243	0590	018	0000	91	$ 98.36
243	0590	019	0000	92	$ 98.36
243	0590	020	0000	93	$ 98.36
243	0590	021	0000	94	$ 98.36
243	0590	022	0000	95	$ 98.36
243	0590	023	0000	96	$ 98.36
243	0590	024	0000	97	$ 98.36
243	0590	025	0000	98	$ 98.36
				Subtotal =	$ 4,819.64

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 ZONE 2 for STOCK RANCH (RESIDENTIAL PARCELS)

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
211	0880	026	0000	104	$ 98.36
211	0880	027	0000	105	$ 98.36
211	0880	028	0000	106	$ 98.36
211	0880	029	0000	107	$ 98.36
211	0880	030	0000	108	$ 98.36
211	0880	031	0000	109	$ 98.36
211	0880	032	0000	110	$ 98.36
211	0880	033	0000	111	$ 98.36
211	0880	034	0000	112	$ 98.36
211	0880	035	0000	113	$ 98.36
211	0880	036	0000	114	$ 98.36
211	0880	037	0000	115	$ 98.36
211	0880	038	0000	116	$ 98.36
211	0880	039	0000	117	$ 98.36
211	0880	040	0000	118	$ 98.36
211	0880	041	0000	119	$ 98.36
211	0880	042	0000	120	$ 98.36
211	0590	081	0000	121	$ 98.36
211	0590	082	0000	122	$ 98.36
211	0590	083	0000	123	$ 98.36
211	0590	084	0000	124	$ 98.36
211	0590	085	0000	125	$ 98.36
211	590	086	0000	126	$ 98.36
				Subtotal =	$ 2,262.28
Sub-total Assessment - 121 Residential Parcels =					**$ 11,901.56**

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 – ZONE 2 (COMMERCIAL PARCELS)

Revised Tax Assessor's Number*	Assessment Diagram #	Area (acres)	Amount per Acre	Total Assessment
243 0010 045 0000	99	8.00	$ 491.70	$ 3,933.60
243 0010 051 0000	100	0.55	$ 491.70	$ 270.44
243 0010 050 0000	101	1.77	$ 491.70	$ 870.30
243 0010 027 0000**	102	11.08	$ 491.70	$ 5,448.04
243 0020 051 0000	103	1.78	$ 491.70	$ 875.22
Sub-total Assessment - 5 Commercial Parcels in 03-01, Zone 2 =				$ 11,397.58
*based on current county parcel viewer data; reflects lot splits and new assigned parcel numbers				
**no change to parcel number.				
Grand Total Assessment (Residential & Commercial Parcels) =				**$ 23,299.14**

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 – Zone 3 (Mitchell Farms Subdivision)

GENERAL

Landscape Maintenance Assessment District (LMAD) 03-01, Zone 3 (Mitchell Farms Subdivision), first created by City Council action on April 23, 2020, is located east of Sunrise Boulevard, north of Arcadia Drive, and west of Fair Oaks Boulevard. This LMAD provides for the maintenance of a large open-space lot within the Mitchell Farms Subdivision development and landscaping within a roundabout on Arcadia Drive. All improvements are on public property. There are 258 residential parcels in this district, whose boundaries are more particularly described on the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 8.1.

This subdivision of land, covered by Zone 3, includes 258 residential lots, one public park lot (Lot A) and 51 common area and alley lots owned and maintained by the Homeowners Association (HOA). Upon recordation of the Final Map and completion of the construction of the park improvements, Lot A will be dedicated to Sunrise Recreation and Parks District (SRPD).

To supplement the available funding for the long-term maintenance and replacement costs for the improvements within Lot A and the landscaping and irrigation within the new Arcadia Drive roundabout, the development was conditioned to create a new Landscape Maintenance Assessment District (LMAD).

Public amenities in Zone 3, to be maintained on an annual basis with this LMAD funding, include trees, natural grasses, irrigation systems, pedestrian/bike pathways, pathway lighting and bridges within the open-space lot (Lot A) and landscaping and irrigation system within the Arcadia Drive roundabout. On-going maintenance of the landscaped areas requires routine care of trees, shrubs, and groundcover, including weed control, fertilization, mulch replacement, litter removal and irrigation systems. The pedestrian pathways and associated bridges require routine maintenance, including surface and structural maintenance, maintenance and repairs of pathway lighting and graffiti abatement.

In addition to regular annual maintenance, the facilities in Zone 3 (pedestrian/bike pathway, bridges, pathway lighting system, irrigation system, roundabout landscape and irrigation) require periodic major repairs and/or replacement. Zone 3 provides a funding set-aside for long-term capital replacement of these items.

Figure 8.2 contains a detailed listing of items to be maintained and/or replacement of each of the items. City and the SRPD perform/manage the maintenance for the LMAD using its own forces or those of contract providers.

DISTRICT FINANCING/METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

As a condition of approval, the developer of the single-family Mitchell Farms Subdivision was required to establish a funding source to provide for ongoing maintenance of the landscaping include trees, natural grasses, irrigation systems, pedestrian/bike pathways, pathway lighting and bridges within the open-space lot (Lot A) and landscaping and irrigation system within the Arcadia Drive roundabout. The funding for LMAD 03-01, Zone 3 will be from annual assessments levied on property within the zone's assessment boundary (Figure 8.1), pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. Because each of the single-family lots within the zone was created as a result of compliance with this condition, each lot benefits in the same proportion. Therefore, the assessment costs are allocated on a per parcel basis for all assessment diagram parcels located in the Assessment District that qualified as a buildable single-family parcel per the current City of Citrus Heights Zoning Ordinances.

The method used to spread the initial assessments for each lot are as follows:

- Zone 3 consists of 258 residential lots, 30 lettered HOA landscape lots, 20 alley lots, and one public park lot (Lot A).
- The costs of the maintenance for the improvements within Mitchell Farms are to be allocated as follows:
- The assessment for each Assessor's Parcel is calculated by dividing the total annual cost, by the total number of residential lots within the subdivision. As follows: Annual cost/number of lots = Annual cost of $88,851.20 divided by 258 lots = $344.38 per lot per year.
- The formation of this district also included a cost-of-living adjustment provision. Should the cost of landscape maintenance activities and utilities rise, this provision allows for the City of Citrus Heights to increase the annual assessment by an amount not to exceed a maximum of four percent 4% per year.

The development is currently under construction, so the developer has agreed to maintain the landscaped areas and other features until the proposed improvements are formally accepted by the agencies (Sunrise Recreation and Parks District for Lot A and the City of Citrus Heights for the Arcadia Drive roundabout).

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT

Annual adjustments in the assessment rate are proposed for Fiscal Year 2026/2027. As shown in Figure 8.3. "Summary Analysis", the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 assessments for District 03-01 Zone 3 are again proposed to increase by 3% (less than the maximum allowable 4%) over the rates charged in FY 2025/2026. This results in increases to approximately $372.62 per residential parcel. These additional revenues are necessary to support the extensive maintenance needs for the District, develop a sufficient capital replacement reserve for the extensive public facilities contained with Zone 3, such as bridges, paved trails, lighting and playground equipment, owned and maintained by the Sunrise Recreation and Park District, as well as minor maintenance services provided by the City through contract services.

The district's Assessment Roll is contained in Figure 8.4.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF AREA TO BE MAINTAINED

All that real property situated in the City of Citrus Heights, County of Sacramento, State of California, which is further described as follows:

Lot A of the Mitchell Farms Subdivision and the adjacent Arcadia Drive roundabout; more particularly described on the Assessment Diagram contained in Figure 8.1.

FIGURE 8.1

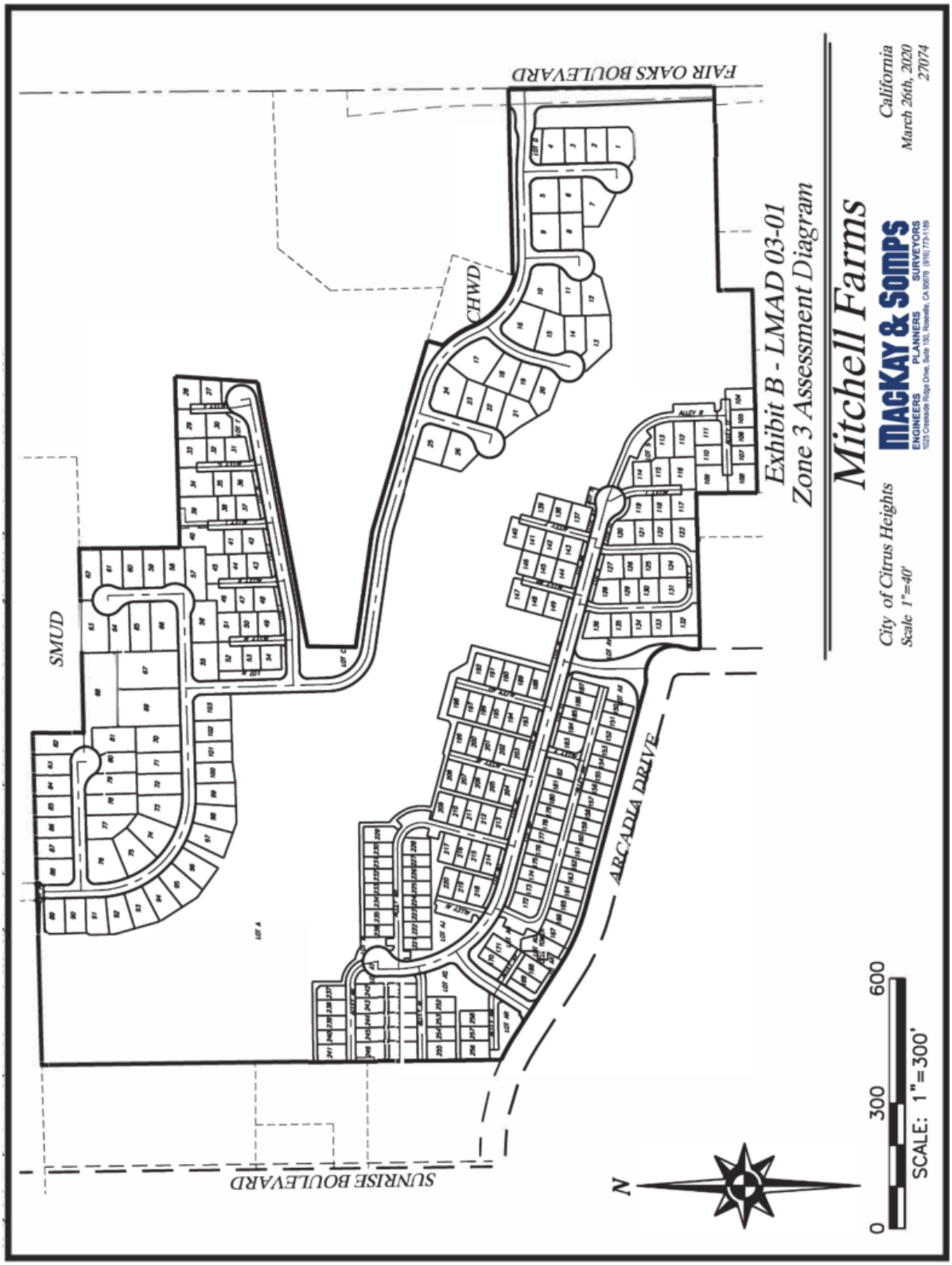

FAIR OAKS BOULEVARD
CHWD
SMUD
ARCADIA DRIVE
SUNRISE BOULEVARD
Mitchell Farms
Exhibit B - LMAD 03-01
Zone 3 Assessment Diagram
City of Citrus Heights
Scale 1"=40'
MACKAY & SOMPS
ENGINEERS PLANNERS SURVEYORS
California
March 26th, 2020
27074
N
0
300
600
SCALE: 1" = 300'

FIGURE 8.2

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 03-01
Zone 3 (Mitchell Farms Subdivision)

MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

1) Maintain pedestrian pathway (Lot A). Clean all graffiti as needed. Perform structural repairs/replacement as needed. This item includes repair and materials to maintain the light bollards along the pathway.

2) Maintain pedestrian pathway bridges (Lot A). Clean all graffiti as needed. Perform structural repairs/replacement to handrails, deck, abutments and other bridge appurtenances as needed.

3) Maintain the creek open space (Lot A). Keep the existing creek open space free from debris to assure flow of Arcade Creek, maintain irrigation system and regular inspection and pruning for health of all trees (including planted mitigation trees), Mow open-space as needed for fuel-load management and appearance.

4) Maintain trees and other plantings a minimum of once every two weeks in the planters (center of roundabout and three approach islands) at the Arcadia Drive roundabout. Maintain irrigation system as needed to ensure proper operation and optimum health of the plantings. Weed area a minimum of once every two weeks. Fertilize area a minimum of twice per year. Control infestation of fungus, diseases and/or insects. This item includes irrigation repair, landscaping materials (wood chips, chemicals, etc.), and replanting as needed.

FIGURE 8.3
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 ZONE 3

29655289; County DL1128

DESCRIPTION		FY 25/26** ACTUAL	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
ASSESSMENT RATES:			
	Rate Per Parcel	$361.78	$372.62
	Total Number of Parcels	258	258
	Total Special Assessments	**$93,339.24**	**$96,135.96**
REVENUE:			
	Release from Maintenance/Repair Reserve Balance	$0.00	$0.00
	Release from Facility Replacement Reserve Balance	$0.00	$0.00
	Interest on Fund Balance	$5,980.56	$0.00
	Special Assessments	$92,765.55	$96,135.96
	Contributions (SRPD Participation)	$0.00	
	Other Revenue	$0.00	$0.00
	Total Revenue:	**$98,746.11**	**$96,135.96**
EXPENDITURES:			
	Materials and Supplies	$0.00	$0.00
	Advertising & Mail	$0.00	$365.00
	Utilities	$200.50	$300.00
	City Contract Landscape	$0.00	$1,200.00
	SRPD Maintenance	$18,495.00	$67,000.00
	Cost Allocation* (Overhead)	$0.00	$0.00
	Maintenance/Repair Annual Accrual (3)	$5,349.85	$5,349.85
	Facility Replacement Annual Accrual (3)	$51,416.42	$21,921.11
	Total Expenditures:	**$75,461.77**	**$96,135.96**
Annual Operating Balance		**$23,284.34**	**$0.00**
	Transfer to Maintenance/Repair Reserve	**-$23,284.34**	**$0.00**
Annual Ending Balance		**$0.00**	**$0.00**

ACCRUAL SUMMARY			
MAINTENANCE/REPAIR RESERVE			
	Beginning Maintenance/Repair Reserve Balance (7/1)	$ 162,957.96	$191,592.15
	Release to Revenue (to cover annual operating costs)	$0.00	$0.00
	Maintenance/Repair Reserve Annual Accrual	$5,349.85	$5,349.85
	Transfer from Annual Operating Balance	$23,284.34	$0.00
	Ending Maintenance/Repair Reserve Balance (6/30)	$ 191,592.15	$ 196,942.00
FACILITY REPLACEMENT RESERVE			
	Beginning Facility Replacement Reserve Balance (7/1)	$ 216,014.04	$267,430.46
	Release to Revenue (for scheduled facility replacement)	$0.00	$0.00
	Facility Replacement Annual Accrual	$51,416.42	$21,921.11
	Ending Facility Replacement Reserve Balance (6/30)	$267,430.46	$289,351.57

* Annual set-aside amounts from Exhibits D1 & D2 in original Engineer's Report dated April 23, 2020. Adjustments made in consideration of large replacement reserve ahead of taking possession of property, and need to free up maintenance funds for SRPD maintenance needs.

$xx.xx Audited Fund Balance from previous Fiscal Year

FIGURE 8.4

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 ZONE 3
for Mitchell Village

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
243	0600	001	0000	1	$ 372.62
243	0600	002	0000	2	$ 372.62
243	0600	003	0000	3	$ 372.62
243	0600	004	0000	4	$ 372.62
243	0600	005	0000	5	$ 372.62
243	0600	006	0000	6	$ 372.62
243	0600	007	0000	7	$ 372.62
243	0600	008	0000	8	$ 372.62
243	0600	009	0000	9	$ 372.62
243	0600	010	0000	10	$ 372.62
243	0600	011	0000	11	$ 372.62
243	0600	012	0000	12	$ 372.62
243	0600	013	0000	13	$ 372.62
243	0600	014	0000	14	$ 372.62
243	0600	015	0000	15	$ 372.62
243	0600	016	0000	16	$ 372.62
243	0600	017	0000	17	$ 372.62
243	0600	018	0000	18	$ 372.62
243	0600	019	0000	19	$ 372.62
243	0600	020	0000	20	$ 372.62
243	0600	021	0000	21	$ 372.62
243	0600	022	0000	22	$ 372.62
243	0600	023	0000	23	$ 372.62
243	0600	024	0000	24	$ 372.62
243	0600	025	0000	25	$ 372.62
243	0600	026	0000	26	$ 372.62
243	0610	001	0000	27	$ 372.62
243	0610	002	0000	28	$ 372.62
243	0610	003	0000	29	$ 372.62
243	0610	004	0000	30	$ 372.62
243	0610	005	0000	31	$ 372.62
243	0610	006	0000	32	$ 372.62
243	0610	007	0000	33	$ 372.62
243	0610	008	0000	34	$ 372.62
243	0610	009	0000	35	$ 372.62
243	0610	010	0000	36	$ 372.62
243	0610	011	0000	37	$ 372.62
243	0610	012	0000	38	$ 372.62
243	0610	013	0000	39	$ 372.62
243	0610	014	0000	40	$ 372.62
243	0610	015	0000	41	$ 372.62
243	0610	016	0000	42	$ 372.62
243	0610	017	0000	43	$ 372.62
243	0610	018	0000	44	$ 372.62
243	0610	019	0000	45	$ 372.62
243	0610	020	0000	46	$ 372.62
243	0610	021	0000	47	$ 372.62
243	0610	022	0000	48	$ 372.62
				Subtotal =	$ 17,885.76

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
243	0610	023	0000	49	$ 372.62
243	0610	024	0000	50	$ 372.62
243	0610	025	0000	51	$ 372.62
243	0610	026	0000	52	$ 372.62
243	0610	027	0000	53	$ 372.62
243	0610	028	0000	54	$ 372.62
243	0610	029	0000	55	$ 372.62
243	0610	030	0000	56	$ 372.62
243	0610	031	0000	57	$ 372.62
243	0610	032	0000	58	$ 372.62
243	0610	033	0000	59	$ 372.62
243	0610	034	0000	60	$ 372.62
243	0610	035	0000	61	$ 372.62
243	0610	036	0000	62	$ 372.62
243	0610	037	0000	63	$ 372.62
243	0610	038	0000	64	$ 372.62
243	0610	039	0000	65	$ 372.62
243	0610	040	0000	66	$ 372.62
243	0610	041	0000	67	$ 372.62
243	0610	042	0000	68	$ 372.62
243	0610	043	0000	69	$ 372.62
243	0610	044	0000	70	$ 372.62
243	0610	045	0000	71	$ 372.62
243	0610	046	0000	72	$ 372.62
243	0610	047	0000	73	$ 372.62
243	0610	048	0000	74	$ 372.62
243	0610	049	0000	75	$ 372.62
243	0610	050	0000	76	$ 372.62
243	0610	051	0000	77	$ 372.62
243	0610	052	0000	78	$ 372.62
243	0610	053	0000	79	$ 372.62
243	0610	054	0000	80	$ 372.62
243	0610	055	0000	81	$ 372.62
243	0610	056	0000	82	$ 372.62
243	0610	057	0000	83	$ 372.62
243	0610	058	0000	84	$ 372.62
243	0610	059	0000	85	$ 372.62
243	0610	060	0000	86	$ 372.62
243	0610	061	0000	87	$ 372.62
243	0610	062	0000	88	$ 372.62
243	0610	063	0000	89	$ 372.62
243	0610	064	0000	90	$ 372.62
243	0610	065	0000	91	$ 372.62
243	0610	066	0000	92	$ 372.62
243	0610	067	0000	93	$ 372.62
243	0610	068	0000	94	$ 372.62
243	0610	069	0000	95	$ 372.62
243	0610	070	0000	96	$ 372.62
				Subtotal =	$ 17,885.76

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 ZONE 3
for Mitchell Village

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
243	0610	071	0000	97	$ 372.62
243	0610	072	0000	98	$ 372.62
243	0610	073	0000	99	$ 372.62
243	0610	074	0000	100	$ 372.62
243	0610	075	0000	101	$ 372.62
243	0610	076	0000	102	$ 372.62
243	0610	077	0000	103	$ 372.62
243	0620	001	0000	104	$ 372.62
243	0620	002	0000	105	$ 372.62
243	0620	003	0000	106	$ 372.62
243	0620	004	0000	107	$ 372.62
243	0620	005	0000	108	$ 372.62
243	0620	006	0000	109	$ 372.62
243	0620	007	0000	110	$ 372.62
243	0620	008	0000	111	$ 372.62
243	0620	009	0000	112	$ 372.62
243	0620	010	0000	113	$ 372.62
243	0620	011	0000	114	$ 372.62
243	0620	012	0000	115	$ 372.62
243	0620	013	0000	116	$ 372.62
243	0620	014	0000	117	$ 372.62
243	0620	015	0000	118	$ 372.62
243	0620	016	0000	119	$ 372.62
243	0620	017	0000	120	$ 372.62
243	0620	018	0000	121	$ 372.62
243	0620	019	0000	122	$ 372.62
243	0620	020	0000	123	$ 372.62
243	0620	021	0000	124	$ 372.62
243	0620	022	0000	125	$ 372.62
243	0620	023	0000	126	$ 372.62
243	0620	024	0000	127	$ 372.62
243	0620	025	0000	128	$ 372.62
243	0620	026	0000	129	$ 372.62
243	0620	027	0000	130	$ 372.62
243	0620	028	0000	131	$ 372.62
243	0620	029	0000	132	$ 372.62
243	0620	030	0000	133	$ 372.62
243	0620	031	0000	134	$ 372.62
243	0620	032	0000	135	$ 372.62
243	0620	033	0000	136	$ 372.62
243	0620	034	0000	137	$ 372.62
243	0620	035	0000	138	$ 372.62
243	0620	036	0000	139	$ 372.62
243	0620	037	0000	140	$ 372.62
243	0620	038	0000	141	$ 372.62
243	0620	039	0000	142	$ 372.62
243	0620	040	0000	143	$ 372.62
243	0620	041	0000	144	$ 372.62
				Subtotal =	$ 17,885.76

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
243	0620	042	0000	145	$ 372.62
243	0620	043	0000	146	$ 372.62
243	0620	044	0000	147	$ 372.62
243	0620	045	0000	148	$ 372.62
243	0620	046	0000	149	$ 372.62
243	0620	047	0000	150	$ 372.62
243	0620	048	0000	151	$ 372.62
243	0620	049	0000	152	$ 372.62
243	0620	050	0000	153	$ 372.62
243	0620	051	0000	154	$ 372.62
243	0620	052	0000	155	$ 372.62
243	0620	053	0000	156	$ 372.62
243	0620	054	0000	157	$ 372.62
243	0620	055	0000	158	$ 372.62
243	0620	056	0000	159	$ 372.62
243	0620	057	0000	160	$ 372.62
243	0620	058	0000	161	$ 372.62
243	0620	059	0000	162	$ 372.62
243	0620	060	0000	163	$ 372.62
243	0630	001	0000	164	$ 372.62
243	0630	002	0000	165	$ 372.62
243	0630	003	0000	166	$ 372.62
243	0630	004	0000	167	$ 372.62
243	0630	005	0000	168	$ 372.62
243	0630	006	0000	169	$ 372.62
243	0630	007	0000	170	$ 372.62
243	0630	008	0000	171	$ 372.62
243	0630	009	0000	172	$ 372.62
243	0630	010	0000	173	$ 372.62
243	0630	011	0000	174	$ 372.62
243	0630	012	0000	175	$ 372.62
243	0630	013	0000	176	$ 372.62
243	0630	014	0000	177	$ 372.62
243	0630	015	0000	178	$ 372.62
243	0630	016	0000	179	$ 372.62
243	0630	017	0000	180	$ 372.62
243	0630	018	0000	181	$ 372.62
243	0630	019	0000	182	$ 372.62
243	0630	020	0000	183	$ 372.62
243	0630	021	0000	184	$ 372.62
243	0630	022	0000	185	$ 372.62
243	0630	023	0000	186	$ 372.62
243	0630	024	0000	187	$ 372.62
243	0630	025	0000	188	$ 372.62
243	0630	026	0000	189	$ 372.62
243	0630	027	0000	190	$ 372.62
243	0630	028	0000	191	$ 372.62
243	0630	029	0000	192	$ 372.62
				Subtotal =	$ 17,885.76

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 03-01 ZONE 3
for Mitchell Village

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
243	0630	030	0000	193	$ 372.62
243	0630	031	0000	194	$ 372.62
243	0630	032	0000	195	$ 372.62
243	0630	033	0000	196	$ 372.62
243	0630	034	0000	197	$ 372.62
243	0630	035	0000	198	$ 372.62
243	0630	036	0000	199	$ 372.62
243	0630	037	0000	200	$ 372.62
243	0630	038	0000	201	$ 372.62
243	0630	039	0000	202	$ 372.62
243	0630	040	0000	203	$ 372.62
243	0630	041	0000	204	$ 372.62
243	0630	042	0000	205	$ 372.62
243	0630	043	0000	206	$ 372.62
243	0630	044	0000	207	$ 372.62
243	0630	045	0000	208	$ 372.62
243	0630	046	0000	209	$ 372.62
243	0630	047	0000	210	$ 372.62
243	0630	048	0000	211	$ 372.62
243	0630	049	0000	212	$ 372.62
243	0630	050	0000	213	$ 372.62
243	0630	051	0000	214	$ 372.62
243	0630	052	0000	215	$ 372.62
243	0630	053	0000	216	$ 372.62
243	0630	054	0000	217	$ 372.62
243	0630	055	0000	218	$ 372.62
243	0630	056	0000	219	$ 372.62
243	0630	057	0000	220	$ 372.62
243	0630	058	0000	221	$ 372.62
243	0630	059	0000	222	$ 372.62
243	0630	060	0000	223	$ 372.62
243	0630	061	0000	224	$ 372.62
243	0630	062	0000	225	$ 372.62
243	0630	063	0000	226	$ 372.62
243	0630	064	0000	227	$ 372.62
243	0630	065	0000	228	$ 372.62
243	0630	066	0000	229	$ 372.62
243	0630	067	0000	230	$ 372.62
243	0630	068	0000	231	$ 372.62
243	0630	069	0000	232	$ 372.62
243	0630	070	0000	233	$ 372.62
243	0630	071	0000	234	$ 372.62
243	0630	072	0000	235	$ 372.62
243	0630	073	0000	236	$ 372.62
243	0630	074	0000	237	$ 372.62
243	0630	075	0000	238	$ 372.62
243	0630	076	0000	239	$ 372.62
243	0630	077	0000	240	$ 372.62
				Subtotal =	$ 17,885.76

Tax Assessor's Number				Assessment Diagram #	Assessment Amount
243	0630	078	0000	241	$ 372.62
243	0630	079	0000	242	$ 372.62
243	0630	080	0000	243	$ 372.62
243	0630	081	0000	244	$ 372.62
243	0630	082	0000	245	$ 372.62
243	0630	083	0000	246	$ 372.62
243	0630	084	0000	247	$ 372.62
243	0630	085	0000	248	$ 372.62
243	0630	086	0000	249	$ 372.62
243	0630	087	0000	250	$ 372.62
243	0630	088	0000	251	$ 372.62
243	0630	089	0000	252	$ 372.62
243	0630	090	0000	253	$ 372.62
243	0630	091	0000	254	$ 372.62
243	0630	092	0000	255	$ 372.62
243	0630	093	0000	256	$ 372.62
243	0630	094	0000	257	$ 372.62
243	0630	095	0000	258	$ 372.62
				Subtotal =	$ 6,707.16

Total 03-01 Zone 3 Assessments (258 Parcels) is	**$ 96,135.96**

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Mayor and City Council Members
Ashley J. Feeney, City Manager

FROM: Regina Cave, General Services Director
Leslie Blomquist, City Engineer

SUBJECT: **Citrus Heights Lighting Assessment District**
Levy of Fiscal Year for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Annual Assessments

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Recommendation

On June 24, 2026, the City Council took the first steps toward the proposed annual update for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 for the Citrus Heights Lighting District (CHLD). At that time, the City Council adopted a Resolution of Intention to update the CHLD and called for a public hearing on July 8, 2026. Subsequently, the City Clerk published the required notice.

No changes are recommended to the assessment rates in conjunction with the annual update of the CHLD. However, over the past fiscal year, new streetlights and infrastructure have been installed at various locations throughout the City. Staff updated the assessment role to reflect the new rates for several individual parcels that now benefit from the newly installed lighting.

Staff recommends the City Council:

1. Convene a public hearing for the District regarding the proposed annual assessment for Fiscal Year 2026/2027; and

2. Adopt Resolution No. 2026-____ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to confirm the Diagram and Assessment and to levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 assessments for the Citrus Heights Lighting Assessment District.

City Council Strategic Goal/Objective

This item aligns with the following Citrus Heights City Council Strategic Plan Three Year Goal:
Goal: Maintain Public Infrastructure and Enhance All Modes of Transportation.

Fiscal Impact

During Fiscal Year 2025/2026, CHLD (Fund 289) had a shortfall of $134,421.98, which was covered using Measure A Maintenance funds (Fund 210).

For Fiscal Year 2026/27, the annual special assessment revenue, interest earnings and reimbursement from Caltrans for several shared facilities are projected to cover a portion of the CHLD's anticipated expenditures. However, as a result of the continuing increases to electrical power costs and the ongoing repairs related to aging equipment, the proposed Fiscal Year 2025/26 budget reflects an anticipated shortfall of approximately $113,590.72.

In FY 21/22 the City upgraded 593 street lights to low energy LED models utilizing a low interest (1%) loan granted by the California Energy Commission. While this effort resulted in annual electricity cost savings, the City began repayment of the loan in FY 22/23 which is paid for utilizing associated energy cost savings.

During this past FY (FY 25/26), the City added a Senior Traffic Signal and Lighting Technician to enhance in-house capability as part of the ongoing effort to reduce costs, improve operational efficiency, and increase response times. With this added staffing, it is anticipated that the scope of the existing contract for unscheduled street light maintenance (knockdowns and repairs) will be substantially reduced as this staff position will perform the majority of regular street light maintenance and initial emergency response tasks in-house.

A summary of the CHLD budget is as follows:

Description	**FY 25/26 Actual**	**FY 26/27 Anticipated**
REVENUE:		
Special Assessments	$330,941.57	$334,000.00
Shared Maintenance Cost Reimbursement from Caltrans	$112.82	$115.00
Interest Earned	$64.04	$65.00
Total District Funding	**$331,118.43**	**$334,180.00**
EXPENDITURES:		
SMUD Electric Costs[(1)]	$243,451.26	$244,000.00
Unscheduled Maintenance Costs and Knockdowns[(1)]	$155,737.00	$35,000.00
Streetlight Materials and Supplies[(2)]	$20,304.47	$45,000.00
Streetlight Maintenance Salary Allocations[(2)]	$0.00	$76,600.00
CEC Loan Repayment[(3)]	$23,155.72	$23,155.72
Other Costs	$22,891.96	$24,015.00
Total District Expenditures	**$465,540.41**	**$447,770.72**

DISTRICT SHORTFALL	**-$134,421.98**	**-$113,590.72**

(1) At the time this staff report was written, June 2026 utility and June 2026 unscheduled maintenance costs had yet to be finalized. Special Assessments have yet to be finalized. Costs are estimated.
(2) In 2026, the City hired a Senior Traffic Signal & Lighting Technician. This position is responsible to perform in-house routine street light maintenance; requiring salary allocation and material procurement.
(3) FY 26/27 represents the 5th year for repayment of a low interest (1%) Energy Efficiency Loan from the California Energy Commission (CEC) for conversion of 593 streetlights to energy efficient models. Actual energy cost savings will be used to repay the loan.

Although there is no impact to the General Fund, Measure A Maintenance funds (Fund 210) are proposed to supplement the special assessments to cover the anticipated FY 26/27 CHLD budget shortfall.

On January 1, 1997, when the City incorporated and assumed ownership of all streetlights within the new City limits, CHLD revenues were essentially fixed due to the passage of Proposition 218 in November 1996. However, over the years, expenses (electricity, labor, materials, aging infrastructure, etc.) have continued to rise resulting in a District shortfall each year. Historically, the City has supplemented the CHLD budget utilizing Measure A Maintenance Funds. Proposition 218 limits the ability of local governments to increase assessments on property owners without their consent. Before increasing the fees for the CHLD, the City would first need consent of two-thirds of affected property owners through a vote or a protest process. Since each and every property within City limits is a property owner within the CHLD assessment area, the proposition 218 ballot process for a proposed increase to the CHLD assessment rates would be extensive and lengthy, and is estimated to cost approximately $100,000 and take 12-18 months to implement.

Assessment Rate	**FY 2026/2027 Rates (Unchanged from FY 2025/2026 Rates)**
Safety Light Only	$2.56/parcel
Street Light (single family residential)	$15.32/parcel
Safety and Street Light (single family residential)	$17.88/parcel
Safety and Street Light (non-single family residential)	$2.56/parcel + $0.2519 per linear foot of frontage

Background and Analysis

Sacramento County created County Service Area No. 1 (CSA-1) to provide revenue to operate and maintain street and safety lights throughout the County. In June 2005, the City Council voted to begin the process of detaching from CSA-1 in an effort to improve levels of service on safety and street lighting within the City. In June 2006, the City completed the process by forming the CHLD and became fully responsible for operation and maintenance of all street and safety lights within the City.

Specific maintenance responsibilities for the District are discussed in the Engineer's Report, enclosed as Attachment 2.

The annual update and the levy of assessments for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 for the CHLD, proposed by the resolution, will fund operation and maintenance of street lights and safety lights, including the cost of electricity, replacement of bulbs and repair and replacement of damaged light poles, luminaires, and other related equipment.

Through ongoing analysis of the District, the City has substantially improved the level of service related to street light maintenance and operations, and fine-tuned the scope of the annual maintenance contract. In the past several years, continued efforts by staff have resulted in reductions to the annual expenses. Currently, a total of approximately 3,453 energy efficient LED lights (approximately 71.5% of the District's total inventory) have been installed and/or converted from existing street lights. Efforts to install more efficient LED lighting and lower annual maintenance rates reduced the District's total expenditures. However, repeated increases in electric utility rates, more frequent repair of aging street lighting equipment, and damages due to auto vehicular crashes have offset these cost savings resulting in a projected shortfall of approximately $113,590.72 for Fiscal Year 26/27. The increase of the number of safety lights included in the City's Capital Improvement Projects (CIPs) and development projects have also added additional electricity and maintenance costs.

Staff continue to identify and evaluate additional measures to reduce District expenditures and offset rising electricity costs. In 2019, the City conducted a feasibility study evaluating the possibility to update various City-owned equipment and facilities with the goal of reducing energy costs. On April 8, 2020, the California Energy Commission (CEC) approved a low interest (1%) Energy Efficiency Loan for the implementation of an energy efficiency upgrade project consisting of a significant number of street light retrofits. In June 2021, a City-retained contractor began replacing existing street lights with LED fixtures, which was completed in October 2021. As a result of the LED upgrades, the City's electrical bills from the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) decreased on average by 9.6% for the six-month period of December 2021 to May 2022 compared to the same timeframe the prior year.

In addition, LED conversions have become part of the regular maintenance program and staff continue to work with the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) to ensure accurate billings, including quantities, type, and wattages for the entire CHLD inventory. Monthly updates, LED conversions and changes are communicated to SMUD which are subsequently reflected in the monthly utility billings.

As part of the City's ongoing effort to reduce costs, improve operational efficiency, and improve response times, the City added a Senior Traffic Signal and Lighting Technician in March 2026. With this added capability, the City anticipates substantially reducing the scope of contracted unscheduled street light maintenance, including knockdown repairs and other corrective action. This position will allow the City to perform the majority of routine street light maintenance and initial emergency response tasks in-house.

No major expansion of the existing system, except for improvements included in grant-funded transportation projects or new development projects, will be considered until additional revenues

are identified to support both the initial capital costs and the ongoing maintenance costs associated with system expansion.

Since the City assumed responsibility for the CHLD from Sacramento County in 2006, the District has operated with limited assessment revenue, and the City has implemented multiple cost-control measures, including LED conversions, maintenance contract refinements, and inventory verification for reduced maintenance costs where feasible. However, continued increases in utility rates, aging infrastructure repair needs, vehicle-related damage, and updated methods for allocating City overhead costs have contributed to the District's ongoing funding shortfall. The underlying funding constraint is that the assessment rates, outlined in Fiscal Impact section above, have remained unchanged since 1996 when Proposition 218 was passed by the California voters, and any increase to assessment rates would require a vote of those assessed in compliance with the applicable Proposition 218 approval process.

On June 24, 2026, the City Council adopted a Resolution of Intention for the CHLD approving the Engineer's Report, declaring its intention to order the annual update for Fiscal Year 2025/2027, to levy and collect assessments for the CHLD, and setting the time and date for the public hearing.

Pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, the City must hold a public hearing on the matter for the CHLD. Since an increase in assessments is not proposed, the Code only requires the Notice to be published in a newspaper.

The Engineer's Report proposes the assessment rates will not exceed the rate levied in Fiscal Year 2025/2026. No ballot procedure or special notice will be necessary to maintain these assessments. The Assessment District diagram and assessment rolls are contained in the Engineer's Report.

Attachments

1. Resolution No. 2026-____ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, to confirm the diagram and assessment and to levy Fiscal Year 2026/2027 assessments for the Citrus Heights Lighting District.
2. Engineer's Report

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA, TO CONFIRM THE DIAGRAM AND ASSESSMENT AND TO LEVY FISCAL YEAR 2026/2027 ASSESSMENTS FOR THE CITRUS HEIGHTS LIGHTING ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

WHEREAS, on June 24, 2026 the City Council (Council) of the City of Citrus Heights (City) adopted its Resolution No. 2026-50, initiating proceedings pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, being California Streets and Highways Code Sections 22500 et seq. (Act), to levy and collect assessments for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 in the City of Citrus Heights Lighting Assessment District;

WHEREAS, as directed by this Council, the City Engineer has prepared and filed with the City Clerk a report for Fiscal Year 2026/2027 (the "Engineer's Report")in accordance with the Act;

WHEREAS, on June 24, 2026, the Council adopted its Resolution No. 2026-51, approving the Engineer's Report, and setting a public hearing date of July 8, 2026, at 6:00 p.m., or soon after, at the Citrus Heights Council Chambers located at 6360 Fountain Square Drive, Citrus Heights, California 95621;

WHEREAS, a notice of the public hearing was published in the form, time, and manner required by law;

WHEREAS, the Engineer's Report is on file in the Office of the City Clerk and incorporated herein by reference; and

WHEREAS, at the public hearing, the Council duly heard all interested persons desiring to be heard.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED, by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights hereby declares that:

Section 1. Recitals. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and the City Council so finds and determines.

Section 2. Approval of Engineer's Report. This Council hereby approves the Engineer's Report as now on file with the City Clerk.

Section 3. Improvements Ordered. This Council hereby orders the proposed improvements described in the Engineer's Report to be made.

Section 4. Special Benefit Finding. This Council hereby finds and determines that the assessment included in the Engineer's Report assesses all of the subdivisions of land in the assessment district for the special benefits provided by the improvements in proportion to the special benefits to be received by such subdivision, respectively, from the improvements.

Section 5. Confirmation of Assessment Diagram. This Council hereby confirms the diagram and the assessment now on file with it.

Section 6. Directive to file Diagram and Assessment. This Council hereby directs the City Clerk to file a certified copy of the diagram and the assessment as confirmed with the Sacramento County Auditor.

Section 7. Entry on the Roll. The Sacramento County Auditor is hereby requested to enter on the County Assessment Roll opposite each lot or parcel of land the amount assessed thereupon, as shown on the assessment filed by the City Clerk.

Section 8. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of July, 2026, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: **Council Members:**
NOES: **Council Members:**
ABSTAIN: **Council Members:**
ABSENT: **Council Members:**

MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

Amy Van, City Clerk

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

CITRUS HEIGHTS
Solid roots. New growth.

ENGINEER'S REPORT

For

Citrus Heights Lighting District

Annual Update for Fiscal Year 2026/2027

Prepared by

Leslie Blomquist

City Engineer

June 24, 2026



CERTIFICATIONS

CITRUS HEIGHTS LIGHTING DISTRICT

(Pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972)

Engineer's Report for Fiscal Year 2026/2027

The undersigned respectfully submits the enclosed report as directed by the City Council.

DATED: June 18 __, 2026

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

By: _____

Leslie Blomquist, P.E.
CITY ENGINEER

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed Engineer's Report, together with Assessment Rates and Assessment Diagram thereto attached, was filed with me on the _____ day of _____, 2026.

Amy Van, City Clerk
City of Citrus Heights,
Sacramento County, California

By: _____

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed Engineer's Report, together with Assessment Rates and Assessment Diagram thereto attached, was approved and confirmed by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, on the _____ day of _____, 2026

Amy Van, City Clerk
City of Citrus Heights,
Sacramento County, California

By: _____

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed Engineer's Report, together with Assessment Rates and Assessment Diagram thereto attached, was filed with the County Auditor of the County of Sacramento on the _____ day of _____, 2026.

Amy Van, City Clerk
City of Citrus Heights,
Sacramento County, California

By: _____

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Section I: Overview

Contents of the Engineer's Report

This Report describes the District boundaries and the proposed improvements to be assessed to the property owners located within the District. The Report is made up of the following sections:

Section I: Introduction and Background – Provides a general introduction into the Report and provides background on the assessment.

Section II: Plans and Specifications – Contains a general description of the improvements that are maintained and serviced by the District.

Section III: Estimate of Costs – Identifies the cost of the maintenance and services to be provided by the District including incidental costs and expenses.

Section IV: Method of Apportionment – Describes the basis in which costs have been apportioned to lots and parcels within the District, in proportion to the special benefit received by each lot and parcel.

Section V: Assessment Roll – The assessment roll identifies the maximum assessment to be levied to each lot or parcel within the District.

Section VI: Assessment Diagram – Displays a diagram of the District showing the boundaries of the District.

For this Report, each lot or parcel to be assessed refers to an individual property assigned its own Assessment Parcel Number by the Sacramento County Assessor's Office as shown on the last equalized roll of the assessor.

A. Introduction and Background

County Service Area 1 (CSA-1) was established in 1986 by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors (Board) through the reorganizing of five existing street light maintenance districts. CSA-1 provided street light services to the unincorporated portions of Sacramento County as they existed in 1986. Since that time, the Cities of Citrus Heights, Elk Grove and Rancho Cordova have incorporated; however, responsibility for street light maintenance within these jurisdictions initially remained with CSA-1. On June 14, 2005, the County Board of Supervisors approved the creation of separate zones within CSA-1 corresponding to each incorporated city, with the City of Citrus Heights designated as CSA-1 Zone 3.

The City of Citrus Heights (City) incorporated on January 1, 1997. Between incorporation and the eventual transfer of CSA-1 Zone 3 responsibilities, City staff coordinated with County staff to facilitate street light maintenance by forwarding service requests from City residents to the County. During this period, CSA-1 revenues remained essentially fixed due to the passage of Proposition 218 in 1996, while operating costs (electricity, labor, materials, etc.) continued to rise. As a result, CSA-1 reduced staffing levels, which in turn increased response times.

Recognizing that assuming local control of street light maintenance and assessments was essential to improving service levels, the Citrus Heights City Council adopted Resolution No. 2005-58 on June 22, 2005, formally notifying the County Board of Supervisors of the City's intent to detach Zone 3 from CSA-1.

Following coordinated efforts with CSA-1 and the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2006-63 on June 8, 2006, declaring its intent to form the Citrus Heights Lighting District. The process concluded on June 22, 2006, when the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2006-70, establishing the Citrus Heights Lighting District (CHLD or District) pursuant to the *Landscape and Lighting Act of 1972, Part 2 of Division 15 of the California Streets and Highways Code §22500* (1972 Act). Formation of the CHLD in enabled the City to continue levying the direct assessments previously authorized under CSA-1. The City assumed all associated revenues and maintenance responsibilities from Sacramento County at the start of Fiscal Year 2006/2007.

This Engineer's Report (Report) has been prepared pursuant to the 1972 Act (*Part 2 of Division 15 Sections 22500 through 22679 of the Streets and Highways Code*) and describes the District and the proposed annual assessments. The assessments are based on historical maintenance costs, current and projected energy rates, and comparable information from neighboring jurisdictions. Assessments will be levied on parcels that receive a special benefit from street light and highway safety lights, and each parcel is assessed proportionately to the special benefit it receives.

Section II: Plans and Specifications

A. General Description of the District

The boundaries of the Citrus Heights Lighting District are coterminous with the incorporated limits of the City of Citrus Heights (see Figure 1.1). Citrus Heights is located in the northernmost section of Sacramento County along Interstate 80 and encompasses approximately 14 square miles.

B. Description of Services and Improvements to be Maintained

All lighting improvements and facilities maintained and serviced through District assessments are owned or operated by the City of Citrus Heights or the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). For purposes of this Report, lighting facilities are categorized into two types :

1. Highway Safety Lights - Lights located at intersections, along major roadways, and along the rear of parcels abutting major streets.
2. Street Lights - all other lighting not designated as Highway Safety Lights, generally servicing local residential and collector streets.

Maintenance and operational services are performed by City personnel, contractors, and SMUD. District assessments provide funding for all Street and Highway Safety Lighting services within the City, including, but not limited to:

- Maintenance, repair and replacement of street light poles and fixtures, including lamp replacement, painting, photoelectric control repair or replacement, and repairs necessitated by vehicle collisions, vandalism, weathering, or normal wear.
- Repair and replacement of electrical conduit, pull boxes, and related appurtenances damaged by construction activity, vehicle crashes, or environmental conditions.
- Payment of electrical utility costs for the existing street light system.
- Response to constituent and business inquiries and service requests related to street lighting.

- Implementation of remedial projects involving major repairs or facility upgrades. Engineering services are provided by City staff or by consultants.
- Installation of Highway Safety Lights along major streets and at intersections for traffic-safety purposes. These installations typically occur as part of new signalized intersections funded through the City's Capital Improvement Program for as conditions of development, with capital costs borne by the City of private developers.
- Creation and maintenance of the street light inventory database, including pole numbering, mapping, and condition tracking to support an effective maintenance and asset-management program.
- Acquisition of land, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for operation and maintenance of the Street and Highway Safety Lighting system.
- Administration of the District.

For purposes of this Report, maintenance refers to the provision of services and materials required for the ordinary and usual operation of the public lighting facilities, including repair, removal, or replacement of improvements or appurtenant components.

Service refers to the labor, materials, equipment, and utilities necessary to maintain and operate all public lighting facilities provided by the City.

Based upon current maintenance records, the combined number of Street Lights and Highway Safety Lights within the Citrus Heights Lighting District is 4,831.

Section III: District Budget

A. Proposed Fiscal Year Budget

Since assuming responsibility for the lighting district from Sacramento County in June 2006, the City has identified all revenue sources and established a comprehensive understanding of District expenditures. During this period, the City has significantly improved the level of service for street light and highway safety light maintenance and operations and refined contract administration procedures to minimize annual maintenance costs.

For the 2026/2027 Fiscal Year, special-assessment revenues are projected to fund the majority of the anticipated District expenditures. However, due to increased electrical power costs and ongoing repairs associated with aging infrastructure, a projected total shortfall of approximately $113,590.72. Costs for contract unscheduled maintenance work (materials and repairs for damages due to knockdowns and aging infrastructure) are difficult to predict each year. For FY 2026/2027, the estimated costs for unscheduled maintenance work is projected to be $35,000.00. Cost recovery related to insurance settlements on street light knockdowns will be pursued as appropriate.

Over the past year, the City has continued converting existing fixtures and installing new energy efficient Light Emitting Diode (LED) fixtures through roadway improvement projects. As of this report, approximately 3,453 LED fixtures have been installed citywide, representing 71.5% of the District's total inventory.

Staff continues to evaluate and implement measures to reduce District expenditures and mitigate rising electricity costs. In 2019, the City conducted a feasibility study assessing opportunities to City-owned equipment and facilities to achieve long-term energy savings. On April 8, 2020, the California Energy Commission (CEC) approved a low interest (1%) Energy Efficiency Loan to support an energy-efficiency upgrade project consisting of a substantial number of street light retrofits. In June 2021, a City-retained contractor initiated replacement of existing street lights with LED fixtures, which was completed in October 2021. Following the LED conversions, the City's SMUD electrical bills decreased by an average of 9.6% during the six-month period from December 2021 to May 2022 compared to the same period the prior year.

Repayment of the CEC loan began in December 2022, and this expenditure is included in Table 1.1 at the end of this report. The biannual loan payment of $11,577.86 is funded through the energy savings realized from reduced utility costs. Upon completion of the 20-year repayment term, District expenditures will decrease by the amount of the annual loan obligation.

In March 2026, the City added a Senior Traffic Signal and Lighting Technician to enhance in-house capability as part of the ongoing effort to reduce costs, improve operational efficiency, and increase response times. With this added staffing, the scope of the existing contract for unscheduled street light maintenance (knockdowns and repairs) will be substantially reduced as this staff position will perform the majority of regular street light maintenance and initial emergency response tasks in-house.

In addition, staff continues to coordinate with SMUD to ensure accurate utility billings, including verification of fixture quantities, fixture types, and wattages for the entire District inventory. As street light fixtures are upgraded, SMUD updates the corresponding billings to reflect the changes revised in monthly utility billings.

No major expansion of the existing system, except when included in grant-funded transportation projects or new development, will be considered until additional revenue sources are identified to support both the initial capital investment and the ongoing operations and maintenance costs associated with system expansion.

The proposed District budget is summarized in the Budget Analysis shown on Table 1.1, which outlines the estimated costs to provide lighting improvements, associated administrative expenses, and the special benefit assessment (Balance to Levy).

B. Description of Budget Items

The following is a brief description of the various components of the District budget including the sources and uses of funds, which are included in Table 1.1.

Sources of Funds – Identifies the revenue sources used by the District to operate, maintain, and service the street light and safety light system. Funding sources may include interest earnings, special assessments, cost recovery revenues, and other supplemental contributions.

- Interest on Fund Balance – Interest earnings accrued on the District's fund balance.
- Special Assessments – Revenue generated from assessments levied on parcels within the District that receive benefit from the street lights and highway safety lights.

- Cost Recovery – Revenue received through insurance reimbursements and other recovery efforts associated with knockdowns or damage to street light and highway safety light infrastructure.
- Other Revenue – Contributions from the City's General Fund or other supplemental sources used to offset expenditures that exceed annual assessment revenues.

Uses of Funds – Identifies the expenditures required to operate, maintain, and service the District's lighting infrastructure. Costs may include labor, utilities, equipment, materials, supplies, repairs, replacements, and system upgrades necessary to properly maintain the assets that provide a direct benefit to the District.

- Electrical Costs – Includes the cost of electrical service for all street light facilities. For locations where SMUD retains maintenance responsibility, the associated maintenance charges are also included on the utility bill.
- Professional Services – Includes consultant services to verify assessor parcel information for all properties within the District and to incorporate new parcels into the annual assessment roll. Also includes assessment collection fees charged by the Sacramento County Assessor's Office for collecting and remitting District assessments to the City, as well as Sacramento County fees for levying each parcel with the approved assessment.
- Contract Maintenance (Scheduled) – Includes contracted labor for routine street light maintenance activities and the preparation and ongoing management of the street light inventory. Historically, these scheduled maintenance services were performed entirely by the City's on-call electrical contractor. However; with the addition of the in-house Senior Traffic Signal and Lighting Technician in March of 2026, the need for contracted scheduled maintenance will be substantially reduced.
- Contract Maintenance (Unscheduled) – Includes contractor labor, equipment, and materials required to address unplanned repairs, including aging infrastructure failures, knock-down repairs and replacements, and other corrective work outside the scope of the scheduled monthly maintenance program.
- Construction – Funds allocated for special projects involving upgrades or modifications to street light and safety light infrastructure and associated facilities.

Section IV: Method of Apportionment

A. General

The 1972 Landscape and Lighting Act authorizes local agencies to form assessment districts for the construction, operation, maintenance, and servicing of public improvements, including street lighting systems, traffic signals, landscaping, parks and drainage facilities.

Pursuant to Streets and Highways Code Section 22573, assessments for maintenance must be levied in proportion to the special benefit received, rather than based on the assessed value of the property.

> "*The net amount to be assessed upon lands within an assessment district may be apportioned by any formula or method which fairly distributes the net amount among all assessable lots or parcels*

in proportion to the estimated benefits to be received by each such lot or parcel from the improvements."

Section 22574 of the 1972 Act authorizes the establishment of zones of benefit within an assessment district if "by reason of variations in the nature, location, and extent of the improvements, the various areas will receive differing degrees of benefit from the improvements."

In addition, Article XIIID of the California Constitution and the Implementation Act require that a parcel's assessment not exceed the reasonable cost for the proportional special benefit conferred to that parcel. Article XIIID and the Implementation Act further specify that only special benefits are assessable and the City must separate the general benefits from the special benefits. They also require that publicly owned properties which specifically benefit from the improvements be assessed.

A. Special Benefit Analysis

All properties within the District receive a special benefit from the enhanced safety provided by Highway Safety Lights, which illuminate major roadways and intersections. This lighting improves driver visibility of traffic controls (stop signs, yield signs), street name signs, and pedestrians during nighttime conditions, and assists emergency service providers (police, fire, etc.) in locating properties within the District.

In addition to the Highway Safety Light special benefit, individual parcels may receive a parcel-specific special benefit from the presence of a Street Light located on or near the parcel which enhances safety/security in the area. For a parcel to receive this safety/security benefit from street lighting, fifty percent or more of the property's frontage must be illuminated (based on the road width and spacing of the lights found in the County of Sacramento Improvement Standards). The Street Lighting service charge is apportioned only to those parcels that benefit directly from street lighting. A distinction is made between residential and non-residential benefit parcels based on zoning. This results in a flat rate service charge on each residential benefit parcel and a service charge per front foot on each non-residential benefit parcel.

The formula used for calculating the District assessment reflects the composition of the parcels, the improvements and the services provided, and fairly proportions the costs based on special benefit to each parcel. Only parcels receiving benefit from Street Lights and Highway Safety Lights are assessed.

General Benefits

There are no general benefits related to Highway Safety Lights or Street Lights.

B. Assessment Methodology

When the original CSA-1 was established the assessment methodology was as follows:

Highway Safety Lighting – All properties are considered to benefit equally from Safety Lighting, as defined above in Special Benefit Analysis. As such, all parcels within CSA-1 were levied a flat rate calculated by the following formula:

Safety Light Maintenance Cost/Total Parcels = Levy per parcel

Street Lighting – Only properties that benefit from a street light are levied this assessment. Service charges for parcels that benefit from both safety and street lights are classified as residential parcels or non-residential parcels with separate services charges as follows:

Residential Parcels (Zoned RD1, RD2, RD3, RD4, RD5, RD7): The service charge for a residential parcel was levied utilizing the following formula:

Street Light Maintenance Cost * % of Residential lights / Residential Parcels = Levy per residential parcel

Non-Residential Parcels (all other zoning): The service charge for a residential parcel was levied utilizing the following formula:

Street Light Maintenance Cost * % of Non-Residential lights / Non- Residential Front Footage of Parcels = Levy per linear feet of non-residential front footage

Levy per linear feet of non-residential front footage * Non-Residential Parcel Front Footage = Levy per Parcel

The passage of Proposition 218 in 1996 mandated that assessment increases must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the assessed property owners. As a result, the assessment rates for the Sacramento County's CSA-1 were essentially frozen at the levels in effect at that time. These same rates remained in place and were carried over in 2006 upon creation of the Citrus Heights Lighting District, and have not increased since then. The current assessment methodology is therefore:

Highway Safety Lighting – All properties are considered to benefit equally from Safety Lighting, as defined above in Special Benefit Analysis. The service charge per parcel is equal to $2.56 per year.

Street Lighting – Only properties that benefit from a street light are levied this assessment. Service charges for parcels that benefit from both safety and street lights are classified as residential parcels or non-residential parcels with separate services charges as follows:

Residential Parcels (Zoned RD1, RD2, RD3, RD4, RD5, RD7): The service charge for a residential parcel is equal to $15.32 per year.

Non-Residential Parcels (all other zoning): The service charge for a non-residential parcel is equal to $0.2519 per linear foot length of the parcel's public street frontage.

Exempt – Exempt from the assessment would be the areas of public streets and other roadways (typically not assigned an APN by the County), dedicated public easements, open space areas and rights of ways including public greenbelts and parkways. Also exempt from assessment would be utility rights of ways, common areas (such as in condominium complexes), landlocked parcels, small parcels vacated by City/County, bifurcated lots, and any other property that cannot be developed. These types of parcels have little or no value and therefore do not benefit from the improvements.

Land use classification for each parcel is based on the Sacramento County Assessor's Roll. Zoning classification for each parcel is based on the City of Citrus Heights Zoning Map.

C. Assessment Rates

The Fiscal Year 2026/2027 assessment rates for the District are proposed to remain the same as Fiscal Year 2025/2026. The following shows the assessments proposed to be levied:

Street Lighting	
Residential (Zoned RD1, RD2, RD3, RD4, RD5, RD7)	$15.32 per parcel
Non-Residential (all other zones)	$0.2519 per front foot
Highway Safety Lighting	
All parcels (except 'Exempt')	$2.56 per parcel

Section V: Assessment Roll

Parcel identification for all lots or parcels within the District shall be based on the parcel information shown on the Sacramento County Assessor's maps for the fiscal year in which this Report is prepared.

Non-assessable lots or parcels include all developed non-residential parcels, vacant parcels, government-owned and public utility-owned parcels, land principally encumbered with public rights-of-way and other tax-exempt parcels such as common areas or open space for which the County does not generate a tax bill. These parcels will not be assessed for the District improvements.

A listing of parcels assessed within this District, along with the proposed assessment amounts, is on file with the City Clerk and is incorporated by reference into this Report. Said listing of parcels to be assessed shall be submitted to the County Auditor/Controller and included on the property tax roll for each parcel in FY 2026/2027. If any parcel submitted for collection is identified by the County Auditor/Controller to be an invalid parcel number for the current fiscal year, a corrected parcel number and/or new parcel numbers will be identified and resubmitted to the County Auditor/Controller. The assessment amount to be levied and collected for the resubmitted parcel(s) shall be based on the method of apportionment and the assessment rate approved in this Report. Therefore, if a single parcel has changed to multiple parcels, the assessment amount applied to each of the new parcels shall be recalculated and applied according to the approved method of apportionment and assessment rate rather than a proportionate share of the original assessment.

Section VI: Assessment Diagram

The boundaries of the District are coterminous with the boundaries of the City of Citrus Heights (see Figure 1.1).

FIGURE 1.1
Lighting District Boundary

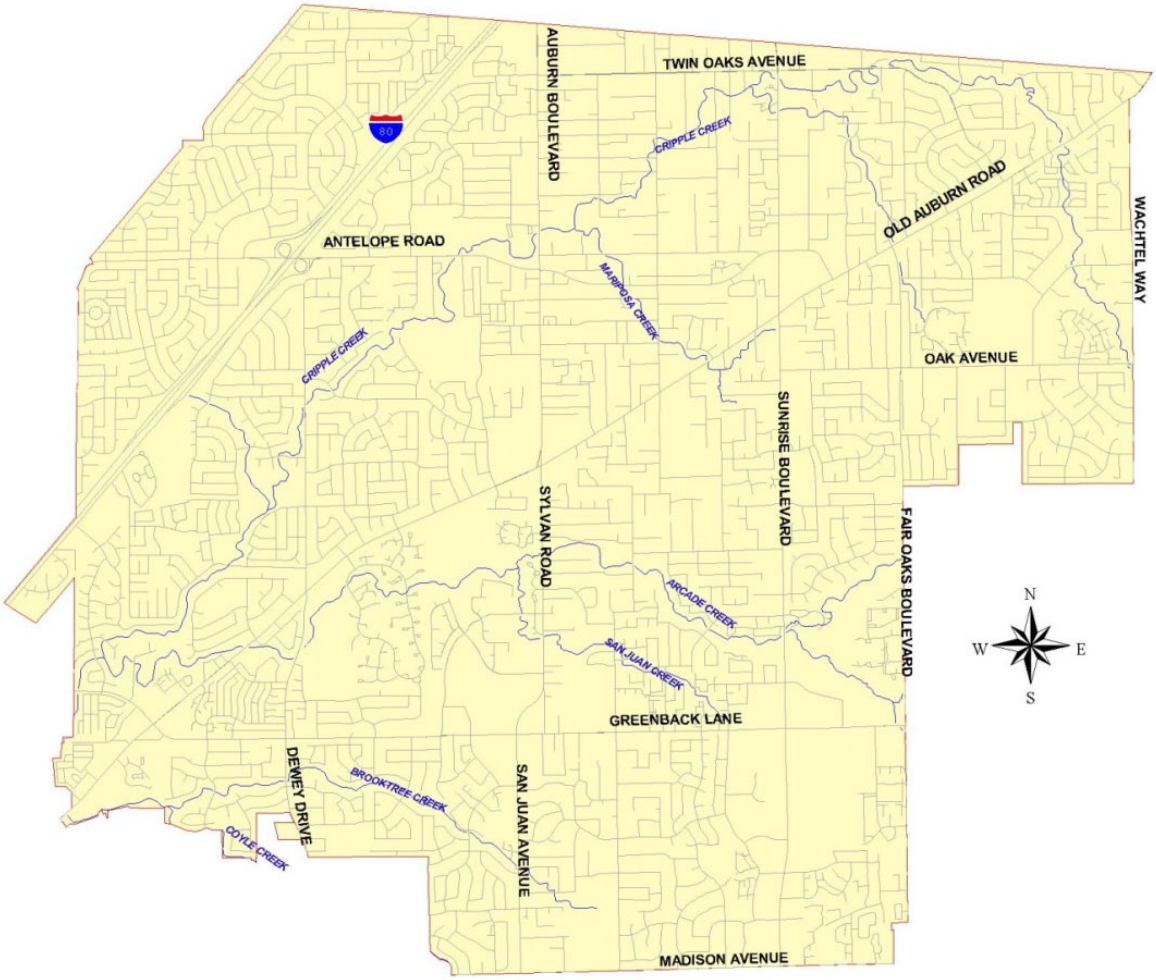


TABLE 1.1
Citrus Heights Lighting District
Budget Analysis

DESCRIPTION	FY 24/25 ACTUAL (6)	FY 25/26 ACTUAL*	FY 26/27 PROPOSED BUDGET
SOURCES OF FUNDS:			
Interest on Fund Balance	$0.00	$64.04	$65.00
Special Assessments	$339,063.00	$330,941.57	$334,000.00
Shared Maintenance Cost Reimbursement (1)	$134.67	$112.82	$115.00
Total Sources of Funds:	**$339,197.67**	**$331,118.43**	**$334,180.00**
USES OF FUNDS:			
Advertising	$759.25	$0.00	$800.00
Utilities (2)	$247,981.53	$243,451.26	$244,000.00
CEC Loan Repayment (3)	$23,155.72	$23,155.72	$23,155.72
Professional Services	$10,223.54	$5,325.18	$5,500.00
Membership Dues	$3,867.96	$4,454.78	$4,600.00
Contract Maintenance (Scheduled) (7)	$90,511.80	$0.00	$0.00
Contract Maintenance (Unscheduled) (4)	$112,198.55	$155,737.00	$35,000.00
Materials & Supplies (5)	$0.00	$20,304.47	$45,000.00
New Construction	$16,500.00	$0.00	$0.00
Cost Allocations	13,379.00	$13,112.00	$13,115.00
Salary Allocations (Streetlight Maintenance) (5)	$0.00	$0.00	$76,600.00
Total Uses of Funds:	**$518,577.35**	**$465,540.41**	**$447,770.72**
FUND BALANCE:			
Beginning Fund Balance (July 1st)	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Add Sources of Funds	$339,197.67	$331,118.43	$334,180.00
Subtract Uses of Funds	$518,577.35	$465,540.41	$447,770.72
Fund Shortfall:	**$(179,379.68)**	**$(134,421.98)**	**$(113,590.72)**
OTHER FUNDING SOURCES:			
Measure A Maintenance Funds (Fund 210) to cover District shortfall	$179,379.68	$134,421.98	$113,590.72
Ending Fund Balance (June 30th)	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

* Actual Costs and Revenue for FY25/26 are subject to change and includes fiscal projections for work not yet invoiced.

(1) The costs for four streets lights located on Antelope Road, near the I-80 Ramps, are shared with Caltrans (Caltrans reimburses the City for 50% of associated costs).

(2) Includes SMUD maintenance costs – Certain street lights are mounted on SMUD-owned power poles. The District reimburses SMUD for the operation and maintenance of these lights.

(3) The City received a low interest (1%) Energy Efficiency Loan from the California Energy Commission (CEC) for capital costs to convert approximately 593 street lights to energy efficient models. Actual energy cost savings will be used to repay the loan.

(4) Contract Maintenance (Unscheduled) work includes knock-downs, repairs & materials for aging infrastructure, etc.

(5) In 2026, the City hired a Senior Traffic Signal & Lighting Technician. This position is responsible to perform in-house routine street light maintenance. This task now requires salary allocation and material procurement.

(6) FY24/25 Actual Costs/Revenue updated since previous year Lighting District Engineer's Report and Staff Report.

(7) Starting FY 25/26, the city changed the structure of the contract for street light maintenance. Previously, a set lump sum was paid monthly for "scheduled" repairs. The new contract eliminated the lump sum payment and all repairs are now classified as "unscheduled".

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Mayor and City Council Members
Ashley J. Feeney, City Manager

FROM: Regina Cave, General Services Director
Mary Poole, Operations Manager

SUBJECT: **Resolution Confirming Report of Delinquent Solid Waste Charges and Ordering Collection of Delinquencies on the Property Tax Roll**

Recommendation

Staff recommends the City Council:

1) Conduct a Public Hearing on the Report of Delinquent Solid Waste Charges; and
2) Adopt Resolution No. 2026-___, A Resolution of the City Council of Citrus Heights Confirming a Report of Delinquent Solid Waste Charges and Ordering Collection of Delinquencies on the Property Tax Roll.

Strategic Plan Alignment

This item is in alignment with the following City Council priority:
Goal: Maintain and Enhance Fiscal Stability While Supporting Operational Excellence.

Fiscal Impact

There is no impact to the FY 25-26 budget. This item is included in the annual solid waste budget.

Background and Analysis

Section 74-169 of the Municipal Code directs that solid waste charges be a lien against the property to which solid waste services are provided.

Government Code Sections 38790.1 and 25831 authorize the City to collect delinquent solid waste charges on the property tax roll. Delinquencies are charges that are at least three months overdue. Amounts on the property tax roll are collected by the County on the annual property tax bills in two equal installments that must be paid by December and April.

A report of delinquencies was prepared by Republic Services and filed with the City Clerk. It lists amounts that were originally due on March 1, 2026 or earlier, and remained unpaid at the time the report was filed. By its Resolution No. 2026-040, adopted on June 10, 2026, the City Council declared its intention to collect delinquencies on the property tax roll and set a public hearing on the report of delinquencies for the July 8, 2026, City Council meeting. Staff mailed notice of the public hearing to each property owner listed on the report at least ten days prior to the scheduled public hearing. The purpose of the public hearing is to give affected property owners a chance to dispute their inclusion on the report (or the amount of the delinquency) before the amount is turned over to the County for collection on the property tax bill.

The original report as filed listed 1710 delinquent accounts, with a past due balance of $790,912.09 and penalties of $79,191.21 for a total of $870,003.30.

An updated report has been filed with the City Clerk to remove delinquencies that have been paid since the original report was produced. The attached resolution confirms that revised report. The City Council may also make other changes to the report after hearing objections and protests at the public hearing,

It is possible that some payments will be made to Republic Services after the adoption of tonight's resolution. If such payments are made prior to submission of the report to the County, staff and Republic Services will endeavor to remove the paid delinquencies from the report.

Attachments

1) Resolution No. 2026-_____ , a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights Confirming a Report of Delinquent Solid Waste Charges and Ordering Collection of Delinquencies on the Property Tax Roll

RESOLUTION NO. 2026- ___

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS CONFIRMING A REPORT OF DELINQUENT SOLID WASTE CHARGES AND ORDERING COLLECTION OF DELINQUENCIES ON THE PROPERTY TAX ROLL

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 74-169 of the Municipal Code, solid waste charges constitute a lien against the property to which services are provided;

WHEREAS, Government Code Sections 38790.1 and 25831 authorize the City to collect delinquent solid waste charges on the property tax roll;

WHEREAS, a report of delinquencies, listing each delinquent parcel and the amount of its delinquency, has been prepared and placed on file in the Office of the City Clerk and made available for public inspection (the "Report');

WHEREAS, on June 10, 2026, by its Resolution No. 2026-040 (the "Resolution of Intention"), the City Council declared its intention to collect delinquent solid waste fees on the property tax roll;

WHEREAS, the Resolution of Intention set July 8, 2026 at 6:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers, 6360 Fountain Square Drive, Citrus Heights as the time and place for a public hearing on the Report and any objections or protests to the Report (the "Public Hearing");

WHEREAS, notice of the Public Hearing and the filing of the Report was mailed to the landowners listed on the Report at least ten days prior to the date of the Public Hearing;

WHEREAS, prior to the Public Hearing, a revised report of delinquencies was prepared to omit delinquencies that have been paid since the Report was originally prepared (the "Revised Report"):

WHEREAS, the Revised Report, which contains no additional delinquencies that were not also on the original Report, is on file in the Office of the City Clerk, available for public inspection, and incorporated herein by reference;

WHEREAS, at the appointed time and place, the City Council held the Public Hearing and heard objections and protests from all interested persons; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to confirm the Revised Report, without additional changes and to cause the delinquencies listed on the Revised Report to be collected by the County along with property taxes.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that:

1. Pursuant to Section 258319(c) of the Government Code, the City Council confirms the Revised Report without additional changes.
2. The City Council directs staff to file a certified copy of the Revised Report with the County Auditor for collection on the 2026-27 Property Tax Roll, and take any other action necessary to cause such collection.

3. The delinquent charges (including penalties and interest) listed on the Revised Report shall constitute special assessments against the respective parcels of land and are a lien on the property for the amount of the delinquency. The assessment shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary county ad valorem property taxes are collected and shall be subject to the same penalties and the same procedure and sale in case of delinquency as provided for those taxes. All laws applicable to the levy, collection, and enforcement of county ad valorem property taxes shall be applicable to the assessment, except that if any real property to which the lien would attach has been transferred or conveyed to a bona fide purchaser for value, or if a lien of a bona fide encumbrancer for value has been created and attaches thereon, prior to the date on which the first installment of the taxes would become delinquent, then the lien that would otherwise be imposed by this section shall not attach to the real property and the delinquent fees, as confirmed, relating to the property shall be transferred to the unsecured roll for collection.

4. Staff is authorized to remove such items from the Revised Report as are paid prior to the submission of the Revised Report to the County.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of July, 2026, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: **Council Members:**
NOES: **Council Members:**
ABSTAIN: **Council Members:**
ABSENT: **Council Members:**

MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

Amy Van, City Clerk

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Mayor and City Council Members
Ashley J. Feeney, City Manager

FROM: Meghan Huber, Economic Development & Community Engagement Director
Alicia Aguirre, Management Analyst II Economic Development & Community Engagement

SUBJECT: **Resolution Supporting the Nomination of Three Citrus Heights Census Tracts for an Opportunity Zone Designation**

Recommendation

Staff recommend the City Council adopt Resolution No. 2026-___ A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, supporting the nomination of three eligible Citrus Heights census tracts for Opportunity Zone 2.0 designation.

Strategic Plan Alignment

This item is aligned with the following City Council priority:

Goal: Diversify for a Vibrant Economy

Fiscal Impact

There is no fiscal impact associated with this item. If the nominations are approved, Opportunity Zone designation may encourage long-term private investment in the nominated census tracts, including major development areas such as Sunrise Tomorrow and Stock Ranch, through federal tax incentives. Increased investment could support economic development and generate additional property and sales tax revenues over time.

Background and Analysis

History of Opportunity Zones
The federal opportunity zone program was established through the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to encourage long -term private investment in economically distressed communities. Under the program, states nominate eligible census tracts which are then certified by U.S. department of the Treasury as Qualified Opportunity Zones. Investors who reinvest capital gains into qualifying projects located within a designated Opportunity Zone may be eligible for federal tax incentives.

California received 879 Opportunity Zone designations under the original 2018 program. Since then, communities across the state have used the designation as one of several economic development tools to help attract private investment and support redevelopment efforts. Opportunity Zone designation does not provide direct funding or guarantee investment; rather, it serves as an additional financing tool that may make eligible areas more attractive for private investment.

Opportunity Zones 2.0
The original Opportunity Zone program was established as a temporary initiative, with designations scheduled to expire after 2026. In 2025, Congress permanently reauthorized the program and directed states to nominate a new set of Opportunity Zones beginning in 2026. As part of this process, California is seeking recommendations from local jurisdictions for eligible census tracts to be considered for designation effective January 1, 2027.

As part of the Opportunity Zones 2.0 designation process, the U.S. Department of the Treasury identified census tracts that meet updated federal eligibility criteria based on measures of economic distress, including median family income and poverty levels. Only census tracts identified by the U.S. Department of the Treasury as eligible may be nominated by the State.

California has 2,469 federally eligible census tracts. Under Opportunity Zones 2.0, the Governor may nominate up to 25 percent of those tracts (618 total) for designation by the U.S. Department of the Treasury

Eligible Census Tracts
Based on Treasury's eligibility list, three census tracts within Citrus Heights are eligible for nomination. These tracts are shown in Attachment 1 and listed in the table below. Because these are the only federally eligible census tracts within the city, staff recommend that all three be submitted to the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) for consideration.

Census Tract Number	**Development Opportunities**
06067008139	Sunrise Mall
06067008136	Stock Ranch
06067008131	Greenback/Auburn

Census Tract 06067008139 – Sunrise MarketPlace Area
This census tract includes the Sunrise Mall property and surrounding commercial area, which is the focus of the Sunrise Tomorrow Specific Plan and the proposed Sunrise Sports Center. Opportunity Zone designation may complement ongoing redevelopment efforts by providing an additional financing tool that could support future private investment.

Census Tract 06067008136 – Stock Ranch Area
This tract includes the Stock Ranch commercial area and surrounding employment uses including City Hall, Sam’s Club, and Safeway Shopping Centers. The area contains opportunities for commercial reinvestment and infill development that are consistent with the City's economic development objectives.

Census Tract 06067008131 – Greenback and Auburn Area
This tract encompasses an established commercial shopping center anchored by Grocery Outlet and Petco. The tract contains commercial properties with potential for future reinvestment and infill development. Opportunity Zone designation may enhance the tract's competitiveness for eligible private investment projects.

Environmental Review

This project is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) (the "common sense" exemption). Adoption of the proposed Resolution supporting the Opportunity Zone nomination is an administrative action that will not result in any direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical changes to the environment.

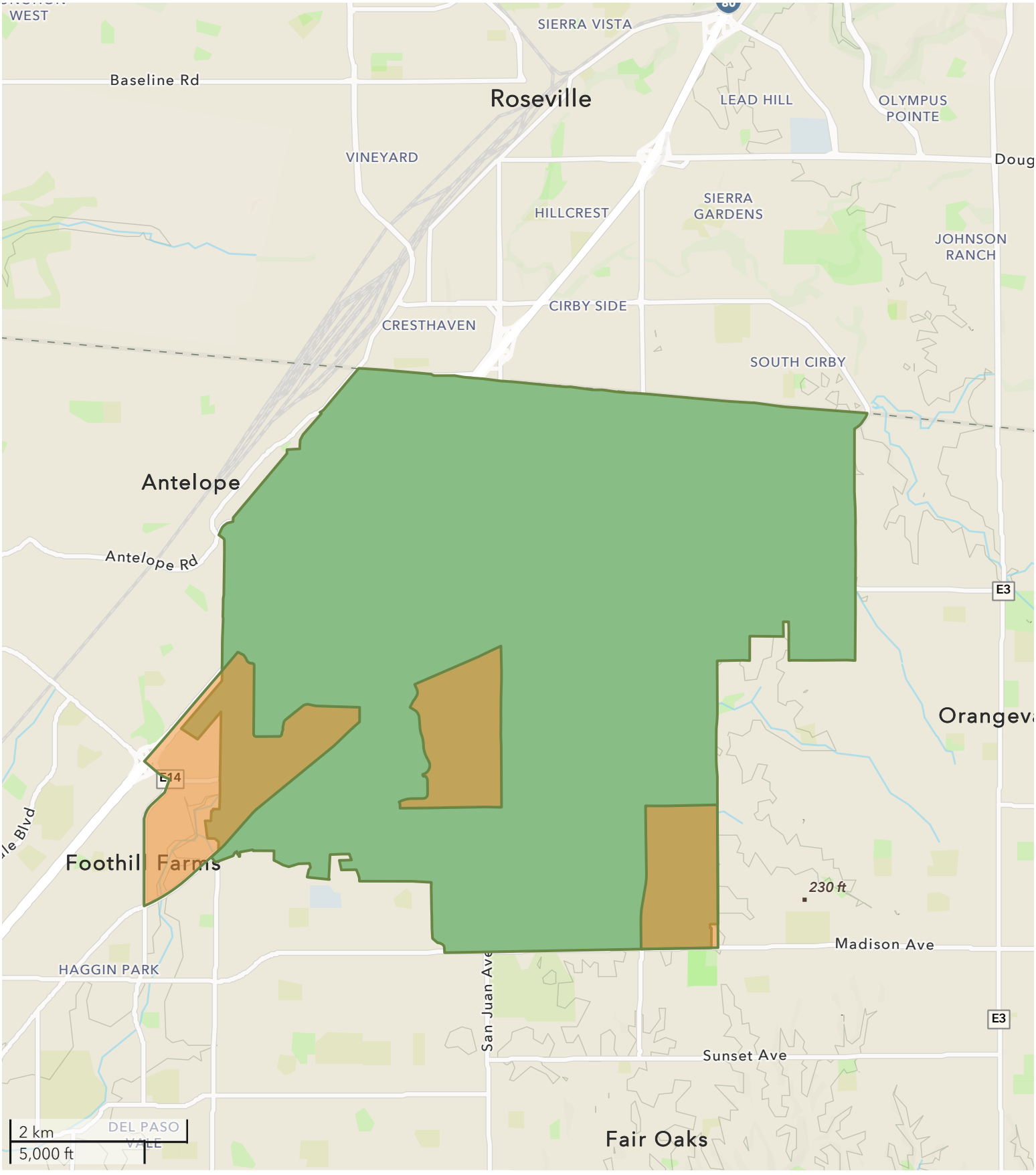
Attachments

1. Map of Census Tracts Eligible for Opportunity Zone 2.0 Nomination
2. Resolution No. 2026- ____ Supporting the Nomination of Eligible Census Tracts for Opportunity Zone 2.0 Designation

Citrus Heights, CA

ITEM 18

Proposed census tracts



July 02, 2026

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RESOLUTION NO. 2026-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA, SUPPORTING THE NOMINATION OF ELIGIBLE CENSUS TRACTS FOR OPPORTUNITY ZONE 2.0 DESIGNATION

WHEREAS, the City of Citrus Heights seeks to create conditions that encourage private investment and reinvestment to advance economic opportunity, strengthen the local economy, and support reinvestment in key commercial areas, consistent with the City's Economic Development Work Plan; and

WHEREAS, federal law authorizes the State of California to nominate eligible census tracts for Opportunity Zone 2.0 designation, providing federal tax incentives intended to encourage long-term private investment in designated communities; and

WHEREAS, the City of Citrus Heights has identified three eligible census tracts that align with the City's Economic Development Workplan and Council Strategic Objectives by encompassing key redevelopment areas, commercial corridors, and infill investment opportunities; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that submitting these nominations is in the best interest of the City and its residents; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights does hereby approves the nomination of Census Tracts 06067008139, 06067008136, and 06067008131 for submission to the State of California for consideration as California Opportunity Zones 2.0.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Citrus Heights, California, this 8th day of July 2026 by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: **Council Members:**
NOES: **Council Members:**
ABSTAIN: **Council Members:**
ABSENT: **Council Members:**

_____
MariJane Lopez-Taff, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Amy Van, City Clerk

CITY OF CITRUS HEIGHTS

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 8, 2026

TO: Mayor and City Council Members
Ashley J. Feeney, City Manager

FROM: Susan Talwar, Administrative Services Director
Melissa Rojas, Human Resources Manager

SUBJECT: **Resolutions Adopting the Memorandums of Understanding for the Citrus Heights Police Officers' Association and the Citrus Heights Police Employees Association; Amended Salary Table with Cost-of-Living Adjustments and Select Market Equity Adjustments; and Amendments to the Employer Contribution Level for Employee Health Benefits**

The staff report and resolutions for this item will be provided to the City Council and posted to the City website under separate cover on Monday, July 6, 2026.