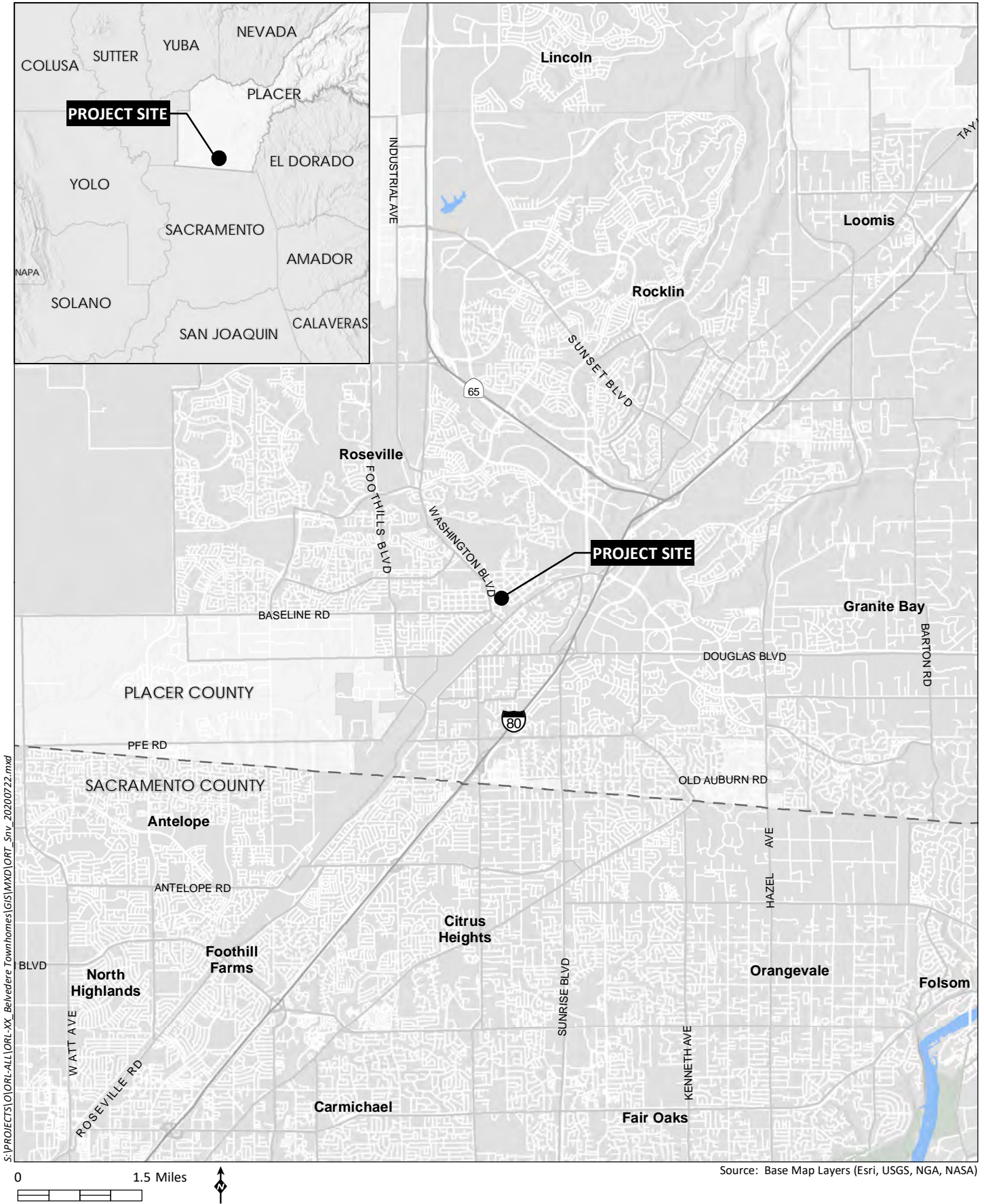


Attachment A

Project Figures

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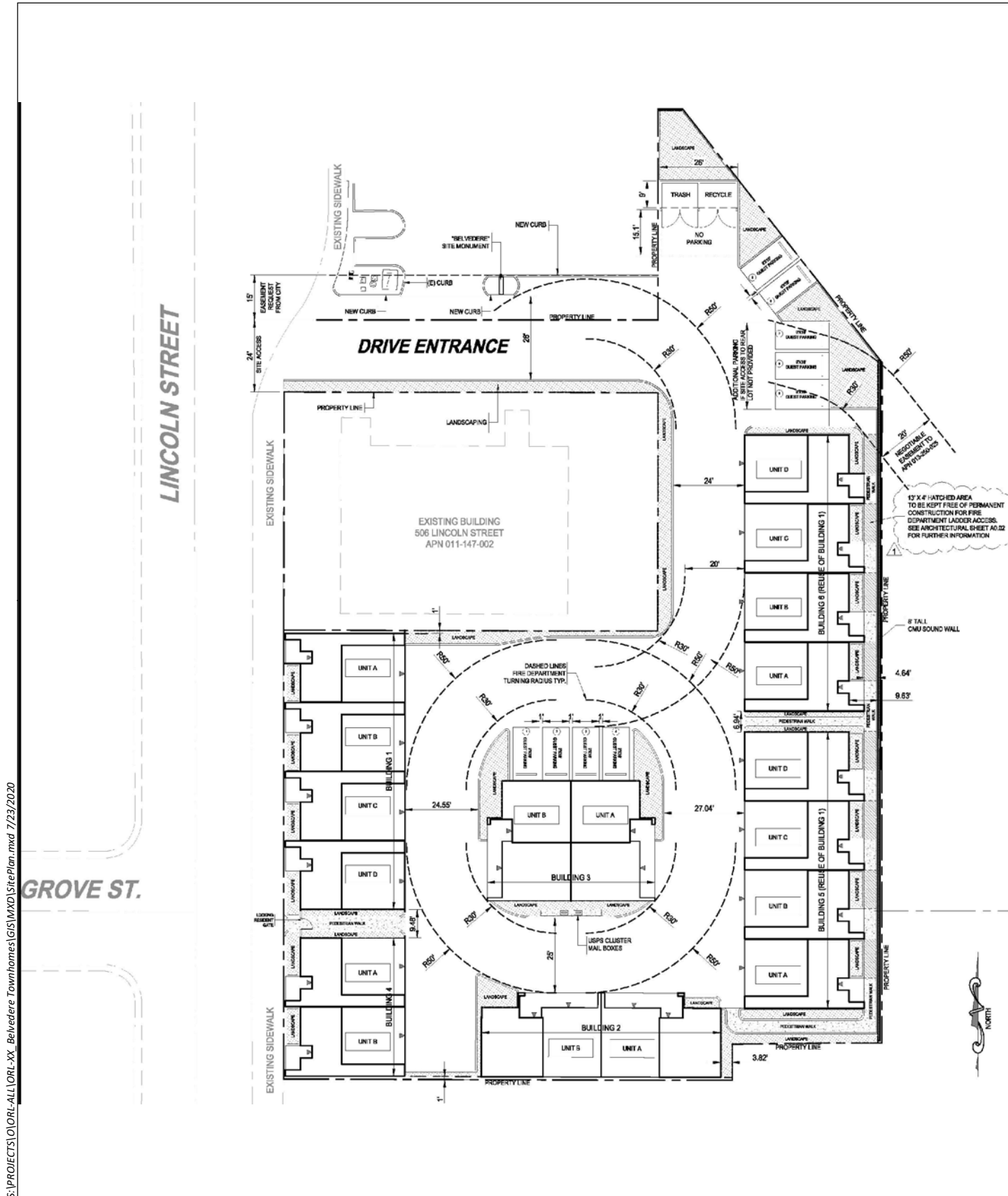


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Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, USGS, NGA, NASA)



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Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 2020)



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 Area of Potential Effects



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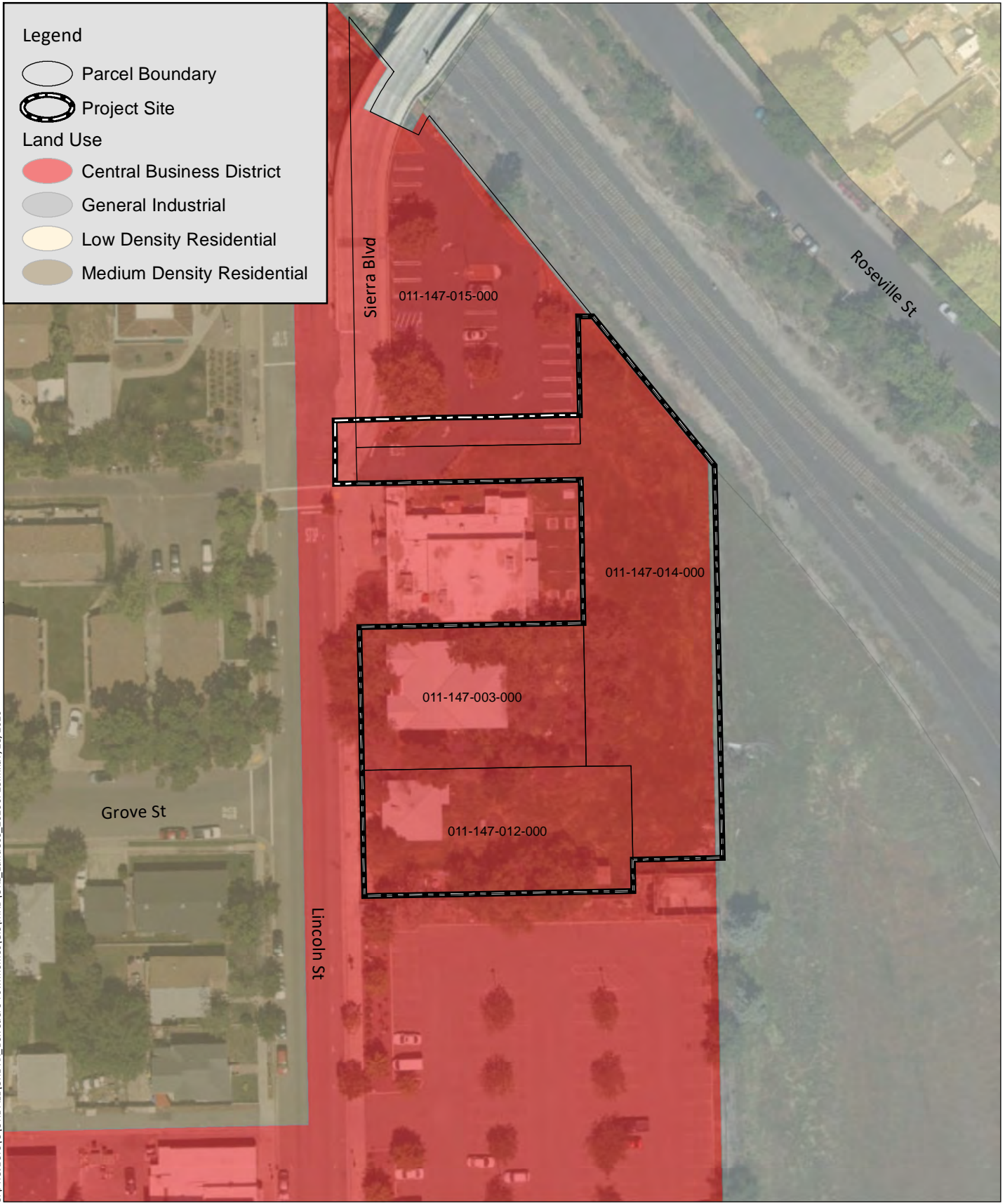
Source: Aerial (City of Roseville 2019)

PC Exhibit B

Belvedere Townhomes



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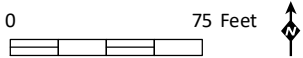


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Source: Aerial (City of Roseville, 4/22/2019)



Attachment B

Biological Resources Evaluation

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HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
11 Natoma Street, Suite 155
Folsom, CA 95630
916.365.8700 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



July 29, 2020

Project # ORL-02

Derrek Lee
Old Roseville LLC
1204 Wood Oak Court
Roseville, CA 95747

Subject: Biological Resources Evaluation Letter Report for the Proposed Belvedere Townhomes Project (City of Roseville File # PL20-0050), City of Roseville, Placer County, CA

Dear Mr. Lee:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has prepared this biological resources evaluation letter report for the proposed Belvedere Townhomes Project (proposed project; City of Roseville File # PL20-0050) located at the intersection of Lincoln Street and Grove Street in the City of Roseville, Placer County, California. This letter report was prepared to support an addendum to the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report (DTSP EIR) prepared and certified by the City of Roseville in 2009. The purpose of our biological resources study was to evaluate the potential for regionally-occurring special-status plant and animal species, wetlands or other Waters of the U.S. or Waters of the State, protected trees, and/or other sensitive biological habitats to occur on the project site and/or be impacted by the proposed development on the site and provide a comparison of the identified impacts to what was identified and evaluated in the DTSP EIR. This letter report describes the methods and results of our biological resources evaluation.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project site is located in the City of Roseville, near the intersection of Lincoln Street and Grove Street (Figures 1 and 2; figures are included in Attachment A). The project site totals one acre and consists of three parcels, a portion of a fourth parcel, and an easement for site access. The parcels are Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 011-147-014, 011-147-003, 011-147-012, and a portion of APN 011-147-015. The project site is located in Section 34 of Township 11N, Range 6E, as shown on the Roseville, CA 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle map.

The applicant is applying to the City of Roseville for approval of a minor design review permit, a tentative subdivision map, and a tree permit. The proposed project consists of demolition of the existing structures on the site and the construction of 18 single-family townhomes on eighteen residential lots and one common lot. The development would be comprised of six buildings with two to four townhome

units in each. Proposed townhomes would be four stories tall with garages at ground level. Each unit would have three bedrooms, 3.5 bathrooms, a two-car garage, a covered patio, a second-floor balcony, and fourth floor rooftop outdoor space.

The common lot, Lot A, would include driveway access from Lincoln Street, a drive aisle compliant with the fire department turning radii, nine guest parking spaces, utilities, drainage, and landscaping. Pedestrian access from Lincoln Street would also be included via two pedestrian walkways. Site drainage would convey stormwater to four water quality basins located throughout the project site. Other features include an 8-foot concrete masonry unit sound wall constructed along the eastern boundary of the project site and a 26-foot-wide trash enclosure that would be constructed at the north end of the project site.

The proposed project also includes an application for a Tentative Parcel Map to divide existing parcels 11-147-014, 11-147-003, and 11-147-012 into 18 single family lots and Lot A (common lot for ingress/egress, access easement, public utility easement, landscape easement, and drainage easement) and a request for a tree permit from the City of Roseville allowing the removal of two valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) trees. Based on the current site plan, the entire project site would be impacted by implementation of the proposed project. Figure 2 is the project site depicted on aerial imagery and Figure 3 is the proposed site plan.

METHODS

Studies conducted in support of this report included a special-status species evaluation, an aquatic resources evaluation, and a biological reconnaissance survey. An arborist survey of the site was conducted by HELIX in November 2019; the results of the arborist survey are integrated into this report.

Special-Status Species Evaluation

Regulations pertaining to the protection of biological resources at the project site are summarized in Attachment B. For the purposes of this report, special-status species are those that fall into one or more of the following categories, including those:

- listed as endangered or threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA; including candidates and species proposed for listing);
- listed as endangered or threatened under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA; including candidates and species proposed for listing);
- designated as rare, protected, or fully protected pursuant to California Fish and Game Code;
- designated a Species of Special Concern (SSC) by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW);
- considered by CDFW to be a Watch List species with potential to become an SSC;

- defined as rare or endangered under Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); or
- Having a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, or 3.

In order to evaluate special-status species and/or their habitats with the potential to occur in the project site and/or be impacted by the proposed project, HELIX obtained lists of special-status species known to occur and/or having the potential to occur in the proposed project site and vicinity from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS; USFWS 2020), the California Native Plant Society (CNPS; CNPS 2020), and the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2020). Attachment C includes these lists of special-status plant and animal species occurring in the project region. The potential for these regionally occurring special-status species to occur in the project site is analyzed in Attachment D.

Aquatic Resource Evaluation

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) online database was reviewed to determine if there are any wetlands or other Waters of the U.S. mapped by the USFWS on the property. The NWI provides reconnaissance level information on wetlands and deep water habitats from analysis of high-altitude aerial imagery.

Historic aerial imagery from National Environmental Title Research (NETR) was reviewed for information on past land uses and presence of aquatic features visible on aerial imagery. NETR provides aerial imagery covering the property at irregular intervals from 1947 to 2016, and USGS topographic maps at irregular intervals from 1910 to 2018.

Reconnaissance Survey

A biological reconnaissance survey was conducted on July 21, 2020 by HELIX biologist and International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist (WE-12922A) Stephanie McLaughlin, M.S. between 0900 and 1000 hours. Weather during the survey was clear and warm. The project site was assessed to identify the habitat type(s) present on-site and the potential to support special-status plant and wildlife species, and is further analyzed in Attachment D. The survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the project site and the surrounding area. Meandering transects of the site were performed to obtain visual coverage of the site. Additionally, the results of the arborist survey and tree data collected in November 2019 were evaluated to confirm that tree conditions had not significantly changed. A complete list of plant and animal species observed on the project site was prepared during the biological reconnaissance and is included as Attachment E.

RESULTS

Environmental Setting

The site is located within a commercial and residential area in the historic downtown portion of the City of Roseville and is surrounded by industrial, commercial and residential development. The site is generally bordered by residential and commercial parcels on the north, south, and west and by Union Pacific Railroad tracks and an undeveloped parcel to the east.

Site Conditions

The entire project site is in a disturbed condition. There are two boarded up and abandoned residences located on the site. The site is used by transients and contains temporary shelters and a significant amount of associated trash and debris. Historic aerial imagery indicates that the property has been subject to a variety of recurring ground disturbance activities since 1947, including disking and small holding agriculture.

Habitat Types/Vegetation Communities

Habitat types/vegetation communities on the site include ruderal/disturbed and developed areas. The site show signs of use by humans, including transients, and contains a significant amount of trash and other debris. Habitats and land covers are depicted on Figure 4. Representative site photographs are included as Attachment F.

Ruderal/Disturbed

Ruderal/disturbed habitat occurs in areas that are heavily disturbed by past or ongoing human activities but retain a soil substrate. Ruderal/disturbed areas may be sparsely to densely vegetated, but do not support a recognizable community or species assemblage. Vegetative cover is usually herbaceous and dominated by a wide variety of weedy non-native species or a few ruderal native species.

Ruderal/disturbed habitat, which totals 0.68 acre, comprises the majority of the site (Figure 4). This habitat in the project site occurs is either unvegetated or heavily dominated by a dense cover of non-native annual grasses, with small patches of native and non-native grasses and forbs. Dominant species include Italian ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), and rigput brome (*Bromus diandrus*). Nearly all plant species observed during the site reconnaissance are non-natives associated with disturbance (Attachment E).

Developed

Developed/disturbed habitat differs from ruderal habitat by generally have little to no vegetation and containing built structures or maintained surfaces. Vegetation that does occur within this community type is often ornamental, rather than invasive or noxious weeds such as in ruderal habitat. Approximately 0.32 acre of developed/disturbed habitat occurs within the project site (Figure 4).

This habitat within the project site consists of paved surfaces (driveways, parking areas) and two abandoned residences. The plant species that occur in the project site within this community type are largely ornamental and native tree species surrounding the two abandoned residential properties located on the site. Dominant species include catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*), and mulberry (*Morus alba*).

Topography

The project site is largely flat. The elevation on the project site ranges from approximately 130 to 132 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

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Soils

The project site includes one soil mapping unit (NRCS 2020): Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes.

Cometa-Ramona sandy loam soils occur at backslopes and tread on terraces and consist of alluvium derived from granite. A typical profile is sandy loam from 0 to 18 inches, clay from 18 to 29 inches, and sandy loam from 29 to 60 inches; the depth to water table is 80 inches. Cometa-Ramona sandy loam is not on the National Hydric Soils List for Sacramento County (NRCS 2015).

Special Status Species Evaluation

A total of nine regionally occurring special-status plant species and 22 regionally occurring special-status wildlife species were identified during the database queries and desktop review and are evaluated below and summarized in Attachment D.

Special Status Plant Species

A total of nine regionally occurring special-status plant species were identified during the database queries and desktop review. Five of these species occur in wetland habitats such as vernal pools and seasonal wetlands: dwarf downingia (*Downingia pusilla*), legenere (*Legenere limosa*), Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*), pincushion navarretia (*Navarretia myersii* ssp. *myersii*), Sacramento Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia viscida*), and Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*). One of these species occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland or grasslands: big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*), another occurs in alkaline meadows, seeps, playas or grasslands: hispid bird's-beak (*Chloropyron molle* ssp. *hispidum*), and one of these species occurs in mesic soils: Ahart's dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *ahartii*).

There is currently no suitable habitat for special-status plant species on the site and there have been no reported occurrences of special-status plant species on or adjacent to the site in the CNDDDB. The site is vegetated with ruderal vegetation and has been disturbed. There are no native or naturalized habitats on the project site.

Special Status Animal Species

A total of 22 regionally occurring special-status wildlife species were identified during the database searches and desktop review. The majority of the special-status wildlife species are associated with aquatic habitats of the adjacent Sacramento Valley such as rivers, sloughs, and freshwater wetlands, including vernal pools. The remaining species are associated with open areas with native or naturalized vegetation and scattered trees.

There are no reported occurrences of special-status animal species on or adjacent to the site and no special-status species were observed during the biological reconnaissance survey. Based on the results of the desktop review and habitats observed in the project site during the biological reconnaissance survey, the project site provides potentially suitable roosting habitat for pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), a CDFW species of special concern, and this species has a low potential to occur on the site as documented in Attachment D. No other special-status animal species were identified as having the

Letter to Mr. Lee
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potential to occur on or adjacent to the site. The project site also provides potential habitat for migratory birds and other nesting birds. These species are discussed briefly below. Species determined to have no potential to occur on the project site or be impacted by the proposed project (Attachment D) are not discussed further in this report.

Pallid Bat

Pallid bat is on the CDFW Special Animals List and occurs in a variety of habitats, usually woodland, grassland, forest, and manmade structures up to approximately 9,000 feet (2,750 meters) above MSL. This species typically roosts in rocky crevices, caves, hollow trees, tree foliage, and buildings or other man-made structures.

Pallid bat was considered to have a low potential to occur in the DTSP area as a result of analysis conducted for the DTSP EIR, primarily utilizing roosting habitat in bridges, buildings, and other structures as well as in mature trees and snags. The project site provides potentially suitable roosting habitat for pallid bat within the existing abandoned structures and mature trees. Although some potential roost sites are present, the current level of adjacent human disturbance including roads, buildings, and active railroad tracks, may limit the likelihood of roosting occurring within the project site. No signs of roosting (guano, stains, noise) were observed during the field survey, therefore maternity roosts are not believed to occur on the site. Pallid bat has no more than a low potential to occur within the project site and if present would occur in low numbers. It is expected that if pallid bat used the site for roosting, it would be limited to use of buildings or trees for a night roost. Construction activities would be unlikely to affect bats using the site for a night roost.

In the low likelihood that pallid bat individuals were using trees or abandoned buildings on the site for a night roost at the time of construction, project activities such as removal of existing structures or trees would be unlikely to result in harm to individual pallid bats as the bats would not be present on site during daylight hours. Impacts to pallid bat would be less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

Migratory Birds and Raptors

As noted in Attachment B, migratory and non-game birds are protected during the nesting season by California Fish and Game Code. The DTSP EIR identified suitable nesting habitat in the plan area for common bird species within existing vegetation such as trees, shrubs, and ruderal habitats, which occur on the project site. The project site and immediate vicinity provides nesting and foraging habitat for a variety of native birds common to urbanized areas, such as mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*). Nests were not observed during surveys; however, a variety of migratory birds have the potential to nest in and adjacent to the site, in trees, shrubs and on the ground in vegetation.

As identified in the DTSP EIR, project activities such as clearing and grubbing during the avian breeding season (February 1 through August 31) could result in injury or mortality of eggs and chicks directly through destruction or indirectly through forced nest abandonment, nest failure, or premature fledging due to noise and other construction related disturbance. In addition, removal of the abandoned residences and other structures on the site could result in direct impacts to nesting birds if they are actively using the structures. Needless destruction of nests, eggs, and chicks would be a violation of the Fish and Game Code and a significant impact.

The recommended mitigation measures for nesting migratory birds and raptors in the following section would reduce potential impacts to this species to less than significant.

Aquatic Resource Evaluation

The project site is in the Linda Creek-Cirby Creek hydrologic unit (HUC12: 180201110104). NWI mapping based on 1984 aerial imagery shows no aquatic features on the property. The nearest mapped aquatic feature is Dry Creek, located 0.3 miles south of the project site. No aquatic features were observed on the project site.

Protected Trees

A total of two protected trees were surveyed within the project footprint. Both trees identified in the survey area were valley oak trees. Additional tree species identified on the project site but not protected under the City Code included Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), London plane (*Platanus x acerifolia*), almond (*Prunus dulcis*), mulberry (*Morus alba*), juniper (*Juniperus* sp.), edible fig (*Ficus carica*), citrus (*Citrus* sp.), and privet (*Ligustrum* sp.). Detailed tree data for the two protected surveyed trees is included in Table 1. The approximate locations of the two protected trees and their driplines are shown on Figure 4.

Of the two protected oak trees within the survey area, one (#257) is in Fair-Good health and Fair structure, and the other (#256) is in Fair health and Poor-Fair structure (due to a heavy lean and an asymmetrical canopy weighted on one side). While failure of this structurally compromised tree does not appear imminent, problems can worsen over time, leading to failure. Although a crown cleaning and pruning to lighten overburdened limbs would reduce the risk of failure, there is no treatment that will correct these structural issues. If failure were to occur, then the tree may be uprooted and cause damage to targets; therefore, this tree is recommended for removal.

Table 1
IMPACTS TO PROTECTED TREES

Tree #	Species	DBH (inches)	Impacts	Mitigation
256	Valley Oak	17	Planned for removal	None Expected
257	Valley Oak	15	Planned for removal	Required

Sensitive Natural Communities

Due to the level of disturbance at the site and the lack of native or naturalized plant communities, there are no terrestrial or aquatic sensitive natural communities on the property.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Special Status Species

Migratory Birds and other Nesting Birds

The project site provides suitable nesting habitat for native songbirds and large trees adjacent to the site provide nesting habitat for raptors. Removal of vegetation containing active nests would potentially result in destruction of eggs and/or chicks; noise, dust, and other anthropogenic stressors in the vicinity of an active nest could lead to forced nest abandonment and mortality of eggs and/or chicks. Needless destruction of eggs or chicks would be a violation of the Fish and Game Code and a significant impact. Pre-construction surveys should be conducted prior to project implementation to determine if nesting birds are present on or adjacent to the site, so that measures could be implemented if needed to avoid harming nesting birds.

The following mitigation is recommended to reduce potential project impacts to nesting birds:

The removal of any structures, trees, or shrubs shall occur from September 1 through December 15, outside of the avian nesting season. If project (construction) ground-disturbing or vegetation clearing and grubbing activities commence during the general avian breeding season (February 1 through August 31; nesting season for passerine and non-passerine birds) or December 15 and August 31 (nesting season for raptors), a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction nesting bird survey no more than 14 days prior to initiation of project activities and again immediately prior to construction. The survey area shall include suitable raptor nesting habitat within 500 feet of the project boundary (inaccessible areas outside of the project site can be surveyed from the site or from public roads using binoculars or spotting scopes). A report shall be prepared and submitted to the City and CDFW. Pre-construction surveys are not required in areas where project activities have been continuous since prior to December 15, as determined by a qualified biologist. Areas that have been inactive for more than 14 days during the avian breeding season must be re-surveyed prior to resumption of project activities. If no active nests are identified, no further measures are required. If active nests are identified, the following measures are required:

- All vegetation and structures with active nests shall be flagged and a suitable non-disturbance buffer (e.g., 500 feet for raptors; 100 feet for passerines) shall be established around the nest site. The size of the buffer zone shall be determined by a qualified biologist in coordination with CDFW and will depend on the species involved, site conditions, and type of work to be conducted in the area.
- A qualified biologist shall monitor active nests to determine when the nest is no longer active (i.e., the nestlings have fledged and are no longer reliant on the nest, or the nest has failed). The project biologist and CDFW shall be consulted for clearance before construction activities resume in the vicinity.

Aquatic Resources

There are no aquatic resources on the project site and no mitigation measures are required.

Protected Trees

The Proposed Project will remove the two protected oak trees within the survey area (Figure 4). One tree (#256) is recommended for removal. Since one of the two protected trees (#256) to be removed by the project is recommended for removal due to poor condition, no mitigation is anticipated for removal of that tree. Tree #257 requires mitigation on an inch-for-inch basis. This can be in the form of fifteen 15-gallon replacement trees, eight 24-inch box trees, or five 36-inch box trees. Alternatively, in-lieu fees can be paid at \$118 per trunk inch removed. Based on the current fee schedule, this would equate to an estimated cost of approximately \$1,770.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS

Site Conditions

The property at the Belvedere Townhomes project site is in a disturbed condition and supports no sensitive natural communities or sensitive terrestrial biological resources. Vegetation on the property consists of ruderal species, almost all of which are non-native.

Special Status Species

Structures, mature trees, and snags on the project site provide marginal habitat for pallid bat. No bats or sign were observed during the biological survey, and pallid bat has no more than a low potential to use the site for roosting, likely limited to use of the abandoned buildings or trees as a night roost. Construction activities would be unlikely to affect night roosting bats if they were present. Therefore, impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant on pallid bat and no mitigation is necessary.

The property does not provide suitable habitat for any other regionally-occurring special-status plant or animal species, and no additional species have the potential to occur on the property or be impacted by the proposed project.

Migratory Birds

There is potential for common native birds to nest on the property or on adjacent properties where project activities could result in stress leading to nest failure. Implementation of the recommended mitigation measure for nesting birds would reduce the potential for project impacts to nesting birds to less than significant.

Aquatic Resources

As there are no aquatic resources on the project site, no protection or mitigation measures are required.

Protected Trees

Because no trees are slated for preservation, no protection or preservation measures are recommended. Removal of Tree # 257 will require a Tree Permit from the City of Roseville and

Letter to Mr. Lee
July 29, 2020

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mitigation based on an inch-for-inch calculation. Using current City mitigation fees, the cost will be approximately \$1,770.

I appreciate the opportunity to assist you on this project. Feel free to contact me with any questions at (916) 365-8712.

Sincerely,



Stephen Stringer, M.S.
Principal Biologist/Biology Group Manager

Attachments:

- A – Figures
- B – Regulatory Context
- C – Database Query Results
- D – Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property
- E – Species Observed on the Property
- F – Representative Site Photos

Letter to Mr. Lee
July 29, 2020

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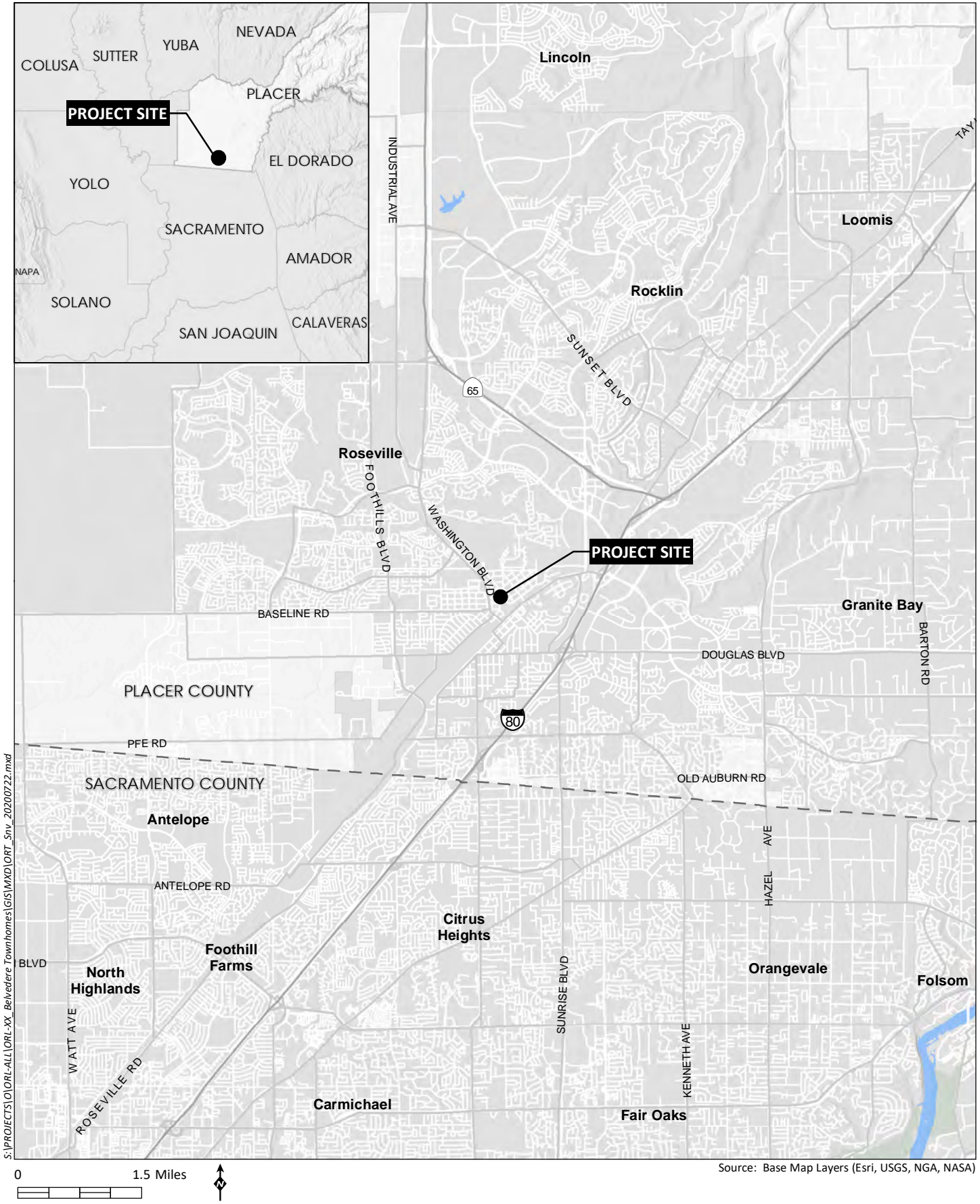
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2020. Web Soil Survey. Available online at: <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. Accessed July 20, 2020.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2020. Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location and/or be affected by your proposed project.

Attachment A

Figures

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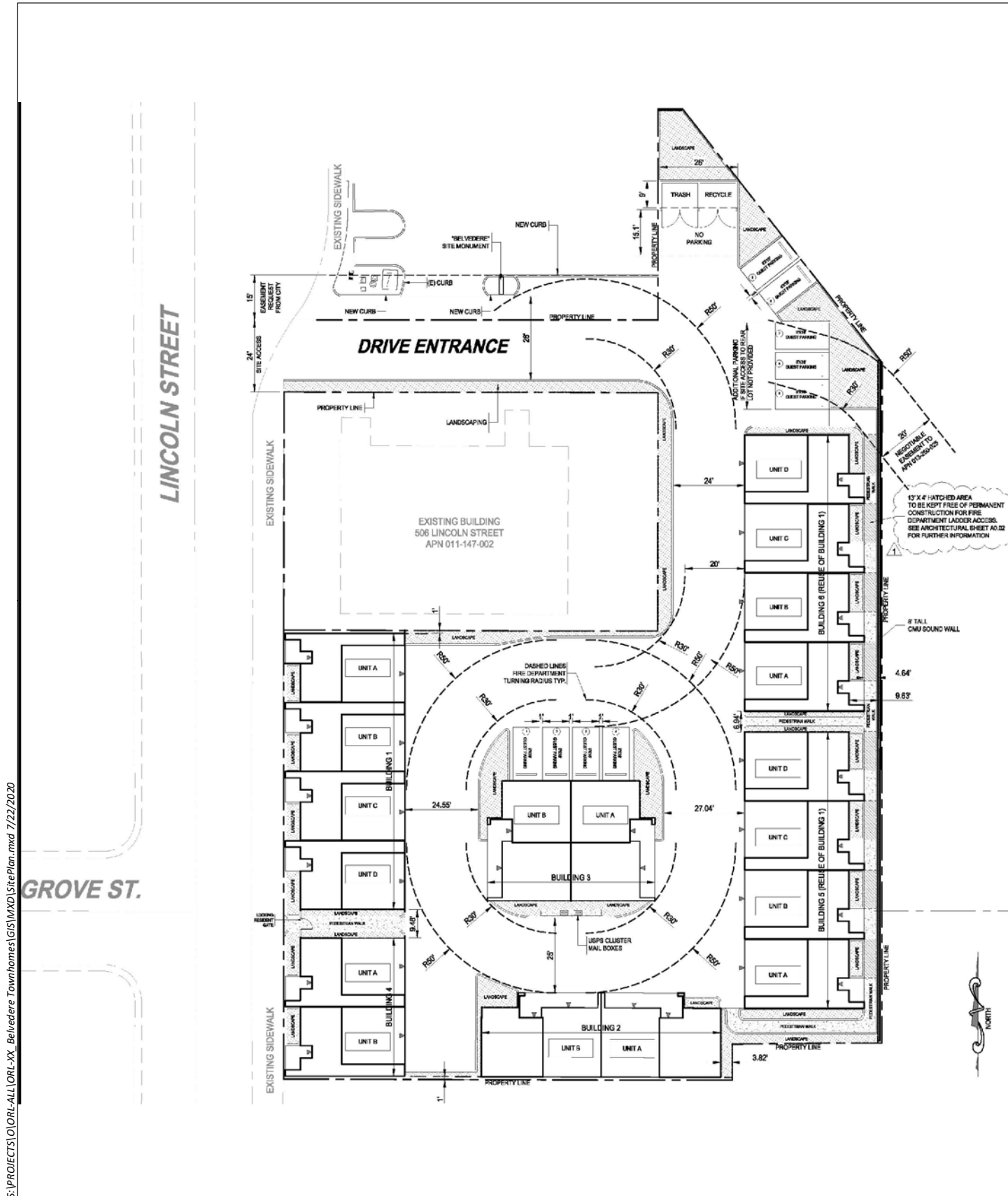


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Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, USGS, NGA, NASA)



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Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 2020)



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Attachment B

Regulatory Context

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Attachment B Regulatory Context

Regulatory Setting

Policies, regulations, and plans pertaining to the protection of biological resources on the project site are summarized in the following sections.

Federal Requirements

Federal Endangered Species Act

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) enforces the provisions stipulated within the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (FESA; 16 USC 1531 et seq.). Species identified as federally threatened or endangered (50 CFR 17.11, and 17.12) are protected from take, defined as direct or indirect harm, unless a Section 10 permit is granted to an entity other than a federal agency or a Biological Opinion with incidental take provisions is rendered to a federal lead agency via a Section 7 consultation. Pursuant to the requirements of FESA, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any federally-listed species may be present in the study area and determine whether the proposed project will jeopardize the continued existence of or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat of such species (16 USC 1536 (a)[3], [4]). Other federal agencies designate species of concern (species that have the potential to become listed), which are evaluated during environmental review under the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) or California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) although they are not otherwise protected under FESA.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 established federal responsibilities for the protection of nearly all species of birds, their eggs, and nests. The Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004 further defined species protected under the act and excluded all non-native species. Section 16 U.S.C. 703–712 of the Act states “unless and except as permitted by regulations, it shall be unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill” a migratory bird. A migratory bird is any species or family of birds that live, reproduce or migrate within or across international borders at some point during their annual life cycle. Currently, there are 836 migratory birds protected nationwide by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, of which 58 are legal to hunt. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit (with jurisdiction over California) has ruled that the MBTA does not prohibit incidental take (952 F 2d 297 – Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit 1991).

Clean Water Act

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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (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).

On April 21, 2020, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and USACE published the Navigable Waters Protection Rule to define “Waters of the United States” in the Federal Register. On June 22,

Attachment B (cont.) Regulatory Context

2020 the Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of “Waters of the United States” (NWPR) became effective in 49 states, including California, and in all US territories.

The NWPR regulates traditional navigable waters and perennial or intermittent tributary systems, and defines four categories of regulated waters including:

- The territorial seas and traditional navigable waters;
- Perennial and intermittent tributaries to those waters;
- Certain lakes, ponds, and impoundments; and
- Wetlands adjacent to jurisdictional waters.

The NWPR also defines 12 categories of exempted aquatic resources:

- Waters not listed as WOTUS
- Groundwater
- Ephemeral features
- Diffuse stormwater run-off
- Ditches not identified as WOTUS
- Prior converted cropland (PCC)
- Artificially irrigated areas
- Artificial lakes and ponds
- Water-filled depressions incidental to mining or construction activity
- Stormwater control features
- Groundwater recharge, water reuse, and wastewater recycling structures
- Waste treatment systems

With non-tidal waters, in the absence of adjacent wetlands, the extent of USACE jurisdiction extends to the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) – the line on the shore established by fluctuations of water and indicated by a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in soil character, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or the presence of litter and debris. Wetlands are defined in 33 CFR Part 328 as:

“those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.”

Federal and state regulations pertaining to Waters of the U.S., including wetlands, are discussed below.

Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251-1376). The CWA 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. must 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.

Attachment B (cont.) Regulatory Context

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 is no practicable alternative that would have less adverse impacts.

State Requirements

California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (California Fish and Game Code Sections 2050 to 2097) is similar to the FESA. The California Fish and Wildlife Commission is responsible for maintaining lists of threatened and endangered species under CESA. CESA prohibits the take of listed and candidate (petitioned to be listed) species. "Take" under California law means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch capture, or kill (California Fish and Game Code, Section 86). The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) can authorize take of a state-listed species under Section 2081 of the California Fish and Game Code if the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, the impacts are minimized and fully mitigated, funding is ensured to implement and monitor mitigation measures, and CDFW determines that issuance would not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. A CESA permit must be obtained if a project will result in the "take" of listed species, either during construction or over the life of the project. For species listed under both FESA and CESA requiring a Biological Opinion under Section 7 of the FESA, CDFW may also authorize impacts to CESA species by issuing a Consistency Determination under Section 2080.1 of the Fish and Game Code.

California Code of Regulations Title 14 and California Fish and Game Code

The official listing of endangered and threatened animals and plants is contained in the California Code of Regulations Title 14 §670.5. A state candidate species is one that the California Fish and Game Code has formally noticed as being under review by CDFW to include in the state list pursuant to Sections 2074.2 and 2075.5 of the California Fish and Game Code.

Legal protection is also provided for wildlife species in California that are identified as "fully protected animals." These species are protected under Sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), and 5515 (fish) of the California Fish and Game Code. These statutes prohibit take or possession of fully protected species at any time. CDFW is unable to authorize incidental take of fully protected species unless any such take authorization is issued in conjunction with the approval of a Natural Community Conservation Plan that covers the fully protected species (California Fish and Game Code Section 2835).

California Environmental Quality Act

Under the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (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

Attachment B (cont.) Regulatory Context

included 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.¹

Although threatened and endangered 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 Fish and Game Code dealing with rare or endangered plants and animals. Section 15380(d) allows a public agency to undertake a review to determine if a significant effect on species that have not yet been listed by either the USFWS or CDFW (i.e., candidate species) would occur.

California Native Plant Protection Act

The California Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (California Fish and Game Code Sections 1900-1913) empowers the Fish and Game Commission to list native plant species, subspecies, or varieties as endangered or rare following a public hearing. To the extent that the location of such plants is known, CDFW must notify property owners that a listed plant is known to occur on their property. Where a property owner has been so notified by CDFW, the owner must notify CDFW at least 10 days in advance of any change in land use (other than changing from one agricultural use to another), in order that CDFW may salvage listed plants that would otherwise be destroyed. Currently, 64 taxa of native plants have been listed as rare under the act.

Nesting Birds

California Fish and Game Code Subsections 3503 and 3800 prohibit the possession, take, or needless destruction of birds, their nests, and eggs, and the salvage of dead nongame birds. California Fish and Game Code Subsection 3503.5 protects all birds in the orders of Falconiformes and Strigiformes (birds of prey). Fish and Game Code Subsection 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act 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 Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The Attorney General of California has released an opinion that the Fish and Game Code prohibits incidental take.

Waters of the State

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 Federal CWA. Although the Clean Water Act 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 issuance of a federal license or permit does not violate

¹ The California Rare Plant Rank system can be found online at <http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/ranking.php>

Attachment B (cont.) Regulatory Context

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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) permits for fill and dredge discharges within Waters of the United States, and now also implements the State's wetland protection and hydromodification regulation program under the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

On April 2, 2019, the SWRCB adopted a 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. The Procedures consist of four major elements: 1) a wetland definition; 2) a framework for determining if a feature that meets the wetland definition is a water of the state; 3) wetland delineation procedures; and 4) procedures for the submittal, review and approval of applications for Water Quality Certifications and Waste Discharge Requirements for dredge or fill activities. The Office of administrative Law approved the Procedures on August 28, 2019, and the Procedures become effective May 28, 2020. The SWRCB will circulate draft implementation Guidance on the Procedures in January/February 2020, with final Guidance anticipated March/April 2020.

Under the Procedures and the State Water Code (Water Code §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.

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 the 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, Section 401 water quality certifications, or other approvals.

California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 – Lake and Streambed Alteration Program

Diversions or obstructions of the natural flow of, or substantial changes or use of material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake in California that supports wildlife resources are subject to regulation by CDFW, pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. The CDFW requires notification prior to commencement of any such activities, and a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) pursuant to Fish and Game Code Sections 1601-1603, if the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish or wildlife resource. A lake under CDFW jurisdiction is defined as "a permanent natural body of water of any size or an artificially impounded body of water of at least one acre, isolated from the sea, and having an area of open water of sufficient depth and permanency to prevent complete coverage by rooted aquatic plants" (CCR Vol. 18 Title 14, Section 1562.1). Streambeds within CDFW jurisdiction are based on the definition of a stream as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supporting fish or other aquatic life" (CCR Vol. 18 Title 14, Section 1.72).

Attachment B (cont.) Regulatory Context

Local Requirements

Trees

The City of Roseville regulates the removal of or impact to protected trees under Chapter 19.66 of the Roseville Municipal Code. Protected trees are defined as any native oak tree, valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), or hybrid of these species, with a trunk diameter equal to or greater than six inches at breast height (DBH), which is at 54" above grade. No work that might impact the tree, including grading, trenching, or irrigation, is allowed within the protected zone of a protected tree, defined as the dripline radius plus one foot, without a tree permit. No permit is required for the removal of a protected tree under the following situations:

1. Trees damaged by thunderstorm, windstorm, flood, earthquake, fire or other natural cause and determined by a peace officer, fire fighter, public utility official, civil defense official or city code enforcement officer, acting in his or her official capacity, to present a danger to persons or property. Upon discovery of a condition justifying removal, the officer or official making the determination shall immediately provide written notification of the condition and action taken to the planning director.
2. When removal is determined to be necessary by fire department personnel actively engaged in fighting a fire.
3. When compliance would interfere with activities of a public utility necessary to comply with applicable safety regulations and/or necessary to repair or avoid the interruptions of services provided by such a utility. Unless there is an imminent threat to the public health, safety or welfare, the Planning Director shall be notified prior to the removal by a public utility of a protected tree.
4. The Planning Director may allow removal of a protected tree which has been certified by an arborist to be a dead tree. An arborist-certified dead tree may be removed without any replacement or mitigation requirements.
5. A protected tree located on property developed with a single-family or two-family dwelling which has been granted occupancy.
6. When a protected living tree presents a hazard to health and safety or structures due to its structural condition and location, the tree may be removed without any replacement or mitigation requirements. The hazardous condition of the tree must be determined by an arborist. The Planning Director must review the arborist's determination and consider the location of the protected tree prior to approving removal.

Attachment C

Database Query Results

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

Plant List

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

Search Criteria

California Rare Plant Rank is one of [1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, 4],
FESA is one of [Endangered, Threatened, Candidate, Not Listed],
CESA is one of [Endangered, Threatened, Rare, Not Listed], Found in Quads 3812173, 3812172 3812163 and 3812162;

[Modify Search Criteria](#) [Export to Excel](#) [Modify Columns](#) [Modify Sort](#) [Display Photos](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
Brodiaea rosea ssp. vallicola	valley brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-May(Jun)	4.2	S3	G5T3
Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum	hispid bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Jun-Sep	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae	Brandegee's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	4.2	S4	G4G5T4
Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	2B.2	S2	GU
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	4.2	S3	G3
Gratiola heterosepala	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus	Red Bluff dwarf rush	Juncaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2T2
Legenere limosa	legenere	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2
Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii	pincushion navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	1B.1	S2	G2T2
Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. nigelliformis	adobe navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	4.2	S3	G4T3
Orcuttia viscida	Sacramento Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul(Sep)	1B.1	S1	G1
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	1B.2	S3	G3

Suggested Citation

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

PC Exhibit B



Query Criteria: Quad (Roseville (3812173) OR Citrus Heights (3812163) OR Rocklin (3812172) OR Folsom (3812162))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
<i>Alkali Meadow</i> Alkali Meadow	CTT45310CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<i>Alkali Seep</i> Alkali Seep	CTT45320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Andrena subapasta</i> An andrenid bee	IIHYM35210	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Ardea alba</i> great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<i>Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum</i> hispid salty bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0D1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeeae</i> Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	
<i>Downingia pusilla</i> dwarf downingia	PDCAM060C0	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC



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

PC Exhibit B



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Falco columbarius merlin	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
Fritillaria agrestis stinkbells	PMLIL0V010	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Gratiola heterosepala Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	PDSCR0R060	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.2
Hydrochara rickseckeri Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	IICOL5V010	None	None	G2?	S2?	
Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus Red Bluff dwarf rush	PMJUN011L2	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
Lasionycteris noctivagans silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
Legenere limosa legenere	PDCAM0C010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Lepidurus packardi vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G4	S3S4	
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii pincushion navarretia	PDPLM0C0X1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.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	
Orcuttia viscida Sacramento Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G070	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Pandion haliaetus osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Phalacrocorax auritus double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Progne subis purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Spea hammondi western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC



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

PC Exhibit B



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</i> Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	

Record Count: 42

IPaC

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Placer County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📠 (916) 414-6713

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

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

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

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

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

Reptiles

NAME

STATUS

Giant Garter Snake *Thamnophis gigas*
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482>

Threatened

Amphibians

NAME

STATUS

California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii*
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891>

Threatened

Fishes

NAME

STATUS

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

Threatened

Insects

NAME

STATUS

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

Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME

STATUS

Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio*
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246>

Endangered

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498>

Threatened

Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardii*
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246>

Endangered

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

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

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

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

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

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

<p>Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</p>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
<p>Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9737</p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 31
<p>California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
<p>Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084</p>	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
<p>Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</p>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
<p>Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408</p>	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

Nuttall's Woodpecker *Picoides nuttallii*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410>

Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

Oak Titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus*

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656>

Breeds elsewhere

Rufous Hummingbird *selasphorus rufus*

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002>

Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5

Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20

Spotted Towhee *Pipilo maculatus clementae*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243>

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910>

Breeds elsewhere

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

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

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31

Yellow-billed Magpie *Pica nuttalli*

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726>

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

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

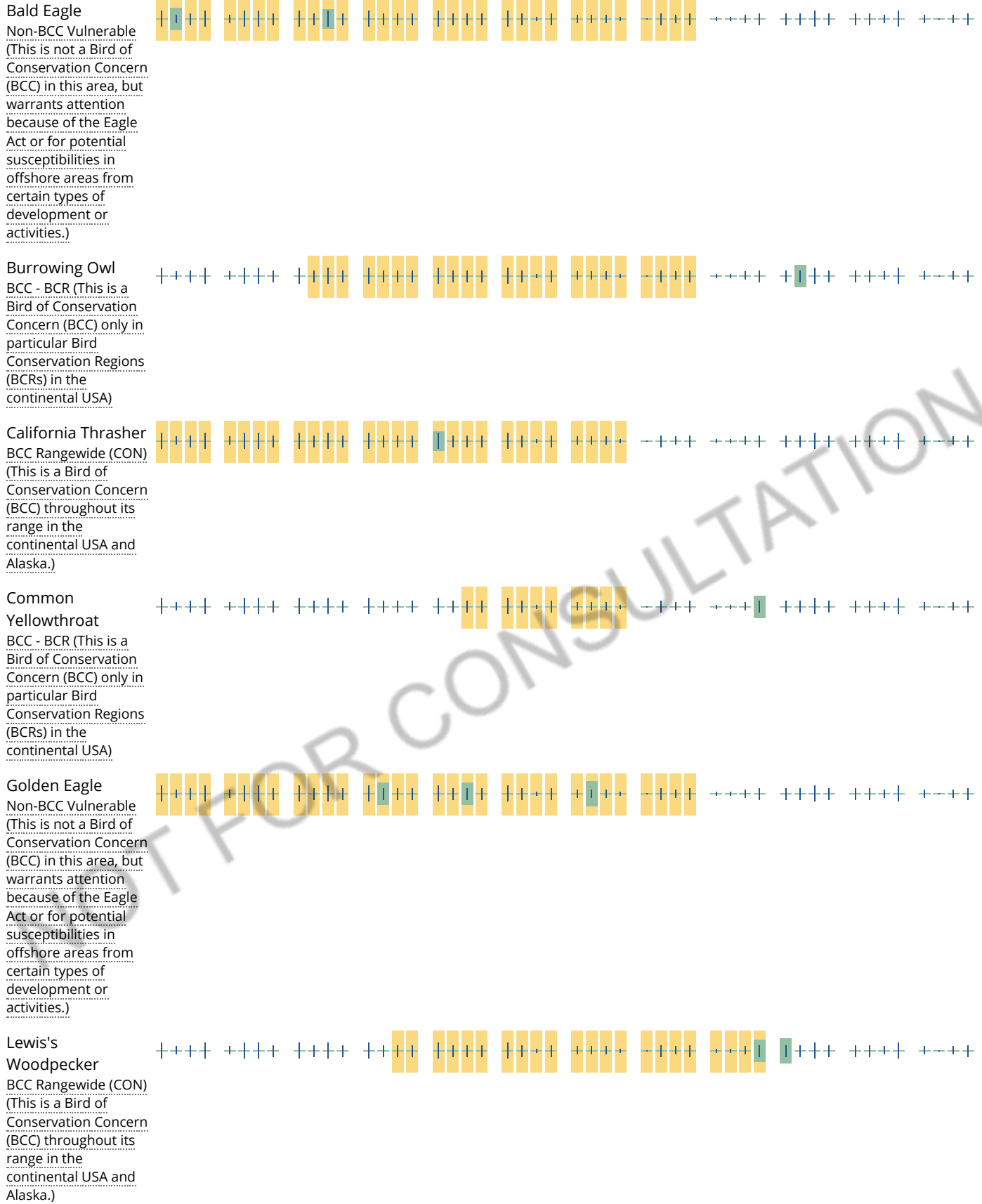
No Data (—)

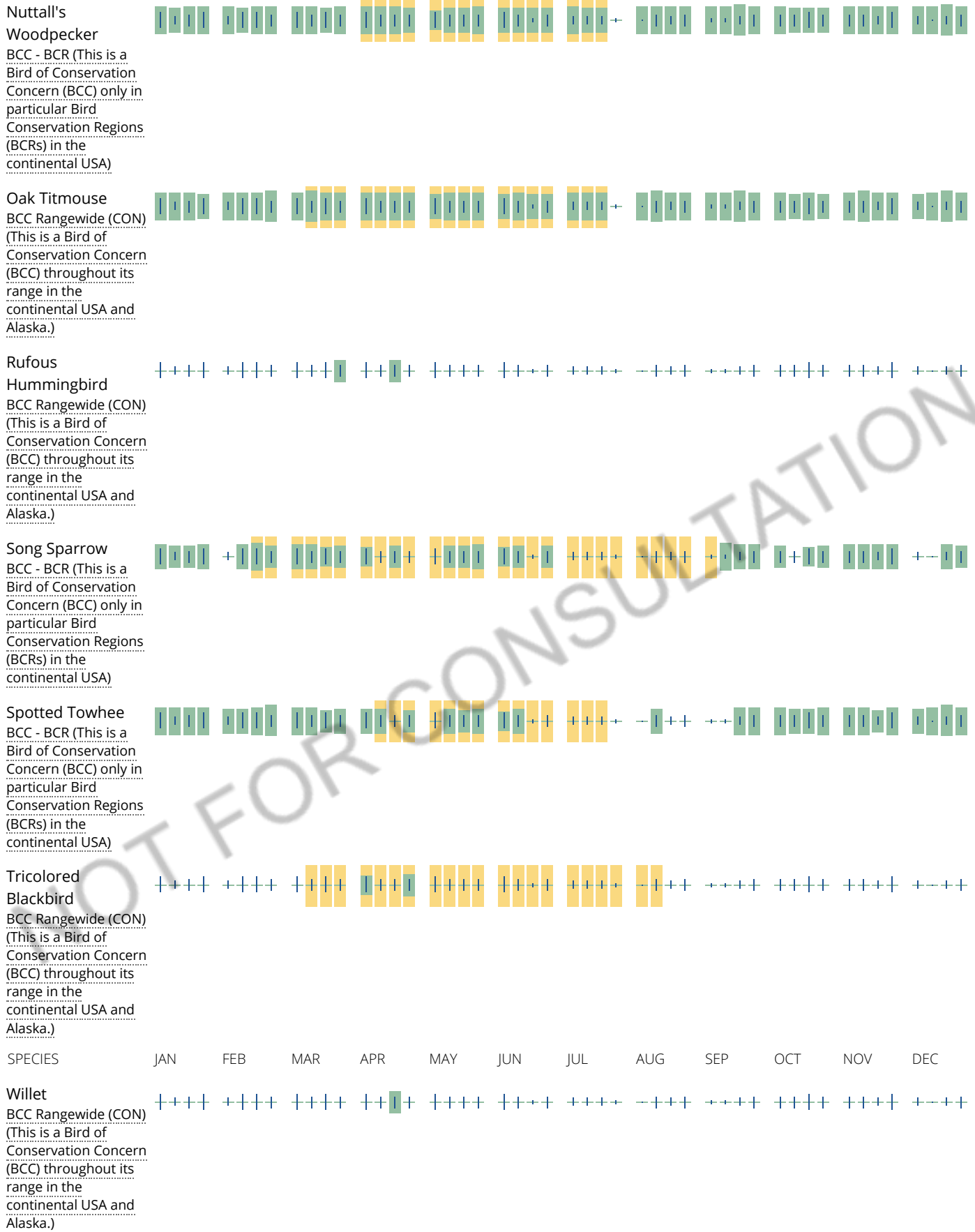
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

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







Yellow-billed
Magpie

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

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

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Attachment D

Potential for Regionally-Occurring
Special-status Species to Occur on
the Property

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Attachment D

Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Plants			
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	--/--/1B.2	A perennial herb found in serpentine soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland from 45 - 1555 meters elevation. Blooms March – May (CNPS 2020).	Will not occur. There is no suitable serpentine chaparral, cismontane woodland or grassland habitat on the property.
<i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>Hispidum</i> hispid bird's-beak	--/--/1B.2	A hemiparasitic annual herb found in alkaline soils in meadows, seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland from 1 - 155 meters elevation. Blooms June - September (CNPS 2020).	Will not occur. There is no suitable alkaline meadows, seeps, playas or grassland habitat on the property.
<i>Downingia pusilla</i> dwarf downingia	--/--/2B.2	An annual herb found in vernal pools and mesic microsites in valley and foothill grassland from 1 – 445 meters elevation. Blooms March – May (CNPS 2020).	Will not occur. There are no suitable vernal pools on the property.
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i> Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	--/SE/1B.2	An annual herb found on clay soils in marshes and swamps at lake margins, and in vernal pools from 10 – 2,375 meters elevation. Blooms April – August (CNPS 2020).	Will not occur. There are no marshes, swamps, or suitable vernal pools on the property.
<i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i> Ahart's dwarf rush	--/--/1B.2	An annual herb found in mesic soils in valley and foothill grassland from 30 – 299 meters elevation. Blooms March – May (CNPS 2020).	Will not occur. There is no suitable mesic grassland habitat on the property.
<i>Legenere limosa</i> legenere	--/--/1B.1	An annual herb found in vernal pools from 1 – 880 meters elevation. Blooms April – June (CNPS 2020).	Will not occur. There are no suitable vernal pools on the property.
<i>Navarretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>myersii</i> pincushion navarretia	--/--/1B.1	An annual herb found in acidic vernal pools from 20 – 330 meters elevation. Blooms April – May (CNPS 2020).	Will not occur. There are no suitable vernal pools on the property.
<i>Orcuttia viscida</i> Sacramento Orcutt grass	FE/SE/1B.1	An annual herb found in vernal pools from 30 – 100 meters elevation. Blooms April-July (Sep) (CNPS 2020).	Will not occur. There are no suitable vernal pools on the property.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	--/--/1B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb found in marshes, swamps, and assorted shallow freshwater habitats from 0 – 650 meters elevation. Blooms May – October (November) (CNPS 2020).	Will not occur. There is no suitable aquatic habitat on the property.

Attachment D (cont.)
Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
Animals			
Invertebrates			
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> conservancy fairy shrimp	FE/--/--	Found in large vernal pools (30 to 356,253 sq. meters) of varying soils and geology (USFWS 2005).	Will not occur. There are no suitable vernal pools on the property.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/--/--	The range of the vernal pool fairy shrimp (VPFS) within California includes the Central Valley and southern California. (USFWS 2005). Populations are known from Stillwater Plain in Shasta County through most of the length of the Central Valley to Pixley in Tulare County (additional disjunct populations exist at various locations throughout state). VPFS occurs mostly in vernal pools, however it is also found in a variety of both natural and artificial wetland habitats, such as alkali pools, ephemeral drainages, stock ponds, roadside ditches, vernal swales, and rock outcrop pools (Helm 1997). Occupied wetlands are typically small (ranging from 0.1 to 0.05 acres in size), and pond for a relatively short duration (3-4 weeks) (Eriksen and Belk 1999). Soil types associated with VPFS vary greatly with geography and influence the ecology of the species. This fairy shrimp occurs in pools with 48 to 481 ppm salinity, and pH from 6.3 to 8.5 (Eriksen and Belk 1999).	Will not occur. There are no suitable vernal pools on the property.
<i>Desmocerus californicus</i> valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT/--/--	Endemic to elderberry shrubs (<i>Sambucus</i> spp.) occurring in riparian habitat in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, riparian habitats in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, and less common throughout riparian forests of the Central Valley from Redding to Fresno County (USFWS 2014) typically below 152 m amsl (USFWS 2017a).	Will not occur. There are no elderberry shrubs in or immediately adjacent to the property.

Attachment D (cont.) Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE/--/--	The vernal pool tadpole shrimp (VPTS) occurs within the Central Valley of California and in the San Francisco Bay area (USFWS 2005), with the majority of the populations occurring in the Sacramento Valley. This species has also been reported from the Sacramento River Delta to the east side of San Francisco Bay, and from a few scattered localities in the San Joaquin Valley from San Joaquin County to Madera County (Rogers 2001). Suitable habitats vary considerably, including vernal pools, clay flats, alkaline pools, ephemeral stock tanks, roadside ditches, and road ruts (Rogers 2001). Vernal pools may range in size from small, clear, and well-vegetated to highly turbid, alkali scald pools to large winter lakes (Rogers 2001) ranging in size from 54 square feet to 89 acres (USFWS 2005), containing clear- to highly-turbid water. They may be seasonal or ephemeral and may exhibit a wide range of salinity levels. However, VPTS survival requires that water bodies be deeper than 5 inches, pond for 40 days or more, and not experience wide daily temperature fluctuations (Rogers 2001). VPTS cysts (resting eggs) also must have the opportunity to dry out before they can hatch.	Will not occur. There are no suitable wetland habitats on the property.
Fishes			
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Delta smelt	FT/SE/--	Delta smelt are tolerant of a wide salinity range. For a large part of their one-year life span, delta smelt live along the freshwater edge of the mixing zone (saltwater-freshwater interface). Shortly before spawning, adults migrate upstream from the brackish-water habitat associated with the mixing zone and disperse	Will not occur. There is no suitable habitat for this species on the property.

Attachment D (cont.)

Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		into river channels and tidally-influenced backwater sloughs. They spawn in shallow, fresh or slightly brackish water upstream of the mixing zone. Most spawning happens in tidally-influenced backwater sloughs and channel edgewaters. Although spawning has not been observed in the wild, the eggs are thought to attach to substrates such as cattails, tules, tree roots and submerged branches. Delta smelt are found only from Suisun Bay upstream through the Delta in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano and Yolo counties (USFWS 1995).	
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11</i> Central Valley Steelhead DPS	FT/--/--	This distinct population segment includes all naturally spawned anadromous steelhead populations below natural and manmade 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 NFH, and Feather River Hatchery steelhead hatchery programs (NMFS 2016). Steelhead spawn in rivers and streams with cool, clear, water and suitable silt free substrate (NMFS 2016).	Will not occur. There is no suitable aquatic habitat on the property.
Amphibians			
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT/--/SSC	The California red-legged frog occupies a fairly distinct habitat, combining both specific aquatic and riparian components. The adults require dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation closely associated with deep (greater than 2 1/3-foot deep) still or slow-moving water. The largest densities of California red-legged frogs are associated with deep-water pools with dense stands of overhanging willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.) and an	Will not occur. There is no suitable habitat in or adjacent to the site.

Attachment D (cont.)

Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		intermixed fringe of cattails (<i>Typha latifolia</i>). Well-vegetated terrestrial areas within the riparian corridor may provide important sheltering habitat during winter. California red-legged frogs aestivate (enter a dormant state during summer or dry weather) in small mammal burrows and moist leaf litter. They have been found up to 100 feet from water in adjacent dense riparian vegetation. Studies have indicated that this species cannot inhabit water bodies that exceed 70° F, especially if there are no cool, deep portions (USFWS 2002).	
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot toad	--/--/SSC	Amphibian that breeds in vernal pools and seasonal ponds or slow portions of streams in grasslands and woodlands. Adults spend most of their time in underground burrows in grasslands surrounding breeding pools (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Breeding is typically finished by the end of March. Tadpoles mature through late-spring and disperse as pools dry (Zeiner et al. 1988-1990).	Will not occur. The project site does not provide suitable breeding habitat for this species.
Reptiles			
<i>Actinemys (=Emys) marmorata</i> western pond turtle	--/--/SSC	Inhabits slow-moving water with dense submerged vegetation, abundant basking sites, gently sloping banks, and dry clay or silt soils in nearby uplands. Turtles will lay eggs up to 0.25-mile from water, but typically go no more than 600 feet (Jennings and Hayes 1994).	Will not occur. There is no suitable habitat on the property.
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i> giant garter snake	FT/ST/--	Endemic to the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley floors. Inhabits agricultural wetlands and other waterways such as irrigation and drainage canals, sloughs, ponds, small lakes, low gradient streams, and adjacent uplands. Requires adequate water during its active season (early spring through mid-fall) to provide food and	Will not occur. There is no suitable habitat on the property.

Attachment D (cont.)

Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		<p>cover, 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). Inhabits small mammal burrows and other soil crevices with sunny exposure along south and west facing slopes, above prevailing flood elevations when dormant. Primarily found in marshes and sloughs as well as slow-moving creeks but absent from large rivers (USFWS 2017b).</p>	
Birds			
<p><i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird</p>	<p>--/ST/--</p>	<p>Common locally throughout central California. Nests and seeks cover in emergent wetland vegetation and thorny vegetation such as Himalayan blackberry (<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>) as well as cattails and tules. Nesting area must be large enough to support a minimum colony of 50 pairs as they are a highly colonial species. Forages on ground in croplands, grassy fields, flooded land, and edges of ponds for insects (Shuford and Gardali 2008).</p>	<p>Will not occur. The project site does not provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.</p>
<p><i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle</p>	<p>--/--/FP</p>	<p>Typically occurs in rolling foothills, mountain areas, deserts and other open habitats up to 3,822 m amsl. Typically nests on cliff ledges or large trees in open areas in canyons. Will occasionally use other tall structures for nesting, such as electrical transmission towers. Prey consists mostly of rodents, carrion, birds, reptiles and occasionally small livestock (Zeiner et al. 1990).</p>	<p>Will not occur. The property does not provide suitable nesting or foraging habitat.</p>

Attachment D (cont.) Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> Grasshopper sparrow	--/--/SSC	Frequents dense, dry, or well drained grassland, especially native grassland. Nests at base of overhanging clump of grass. This species is known from Los Angeles, Mendocino, Orange, Placer, Sacramento, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Solano, and Yuba counties, in California.	Will not occur. The ruderal/disturbed habitat on the property does not provide suitable nesting or foraging habitat. The nearest extant occurrence of nesting is 7.75 miles north in a vernal pool preserve. Last observed in 1998 (CDFW 2020).
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	--/--/SSC	Forages in grasslands, agricultural fields, and disturbed places where burrowing mammals are abundant. Nests in burrows, especially those of California ground squirrel (<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i> ; CDFW 2012).	Will not Occur. The site is too small in size to support burrowing owl foraging and is surrounded by disturbed commercial and residential parcels. No small mammal burrows or sign of burrowing owl was observed on the site.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	--/ST/--	Swainson's hawk breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley and forages in adjacent grasslands or suitable grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures. Swainson's hawks 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. Swainson's hawks usually nest in trees adjacent to suitable foraging habitat. Swainson's hawk 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. Valley oak, Fremont cottonwood, walnut, and large willow with an average height of about 58 feet, and ranging from 41 to 82 feet, are the most commonly used nest trees in the	Will not occur. The project site does not provide suitable nesting or foraging habitat for this species. As the project site is located in downtown Roseville, there is limited open habitat in the project vicinity. The nearest extant occurrence of nesting is 4.4 miles northwest along Pleasant Grove Creek (CDFW 2020).

Attachment D (cont.)

Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		Central Valley. 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; however, they will feed on a variety of prey including small mammals, birds, and insects (CDFW 1994).	
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	--/--/FP	Inhabits rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks, as well as river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Nests in isolated, dense-topped trees in open areas. Forages in a variety of habitats including grassland, marshes, and agricultural fields (Zeiner <i>et al.</i> 1988-1990).	Will not occur. The project site lacks suitable nesting or foraging habitat. Raptor nests were not observed in any of the large trees on or adjacent to the site. Nearest extant occurrence is 3 miles northwest along Pleasant Grove Creek (CDFW 2020).
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	--/ST/--	Saltwater, brackish, and freshwater marshes. This species is known from Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Imperial, Los Angeles, Marin, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, and Yuba counties, in California.	Will not occur. The property does not provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
<i>Melospiza melodia</i> Song sparrow (“Modesto” population)	--/--/SSC	Restricted to California, where it is locally numerous in the Sacramento Valley, Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta, and northern San Joaquin Valley. Resides in emergent freshwater marshes dominated by tules (<i>Scirpus</i> spp.) and cattails (<i>Typha</i> spp.) as well as riparian willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) thickets. These Song Sparrows also nest in riparian forests of Valley Oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>) with a sufficient	Will not occur. The property does not provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.

Attachment D (cont.)

Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
		understory of blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.), along vegetated irrigation canals and levees, and in recently planted Valley Oak restoration sites (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	
<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	--/--/SSC	Occurs as a summer resident and migrant, primarily from mid-March to late September. Breeds from May (rarely late April) to mid-August. Purple martins are widely but locally distributed in forest and woodland areas at low to intermediate elevations throughout much of the state. Martins use a wide variety of nest substrates (e.g., tree cavities, bridges, utility poles, lava tubes, and, formerly, buildings), but nonetheless are very selective of habitat conditions nearby. 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).	Will not occur. The property does not provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	--/ST/--	Found primarily in riparian and lowland habitat in California. Nests 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. 1988-1990).	Will not occur. The project site does not provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Mammals			
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	--/--/SSC	Found in grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forest habitats. Roosts in colonies usually in rock crevices, caves, mines, hollow trees, and buildings (Vaughan and O’Shea 1976).	May Occur. Pallid bat has a low potential to use the site for roosting, likely limited to use of the site for a night roost. Marginally suitable foraging habitat exists within the ruderal herbaceous habitat, and bats

Attachment D (cont.)

Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property

Species Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur
			<p>may use hollow portions of existing trees and abandoned buildings on site for night roosting. No sign of bats was observed during the biological survey, so maternity roosts are assumed to be absent.</p> <p>Nearest extant occurrence is 5.7 miles southeast. Occurrence was last observed in 1941 (CDFW 2020).</p>
<p><i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger</p>	<p>--/--/SSC</p>	<p>Inhabits drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with loose, friable soils. Preys on a wide variety of mammals, reptiles, birds, and carrion, and hunts mostly by digging out fossorial prey. Occasionally takes prey on the surface. Not tolerant of cultivation. No longer occur in the Central Valley except in the extreme western edge (Williams 1986).</p>	<p>Will not occur. The project site does not provide suitable habitat for this species; the property is too small and in too urbanized a setting to provide foraging habitat.</p>

¹ Sensitive species reported in CNDDDB or CNPS on the “Roseville, Rocklin, Citrus Heights, or Folsom” USGS quads, or in USFWS lists for the project site.

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; FP=Fully Protected; SSC=Species of Special Concern; WL=Watch List.

³ Status in the Project site is assessed as follows. **Will Not Occur:** Species is either sessile (i.e., plants) or so limited to a particular habitat that it cannot disperse on its own and/or habitat suitable for its establishment and survival does not occur on the project site; **Not Expected:** Species moves freely and might disperse through or across the project site, but suitable habitat for residence or breeding does not occur on the project site, potential for an individual of the species to disperse through or forage in the site cannot be excluded with 100% certainty; **Presumed Absent:** Habitat suitable for residence and breeding occurs on the project site; however, focused surveys conducted for the current project were negative; **May Occur:** Species was not observed on the site and breeding habitat is not present but the species has the potential to utilize the site for dispersal, **High:** Habitat suitable for residence and breeding occurs on the project site and the species has been recorded recently on or near the project site, but was not observed during surveys for the current project; **Present:** The species was observed during biological surveys for the current project and is assumed to occupy the project site or utilize the project site during some portion of its life cycle.

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.

Attachment D (cont.)

Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur on the Property

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Attachment D (cont.)
**Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-status Species to Occur
on the Property**

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Attachment E

Species Observed on the Property

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Attachment E

Species Observed on the Property

Table E-1. Plant Species Observed on the Project Site

Family	Species Name	Common Name	Status ¹
Native			
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus sp.</i>	juniper	--
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak	--
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	toad rush	--
Non-native			
Bignoniaceae	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	trumpet creeper	--
	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	catalpa	--
Moraceae	<i>Ficus carica</i>	edible fig	--
	<i>Morus alba</i>	mulberry	--
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	privet	--
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane tree	--
Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oats	Moderate
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome	Moderate
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	Moderate
	<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Italian ryegrass	--
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	Limited
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	almond	--
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus sp.</i>	citrus tree	--

¹ Status of native species is federal listing/state listing/California Rare Plant Rank; Status for non-native species is California Invasive Species Council invasiveness rating.

Attachment E (cont.) Species Observed on the Property

Table E-2. Wildlife Species Observed on the Property

Order/Family	Species Name	Common Name	Status ¹
Birds			
Apodiformes			
Trochilidae	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	--
Columbiformes			
Columbidae	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove	--
Passeriformes			
Corvidae	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	California scrub jay	--
	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	--
Fringillidae	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch	--
Mimidae	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird	--
Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	--
Passerelidae	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	--
Mammals			
Carnivora			
Canidae	<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote	--
	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	domestic dog	--
Lagomorpha			
Leporidae	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	black-tailed jackrabbit	--

¹ Status for animal species is ESA/CESA listing or other sensitivity.

Attachment F

Representative Site Photos

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Photo 1. One of the two abandoned buildings on the project site.



Photo 2. View of ruderal/disturbed habitat on the project site.

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Photo 3. View of debris and evidence of transient populations within the ruderal/disturbed habitat.



Photo 4. View of ornamental and native trees surrounding the abandoned structures.

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Attachment C

Arborist Report

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HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
590 Menlo Drive, Suite 5
Rocklin, CA 95765
916.435.1202 tel
916.435.1205 fax
www.helixepi.com



December 6, 2019

Derrek Lee
Old Roseville LLC
1204 Wood Oak Ct.
Roseville, CA 95747

RE: Arborist Report for Old Roseville Townhomes Project, City of Roseville, California

Dear Mr. Lee:

The purpose of this letter is to document protected trees on the ±0.95 acre Old Roseville Townhomes project site, located on the northeast corner of Lincoln Street and Grove Street, within the City of Roseville, Placer County, California, and to assess potential impacts on protected trees by the proposed project (Figure 1). The survey was conducted in conjunction with Mitigation Measure 4.9-8 of the *Downtown Roseville Specific Plan Mitigation and Monitoring Program*, dated March 2009. The Proposed Project includes the construction of 18 townhome units, fencing and associated landscaping.

The City of Roseville Tree Ordinance regulates encroachment within the protected zone and removal of protected trees. Protected trees include any native oak, defined as valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), or any hybrid between these species, with a trunk diameter of six inches or greater at breast height (54 inches or 4.5-feet above grade) measured as a total of a single trunk or multiple trunks. The tree protection zone (TPZ) is the area within a circle around the tree defined by the largest radius of the canopy plus one foot.

A tree permit is required for removal of protected trees, and any regulated activities associated with a discretionary project occurring within more than 20 percent of the protected zone of a protected tree. Trees identified by an arborist as dead or hazardous trees may be removed without a permit and do not require mitigation. The City of Roseville may require mitigation for tree removal as a condition of the tree permit. Mitigation shall be based on an inch for inch replacement of trees to be removed and a minimum of 50 percent of the replacement trees shall be native oaks. Replacement planting is the preferred alternative, but relocation of existing trees, revegetation, or payment of in-lieu mitigation fees may also be used to fulfill the mitigation requirements.

METHODS

ISA-Certified Arborist Zachary Neider (WE-11615A) conducted an arborist survey of the site on November 25, 2019. All native oak trees within or overhanging the project footprint were examined to determine species and trunk diameter at breast height. A diameter tape or calipers were used to verify each trunk diameter. Each protected tree was tagged with a pre-printed aluminum tag that corresponds

to the numbering in Table 1 below. All protected trees were identified to species and diameter at breast height (DBH), dripline radius (DLR), height, health, and structure were noted. The measurement from the trunk to the end of the longest lateral limb was visually estimated and used as the dripline radius. Approximate tree locations of protected trees were mapped using a Trimble GeoXT Global Positioning System (GPS) hand-held unit with sub-meter accuracy. Additionally, tree species data taken by King Engineering, dated September 6, 2019, was verified during the site visit.

The overall health and structure of each protected tree was evaluated on a scale ranging from poor to good. The health rating considers factors such as the size, color, and density of the foliage; the amount of deadwood within the canopy; bud viability; evidence of wound closure; and the presence or evidence of stress, disease, nutrient deficiency, and insect infestation. The structural rating reflects the trunk and branch configuration; canopy balance; the presence of included bark and other structural defects such as decay; and the potential for structural failure.

RESULTS

A total of two protected trees were surveyed within the project footprint. Both trees identified in the survey area were valley oak trees (*Quercus lobata*). Additional tree species identified, on the project site but not protected under the City Code, included Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), London plane (*Platanus x acerifolia*), almond (*Prunus dulcis*), mulberry (*Morus alba*), juniper (*Juniperus sp.*), edible fig (*Ficus carica*), citrus (*Citrus sp.*), and privet (*Ligustrum sp.*). Detailed tree data for the two protected surveyed trees is included in Table 1. The approximate locations of the two protected trees and their driplines are shown on Figure 2.

Of the two protected oak trees within the survey area, one (#257) is in Fair-Good health and Fair structure, and the other (#256) is in Fair health and Poor-Fair structure (due to a heavy lean and an asymmetrical canopy weighted on one side). While failure of this structurally compromised tree does not appear imminent, problems can worsen over time, leading to failure. Although a crown cleaning and pruning to lighten overburdened limbs would reduce the risk of failure, there is no treatment that will correct these structural issues. If failure were to occur, then the tree may be uprooted and cause damage to targets; therefore, this tree is recommended for removal.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

The Proposed Project will remove the two protected oak trees within the survey area (Figure 2). One tree (#256) is recommended for removal.

Table 1
IMPACTS TO PROTECTED TREES

Tree #	Species	DBH (Inches)	Impacts	Mitigation
256	Valley Oak	17	Planned for removal	None Expected
257	Valley Oak	15	Planned for removal	Required

Since one of the two protected trees (#256) to be removed by the project is recommended for removal due to poor condition, no mitigation is anticipated for removal of that tree. Tree #257 requires mitigation on an inch-for-inch basis. This can be in the form of 15 (15-gallon) replacement trees, eight

Letter to Derrek Lee
December 6, 2019

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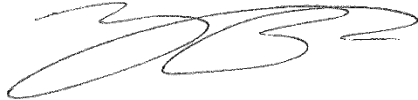
(24-inch box) trees, or five (36-inch box) trees. Alternatively, in-lieu fees can be paid at \$118 per trunk inch removed. This would equate to an estimated cost of approximately \$1,770.

TREE PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Because no trees are slated for preservation, no protection or preservation measures are recommended.

Please do not hesitate to call me at (916) 435-1202 or email at zacharyn@helixepi.com, if you have any questions about this report.

Sincerely,



Zachary Neider
ISA-Certified Arborist #WE-11615A

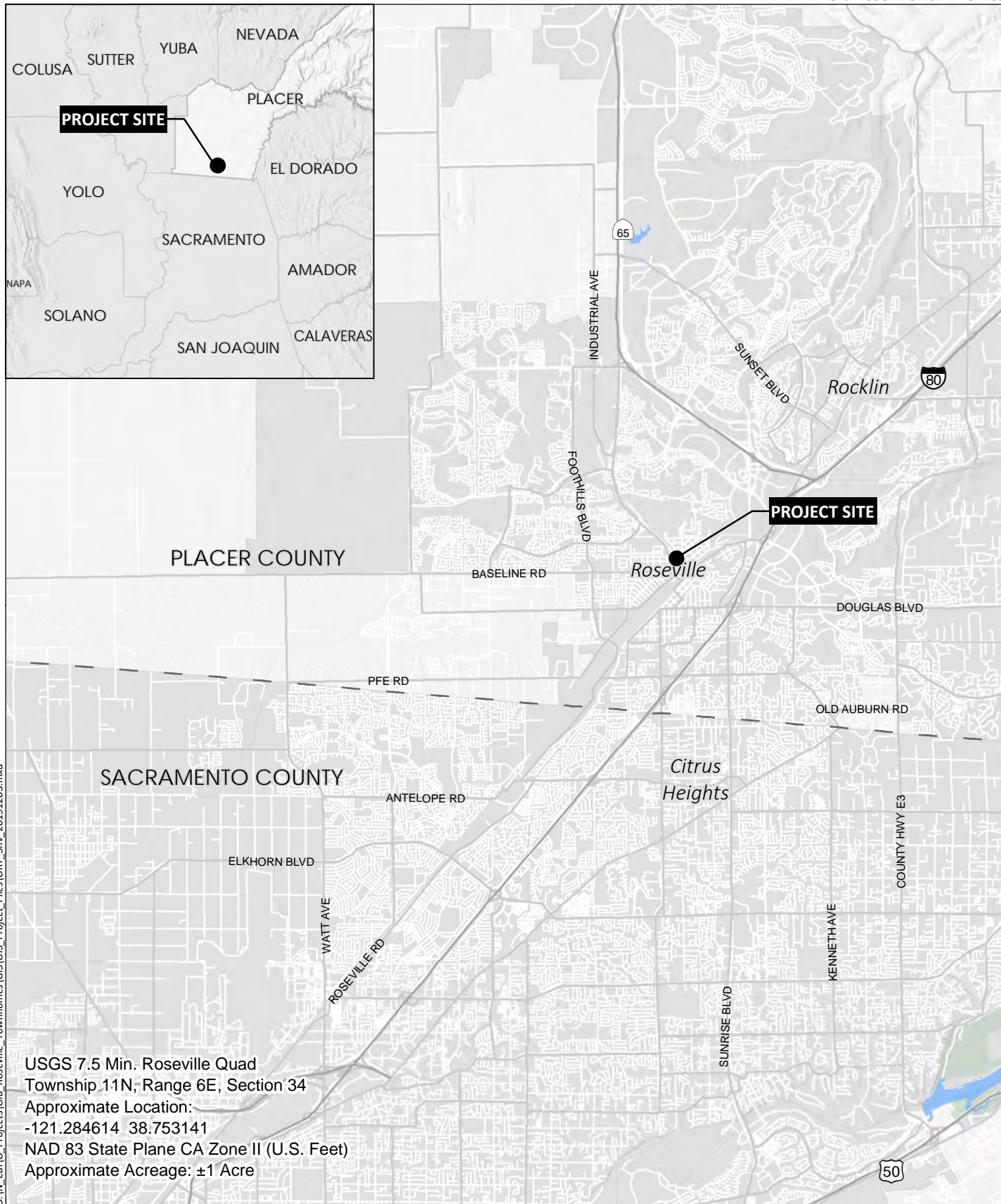
Enclosures:

Figure 1, Vicinity Map

Figure 2, Protected Tree Locations and Project Impacts

PC Exhibit B

Old Roseville Townhomes





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Attachment D

Cultural Resources Assessment

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HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
11 Natoma Street, Suite 150
Folsom, CA 95630
916.365.8700 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



July 29, 2020

Project # ORL-02

Mr. Derrek Lee
Old Roseville LLC
1204 Wood Oak Ct.
Roseville, CA 95747

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Belvedere Townhomes Project, City of Roseville, Placer County, California

Dear Mr. Lee:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has prepared this cultural resources assessment to characterize cultural resources that may be impacted by implementation of the Belvedere Townhomes Project (proposed project). Old Roseville LLC proposes to develop the project area with 18 three-story townhome units and ancillary features, including parking lots, landscaping, and fencing.

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a substantial adverse change to an historical resource (i.e., a cultural resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources) constitutes a significant environmental effect that must be avoided or mitigated, where feasible. The City of Roseville (City) must determine the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts to historical resources and must consider mitigation measures and alternatives to avoid those significant impacts as part of their decision-making process.

The CEQA analysis of the proposed project will be presented as an addendum to the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan (DTSP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR), certified in 2009. The DTSP project area includes 167 acres comprised of the existing Historic Old Town, Vernon Street Civic Core, and Royer and Saugstad Park. Potential impacts of the DTSP to cultural resources were analyzed and presented in the 2009 EIR. This cultural resources assessment is intended to update the portion of that analysis that is relevant to the proposed project through an updated archival records search, Native American outreach, and a field survey of the proposed project area.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project site is located in the City of Roseville, near the intersection of Lincoln Street and Grove Street (Figures 1 and 2; figures are included in Attachment A). The project site totals one acre and consists of three parcels, a portion of a fourth parcel, and an easement for site access. The parcels are Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 011-147-014, 011-147-003, 011-147-012, and a portion of APN 011-

Letter to Mr. Derrek Lee
July 29, 2020

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147-015. The project site is located in Section 34 of Township 11N, Range 6E, as shown on the Roseville, CA 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map.

The applicant is applying to the City of Roseville for approval of a minor design review permit, a tentative subdivision map, and a tree permit. The proposed project consists of demolition of the existing structures on the site and the construction of 18 single-family townhomes on eighteen residential lots and one common lot. The development would be comprised of six buildings with two to four townhome units in each. Proposed townhomes would be four stories tall with garages at ground level. Each unit would have three bedrooms, 3.5 bathrooms, a two-car garage, a covered patio, a second-floor balcony, and fourth floor rooftop outdoor space.

The common lot, Lot A, would include driveway access from Lincoln Street, a drive aisle compliant with the fire department turning radii, nine guest parking spaces, utilities, drainage, and landscaping. The drive aisle would wrap around the north and east sides of the existing Loyal Order of Moose Lodge at 506 Lincoln Street. Pedestrian access from Lincoln Street would be facilitated by two pedestrian walkways. Site drainage would convey stormwater to four water quality basins located throughout the project site.

Other features include an 8-foot concrete masonry unit sound wall constructed along the eastern boundary of the project site and a 26-foot-wide trash enclosure would be constructed at the north end of the project site. A two-hour fire wall separation would be placed between each townhouse, one-hour rating each unit with 1-inch air space along the property line. Fire walls would extend from the foundation to the underside of the roof deck.

The area of disturbance would be approximately 42,673 square feet (sf). Earthwork would include approximately 1,320 cubic yards (cy) of excavation (including footings and utilities) and 2,385 cy of embankment for a net import of approximately 1,065 cy. The project would also require the demolition of two structures: the Belvedere Hotel, located at 502 Lincoln Street and built in 1914 (APN 011-147-003), and the W. Seitz residence, located at 430 Lincoln Street and built in 1926 (APN 011-147-012).

Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of significant historical or archaeological resources. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the project as well as by the types of cultural resources in the vicinity. For the purposes of this analysis, the APE is understood to be the area that would be subjected to ground disturbance during construction of the proposed project. Based on the current site plan the entirety of the project site would be disturbed by implementation of the proposed project, therefore the APE measures approximately one acre and corresponds to the project site described above (Figure 3). Because project designs are currently preliminary the vertical dimension of the APE is unknown.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

A cultural resources records search was conducted at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) at California State University, Sacramento on July 20, 2019. The records search addressed the entire APE plus a 0.25-mile buffer. The purpose of the record search was to (1) identify prehistoric and historic resources previously documented in the APE and within 0.25 mile of the APE's boundaries; (2) determine which portions of the APE may have been previously studied, when those studies took place, and how the studies were conducted; and (3) ascertain the potential for archaeological resources, historical resources, and human remains to be found in the APE. This search also included a review of the appropriate USGS topographic maps on which cultural resources are plotted, archaeological site records, building/structure/object records, and data from previous surveys and research reports. The California Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Landmarks, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and California State Historic Resources Inventory listings were reviewed to ascertain the presence of designated, evaluated, and/or historic-era resources within the APE.

Records Search Results

Previous Studies

The cultural resources records search identified two previous studies that have been conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the proposed APE (Table 1). Of the two studies, only one (Report 008619) intersects the current APE. It is described briefly below.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE APE

Report	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
008619	2006	Arrington, C. et al.	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants
012241	2015	Morehouse, J., and L. Rom	Archeological & Historic Architecture Records Review for the UP PTC Valley Subdivision, Mileposts 106.70, 108.20, 109.92, 111.50, 114.60, 118.50, 120.40, 124.80, 127.00, Placer County	Quality Services, Inc.

Report 008619 presents the results of a cultural resources investigation for the maintenance of fiber optic cable within the Quest network in the state of California. The only resource mentioned in the report that is in the vicinity of the current APE is site CA-PLA-690H, a segment of an historic railroad berm that has been destroyed through natural degradation.

Previously Recorded Resources

The cultural resources records search determined that two previously recorded cultural resources are located within 0.25 mile of the APE (Table 2). Only one of these resources is located within the APE: the

Old Town Roseville Historic District (P-31-004240) includes the current project site as well as other parcels to the north, south, and west. Both resources are described below.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE APE

Primary	Trinomial	Description	Year(s)	Recorder	Affiliation
P-31-004240	None	Old Town Roseville Historic District	1981	Astone, E. S., and L. Davis	Astone & Associates
P-31-004242	None	Roseville Carnegie Library	1984	Hutchinson, R. G.	City of Roseville

P-31-004240 represents the Old Town Roseville Historic District (District). This area, which includes parcels on the east side of Lincoln Street (including the current APE) as well as the area bounded by Grove Street on the north and Pacific Street on the south, has been designated as a historic district at the local level by the City. The District consists of residential and commercial buildings displaying a variety of architectural styles ranging from late nineteenth century Victorian to the Deco-Moderne style of the 1930s and 1940s (EDAW 2009). The 1981 documentation for the District lists the Belvedere Hotel at 502 Lincoln Street as a “major” contributor to the District, and the W. Seitz residence at 430 Lincoln Street as a “supportive” contributor to the District. The Old Town Roseville Historic District has not been evaluated for eligibility to the CRHR or NRHP as a district.

P-31-004242 is the Roseville Carnegie Library and Museum. Built in 1912, this Classical Revival style one-story building was listed on the NRHP in 2009. It is located at 557 Lincoln Street, approximately 200 feet northwest of the current APE.

Additional Studies

Downtown Roseville Specific Plan EIR

In 2009 the City completed an EIR in support of the DTSP. The EIR addressed a 165-acre area comprised of the existing Historic Old Town, Vernon Street Civic Core, and Royer and Saugstad Parks. The DTSP established the appropriate distribution, mix, intensity, physical form, and functional relationships of land uses intended to encourage and facilitate infill development, mixed-use, pedestrian scale, urban amenities, transit use, creative design, and general revitalization of the Downtown area.

Cultural resource studies for the EIR included CRHR eligibility evaluations of several historic-era buildings in the Old Town and Downtown Vernon areas; these include the Belvedere Hotel at 502 Lincoln Street (APN 011-147-003) and the W. Seitz residence at 430 Lincoln Street (APN 011-147-012), both of which are located in the current APE. The City concluded that neither building met the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR (EDAW 2009).

Architectural History Evaluation of the Belvedere Hotel

In 2019 Old Roseville LLC retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) to conduct a historical resource evaluation of the Belvedere Hotel. In preparation for the current project Old Roseville LLC sought a demolition permit from the City, which requested that the building be first evaluated for historical significance in accordance with CEQA. ECORP concluded that while the building has historical association, it appears to no longer retain sufficient integrity to be considered historically significant as

Letter to Mr. Derrek Lee
July 29, 2020

Page 5 of 8

an individual resource because it does not evoke a sense of place and time and ultimately has lost historic fabric. ECORP noted that the building was evaluated for preparation of the 2009 DTSP and found to have lost historic integrity, and therefore is not eligible individually for the CRHR. ECORP concluded that the building is identified as a contributor to the Old Town Roseville Historic District as described in the DTSP and City General Plan and it retains sufficient integrity to remain a contributing element to that District (ECORP 2019).

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

On July 16, 2020, HELIX requested that the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conduct a search of their Sacred Lands File for the presence of Native American sacred sites or human remains in the vicinity of the APE. A written response received from the NAHC on July 20, 2020, stated that the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate area.

On July 22, 2020, HELIX sent letters to five Native American contacts that recommended by the NAHC as potential sources of information related to cultural resources in the vicinity of the APE:

- Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi Akim Maidu
- Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
- Regina Cuellar, Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
- Clyde Prout, Chairman, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
- Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria

The letters advised the tribes and specific individuals of the proposed project and requested information regarding cultural resources in the immediate area, as well as any feedback or concerns related to the proposed project. As of the data of this report no responses have been received.

Correspondence related to Native American outreach is provided in Attachment B.

CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD SURVEY

Archaeological fieldwork in support of this assessment included an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE. The survey was conducted on July 21, 2020, by HELIX archaeologist Jentin Joe. The survey involved systematic investigation of the entire APE in 5-meter transects. During the survey the ground surface was examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, fire-affected rock, prehistoric ceramics), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a prehistoric cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations, wells, mines) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as gopher holes and burrows were also visually inspected. Photographs of the APE are provided in Attachment C.

The APE is surrounded by industrial, commercial and residential development. The APE is generally bordered by residential and commercial parcels on the north, south, and west, and by Union Pacific Railroad tracks along the eastern border. The area's topography is generally flat, with elevations ranging from approximately 130 to 132 feet above mean sea level.

Letter to Mr. Derrek Lee
July 29, 2020

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The survey found that entire APE is in a disturbed condition, and the majority of the area is either unvegetated or heavily dominated by a dense cover of non-native annual grasses, with small patches of native and non-native grasses and forbs. Approximately one third of the APE consists of buildings (the Belvedere Hotel and the W. Seitz residence) and paved surfaces such as driveways and parking areas. Ground surface visibility during the survey was moderate to poor throughout most of the APE.

Both the Belvedere Hotel and the W. Seitz residence appear to be in a state of disrepair. The APE is currently used by transients and contains temporary shelters and a significant amount of modern trash and debris. Historic aerial imagery indicates that the property has been subject to a variety of re-occurring ground disturbance activities since 1947, including disking and small holding agriculture.

No prehistoric or historic-era cultural materials were found during the survey.

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The updated archival records search, Native American outreach, and field survey determined that two historic-era structures, the Belvedere Hotel at 502 Lincoln Street (APN 011-147-003) and the W. Seitz residence at 430 Lincoln Street (APN 011-147-012), are located within the APE. Both of these structures have been evaluated for significance and found to be ineligible for individual inclusion in the CRHR (ECORP 2019; EDAW 2009). No other cultural resources, including prehistoric or historic-era artifacts or features, are visible on the ground surface within the APE. Given that the area is highly disturbed and has been intensively used since at least the early 1900s, the likelihood of encountering buried historic-era materials during construction is moderate. The lack of known prehistoric sites in the immediate area and that APE's history of recurring ground disturbances suggest that area has a low sensitivity for buried prehistoric materials.

The record search determined that Roseville Carnegie Library and Museum (P-31-004242) is located at 557 Lincoln Street, approximately 200 feet northwest of the APE. Built in 1912, this Classical Revival style one-story building was listed on the NRHP in 2009. The townhomes that would be constructed by the proposed project are expected to be largely hidden from the Library's viewshed by trees and the Loyal Order of Moose Lodge at 506 Lincoln Street, and therefore would not significantly impact the library's integrity of setting or feeling.

Management Recommendations

Both the Belvedere Hotel and the W. Seitz residence have been shown to be to be ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR, and therefore neither structure requires additional study, avoidance, or mitigation to resolve impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed project. However, construction activities associated with the project such as grubbing, grading, and trenching have the potential to damage or destroy previously undiscovered, buried archaeological resources or human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. With implementation of the following measures as defined in the DTSP Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP), the potential for impacts to previously undiscovered historical resources and human remains would be reduced to a less than significant level (EDAW 2009).

Letter to Mr. Derrek Lee
July 29, 2020

Page 7 of 8

Mitigation Measure 4.7-2: Disturbance of Potential Subsurface Cultural Deposits

In the event that unrecorded cultural materials are identified during construction-related ground disturbing activities, potentially destructive work in the vicinity of the find shall cease until a qualified archaeologist can determine the significance of the find and, if appropriate, provide recommendations for treatment to the City. Treatment approved by the City shall be implemented prior to resuming ground disturbing activities.

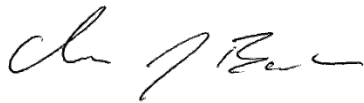
Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce impacts to unrecorded cultural deposits identified during construction activities. As a result, this impact would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure 4.7-3: Undiscovered/Unrecorded Human Remains

If human remains are discovered at any project construction site during any phase of construction, work within 50 feet of the remains shall be suspended immediately, and the City of Roseville, the project applicant, and the county coroner shall be notified immediately. If the remains are determined by the county coroner to be Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours, and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The City or the project applicant shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience who shall conduct a field investigation of the specific site and consult with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) identified by the NAHC. As necessary, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the MLD including the excavation and removal of the human remains. The City or the project applicant shall implement any mitigation before the resumption of activities at the site where the remains were discovered.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce impacts related to the discovery of human remains during construction. As a result, this impact would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Sincerely,



Clarus J. Backes Jr., RPA
Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachments:

- A – Figures
- B – Native American Documentation
- C – Photographs

Letter to Mr. Derrek Lee
July 29, 2020

Page 8 of 8

REFERENCES

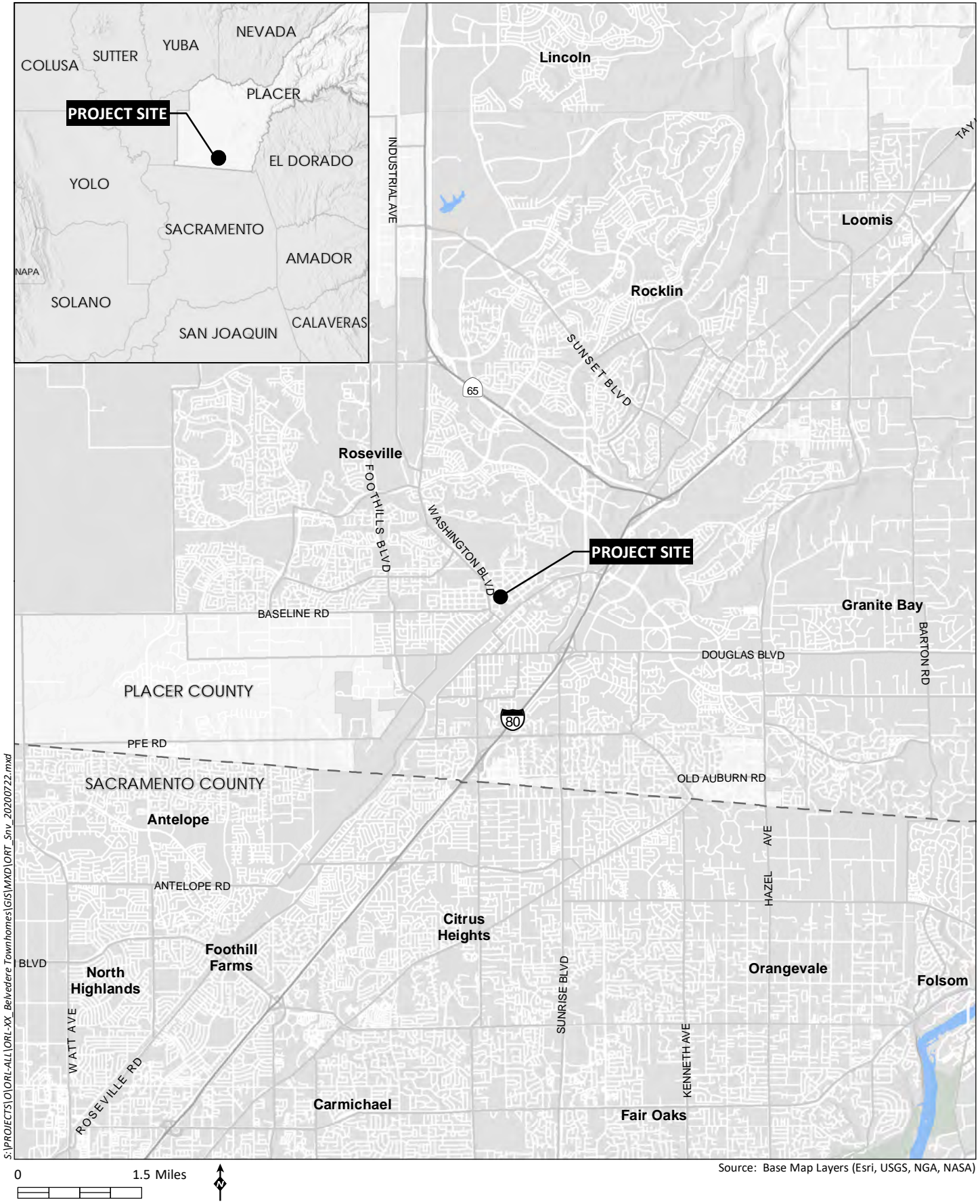
ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2019. Architectural History Evaluation for the Belvedere Hotel, 502 Lincoln Street, Roseville, Placer County, California. Prepared for Old Roseville, LLC.

EDAW. 2009. Final Environmental Impact Report for the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan. Prepared for the City of Roseville Department of Planning and Redevelopment.

Attachment A

Figures


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 Area of Potential Effects



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Source: Aerial (City of Roseville 2019)

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Attachment B

Native American Documentation

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 20, 2020

Clarus Backes

HELIX Environmental Planning

Via Email to: clarusb@helixepi.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

Re: ORL-02 Belvedere Townhomes Project, Placer County

Dear Mr. Backes:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Native American Heritage Commission **PC Exhibit B**
Native American Contact List
Placer County
7/20/2020

**Shingle Springs Band of Miwok
Indians**

Regina Cuellar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340 Maidu
Shingle Springs, CA, 95682 Miwok
Phone: (530) 387 - 4970
Fax: (530) 387-8067
rcuellar@ssband.org

Tsi Akim Maidu

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
P.O. Box 510 Maidu
Browns Valley, CA, 95918
Phone: (530) 383 - 7234
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

**United Auburn Indian
Community of the Auburn
Rancheria**

Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95603 Miwok
Phone: (530) 883 - 2390
Fax: (530) 883-2380
bguth@auburnrancheria.com

**Colfax-Todds Valley
Consolidated Tribe**

Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer
P.O. Box 4884 Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95604 Miwok
Phone: (530) 320 - 3943
pcubbler@colfaxrancheria.com

**Colfax-Todds Valley
Consolidated Tribe**



Clyde Prout, Chairperson
P.O. Box 4884 none Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95604 Miwok
Phone: (530) 577 - 3558
miwokmaidu@yahoo.com

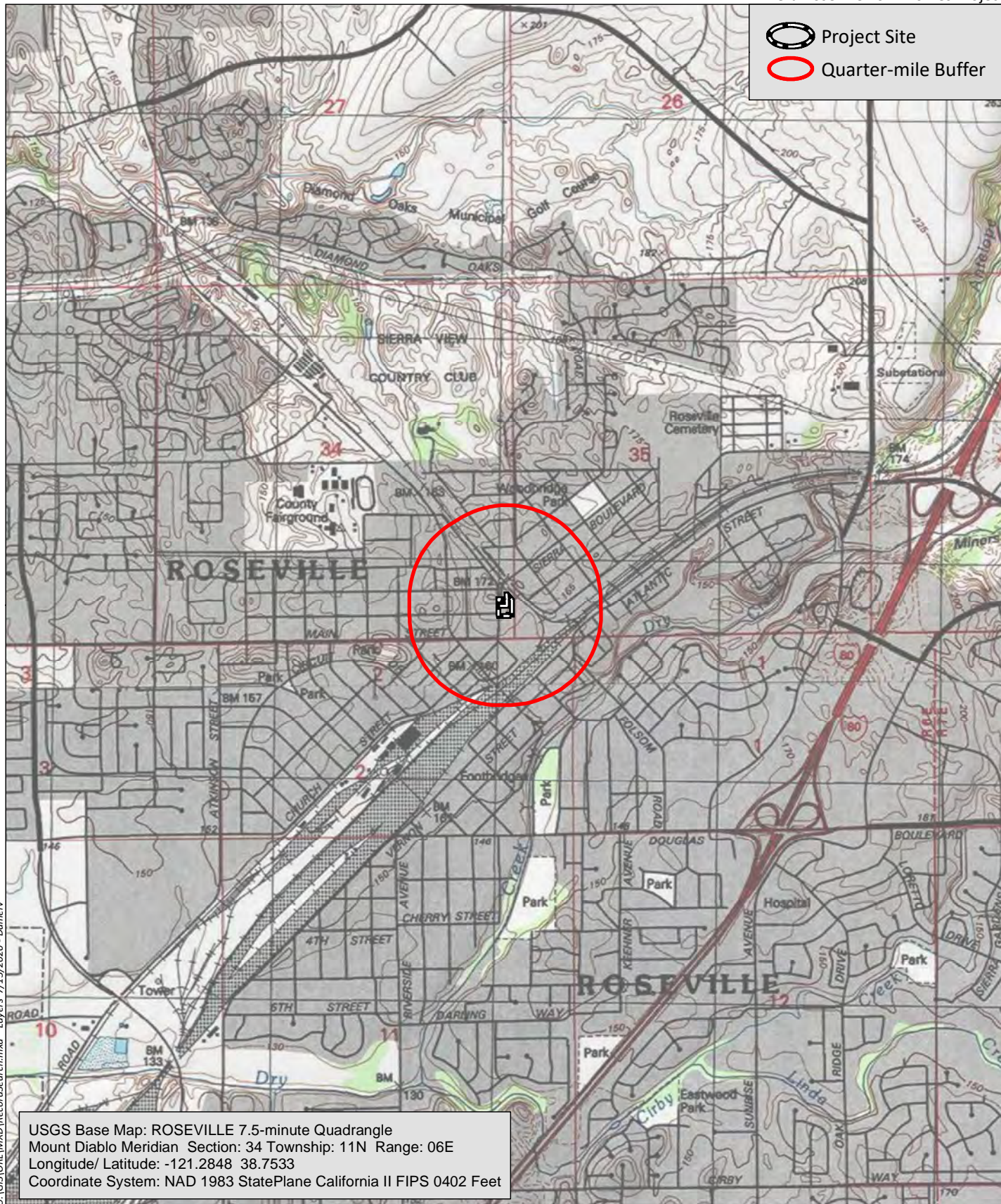
This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed ORL-02 Belvedere Townhomes Project, Placer County.

PC Exhibit B

Old Roseville Townhomes Project

-  Project Site
-  Quarter-mile Buffer



U:\GIS\ORL\MXD\RecordSearch.mxd Layers 7/15/2020 - DanieLV



Source: USGS 2018, Placer County 2018

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
11 Natoma Street
Suite 155
Folsom, CA 9530
916.365.8700 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



July 22, 2020

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
Tsi Akim Maidu
P.O. Box 510
Browns Valley, CA 95918

Subject: ORL-02 Belvedere Townhomes Project

Dear Mr. Coney,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Old Roseville LLC to provide a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of the proposed Belvedere Townhomes Project (project) located in the City of Roseville, Placer County, California. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File returned negative results, and the NAHC has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

Old Roseville LLC proposes to develop the project area with 18 three-story townhome units. The project is located on an approximately 0.95-acre site consisting of Assessor Parcel Numbers 11-147-003, 11-147-012 and 11-147-014, and it falls within the planning area of the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan (adopted 2009). The attached topographic map depicts the project area, which is located in Section 34 of Township 11N, Range 6E, as shown on the Roseville, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle.

If there are sensitive resources on or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by construction activities please advise us accordingly. If you have any information, questions, or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at (916) 365-8700 or clarusb@helixepi.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Clarus J. Backes Jr.", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Clarus J. Backes Jr., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Group Manager
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
11 Natoma Street
Suite 155
Folsom, CA 9530
916.365.8700 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



July 22, 2020

Pamela Cubbler
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
P.O Box 4884
Auburn, CA 95604

Subject: ORL-02 Belvedere Townhomes Project

Dear Ms. Cubbler,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Old Roseville LLC to provide a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of the proposed Belvedere Townhomes Project (project) located in the City of Roseville, Placer County, California. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File returned negative results, and the NAHC has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

Old Roseville LLC proposes to develop the project area with 18 three-story townhome units. The project is located on an approximately 0.95-acre site consisting of Assessor Parcel Numbers 11-147-003, 11-147-012 and 11-147-014, and it falls within the planning area of the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan (adopted 2009). The attached topographic map depicts the project area, which is located in Section 34 of Township 11N, Range 6E, as shown on the Roseville, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle.

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11 Natoma Street
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Folsom, CA 9530
916.365.8700 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



July 22, 2020

Regina Cuellar, Chairperson
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
PO Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Subject: ORL-02 Belvedere Townhomes Project

Dear Chairperson Cuellar,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Old Roseville LLC to provide a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of the proposed Belvedere Townhomes Project (project) located in the City of Roseville, Placer County, California. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File returned negative results, and the NAHC has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

Old Roseville LLC proposes to develop the project area with 18 three-story townhome units. The project is located on an approximately 0.95-acre site consisting of Assessor Parcel Numbers 11-147-003, 11-147-012 and 11-147-014, and it falls within the planning area of the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan (adopted 2009). The attached topographic map depicts the project area, which is located in Section 34 of Township 11N, Range 6E, as shown on the Roseville, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle.

If there are sensitive resources on or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by construction activities please advise us accordingly. If you have any information, questions, or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at (916) 365-8700 or clarusb@helixepi.com.

Sincerely,

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Clarus J. Backes Jr., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Group Manager
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
11 Natoma Street
Suite 155
Folsom, CA 9530
916.365.8700 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



July 22, 2020

Clyde Prout, Chairperson
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
P.O. Box 4884
Auburn CA 95604

Subject: ORL-02 Belvedere Townhomes Project

Dear Chairperson Prout,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Old Roseville LLC to provide a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of the proposed Belvedere Townhomes Project (project) located in the City of Roseville, Placer County, California. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File returned negative results, and the NAHC has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

Old Roseville LLC proposes to develop the project area with 18 three-story townhome units. The project is located on an approximately 0.95-acre site consisting of Assessor Parcel Numbers 11-147-003, 11-147-012 and 11-147-014, and it falls within the planning area of the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan (adopted 2009). The attached topographic map depicts the project area, which is located in Section 34 of Township 11N, Range 6E, as shown on the Roseville, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle.

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Clarus J. Backes Jr., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Group Manager
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
11 Natoma Street
Suite 155
Folsom, CA 9530
916.365.8700 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



July 22, 2020

Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: ORL-02 Belvedere Townhomes Project

Dear Chairperson Whitehouse,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Old Roseville LLC to provide a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of the proposed Belvedere Townhomes Project (project) located in the City of Roseville, Placer County, California. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File returned negative results, and the NAHC has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

Old Roseville LLC proposes to develop the project area with 18 three-story townhome units. The project is located on an approximately 0.95-acre site consisting of Assessor Parcel Numbers 11-147-003, 11-147-012 and 11-147-014, and it falls within the planning area of the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan (adopted 2009). The attached topographic map depicts the project area, which is located in Section 34 of Township 11N, Range 6E, as shown on the Roseville, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle.

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Clarus J. Backes Jr., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Group Manager
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Attachment C

Photographs

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Photo 1. Vegetation in the APE, looking north.



Photo 2. Vegetation in the eastern portion of the APE, looking southeast.

G:\PROJECTS\Biology\H\HDL-05\Reports\Year 5 (2010)\Y5 Appx E site photos



Photo 3. Modern refuse east of the W. Seitz residence, looking south.



Photo 4. Modern refuse in the APE, looking northeast.

G:\PROJECTS\Biology\H\HDL-05\Reports\Year-5 (2010)\Y5 Appx E site photos



Photo 5. Cottage or shed occupied by transients, looking east.

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Attachment E

Architectural History Evaluation

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Architectural History Evaluation

The Belvedere Hotel

502 Lincoln Street, Roseville

Placer County, California

Prepared For:

Old Roseville, LLC
502 Lincoln Street
Roseville, California 95747

Prepared by Principal Investigator:

Jeremy Adams, MA
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, California 95677

October 2019

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has assisted public and private land owners with environmental regulation compliance since 1987. We offer full service capability, from initial baseline environmental studies through environmental planning review, permitting negotiation, liaison to obtain legal agreements, mitigation design, and construction monitoring and reporting.

Citation: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2019. Architectural History Evaluation for the Belvedere Hotel located Building at 502 Lincoln Street, Roseville, Placer County, California. Prepared for Old Roseville, LLC. October.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a historical resource evaluation of a building located at 502 Lincoln Street in Roseville, Placer County, California. The building, known as The Belvedere Hotel, was constructed in 1914 and, therefore, is older than 50 years. The property owner is seeking a demolition permit from the City, which requested that the building be first evaluated for historical significance in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This study was conducted pursuant to CEQA to assess if the building meets the eligibility criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The architectural history evaluation included a records search of the property with the North Central Information Center, intensive site recording of the exterior of the building, focused archival and historical research, and evaluation of the building using the CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria. The records search results indicated that the individual building had not been previously recorded or evaluated using the CRHR or NRHP eligibility criteria; however, the building is located within the boundaries, and identified as a contributor to, an existing historic district (P-31-4240) known as the Old Town Roseville Historic District. The Old Town Roseville Historic District was designated in 1981 as a historic district with significance at the local level and was included in the Downtown Specific Plan as a District of local significance by the City of Roseville.

The results of the field visit, and focused archival research were used in the CRHR and NRHP eligibility evaluation of the building. Though the building has historical association, it appears to no longer retain sufficient integrity to be considered historically significant as an individual resource because it does not evoke a sense of place and time and ultimately has lost historic fabric. Further, the building was identified individually in the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan, as adopted in 2009, as a pre-1963 building located within the Plan Area that was evaluated for preparation of the Specific Plan and found to have lost historic integrity and is not eligible individually for the CRHR. Based on ECORPs updated evaluation and the Specific Plan evaluation from 2009, the Belvedere Hotel is not individually eligible for the CRHR. However, the building is identified as a contributor to an existing Historic District as identified in the Downtown Specific Plan and City General Plan and it retains sufficient integrity to remain a contributing element to that District. Therefore, impacts to the District as a result of removing the contributing building were considered in this study.

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

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Attachment B – Building Photographs

Attachment C – Archival Photographs and files

Attachment D – Old Town Roseville Historic District Documentation

Attachment E – Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Form for the Belvedere Hotel

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APN	Assessor Parcel Number
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCRR	California Central Railroad
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
NCIC	North Central Information Center
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PCARC	Placer County Archives and Research Center
PFE	Pacific Fruit Express
PRC	Public Resources Code
UPRR	Union Pacific Railroad
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geologic Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained in 2019 to conduct an architectural history evaluation of the building at 502 Lincoln Street in Roseville, California. The building was constructed in 1914 and is older than 50 years. Because it is proposed for demolition as part of a larger proposed project for development of the parcel, the City required that the building be evaluated in order to assess its eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The results of this evaluation will be used by the City in order to determine whether the building is an Historical Resource as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 Project Location and Description

The building is located at 502 Lincoln Street in Roseville, Placer County, California. The building is specifically located in the southwestern quarter of Section 34 of Township 11 North, Range 6 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1992 Roseville, California U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Assessor Parcel Number (APN) associated with the property is 011-147-003-000. The building is located on the eastern side of Lincoln Street within Roseville, California (Figure 2). The Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) is located just east of the parcel.

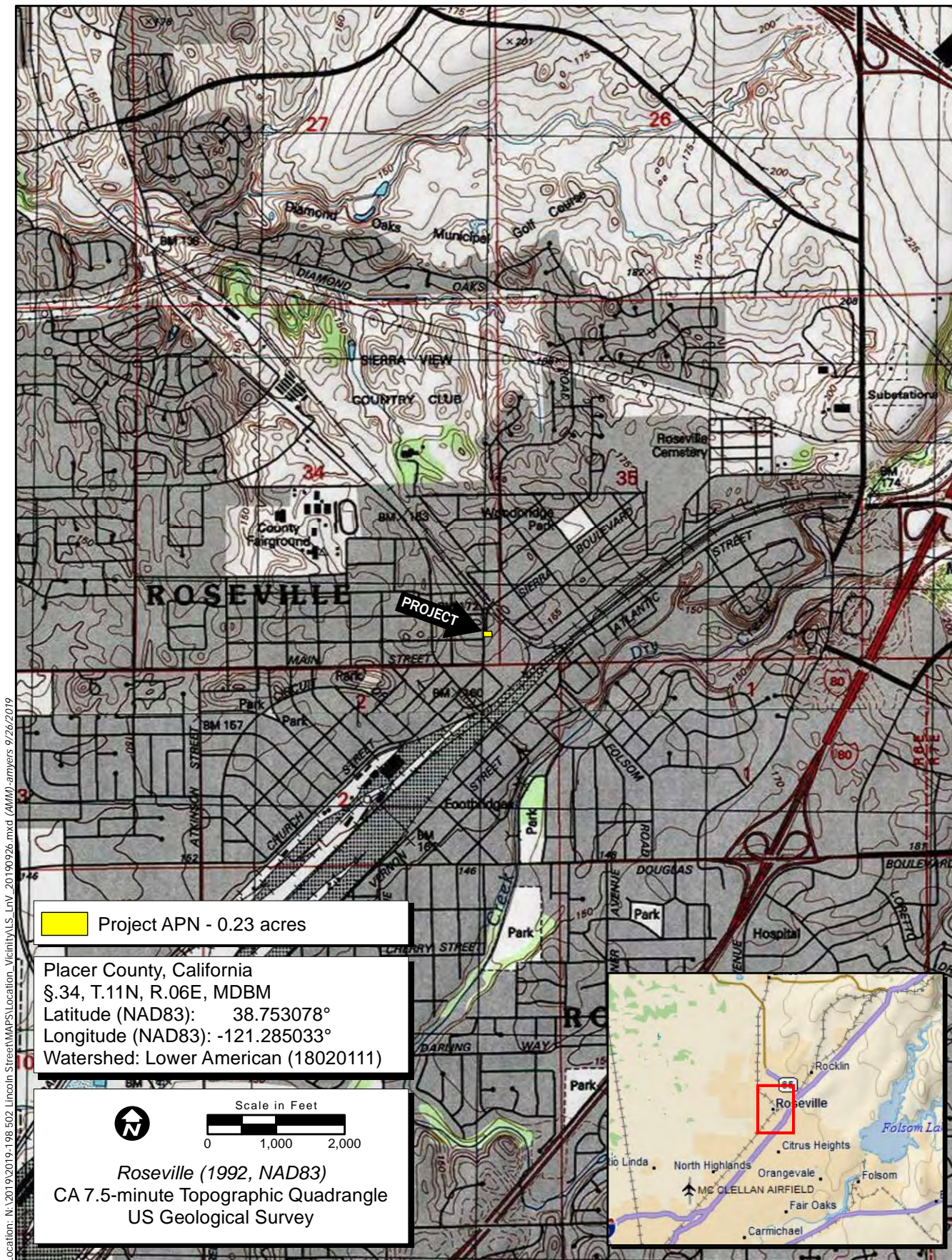
The immediate proposed action is to demolish the building for a future planned development at the parcel located within Old Town Roseville.

1.2 Report Organization

The following report documents the architectural history evaluation of the hotel building. Attachment A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Attachment B presents photographs of the building and property. Attachment C contains historical photographs from the Roseville Historical Society and the Placer County Archives and Research Center (PCARC). Attachment D contains the Old Town Roseville Historic District Documentation, P-31-4240, acquired from the records search. Attachment E contains the cultural resources Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records the hotel building.

2.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

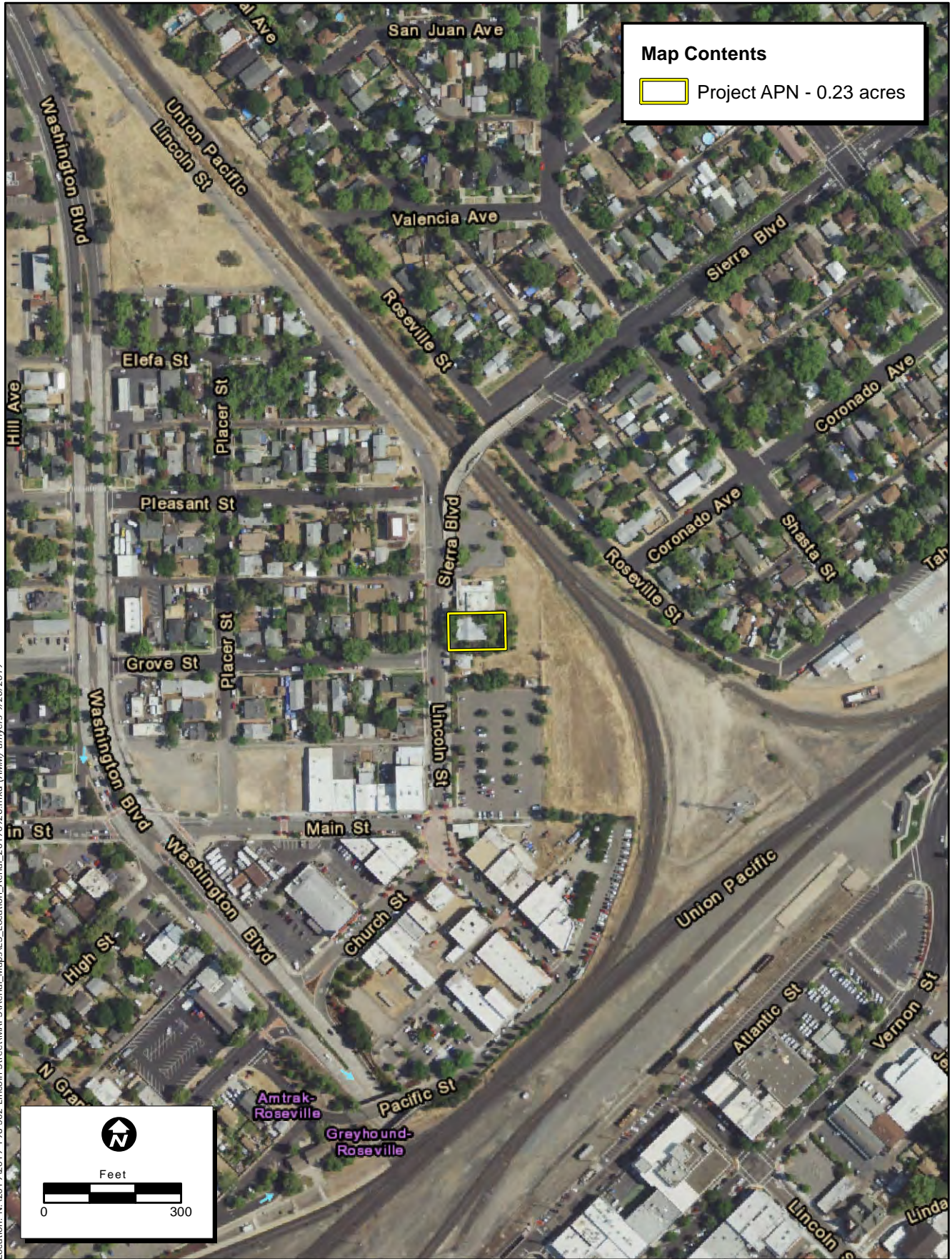
The following historical context provides information relevant to the building in order to adequately evaluate the building within its historical significance. The context includes a local history of Roseville to identify important historical themes for the area. It also includes architectural context in order to assist in the evaluation of the building relative to its architectural style as well as the local, state, and national trends of that style.



Location: N:\2019\2019-198-502_Lincoln Street\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\LS_Lincoln_20190926.mxd (AMM)-amymers 9/26/2019

Map Date: 9/26/2019
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
 Copyright:(c) 2018 Garmin

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity



Location: N:\2019\2019-198 502 Lincoln Street\MAPS\Aerial_Maps\US_Location_Aerial_20190926.mxd (AMM)-amyers 9/26/2019

Map Date: 9/26/2019
Photo Source: NAIP 2018

Figure 2. Project Location

2019-198 502 Lincoln Street

2.1 Local History

The building at 502 Lincoln Street is located in Placer County, which formed in 1851 from parts of Sutter and Yuba counties. The principal economic activity in much of the county at that time was placer mining, hence the name. However, gold deposits were absent in the alluvial valley portion of western Placer County, and ranching (cattle and sheep) and agriculture (wheat cultivation) were the principal economic activities. The building lies within the City of Roseville and has been used primarily for agricultural production since it was first settled. The nearby town of Lincoln was surveyed and platted on the proposed line of the California Central Railroad (CCRR) from Folsom to Marysville, which passed through what would become Roseville. Folsom was already connected by rail to Sacramento via the Sacramento Valley Railroad. The CCRR was completed from Folsom to Lincoln in 1861.

Roseville was originally named Junction because it was located where the CCRR crossed the proposed route of the Central Pacific Railroad, a segment of the First Transcontinental Railroad. The name Roseville was given to the Central Pacific Railroad station and was named either for the most popular girl at a picnic (Gudde 1969:273) or it was named for the nearby ranch of Rose Spring, owned by Judge James McGinley (Thompson & West 1882). The town developed as a small railroad town and was centered around the depot. In 1864, the town site of Roseville was plotted by O. D. Lambard (EDAW 2009). The first streets developed were businesses along Atlantic and Pacific Streets near the railroad.

On April 25, 1864, the Central Pacific Railroad was completed from Sacramento to Roseville and soon trains were traveling to and from Sacramento on a daily basis (DPR 1979). The Central Pacific Railroad connected with the UPRR at Promontory Point, Utah, in 1869 to form the First Transcontinental Railroad. The Central Pacific Railroad later merged with the Southern Pacific Railroad and was known as the Southern Pacific Railroad after 1885. The town served as a stopping point for the transportation needs of the local farmers and ranchers. Between 1906 and 1909, Roseville became one of the fastest growing towns in the area when the Southern Pacific Railroad repair facilities and roundhouse, originally located in the neighboring city of Rocklin, were moved to Roseville. By the 1920s, Roseville had one of the largest freight yards west of the Mississippi River. During the early to mid-1900s, the town remained an important railroad depot; however, once Interstate 80 was completed through Roseville in 1956, and other means of transportation became available, the depot was finally closed in 1972 (Davis 1993). Although Roseville was hit hard by the decline in railroad transportation, the town has proceeded to grow due to the introduction of many industrial headquarters and the central location of the city within the Sacramento Valley. The completion of Interstate 80 through Roseville allowed for an easterly expansion of the town along today's Douglas Boulevard.

Roseville had its beginnings in the aftermath of the California Gold Rush when discouraged gold seekers left the mineral regions to take up farming along rich creek bottom lands. These pioneers formed the nucleus of what was to become the "first families" of Roseville. One of the first sections of southwestern Placer County to be settled was the rich lands of the Dry Creek District, located approximately three miles southwest of the Project Area (City of Roseville 2019; Davis 1964).

Among the pioneer settlers of the Dry Creek District was Martin A. Schellhaus who came to California with his wife and acquired a 240-acre ranch. Having brought a number of cattle with him from Michigan, Schellhaus turned his attention to raising stock. Later diversifying and expanding his agricultural pursuits, he planted vineyards, orchards, and fields of grain on his property (City of Roseville 2019).

Between 1870 and 1879, Roseville experienced slow but steady development. New construction already underway and reported in the Placer Herald of January 1, 1870 included a new hotel, known as the Roseville Hotel, being erected by Daniel S. Neff, who had formerly operated the 17 Mile House on the old Auburn Road located in Sacramento County. The Roseville Hotel became one of the more prominent businesses in Roseville during the 1870s (Davis 1964). By 1890, though growth had not spiked, a movement toward a more industrial base had begun and business activity increased (City of Roseville 2019).

Fruit shipping became an important factor in the economy of Roseville at the beginning of the twentieth century. Figures compiled by the Roseville Board of Trade for 1901 revealed that during that year alone, more than 781,000 pounds of fresh deciduous fruits had been shipped from Roseville, along with 3,000 boxes of oranges, 22,380 pounds of pickled olives, and 8,000 pounds of olive oil. Hand-in-hand with the increased activity of shipping fruit was a great upsurge in viticulture. Historic records indicate that a total of 1,195,436 boxes of grapes were shipped from the Roseville depot in 1901 (City of Roseville 2019; Davis 1964).

The new State Highway, the Lincoln Highway, was routed through Roseville at today's Vernon Street and Riverside Avenue in 1912. Roads were paved commencing at the lower end of Riverside Avenue and connecting to the State Highway. While Roseville was launching its new government and contributing its share to the war effort during World War I, the city continued to grow. In a 2.5-year period (September 1911 – January 1914), more than 110 new buildings were erected. Many of those buildings erected in the 2.5-year period were concentrated in the historic Pacific, Lincoln, Church, and Main street Triangle area of Old Town Roseville (Astone & Associates 1981). A 1911 fire at Pacific Street caused Lincoln Street to become Roseville's leading business block. Population increased from 2,608 in 1910 to 4,477 in 1920. By 1924, the Southern Pacific Railroad purchased 200 acres of land between Roseville and Antelope for relocation of Pacific Fruit Express (PFE) shops and construction of 77 miles of new tracks to be used by both Southern Pacific and PFE. By June 1927, the new facilities were in operation (City of Roseville 2019).

The considerable building and commercial development that characterized Roseville throughout the 1920s was curbed drastically by the Great Depression. However, municipal improvements continued to progress in spite of the Depression. Though Roseville had become a "city" in 1909, it was not until 1935 that voters, by a 443 to 194 count, permitted the community to become a "charter city," which gave residents the ability to change how their city is governed. Between 1941 and 1942, no major building activity was reported in the columns of The Press Tribune. By the latter date, however, approximately 1,000 new residents had moved into Roseville, most of who worked in nearby defense installations or for the railroad (City of Roseville 2019).

The population boom, which hit southern California with sudden swiftness in the late 1940s and spread quickly to northern California in the following decades, focused on southwestern Placer County after 1960. Today's Washington Boulevard which lessens the vehicle traffic through Old Town Roseville via Lincoln Street was constructed in the 1950s. George Buljan served as mayor during this period of rapid growth and great change. Buljan served on the City Council for 24 years. The city, among other things, named a middle school after him, which is located off Washington Boulevard. The population boom of the 1960s continued through the 1970s, and commercial and residential development continued through the turn of the twenty-first century.

2.2 Architectural Context

The Belvedere Hotel building has a commercial form and scale of the Craftsman style of architecture. The Belvedere Hotel building displays a simplicity of material that was common during its time of construction in the railroad community of Roseville. The Craftsman style began as part of an international trend during the arts and crafts movement, which advocated economic reform and served as a rejection to industrial style and influence. Its emphasis was on simplistic forms utilizing some traditional techniques and decoration from previous Victorian-era periods, though most lacking the ornateness of that period. In California, Craftsman style originated in southern California from 1905 to the mid-1920s. Craftsman homes were inspired largely by two brothers, Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene. Greene and Greene practiced in Pasadena from 1893 to 1914. In 1903, the brothers designed simple Craftsman-type bungalows. Generally, Craftsman-style homes were one or one and one-half stories with low-pitched, gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang, and decorative beams placed under gables and porches. Craftsman-style homes were favored between the years 1905 to 1930 (McAlester 2013).

Commercial craftsman architectural features include large covered porches with distinctive columns that rest upon piers or solid porch balustrade, stone or brick chimney, dormers, multiple rooflines, horizontal line of windows or grouped windows, exposed rafters under deep overhanging bracketed eaves, and typically a symmetrical appearance. Commercial versions of this style, as in the case of the Belvedere Hotel, are larger in size, often two stories with distinct primary facades and entrances. Many of the prime examples of Craftsman style homes and commercial buildings are located in southern California where the most notable practitioners worked.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Personnel Qualifications

The architectural history evaluation and analysis was conducted by Principal Investigator and Architectural Historian Jeremy Adams, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history and history. Mr. Adams conducted extensive archival and historical research and prepared the report. Staff Archaeologist Megan Webb helped prepare the report, conducted archival research, and conducted a property visit to the building. Lisa Westwood, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), provided Quality Control review and oversight.

Mr. Adams meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards by holding an MA degree in History (Public History) and a BA degree in History, with 10 years of experience specializing in historic resources of the built environment. He is skilled in carrying out historical research at repositories such as city, state, and private archives, libraries, CHRIS information centers, and historical societies. He has experience conducting field reconnaissance and intensive surveys. Mr. Adams has conducted evaluations of cultural resources of all types for eligibility to the CRHR and NRHP, as well as local eligibility criteria for numerous cities.

Ms. Webb is a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than four years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in California. She holds a BA degree in Anthropology and has participated in all aspects of cultural resources, including survey, test excavation, and data recovery. She also conducted numerous archival research activities.

Lisa Westwood is an RPA who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for pre-contact and historical archaeologist with 25 years of experience. She holds a BA degree in Anthropology and an MA degree in Anthropology (Archaeology). She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects. She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

3.2 Records Search Methods

A records search for the 502 Lincoln Street Project was completed by staff of the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University, Sacramento on October 1, 2019 (NCIC search #19-90; Attachment A). The records search was completed to identify any cultural resources within the Project area, which encompassed the building parcel that is the focus of this building evaluation. The records search identified whether or not the building had been previously recorded or evaluated, or is located within a known historic district, or is currently listed on a local historical register.

The records search included a review of the official records and maps for historical sites and surveys in Placer County as well as review of the following historic references: Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Placer County (2012); California Historic Resources Inventory; California Point of Historical Interest; California Historical Landmarks; the CRHR; and the NRHP.

3.3 Archival Research Methods

Focused archival research was carried out by Staff Archaeologist Megan Webb. Archival research was conducted with the PCARC on September 27, 2019 and the Roseville Historical Society on October 4, 2019 to gather and review history of the building, as well as relevant community, architectural, and commercial context for the evaluation, and research the families associated with the building. The Roseville Historical Society, located at the Carnegie Library, houses funeral records of past Belvedere Hotel owners, guest

books from the Belvedere Hotel dating to the 1940s and 1960s, Manring Family scrapbooks, and Manring Family photographs. The Manring Family photographs did include photographs of the Belvedere Hotel likely taken in the 1940s, 1950s, and the 1960s. Representative archival material obtained from the PCARC and the Roseville Historical Society is provided as Attachment C.

ECORP also contacted the Center for Sacramento History, a clearinghouse of historical information with a large archives collection of texts, maps, and county and city records for the Sacramento area, for any historic photographs of the Belvedere Hotel.

ECORP mailed letters to the Placer County Historical Society and the Placer Sierra Railroad Heritage Society on September 27, 2019 in order to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Attachment A).

ECORP also completed searches with online repositories, such as Ancestry.com for U.S. Census Records, birth and death records, and City Directories. ECORP searched the Online Archive of California to browse the collections of archives and libraries throughout the state in search of relevant historical information pertinent to the property or appropriate historic context.

ECORP conducted research utilizing various resources, historical maps and aerials, and secondary sources that pertained to Roseville and the Sacramento Valley region. This research was used to provide a historical context for the building and surrounding area. Historical information was found pertaining to the building at 502 Lincoln Street and the information obtained from archival research, the online research, and review of historic district records resulted in sufficient information for ECORP to prepare an evaluation of the building.

3.4 Field Methods

On September 26, 2019, 2019, ECORP conducted a property visit utilizing the OHP's guidelines for recording historical resources (OHP 1995) to document the building on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (Attachment E). The entire exterior of the building was walked and photographed. Access to the interior of the residence was unnecessary for the evaluation of the building because its potential for historical significance is derived from its exterior appearance and relation to other existing buildings. During the field visit, architectural details and integrity considerations were noted for the features of the building including its setting relative to rest of the property. Only the building at 502 Lincoln Street was recorded during the field visit. None of the other buildings within the Old Town Historic District, P-31-4240, were documented but the record is provided as Attachment D.

3.5 Evaluation Criteria

3.5.1 State Evaluation Criteria

Under State law (CEQA), cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

An historical resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k);
3. has been identified as significant in an historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency (California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, § 15064.5(a)). In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR (CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)) state that a resource is eligible if:

1. it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Unless they include archaeological deposits, they are usually not eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to an historical resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)).

3.5.2 Federal Evaluation Criteria

The building was evaluated using the NRHP eligibility criteria following the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800). The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

“The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation’s history and cultural heritage;
- (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.”

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria A, B, and C based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Unless they include archaeological deposits, they are usually not eligible under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The lead federal agency makes the determination of eligibility and seeks concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (historic properties) are adverse if the project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of an historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search

The result of the records search revealed that the individual building was previously evaluated, though not recorded on DPR 523 forms or reported to the NCIC, for the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan. The records search further revealed that the building is located within a known historic district, the Old Town

Roseville Historic District P-31-4240 and was identified as a “Major Contributor” to that District (Astone & Associates 1981).

The Old Town Roseville Historic District was designated as such in 1981 by the Old Town Roseville Association (Association). The Association was comprised of property owners in the area at that time. The Association obtained a Consultant Service Grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Association contracted Astone & Associates, Historic Preservation/Urban Revitalization Consultants, to conduct the 1981 study. The district includes Main, Church, Pacific, and Lincoln streets (map available in the District Record in Attachment D). There are 37 properties listed as within the District Boundaries, including the Belvedere Hotel. The district record identified property owners at the time of compiling the District, and at the time of the district study Pearl Manring is listed as the owner of the Belvedere Hotel. The documentation of Old Town Roseville was completed by members of the working committee of the Association, through a contracted Historic Preservation professional Astone and Associates. The City later used its discretion in the Specific Plan to designate the District as a Historical Resource. The classification of the Belvedere Hotel in the District Record as a “Major Contributor” refers, according to the record, to “a building that either by its existing appearance and/or its being the location of an historical commercial enterprise, ownership, etc., related significantly to the Old Town Roseville historic era, 1900-1925”. The District classification categories includes Major, Supportive, and Non-Contributors. The district includes 13 buildings classified as Major, 17 buildings classified as Supportive, and eight buildings classified as Non-Contributors. The classifications were applied to each building from the survey forms, a photo file that was established by the Association, and after visual assessment of the building.

The Belvedere Hotel, constructed in 1914 at 502 Lincoln Street, is identified individually in the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan, as adopted in 2009, as a pre-1963 building located within the Plan Area that was evaluated for preparation of the Specific Plan and found to have lost historic integrity and is not eligible individually for the CRHR. However, the Specific Plan also states that Old Town Roseville Historic District is designated by the City of Roseville as a Historic District significant at the local level and is considered an Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA. The Specific Plan described the Old Town Roseville Historic District as consisting of “commercial buildings displaying a variety of architectural styles ranging from late nineteenth century Victorian styles to the Deco-Moderne style of the 1930s and 1940s.”

A review of buildings listed on the Roseville Historical Society website does not include the building at 502 Lincoln Street. The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2019) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. There are four listed properties located in Roseville: The Carnegie Library at 557 Lincoln Street, the Fiddyment Ranch Main Complex, the Haman House at 424 Oak Street, and the Strap Ravine Nisenan Maidu Indian site. No other buildings within Roseville are listed with the NPS.

The OHP's *Directory of Properties, Historic Property Data File* (dated April 5, 2012) includes two properties located on Lincoln Street: The Roseville Public Library constructed in 1912 (Carnegie Museum) and the location of the First Transcontinental Railroad-Roseville, also identified as California State Landmark No.

780-1 (OHP 2012). The building located at 502 Lincoln Street is not listed in the *Historic Property Data File* nor listed as a California State Landmark.

In addition, the building located at 502 Lincoln Street, known as the Belvedere Hotel, is not identified on the Historic Roseville Walking Tour presented by the Roseville Historical Society and Roseville Chamber of Commerce. The walking tour begins at the Carnegie Museum, home of the Roseville Historical Society, and stops at 28 other buildings or structures within Historic Roseville and the Vernon Street Corridor. The tour travels directly pass the building located at 502 Lincoln Street, yet it is not included on the tour.

4.2 Property Visit

The Belvedere Hotel building is located on APN 011-147-003-000 (502 Lincoln Street, Roseville) and was formally recorded on September 26, 2019. Select photographs and a detailed description of the building, as a result of the property visit, are provided in Figures 3 through 15.



Figure 3. Front of building overview, western elevation (view toward south), September 26, 2019.



Figure 4. Entry of building, western elevation (view toward southeast), September 26, 2019.



Figure 5. Front porch of building, western elevation (view toward northeast), September 26, 2019.



Figure 6. Front porch of building, western elevation (view toward south), September 26, 2019.



Figure 7. Second-story windows, western elevation (view toward east), September 26, 2019.



Figure 8. Second-story balcony has been removed, western elevation (view toward southeast), September 26, 2019.



Figure 9. View of porch from the south, southern elevation (view toward north), September 26, 2019.



Figure 10. Raised concrete foundation, southern elevation (view toward west), September 26, 2019.



Figure 11. Boxed oriel windows with shed roof on the southern elevation (view toward north), September 26, 2019.



Figure 12. Wood-framed, fixed and single-hung windows, southern elevation (view toward north), September 26, 2019.



Figure 13. Wood-framed, single-hung windows, southern elevation (view toward north), September 26, 2019.



Figure 14. Rear entry to building, partially collapsed stairway, eastern elevation (view toward southwest), September 26, 2019.



Figure 15. Single-hung windows and horizontal siding, northern elevation (view toward southwest), September 26, 2019.

The building is a two-story residential structure constructed in 1914, according to the APN data. The residence is located on the eastern side of Lincoln Street within the City of Roseville on a 0.23-acre parcel. The residence has a wood frame on a raised concrete foundation (Figure 9). Although the front entry has only one step, the first floor at the rear of the building is accessed using a short stairway due to the slight drop in elevation on the parcel and the raised foundation. The stairway was partially collapsed during the property visit. The residence has horizontal drop false bevel wood siding on all elevations.

The residence is a hotel/apartment-styled building that represents a commercial Craftsman style in vernacular form with approximately 12 rooms and 52 windows. The fenestration consists of original windows that are all single-pane, wood-framed casement windows on all elevations. Most of the windows are single-hung while a few windows are fixed. All the windows have screens or plastic covers installed on the exterior of the building and a few windows have been boarded up. One of the original windows is missing on the second floor on the western façade. The residence has a cross-gabled roof line with parallel gables on the western façade creating a symmetrical front entry. The eaves are medium length with exposed rafters and triangle knee braces throughout. The residence has a full-width front porch on the first floor on the western façade. The front porch rests on a concrete floor. The front porch is incorporated into the building and is situated directly below the second-story floor. The front porch contains six porch support beams (unelaborated square columns) that extended up to the top of the second-story windows. The columns are covered in the same horizontal wood siding as the rest of the house. The porch has low solid railings and no piers. The western façade faces Lincoln Street and contains one entry and four windows on the first floor. The second floor contains nine windows (one has been removed) and once had a front balcony that has since collapsed or was removed. A review of 1940s or 1950s photographs of the building confirms the front balcony was in place.

There is a side yard with a paved walkway along the southern façade. The southern façade contains 19 windows, 11 at the second story and eight on the first floor, and no door entry ways. There is one boxed oriel window that protrudes from the side wall of the building (Figure 11). The boxed oriel window contains three original windows and a shed roof. There is one small shed attached to the southern façade that likely housed a hot-water heater. Posed Manning family photographs taken in front of the boxed oriel window confirms that the side of the building has not been altered.

The property appears to gradually slope to the east as the amount of raised foundation exposed on the southern façade increases to the rear of the house. The rear of the house, the eastern elevation, has three door entry ways and four windows. There is an exterior raised porch and stairway at the rear of the building that is dilapidated (Figure 14). Two of the entries are located on the first floor and one is at the second floor. The roof line at the eastern façade has a simple hipped roof.

The residence has a compound floorplan and the northeastern façade is recessed (Figure 15). The northern façade has no entry way and a total of 16 windows. An air conditioning unit is attached to the exterior of the northern façade.

4.3 Property History

The building at 502 Lincoln Street was constructed in 1914 by an unknown architect. According to the historic archival record, the building has been owned by at least four people or families since its construction. From 1914 to 1920, Alexander L. Bell (no relation to Alexander Graham Bell) and his wife Minnie owned and operated the hotel building. Robert and Celinda Watson, brother and sister from Pennsylvania, owned and operated the hotel building from 1920 to 1943. Mrs. Myrtle Sprague owned the building from 1943 to 1946. After Sprague, the Manring family, Washington natives and married couple Clyde and Pearl Manring, owned the building from 1946 to 2019. Clyde and Pearl's only daughter Dolores owned the building after her parents passed in 1976 and 1989 according to census records.

The building is commonly known as the Belvedere Hotel and rooms have been rented since it was first built. The first owner of the Belvedere is believed to be Alexander L. Bell, who was born in New York in 1858 and came to California with his wife Minnie sometime between 1910 and 1914. United States Census Records from 1920 reveal that the Roseville household consisted of Alexander Bell, his wife Minnie, and six lodgers at 502 Lincoln Street (U.S. Census 1920). Alexander Bell is listed as a keeper of a lodging house and working on his own account. The occupations of the lodgers are various positions with the railroad, and one worked at a packing shop. Earlier U.S. Census records from 1900 to 1910 and New York City Directories from 1910 and 1911 places Alexander Bell and his wife Minnie living on Bellevue Avenue in New York with their son Lester. In the New York city directories, Alexander Bell is listed as a carpenter. A 1977 snippet called Looking Back in the Press-Tribune, Roseville states that 60 years ago, "the Belvedere, a 20-room house on Lincoln Street, has been opened to the public and is now accepting roomers. A Mr. Bell is the proprietor. The rooms are described as being neatly arranged and well appointed, well lighted and airy" (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1977).

In 1920, Alexander Bell sold the Belvedere to Robert Franklin Watson and his sister Celinda Eve Watson (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1920). An article in the Press-Tribune, Roseville from December 24, 1920 states that Robert and his sister purchased the "Belvedere Apartment house on Lincoln street." The article goes on to say that Robert will continue his position with the PFE company, and his sister will look after the comforts of the roomers. Census records from 1930 list Alexander Bell as divorced and living in Los Angeles, which could explain why he sold the hotel property to the Watsons in late 1920. Archival research revealed that the name Belvedere first appears on newspaper clippings in 1923. In searching for the hotel in newspapers, the spelling and the title have appeared in a variety of ways over the years: Belvidere, Belvidere Apartments, Bellvedere, Bellvedere Rooms, and Belvedere Rooming House.

A 1923 newspaper advertisement states "For Rent – Rooms, at 502 Lincoln St., The Belvedere. Hot and cold water in every room. Regular and transient accommodated" (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1923). A search of the City directory for Roseville for 1925-1926 reveal an advertisement for the Belvidere Rooming House at 502 Lincoln Street, which was owned by Robert and Celinda Watson. An advertisement in 1925 states that the rooms are furnished, hot and cold running water, and steam heat in every room. The 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Roseville is on file at the PCARC and the Roseville Historical Society and shows the residence at 502 Lincoln Street. The residence is labeled as "RMS" which likely means "Rooms."

According to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the building is a two-story with a shingle roof and is outlined in yellow, which denotes that it is wood framed versus constructed of brick, stone, or iron. The 1925 Sanborn Map reveals that the footprint of the Belvedere Hotel has not been altered. The Sanborn Map also has an index that is organized by street names and also has a section called Specials. The Specials section calls out buildings such as schools, halls, laundry, clubhouses, fire departments, chapels, and hotels. The Belvedere is not one of the hotels called out on the 1925 Sanborn Map. The Belvedere may not have been identified because it was advertised and used as longer-term apartment-style house versus short-term hotel services for Roseville.

U.S. Census Records from 1930 places Robert Watson and his sister Celinda as residing on Lincoln Street. Robert was head of the household and owned the house that was valued at \$12,000. Robert and Celinda's listed occupation in 1930 were part owner of a rooming house (U.S. Census 1930). Robert Watson and his sister were born in Pennsylvania. Robert began residing in the Roseville area beginning around 1900. Celinda was born in 1863 and passed away at the hotel in 1939 (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1939). After Celinda passed away, Robert was deeded the property. Celinda lived in Roseville for 18 years before she died. Robert Watson passed away in 1952 in Citrus Heights. Funeral records for Robert Watson list him as a retired hotel owner who lived in the area for 52 years at the time of his death. Mrs. Alice Mae Pearson is listed as Robert's informant. Robert and his sister are both buried in Pennsylvania with their family.

In the 1940s, Robert Watson is listed a janitor at the local Masonic temple according to census records. The 1940 census record lists Alice Mae Pearson as the rooming house manager living with five lodgers at 502 Lincoln Street. Robert Watson is included as one of the lodgers. Robert is listed as owning the house with a \$7,000 value (U.S. Census 1940b). After Celinda passed away, it appears that Robert hired someone to look after the hotel and its lodgers while he worked for PFE and later as a janitor in town.

About 10 years before his death, Robert Watson sold the property to Mrs. Myrtle Sprague in 1943. Mrs. Myrtle Sprague's husband Herbert was a machinist for PFE and he passed away in 1943. Watson also worked for the PFE Company and may have known the Sprague family personally. Mrs. Myrtle Sprague later sold the property to the Manring Family in May 1946 (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1946). Mrs. Myrtle Sprague only owned the property for three years. Local City directories places Mrs. Myrtle Sprague as widowed and living in Woodland in 1948.

Beginning in the late 1940s, the Manring family owned and operated the Belvedere Hotel. Clyde and his wife Pearl purchased the "Bellvedere Rooms at 502 Lincoln Street" in 1946 from Mrs. Myrtle Sprague. Clyde and Pearl came to the Sacramento area in 1946 and first resided in Carmichael. Clyde Vernon Manring married Miss Pearl Gladys Moore in 1934 in Washington. Clyde was born in 1908 and Pearl was born in 1911, both in Washington. U.S. Census records from 1940, list Clyde and Pearl as living in Washington with their daughter Dolores, who was born in 1934 (U.S. Census 1940a). Pearl is listed as a night club waitress and Clyde is listed as a heater repairman for the railway company in Washington.

A search of the City directories for Roseville revealed that during 1960 and 1973, Clyde and Pearl Manring are listed at the Belvedere Hotel at 502 Lincoln Street (R. L. Polk & CO 1969). In 1969, the Belvedere Hotel

is listed among eight other hotels in the directory for Roseville and Citrus Heights (R. L. Polk & CO 1969). The 1970s City directories list Dolores Manning as also residing at 502 Lincoln Street, but she is listed as a teacher. Property tax records and deed records also confirm that Clyde and Pearl owned the Belvedere Hotel beginning in 1946. Clyde was also employed for 10 years with the Civil Engineers at McClellan Air Force Base (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1976). Clyde passed away in 1976 and Pearl passed away in 1989. The couple is buried at the Roseville Public Cemetery. Pearl and Clyde owned and managed the hotel for 35 years together. Their daughter Dolores became the sole owner of the property when her parents passed. Dolores was a graduate from Roseville High School, class of 1952, and University of California, Berkeley. After her schooling in the San Francisco Bay Area, Dolores moved back to Roseville and began teaching at Kaseberg Elementary School. Dolores was also a pageant queen.

A review of aerial photographs from 1938, the earliest available aerial image, reveals the building located at 502 Lincoln Street. The roofline of the building in 1938 aerial confirms that the roofline is the same today. There is a large linear structure, an automobile garage, on a parcel to the south of the residence in 1938. The railroad tracks are located just east of the building. The concrete Sierra Vista Bridge that travels over the railroad is located north of the property. The concrete bridge was constructed in 1929 and replaced the 1907 wooden bridge over the tracks. In 1938 the northern extent of the development of the City of Roseville is the Roseville High School property. The 1938 aerial shows that land to the north of the high school is undeveloped. The precursor road to Highway 65 once travelled along today's Lincoln Street and later Washington Boulevard. The development of Roseville in 1938 is confined to land located along the railroad. By 1952, the route of the older highway through Roseville was constructed at today's Washington Boulevard, thus creating the Seawell Underpass. The construction of Washington Boulevard bypassed the Old Town Roseville Historic District and travel along Lincoln Street diminished. The Seawell Underpass created a safe undercrossing at the railroad tracks, thus closing the route from Old Town to Downtown (the Vernon Street corridor) over the tracks along Lincoln Street. Closing the Lincoln Street crossing at the railroad tracks led to a decline of Roseville's business district located on the northern side of the tracks.

By 1957, Interstate 80 had been constructed to the east of downtown Roseville and the city's development began extending to the east. By 1964, the Moose Lodge had been constructed on the parcel to the north.

4.4 Historic Photographs of the Belvedere Hotel

The Roseville Historical Society obtained family scrapbooks and photographs from the Manning family. A review of the items revealed a number of photographs of the Belvedere Hotel or the building in the background, provided in Figures 16 through 20. The Manning family photographs of the Belvedere Hotel were taken in the 1940s through 1970s. The photographs reveal that the Belvedere Hotel has remained relatively unaltered over the years. Additional photographs and newspaper clippings are provided in Attachment C.



Figure 16. 1940s photograph of the Belvedere Hotel (credit: the Manning Collection at the Roseville Historical Society).

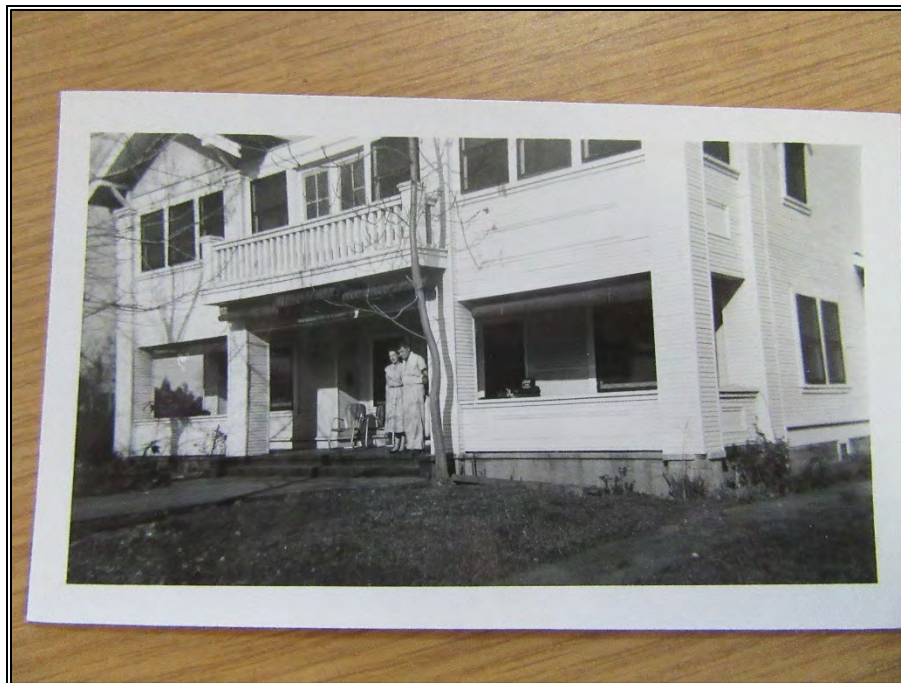


Figure 17. Undated photograph of the Clyde and Pearl Manning on porch of Belvedere Hotel (credit: the Manning Collection at the Roseville Historical Society).



Figure 18. Undated photograph of the Clyde Manring at side yard of Belvedere Hotel (credit: the Manring Collection at the Roseville Historical Society).



Figure 19. Undated photograph of the Belvedere Hotel when the Moose Lodge was being constructed (credit: the Manring Collection at the Roseville Historical Society).



Figure 20. Undated photograph of Belvedere Hotel (credit: the Manring Collection at the Roseville Historical Society).

4.5 Evaluation

Historical and archival research for the building located at 502 Lincoln Street has provided sufficient construction and use history for the building. Following is an evaluation of the building using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria. The building is first evaluated as an individual resource, and then separately as a contributing element to the Old Town Roseville Historic District.

CRHR Criterion 1 / NRHP Criterion A: The Belvedere was constructed in 1914 and was operated as a commercial enterprise within Old Town Roseville. The Hotel is associated with a significant event to the history of Roseville and is associated with the early development years of the Old Town Roseville Historic District through its physical appearance and documented historical associations. The building was constructed as an apartment-style house to serve the community for long-term or short-term residential needs, and it played a contributing role in the development and growth of commercial and residential development in Roseville, given its location along Lincoln Street. In addition, the residence is associated with an existing historic district, known as Old Town Roseville. Therefore, The Belvedere Hotel is associated with a significant event (early commercial development of the Old Town Roseville area); however, despite having historical association to meet the eligibility requirement, the building has lost sufficient integrity, as described in more detail below. It does not evoke a sense of place and time and ultimately has lost historic fabric as an individual resource. Therefore, the Belvedere Hotel is not individually eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 or NRHP Criterion A.

CRHR Criterion 2 / NRHP Criterion B: The archival research for the residential building revealed that the residence is not significantly associated with any important person who contributed to local, state, or national history. The Bell family was the first family to own the property when the residence was constructed, yet the archival record does not show any names or individual owners involved in its construction. Also, the owner of the Belvedere Hotel has changed hands since its existence and is not strongly associated with the Bell family who owned the property from 1914 to 1920. From 1920 to 1943, Robert Watson and his sister Celinda owned the hotel property. From 1943 to 1946, Mrs. Myrtle Sprague owned the property. The Manring family owned the hotel for the longest amount of time, from 1946 to 2019. The married couple who owned the hotel, Clyde and Pearl Manring, passed away in 1976 and 1989, respectively. The hotel was later owned and occupied by their daughter Dolores. The hotel itself has been dormant since at least the 1990s and has not operated as a hotel for many years, likely since Pearl Manring was alive. Ultimately, the archival record failed to identify any significant individual or important person associated with the property. Therefore, the Belvedere Hotel is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and is not individually eligible under CRHR Criterion 2 or NRHP Criterion B.

CRHR Criterion 3 / NRHP Criterion C: The building was constructed as an apartment-style house to serve the community for long-term or short-term residential needs. The building has some architectural influence from the Craftsman style in the vernacular form. The Craftsman style is evidenced in this building by triangular knee braces and exposed rafters under the deep eave and gable roof, full-length front porch, extended columns from the ground level, and the wood-framed single-hung original windows that remain on the building. The building does not contain any of the favored design features that are distinctive of the commercial representations of the Craftsman style, such as a porte cochere entryway, exterior chimney, or dormers, decorated braces. The building, overall, is not a good representation of the Craftsman style of architecture as compared to other local examples throughout downtown areas as those examples have appealing favored features. The architect of this residential building is unknown, but based on the simplistic design of the building, the craftsmanship is clearly not consistent with a master in any Craftsman-style architecture or building practice. Its architectural style is a product of the period of popularity of that style during the 1900s to 1920s but does not embody distinction among other buildings built during that period.

The techniques employed for construction and maintenance of the residential building were not unique and were in existence prior to construction of the building, and therefore are not historically significant. The residence does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or possess any significant distinguishable components. Therefore, the residence is not individually eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 or NRHP Criterion C.

CRHR Criterion 4 / NRHP Criterion D: The residential building does not have the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. Archival research potential for the building has been exhausted, and the building's history is moderately documented in the archival record. The residence cannot provide additional historically important information, and there is no potential for the building to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. In addition, buildings

from the 1910s built within the city limits are not likely to have associated archaeological deposits, such as privies or refuse deposits, because by the turn of the century, utilities, services, and plumbing had reduced the need for facilities outside of the home. As a result, the residence is not individually eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 or NRHP Criterion D.

Integrity: Historic photographs of the Belvedere Hotel building were found during archival research at Roseville Historical Society. Therefore, the assessment of integrity is based on the information presented in the historic photographs and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the property, and the updated field documentation.

The field documentation and review of historical aerials and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that the footprint and construction of the building remains the same as when it was built. The building retains integrity of location. The building remains within the commercial and residential corridor of Lincoln Street on the northern edge of Old Town Roseville, expressing the setting and association of the early commercial businesses of the area. The location and setting have not changed since it was originally constructed. As a result of infill development over the years, the building no longer portrays a strong sense of time and place evoking the feeling of Old Roseville as an individual building. It no longer is used as a hotel or apartment and, coupled with the loss of the front balcony which served as a centerpiece to the decoration and ornamentation of the building, it no longer retains integrity of design or workmanship. The essential physical components of the building are still in good condition and the original wood-framed, single-hung windows on all elevations remain intact showing retention of original materials. Screens have been added to the exterior of the windows, but do not diminish the use of materials.

Historic photographs of the Belvedere Hotel taken by the Manring family during their ownership reveal that the building has virtually remained the same with the exception of the removal of the front balcony, front awnings, and one second-story window. The horizontal siding present on the building today is the same as when the Manrings purchased the property. Historically the property had a hedge in the front yard, however the plant no longer remains. Additional trees planted in the front yard have diminished the visibility of the building from the street which also detracts from its sense of time and place, related to feeling and association. The construction of the Moose Lodge to the north has also impaired the visibility of the building. Also, the Belvedere Hotel signage, which used to be present on the building as seen from several historical photographs, have been removed.

Overall, the building retains integrity of location, materials, and setting; but has significantly lost integrity of feeling, design, association, and workmanship. In particular, the loss of integrity of feeling, design, and association are critical to the significance of this building as a representation of commercial Old Town Roseville, and as such would render the building ineligible, even if it met one or more of the eligibility criteria.

Historic District Considerations: The Belvedere Hotel has been listed as a Major Contributor to the Old Town Roseville Historic District since 1981. A Major Contributor classification for the district refers to "a building that either by its existing appearance and/or its being the location of an historical commercial

enterprise, ownership, etc., related significantly to the Old Town Roseville historic era, 1900-1925.” The Old Town Roseville Historic District area was designated as a historic district at the local level by the City of Roseville, as stated in the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan. Though a statement of significance (i.e. CRHR/NRHP eligibility evaluation or similar) is not included in the Specific Plan, the Plan does state that the Old Town Roseville Historic District “consists of commercial buildings displaying a variety of architectural styles ranging from late nineteenth century Victorian styles to the Deco-Moderne style of the 1930s and 1940s.”

Further, the District Record explains that the District is a concentration of buildings that are united through their historical association and/or architectural or aesthetic plan or physical development, specifically as they relate to commercial growth and economic and social contribution to this area in Roseville. The District record identifies three levels of contributors. A Major Contributor is a building that either by its existing appearance and/or its being the location of an historical commercial enterprise or ownership relates significantly to the Old Town Roseville historic era between 1900 and 1925. A Supportive Contributor is a building that by its appearance and/or its history cannot be classified as a “Major” building, but the buildings do present a good framework for the “Major” buildings, helps to support the time, place, and scale of the “Major” building. A Non-Contributor is a building that is unrelated in appearance, condition, or scale to the time period of the early heritage of the commercial area of Old Town Roseville. The area, defined in the Specific Plan, is bordered by Main Street on the north, Pacific Street on the south, Washington Boulevard on the west, and Lincoln Street on the east.

The Belvedere Hotel, though lacking sufficient integrity to be considered historically significant as an individual resource, still retains the essential qualities to remain a contributor to the Old Town Roseville Historic District. The Belvedere Hotel, constructed within the Period of Significance for the District that ranges from 1900 to 1925, continues to be recognized through its physical appearance and location among similarly purposed buildings as a historical commercial enterprise. Despite the loss of integrity of association, feeling, and workmanship as an individual resource; the Belvedere Hotel retains the essential aspects of integrity that were established for the Old Town Roseville Historic District, which are the contributing buildings’ location, physical recognizability as a historical commercial enterprise, and association to the commercial development of Old Roseville. As such, the Belvedere Hotel retains sufficient integrity to remain a contributor to the District. That said, ECORP believes the classification of the hotel in the District Record as a “Major Contributor” should be adjusted to be considered a “Supporting Contributor” based on the definitions provided in the record. The Belvedere Hotel building is not a primary focal point within the District and does not represent the architectural value for which the District is aesthetically formulated; rather, it contributes to the overall framework of the District and its presence and historical association supports the other major contributors to the District.

4.6 Conclusion and Impacts Assessment

ECORP evaluated the building at 502 Lincoln Street and found that it is not eligible or significant as an individual resource, but remains a contributor to the Old Town Roseville Historic District, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k). Though the building is not a Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA, it is a

contributor to a District which is considered a Historical Resource. Therefore, impacts to the District as a result of removing the contributing building were considered below.

Section 4.7.3 of the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan discusses potential impacts and recommended mitigation measures for projects implemented in the Specific Plan Area. Impact 4.7-1 of the Specific Plan states that the "Old Town Roseville area is designated as a historic district by the City of Roseville at the local level...Therefore, [a] project [within the Specific Plan Area] would have a potentially significant impact on architectural resources." In accordance with CCR 14, Section 15064.5(b)(1), a project that includes the physical demolition of a Historical Resource is considered to have a significant effect on the environment. The Belvedere Hotel, however, is not individually a Historical Resource; rather, it is a contributor to a District which is the Historical Resource, so, impacts to the District were considered for significant effects on the environment. ECORPs updated evaluation finds that the building should be reduced from a "Major Contributor" as stated on the 1981 District Record to a "Supporting Contributor" based on the updated research and integrity assessment. Removal of the building from the District will have a less than significant impact on the overall Historic District because the District will retain sufficient historical and architectural integrity, as portrayed by its many remaining major and supportive contributing buildings within the District boundaries. The historical associations and contributions of the Belvedere Hotel to the Historic District as a commercial enterprise remain strong as portrayed separately by the remaining contributors to the District, after removal of the building. In addition, to lessen potential impacts to the District even further, ECORP recommends implementing the Mitigation Measure 4.7-1 which states that, "if it is not feasible to retain an eligible historic resource, prior to demolition, documentation to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS)[-like] shall be conducted". Generally speaking, the Specific Plan identifies HABS-like documentation as a mitigation measure to be implemented in the case that it is not feasible to retain a building and demolition is the only option. Copies of the HABS-like documentation should be provided to local Roseville historical societies and the Placer County Archives to provide public historical record of the building prior to its demolition.

5.0 REFERENCES CITED

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Attachment B – Building Photographs

Attachment C – Archival Photographs and files

Attachment D – Old Town Roseville Historic District Documentation

Attachment E – Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Form for the Belvedere Hotel

ATTACHMENT A

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

California
Historical
Resources
Information
System

NORTH CENTRAL
INFORMATION
CENTER



AMADOR
EL DORADO
NEVADA
PLACER
SACRAMENTO
YUBA

California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street, Folsom Hall, Suite 2042
Sacramento, California 95819-6100
phone: (916) 278-6217
fax: (916) 278-5162
email: ncic@csus.edu

10/1/2019

NCIC File No.: PLA-19-90

Megan Webb
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

Re: 502 Lincoln Street (2019-198)

The North Central Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Roseville USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area.

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shapefiles

Resources within project area:	P-31-4240
Resources outside project area, within radius:	Not requested
Reports within project area:	None
Reports outside project area, within radius:	Not requested

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Resource Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

OHP Historic Properties Directory: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Caltrans Bridge Survey: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Ethnographic Information: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Historical Literature: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Historical Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Local Inventories: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Shipwreck Inventory: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Soil Survey Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,

Paul Rendes, Assistant Coordinator
North Central Information Center

From: [Carnegie Museum](#)
To: [Megan Webb](#)
Subject: Belvedere
Date: Tuesday, September 24, 2019 2:52:19 PM

Hello Megan,

I received your request for information regarding the Belvedere Hotel. I am currently in the process of writing up the history on the building for an up and coming exhibit on the hotel. I'm curious...you have a build date of 1911. How did you arrive at that date? I can tell you that the Manring Family purchased the hotel in 1946 and not in the 1960's. I do believe they may have been managing it for a few years before the purchase date.

My research involves visiting the the Placer County Archives and using some of collection at the Carnegie Museum on the Belvedere that was donated to us by the family in 2018 & 2019. We are still in the process of organizing the artifacts but you are welcome to visit us to view what we have processed thus far. I work Tuesdays and Fridays from 12:30-4:30 but today is my last day for a week. I will return on Friday Oct. 4 at 12:30. If you wish to make an appointment to come in, please do so.

Thank you,

Sharalee Falzerano

Archivist

--

Roseville Historical Society
(916) 773-3003

Carnegie Museum
557 Lincoln
Roseville, CA 95678

PC Exhibit B

From: [Bryanna Ryan](#)
To: [Megan Webb](#)
Cc: [Kelsey Monahan](#)
Subject: RE: Property Research - 502 Lincoln Street
Date: Monday, September 23, 2019 4:23:03 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.jpg](#)

Hi Megan,

In a cursory look, we do have deeds related to this property and can continue to check chain of title to see how far back we can go. At the following link you will be able to view and download the deeds gathered thus far: <https://placercounty.box.com/s/abwf5v8c8hcpere62lqqf244hxc5jhjg>

I am now back as far as Robert F. Watson granting and immediately re-receiving (to set up life estate?) the property in 1929.

The next step would be to search all instances of Robert F. Watson being a grantee between 1907 when the property became part of a subdivision, and 1929 when he grants it. Then looking at who the grantor was to Watson and searching for that person as a grantee.

You are welcome to come in this week on Friday and we will open from 9-12 (close for lunch) and 1-3.

If you want to speed things up, you could visit the Placer County Clerk-Recorder's office and in their lobby is where they keep the original Grantor/Grantee indices. We only have a digital copy to these and it is only available (currently) for the archivist to search through.

You can pull these indices without an appointment and do not have to wait in line. If you could find all references to Robert F. Watson as a grantee between about 1907-1929, we would be happy to search the Deed books until we hit on the right one.

On Friday, you would also be able to search through the newspaper archive and gather articles, and see if anything shows up in the assessment rolls once we identify a potential build-date and owner at that time.

I have copied Kelsey Monahan on this email and she is now the Curator of Archives and the person you would be meeting with and working with on this project. If you have any questions feel free to reach out to Kelsey.

Regards,

Bryanna M. Ryan
Supervising Curator
Facilities Management | Museums Division
(530) 889-6504 direct | (530) 889-6500 main
101 Maple Street, Auburn, CA 95603

Placer-new



From: Megan Webb <mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com>

Sent: Monday, September 23, 2019 10:54 AM

To: Bryanna Ryan <BRyan@placer.ca.gov>

Subject: Property Research - 502 Lincoln Street

Hi Bryanna,

I am conducting research on a property located in Old Roseville. The property is located at 502 Lincoln Street and was constructed around 1911. So far I know that the property was used and possibility built as a hotel and is commonly known as The Belvedere Hotel. From the deed paperwork and some city directories, I found that the Manring family owned/ran the hotel beginning in the 1960s. I am hoping that your archives houses more relevant information on the property from when it was first constructed.

Please let me know if any thing comes up from a preliminary search for the Belvedere hotel. Also, may I conduct in house research either Thursday or Friday this week? Thanks!

Megan Webb

Staff Archaeologist

ECORP Consulting, Inc.



A Federal Small Business

2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

Ph: 916.782.9100 ♦ Cell: 916.660.2427 ♦ Fax: 916.782.9134

mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com ♦ www.ecorpconsulting.com

Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Santa Ana ♦ San Diego ♦ Chico ♦ Flagstaff, AZ ♦ Santa Fe, NM



September 27, 2019

Placer County Historical Society
P.O. Box 5643
Auburn, CA 95604

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Building at 502 Lincoln Street, Roseville, Placer County, California T 11N, R 6E, Section 34 (ECORP Project No. 2019-192)

Dear Placer County Historical Society:

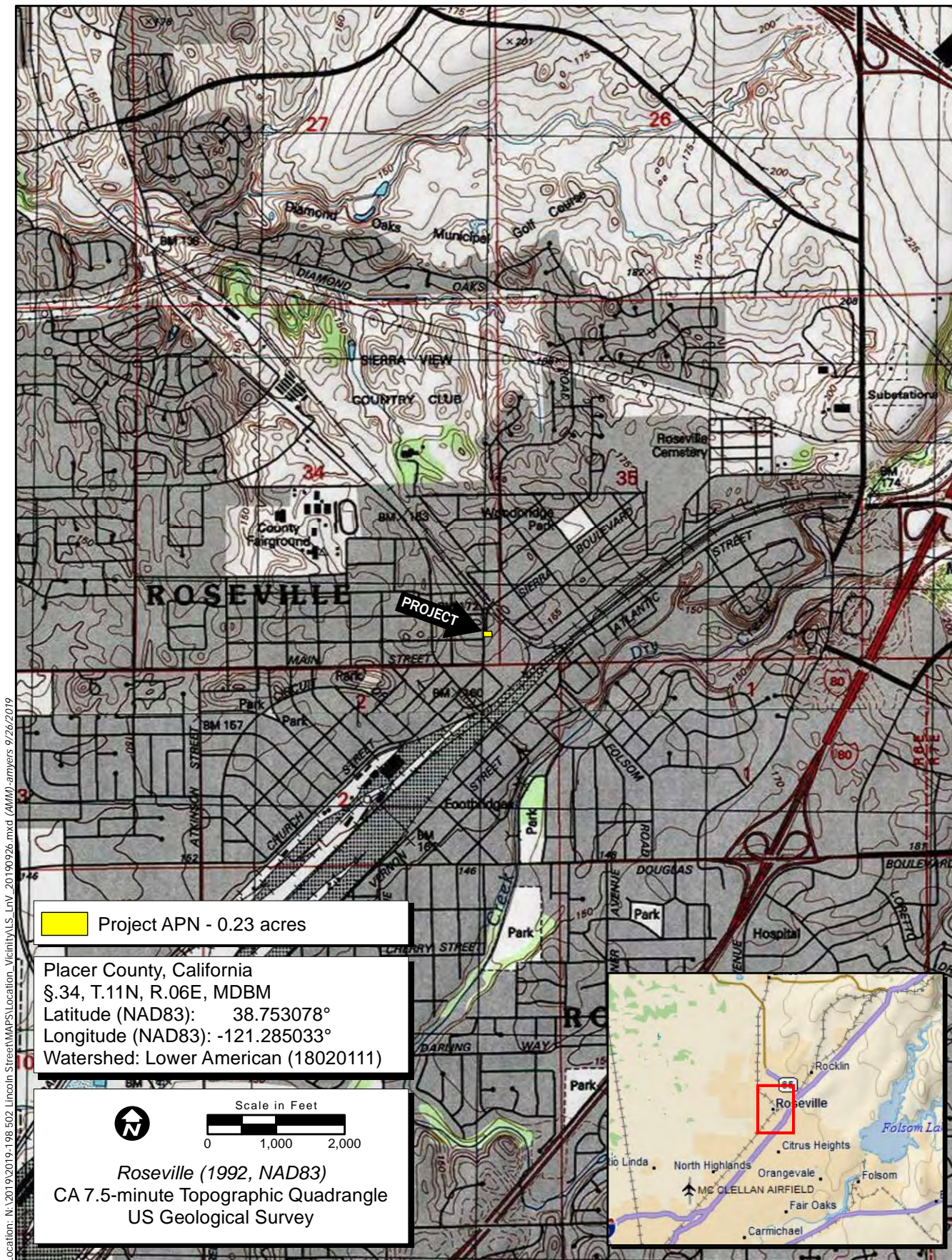
ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project area includes a 1914-constructed residence located at 502 Lincoln Street in Roseville, California. The building is located on the east side of Lincoln Street, south of the Sierra Vista Bridge, and just west of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The building itself has been commonly known as the Belvedere Hotel. The Assessor Parcel Number (APN) associated with the property is APN 011-147-003-000. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If possible, please email or fax your response to my attention at (916) 782-9134 or mwebb@ecorpconsulting.com. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Megan Webb
Staff Archaeologist



Location: N:\2019\2019-198-502_Lincoln Street\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\LS_Lincoln_20190926.mxd (AMM)-amymers 9/26/2019

Map Date: 9/26/2019
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
 Copyright:(c) 2018 Garmin

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity



September 27, 2019

Placer Sierra Railroad Heritage Society
99 Railroad Ave.
P.O. Box 1776
Colfax, CA 95713

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Building at 502 Lincoln Street, Roseville, Placer County, California T 11N, R 6E, Section 34 (ECORP Project No. 2019-192)

Dear Placer Sierra Railroad Heritage Society:

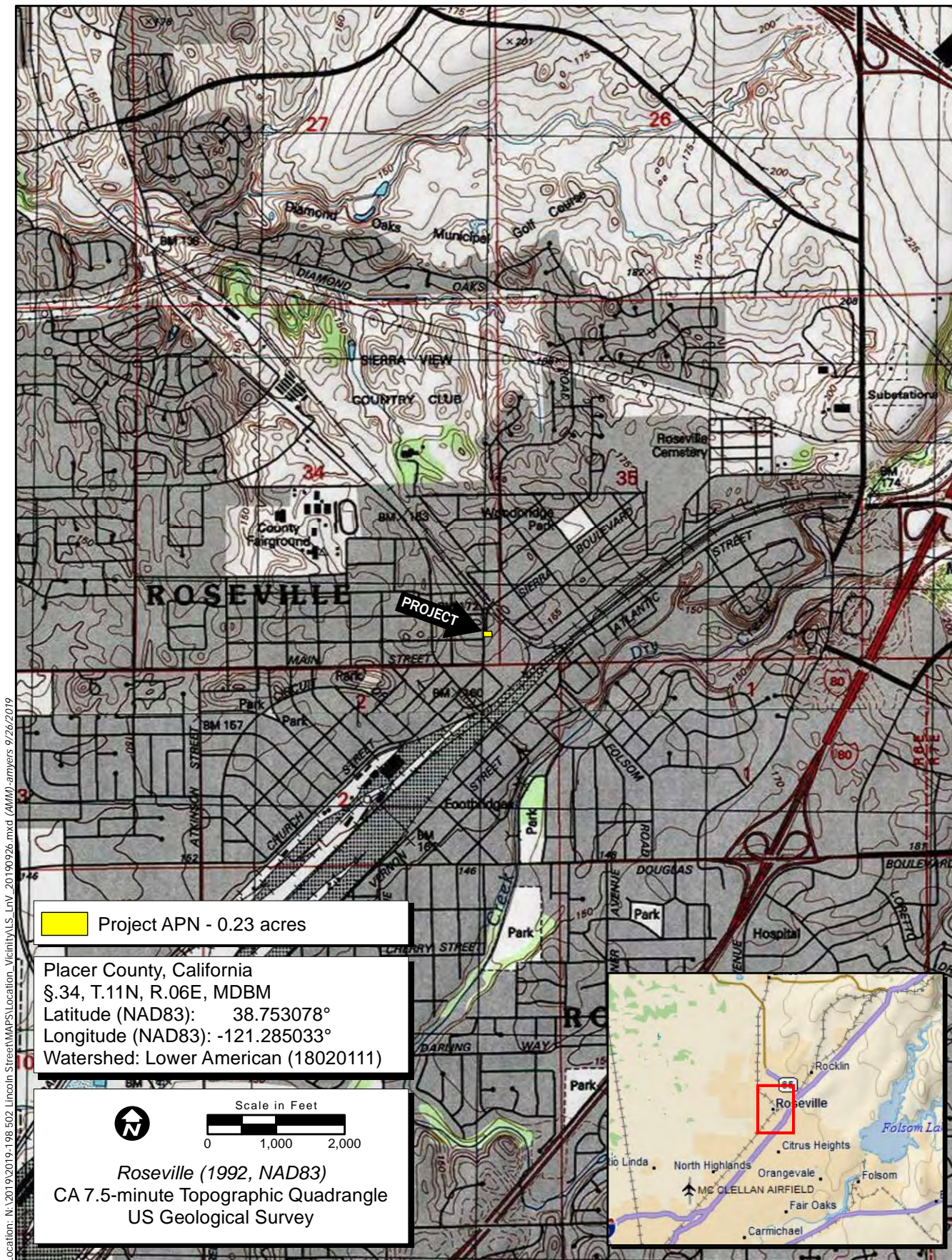
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Sincerely,

Megan Webb
Staff Archaeologist



Location: N:\2019\2019-198-502_Lincoln Street\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\LS_Lrv_20190926.mxd (AMM)-amyers 9/26/2019

Map Date: 9/26/2019
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
 Copyright:(c) 2018 Garmin

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

PC Exhibit B

ATTACHMENT B

Building Photographs

PC Exhibit B

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #
 HRI#
 Trinomial

Page 1 of 2

Resource/Project Name: 502 Lincoln Street

Year 2019

Camera:

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
9	26			View of building from across Lincoln Street	East	001
9	26			View of front yard	South	002
9	26			View of front yard	North	003
9	26			View of southern side yard	East	004
9	26			View of western façade	NE	005
9	26			Front entry on western façade	East	006
9	26			View of western façade	SE	007
9	26			View of western façade	NE	008
9	26			Front porch overview	North	009
9	26			Front porch overview	South	010
9	26			Detail of front porch overhang material	NE	011
9	26			Detail of front porch overhang material	South	012
9	26			Wood framed, single pane windows with screen	East	013
9	26			Front porch overview	SW	014
9	26			Detail of wood framed, single pane windows with screen	East	015
9	26			Front porch overview	North	016
9	26			Front porch overview	SE	017
9	26			Front porch overview	NE	018
9	26			Second story on western façade	East	019
9	26			Second story on western façade (possible porch up top)	SE	020
9	26			Brick detail outlaying porch	North	021
9	26			View of southern façade	East	022
9	26			Raised concrete foundation with crawl space	North	023
9	26			Wood framed, single pane windows with screens	North	024
9	26			Second story window and exposed rafters	North	025
9	26			View of southern façade, small extended space	East	026
9	26			View of southern façade, small extended space	NE	027
9	26			Wood framed fixed windows on southern façade	North	028
9	26			Eastern façade with three entries	NW	029
9	26			Partially collapsed deck/platform at back entry	North	030
9	26			Partially collapsed deck/platform and stairs at back entry	NW	031
9	26			Back entry to building	West	032
9	26			Eastern façade	West	033
9	26			Partially collapsed deck/platform and stairs at back entry	West	034
9	26			Partially collapsed deck/platform and stairs at back entry	West	035
9	26			Partially collapsed deck/platform and stairs at back entry	West	036
9	26			Boarded up window	NW	037
9	26			Second story window on eastern façade	NW	038
9	26			Back of building	West	039

PC Exhibit B

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #
 HRI#
 Trinomial

Page 2 of 2

Resource/Project Name: 502 Lincoln Street

Year 2019

Camera:

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
9	26			Storage sheds behind house	East	040
9	26			Wood framed, single pane window with screen	South	041
9	26			Raised concrete foundation with crawl space	South	042
9	26			NW corner of building	West	043
9	26			NW corner of building	West	044
9	26			Moose Lodge building located directly to the north	NW	045
9	26			NW corner of building	SE	046
9	26			Exposed rafters	West	047
9	26			Northern façade overview	South	048
9	26			Wood framed, single pane window with screen	South	049
9	26			Foundation detail	South	050
9	26			Wood framed, single pane window with plastic screen	South	051
9	26			Wood framed, single pane windows with screens	West	052
9	26			Air conditioning unit on northern façade	South	053
9	26			Air conditioning unit on northern façade	SE	054
9	26			Front porch pillars extended to second story	South	055
9	26			Pillar and telephone box	SW	056
9	26			Dropped false bevel wooden siding	Detail	057
9	26			Front entry overview	South	058
9	26			Northern façade overview	SE	059
9	26			Second story windows	South	060
9	26			Air conditioning unit on northern façade	SE	061
9	26			Front entry overview	East	062
9	26			Front entry overview	East	063
9	26			Front entry overview	NE	064
9	26			Side of porch and southern façade	North	065
9	26			Detailing on porch railing	North	066
9	26			Short window on gable	North	067
9	26			Back entry	East	068
9	26			Northern side yard and building	West	069
9	26			Exposed rafters	South	070
9	26			View of building from across Lincoln Street	West	071

PC Exhibit B

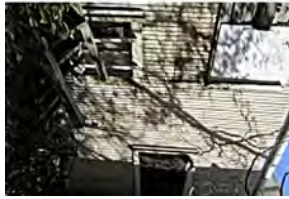
035



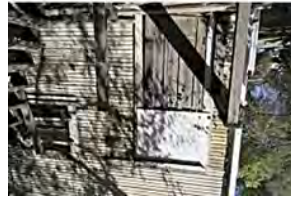
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031



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027



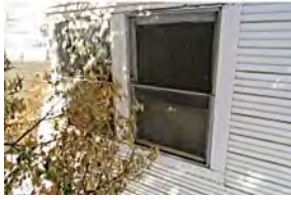
026



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002



001





071



































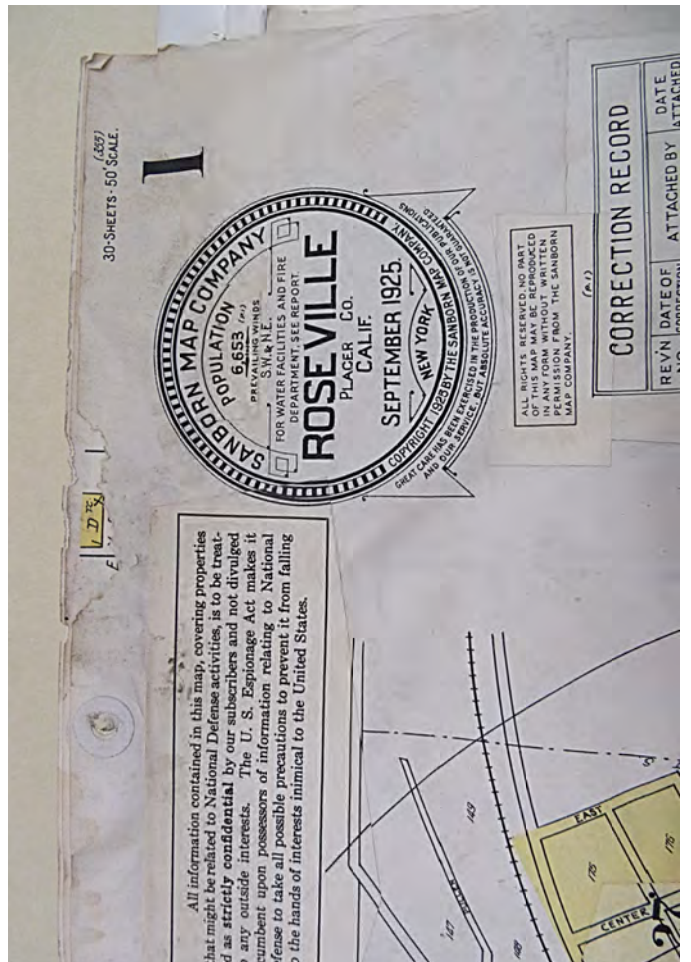
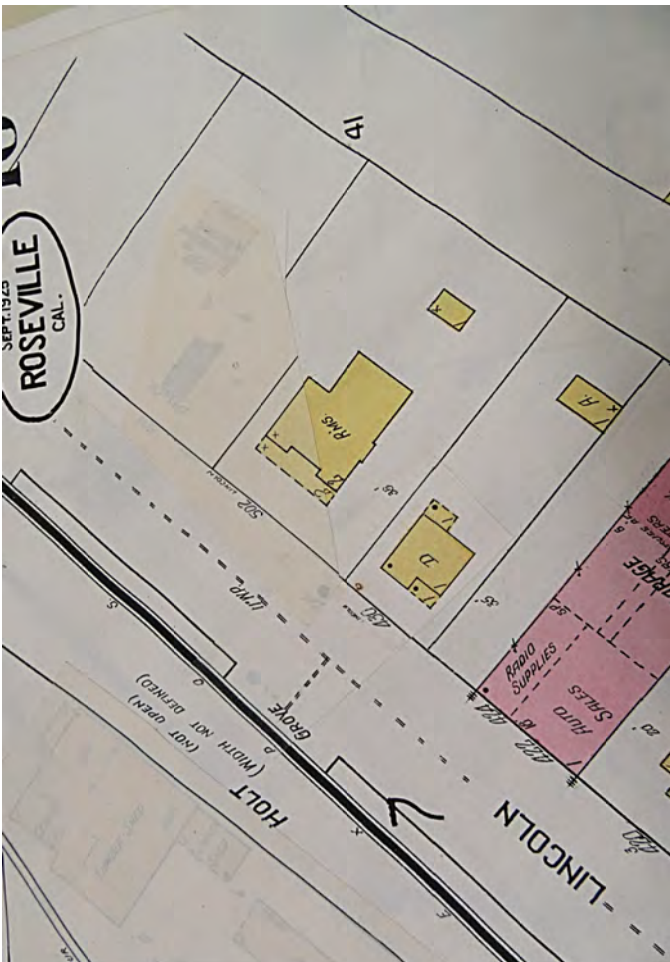
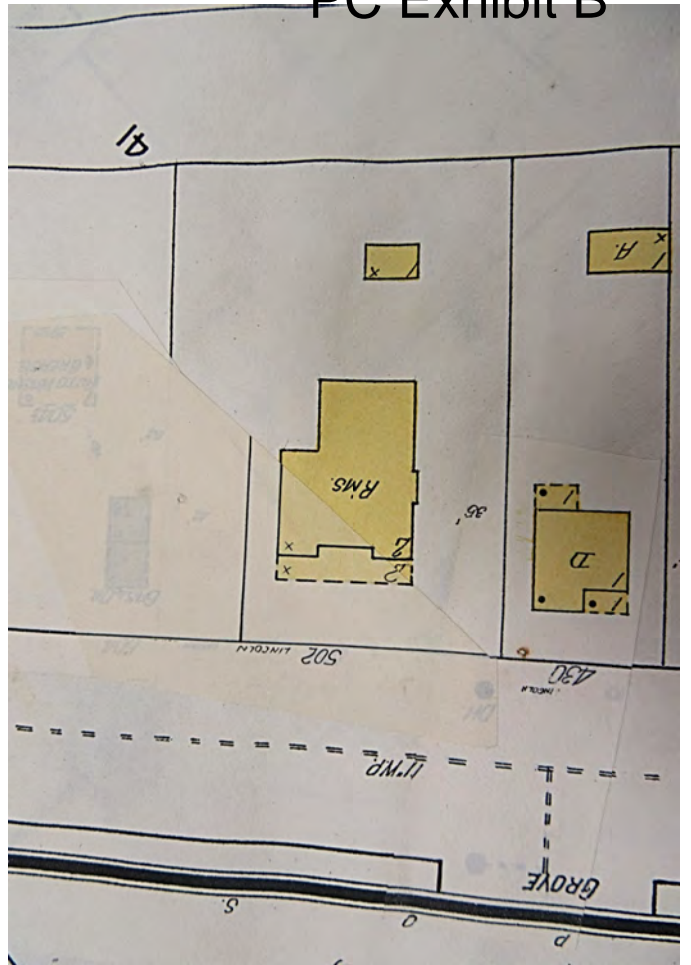


PC Exhibit B

ATTACHMENT C

Archival Photographs and Files

PC Exhibit B





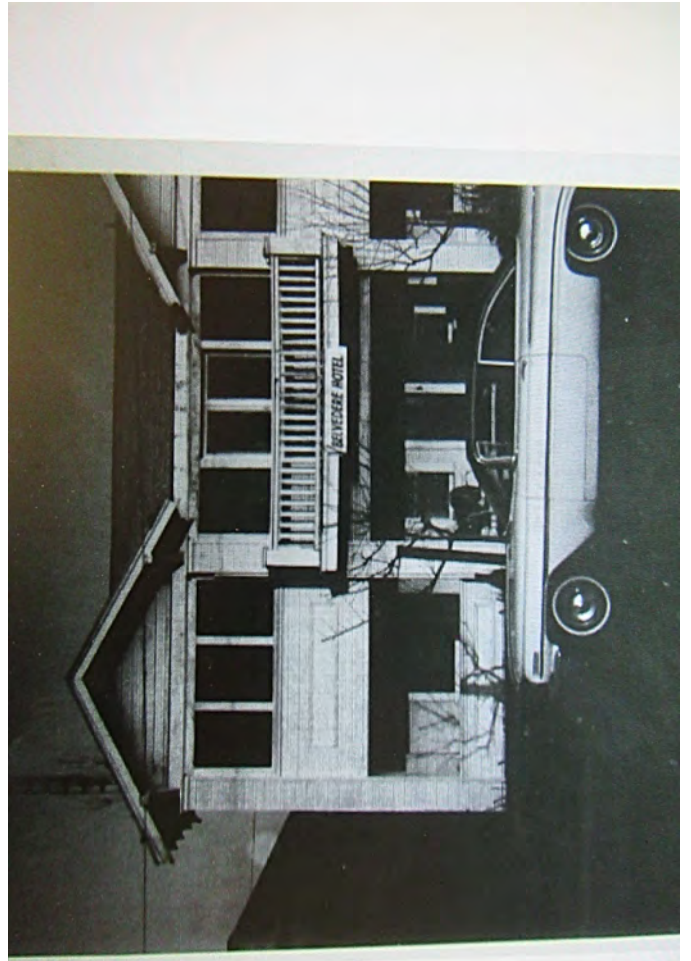
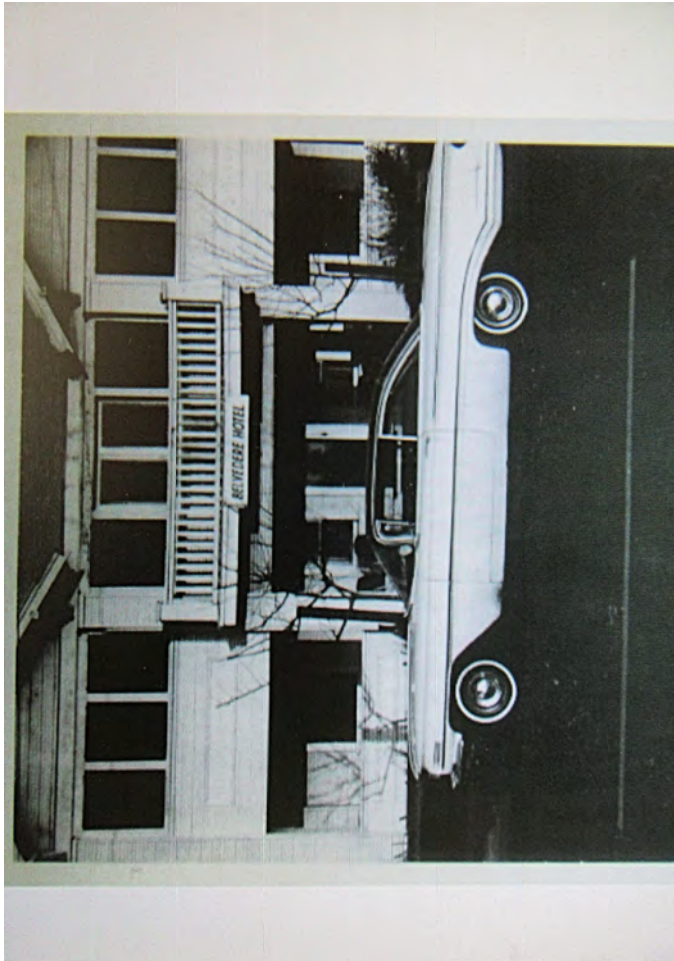
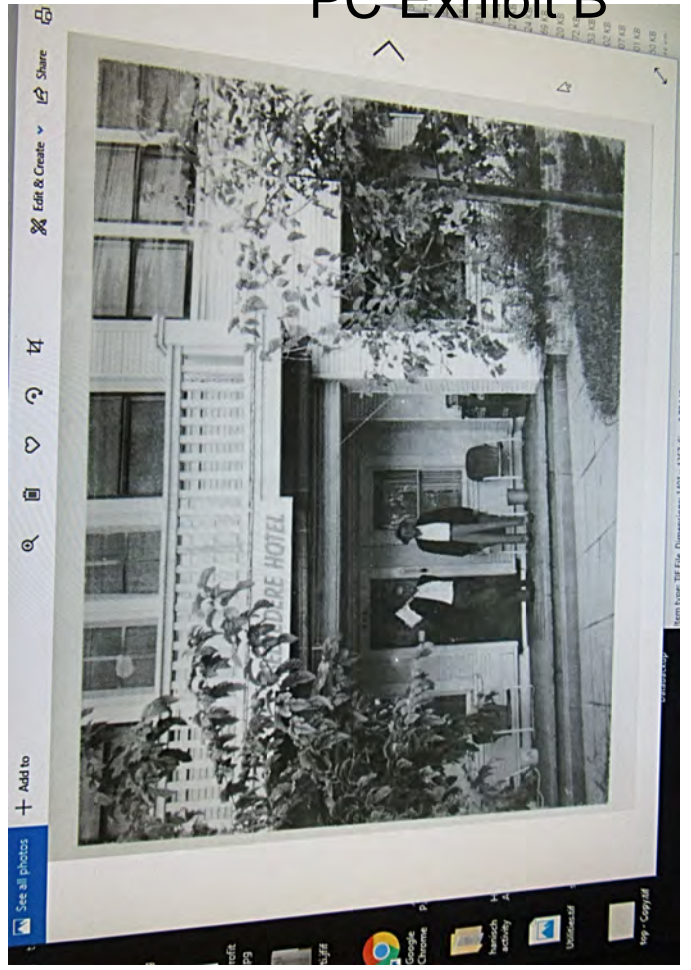


groom is Ford an plant. of the R parents bridge. The n on the 2 moon in Internat ists, Loc the follo stalled Ja Carl M E. J. I

A. L. Bell Sells Belvidere Apartment

R. I. Watson and his sister, Miss Celinda Watson, who arrived here from Baltimore, Md., the first of the week to join her brother, this week purchased of A. L. Bell, the **Belvidere** apartment house on Lincoln street and have taken possession. They will make their home there. "Bob" will retain his position in the P. F. E. and assist his sister in looking after the comforts of their roomers.

Mr. Bell is undecided as to his future activities but is contemplating a trip back to his old home in New York.



The Press-Tribune (Roseville, California) • 16 Jun 1939, Fri • Page 1

1 of 9 matches

by Eddie Bursell on high bid. Hanford Crockard was the donor.

Celinda Watson Dies At Lincoln St. Home

The remains of Miss Celinda Eve Watson, long time resident of Roseville, were shipped to Glen Rock, Pennsylvania, for burial last night by the Broyer Mortuary of this city.

Miss Watson, a native of Glen Rock, died early yesterday morning in her home at 502 Lincoln street. She had resided here for the past 18 years. She was slightly over 76 years of age, having been born April 29, 1863. Surviving is a brother, Robert F. Watson, well known here and a janitor at the local Masonic temple. He resides at 502 Lincoln street.

The auditing firm of **Forster, Sacramento**, was tonight awarded the continuous audit of the city's books during 1939-40.

Two bids were submitted by the Johnson council, the Johnson bid \$400, or \$50 lower than the other.

City Court Pays Cash in the

The city of Roseville was richer by \$502.75 during the month of May through the office court.

According to Police Officer J. Broyer, he collected \$502.75 in fines and forfeitures during the month of May. The motor vehicle laws 1

KAMRAR SHEET METAL WORK AND HEATING 518 Riverside Ave.

G. A. BOOM CARPENTER and BUILDER PLANNING MILL.
103 Placer Ave. Roseville. PHONE 196-J

P. F. E. BOARDING HOUSE (GEORGE BROWN, PROP.) REGULAR MEALS 35c WORKMEN'S CLOTHING PRICES REASONABLE
720 Vernon St. Phone 215-J

Roseville Tribune AND REGISTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF ROSEVILLE 1925-26
Alphabetically Listing and Classifying Everything in Roseville

Riverside Planning Mill
NOLTE & GIESSE, Props.
Doors, Windows, Door and Window Frames, Screens, Screen Doors, Cabinets, China Closets, Hardwoods, Panels and Glass
432 Riverside Ave. Phone 188-W

DUPLIX PERCOLATOR CO. PURE WATER SERVICE
Small Monthly Rates For Use of Filters and Purifiers
Roseville, Calif. Phone 1323-X

ST 50c ROOMS IN TOWN-BUSBY HOUSE

The Press-Tribune (Roseville, California) • 22 Sep 1989, Fri • Page 2

1 of 1 matches

Pearl Gladys Manning

Dec. 31, 1910 — Sept. 17, 1989


Pearl Manning, a Roseville resident since 1946, died Sunday at Roseville Hospital. She was 78.

Mrs. Manning, a native of Washington, owned and operated the historical **Belvedere Hotel in Old Roseville** with her husband for 35 years. A former member of the Roseville Historical Society, Mrs. Manning was active in a number of community organizations.

Graveside services were held Saturday at 10 a.m. at the First United Methodist Church of Roseville, 109 Washington Blvd.

The family requests memorial contributions go to the charity of choice.

Mrs. Manning's survivors include her daughter, Dolores Marling Manning; her sister, Mable May Hanson; her nephews, Bill Fred Hanson and Gene Aaron Hanson; and her niece, Cleora Evonne Scutt, all of Roseville.



James Rowett

1 of 6 matches

State Traffic in Sizeable Gain

There was a gain of 48.7 per cent in the volume of automobile traffic on California highways during the first quarter of 1946, a report released yesterday reveals.

Traffic fatalities are occurring at twice the rate on rural roads as they are in the cities, the report given by E. Raymond Cato, chief of the state highway patrol, states.

Cato said passenger traffic is up 58.6 per cent over that of 1945 while truck traffic has gained 17.3 per cent. The trucks and other freight carriers account for 16.5 per cent of all highway traffic.

Death Stralks Rural Roads

As to deaths on rural roads, Cato declared that in 1945 there was one death to every 7,655 rural accidents as against one death to every 11,000 on city and street roads.

W. Hunt and yesterday's record.

Roseville on the record.

an ex-planting and Sunday take ex-

workers in the community club house.

All in all, Road Day is a real red letter day on the Citrus Heights calendar.

Belvedere Rooms On Lincoln Sold

Marking continued activity in real estate transfers on the north side of the city, sale of the Belvedere Rooms May 10, at 10 a. m., at 502 Lincoln street, by Mrs. Myrtle Sprague to Clyde V. Manning and wife of Carmichael and Seattle, was revealed yesterday by Tom J. Pugh, local realtor.

The business property in question was originally owned by Robert Watson and sold to Mrs. Sprague in 1943. She is moving this week to her home south of Roseville.

Having had many years experience in managing hotels and rooming houses, the Mannings intend to make several major improvements in the Lincoln street property.

Clipper Gap, 1
Alpha, May 2
May 9, at 10, 11
Central, May 3,
Tahoe Lake a
4, at 1 p. m. an
Ackerman and
1 and 8 o'clock
New England
and Penryn, M
3:30 and 8.
Gener
Dry Creek, 1
Lone Star, Alta
May 10, at 10, 11
Run, Dutch, FC
May 10, at 10,
Valley View
at 7 and 9 p. m.
ka Union, M
and 8 p. m.;
Valley and F
4, 5:30 and 7
Blue Canyon
Donner Trail,
7:30 p. m.;
High and Line
10 a. m., 2 and
ion, May 22, a
May 23, at 11

PC Exhibit B

Bedell E O ranch.....OL-F-14
 Belden J E r 816 Shearer.....178-W
 Bell H T 141 Carmel Av.....171-M
 Bell R H r 134 Placer Av.....180-W
 Belluomini F 324 Sierra Blvd.....122-J
 Belote J R r 331 Pleasant.....9-M

BELVIDERE ROOMING HOUSE—(R. F. and C. E. Watson; Props.) Hot and Cold Water, Electric Lights; Clean, Comfortable Rooms. 502 Lincoln St. Phone 146-J

Bennett & Roeber Drugs.....242
Benson W H r 214 Roseville.....35-R
Bergantz J L r 116 Douglas.....82-W
Berry G C r 211 Gl.....

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DuBarry Hotel	5
Porter House	15
Rex Hotel	15
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Russ House	17
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PAINTERS	
Boone, S. M.	
Flachsmann, J.	
Mason Bros.	
Robison, Irl E.	
Thompson, R.	
PHOTOGRAPHERS	
Holmboe St.	
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS	
Eveleth, Dr.	
Fanning, Dr.	
Whittier, D.	
PLANING MILLS	
Boom, G. A.	
Riverside	
PLUMBING, SINKS AND TUBS	

The Press-Tribune (Roseville, California) • 18 Sep 1989, Mon • Page 2

1 of 8 matches

OBITUARIES

Pearl Gladys Manning
 Dec. 31, 1910 — Sept. 17, 1989

Graveside services will be held at 2 p.m. on Wednesday at Roseville District Cemetery. Mrs. Virginia Pearson and Douglas Brumbaugh will officiate.

Memorial contributions may be made to the charity of choice.

Mrs. Manning's survivors include her daughter, Dolores Marling Manning of Roseville; her sister, Mable May Hansow of Roseville; her nephews, Bill Fred Hanson and Gene Aaron Hanson, both of Greer, Ariz.; her niece, Gloria Ewing Scott of Roseville.

Mrs. Manning was born in Roseville on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1910. She was 78.

Mrs. Manning, a native of Hartline, Wash., owned and managed the Belvidere Hotel in Roseville for 35 years with her husband, Clyde Vernon Manning. Mr. Manning died in 1976.

A graduate of Wenatchee High School in Wenatchee, Wash., Mrs. Manning also lived previously in Bremerton, Wash. She was a member of the Roseville Historical Society.

CAMPAIGN

Char
for c

In preparation for her Roseville City Council campaign, each day the Press-Tribune will interview with one candidate. Today with incumbent Tom Other interviews with Corey on Tuesday, on Wednesday, M on Thursday, Phil O on Friday and Pauline R on Sunday.

1 of 4 matches

THIS IS TODAY

German battlewagon "Blumark" between Greenland and Iceland.

In 1972, at a summit meeting in Moscow, President Nixon and Soviet Premier Kosygin signed an agreement on joint space exploration.

A thought for the day: Elmer Davis, American writer and radio commentator and head of the World War II Office of War Information, said, "This will remain the land of the free only so long as it is the home of the brave."

Happy Birthday
 May 24
 Joseph Hernandez, Ronald Lee Johnson, John Parker Alexander, Jimmy Dunning, Cindy McDowell, Kay Hunter, Bob Wilson, Joe Hunter, Mike Bravo, Emma Brown, Pam Spratt, Lora Mosley and Larry Peterson.

In 1829, the Brooklyn Bridge, linking the boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, was opened to the public for the first time.

In 1841, the HMS Hood of the British Navy, world's largest battleship at the time, was built by the equivalent of 134.

In 1829, the Brooklyn Bridge, linking the boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, was opened to the public for the first time.

In 1841, the HMS Hood of the British Navy, world's largest battleship at the time, was built by the equivalent of 134.

Looking Back
 Sixty Years Ago
 The Belvidere, a 20-room house on Lincoln Street, has been opened to the public and is now accepting roomers. A Mr. Bell is the proprietor. The rooms are described as being neatly arranged and well appointed, well lighted and airy.

George Kirby was down from the cattle range east of Lincoln this week.

The Butler Brothers pool hall and cigar store announces that they are contemplating soon putting in an ice-cooled glass show case for their candies.

Thirty Years Ago
 Permission to serve beer and wine in the Barker Hotel, a

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County, Illinois, assistant public defender; Charles Garry and Dennis Riordan, attorneys; Eric E. Younger, Los Angeles municipal judge, and Monroe Freed-

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County, Illinois, assistant public defender; Charles Garry and Dennis Riordan, attorneys; Eric E. Younger, Los Angeles municipal judge, and Monroe Freed-



Veterans Field of Honor. The Price Funeral Chapel, 6335 Sunrise Blvd., Citrus Heights, is in charge.

CLYDE V. MANRING, 67, owner and manager of the Belvedere Hotel in Roseville, died Sunday in the Roseville Community Hospital.

A native of West Lake, Idaho, he lived for a number of years in the Wenatchee and Bremerton, Wash., areas before coming to Roseville in 1946. He was employed for 10 years with the Civil Engineers at McClellan AFB, was a member of the Civilian Club at McClellan, and the Shellhouse Club at Bremerton, Wash.

Survivors include his widow, Pearl Gladys Manring, Roseville; a daughter, Dolores Manring, a daughter, Gordon Manring, also of Roseville; two brothers, and Darrel Manring, Yakima, Wash.; three sisters, Audrey Pace, Seattle, Illa Ward, Yakima, and Beryl Lane, Seattle, and

Claim injuries: A \$1,500,000 personal injuries accident yesterday an was rejected the county's rier.

Douglas Al seeking the county as the county's accident Dec. Boulevard

North Sacramento: two grandchildren; her mother, Mrs. Lena Carboza, Citrus Heights; brothers Tony Carboza, Lodi, Manuel of Los Angeles, and Henry of San Diego; and sisters, Marion Mashlund, Citrus Heights, Marie Norris, Canyon County, Cal., and Louise Henry, Lodi.

Bible services will be tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the Price Funeral Chapel, 6335 Sunrise Blvd., Citrus Heights, with Mass of Christian burial tomorrow at 9 a.m. at Holy Family Catholic Church in the Rev. Vito Mistretta officiating. Burial will be in St. Ven Cemetery.

CHESTER DANIEL OETH

A native of Indiana and a veteran of World War II and the Korean Conflict, he re- after a career in the U.S. Army, he was a member of the NCO Club at Mather AFB, was an avid golfer and

According to 1975 registra- tions, the cutoff would be at registrations while the APF had 21,786 reg- istered voters and 12,861 and Freedom party 12,861.

The other measure (AB122) would move the primary from June to September, except for the presidential primary which would continue to be held in June. The net effect would be the creation of an extra primary election every four years an- nual cost of at least \$1 mil- lion.

In both cases, the bill would reduce the length and cost of campaigns for state office, including legislators, and permit them more time

The Elections and Redistricting Committee today recommended the bill.

Both bills were authored by Assemblyman Walter Ingalls, who introduced the other bill and the lawmaker

ing the bill and the lawmaker effectively dead.

Legal aid for elderly funds OK

At the request of the Power Ocean, Hanna Rela- tion Committee, the Super- visor's office yesterday ap- proved an \$800,000 bill to be approved by the Agency on being the first time only.

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ATTACHMENT D

Old Town Roseville Historic District Documentation

NOTE - 37 PROPERTIES -
UNABLE TO COMPUTERIZE
BECAUSE
OF LACK
OF INFO
1/31/86

OLD TOWN ROSEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

P-31-4240



Adopted by Res. 78-23, March 22, 1978.
Revised by Res. 81-33, March 11, 1981.

OLD TOWN ROSEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC DISTRICT PROGRAM
OLD TOWN ROSEVILLE REDEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

March, 1981

by

ASTONE & ASSOCIATES
Historic Preservation/Urban Revitalization Consultant

928 Second Street
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 446-1472

This Project has in part been accomplished as a result of
a grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

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Steve H. Dillon - Planning Director
Michael E. Leana - Senior Planner

OLD TOWN ROSEVILLE REDEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

WORKING COMMITTEE

Doug Good, Chairman
Ralph Garcia
Richard Burton
Ken Deaton
David Plumb
John Thomas

CONSULTANTS:

Edwin S. Astone, Consultant, Sacramento, California
Leonard Davis, Historian, Roseville, California

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Presently, the older area of Roseville is the center of considerable attention and some speculation both in terms of future potential and in terms of the ownership interest in the properties. The Roseville community, in general, is a small community experiencing considerable growth pressures. The City has been committed to giving maximum attention to the suburban residential and commercial growth pressures, thereby reducing the possibility of any in-depth survey and planning attention.

The Old Town Roseville Association is comprised of property owners in the area, and they are concerned about the future. There is great interest in seeing the area recycled, but there is a concern. The concern is that enthusiasm for the recycling will be reflected in changes to the physical environment that are unrestrained, uncontrolled, and generally incompatible with design standards, regulations, and controls that are consistent with the historic setting.

Under a Consultant Service Grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Association contracted with Edwin S. Astone, an Urban Revitalization/Historic Preservation Consultant, to assist in the planning and implementation of Old Town Roseville. The framework for this work has been the four point program as set out by the National Development Council for a comprehensive revitalization program. The four points to be included are design standards, public improvements, financing, and management.

Part I of this effort sets the basic framework for the control of proposed changes within the district. Part II, presented separately to the Association, includes information regarding the remaining two elements of a comprehensive revitalization effort--financing and management. Part III includes the survey forms completed by the Association volunteers and the building photographs. This information is basic and important to the completion of the survey/inventory, a necessary component of a locally certified historic district.



A CAPSULIZED HISTORY OF ROSEVILLE'S OLD TOWN

The history of Roseville had its beginnings during the Gold Rush period when former gold-seekers left the placers to take up farming on the plains region of southwestern Placer County. Members of these pioneer farmers formed the nucleus of the first families of what is today the modern city of Roseville.

The first railroad to pass through this rich farming region was the California Central, an extension of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, which extended from Folsom in a northeasterly direction. Laying of rails to what is now Roseville occurred in late August or early September of 1861. The route of this pioneer railroad was a circuitous one, passing through the present day Roseville Square Shopping Center, then crossing Dry Creek at Folsom, from where it proceeded northerly to Lincoln and eventually Marysville.

On January 29, 1864, rails of the Central Pacific Railroad intersected with those of the California Central. The place where the two railroads crossed was appropriately called "Junction." At that time, long, unbroken stretches of clover and wild flowers covered the site of where today modern Roseville stands and groves of live and white oak stood where the Southern Pacific and Pacific Fruit Express yards are now situated. The Central Pacific subsequently acquired the California Central Railroad and in 1869 took up the rails between Folsom and Junction.

The favorable location of the "Junction" in the heart of a rich agricultural area made it apparent that an important shipping and trading center for local farmers and ranchers would develop early there. One of the first to take advantage of this fact was O.D. Lambard, who on August 13, 1864 platted the town site of a new but largely paper city to be called Roseville. Blocks were laid out and numbered from one to fifty-five, but names were given only to Atlantic, Pacific, Vernon, Washington, and Lincoln streets.

There are several versions of how Roseville acquired its name, but the most plausible is the one which states the name was conferred because of the many wild roses which grew profusely in and around the town site.

The first building to be erected at Roseville Junction was the flimsily constructed wooden freight depot, built and operated by Cyrus W. Taylor at the "Depot Y" formed at the juncture of the north and east bound lines of the C.P.R.R. Later (1874), a more permanent depot building replaced the original structure.

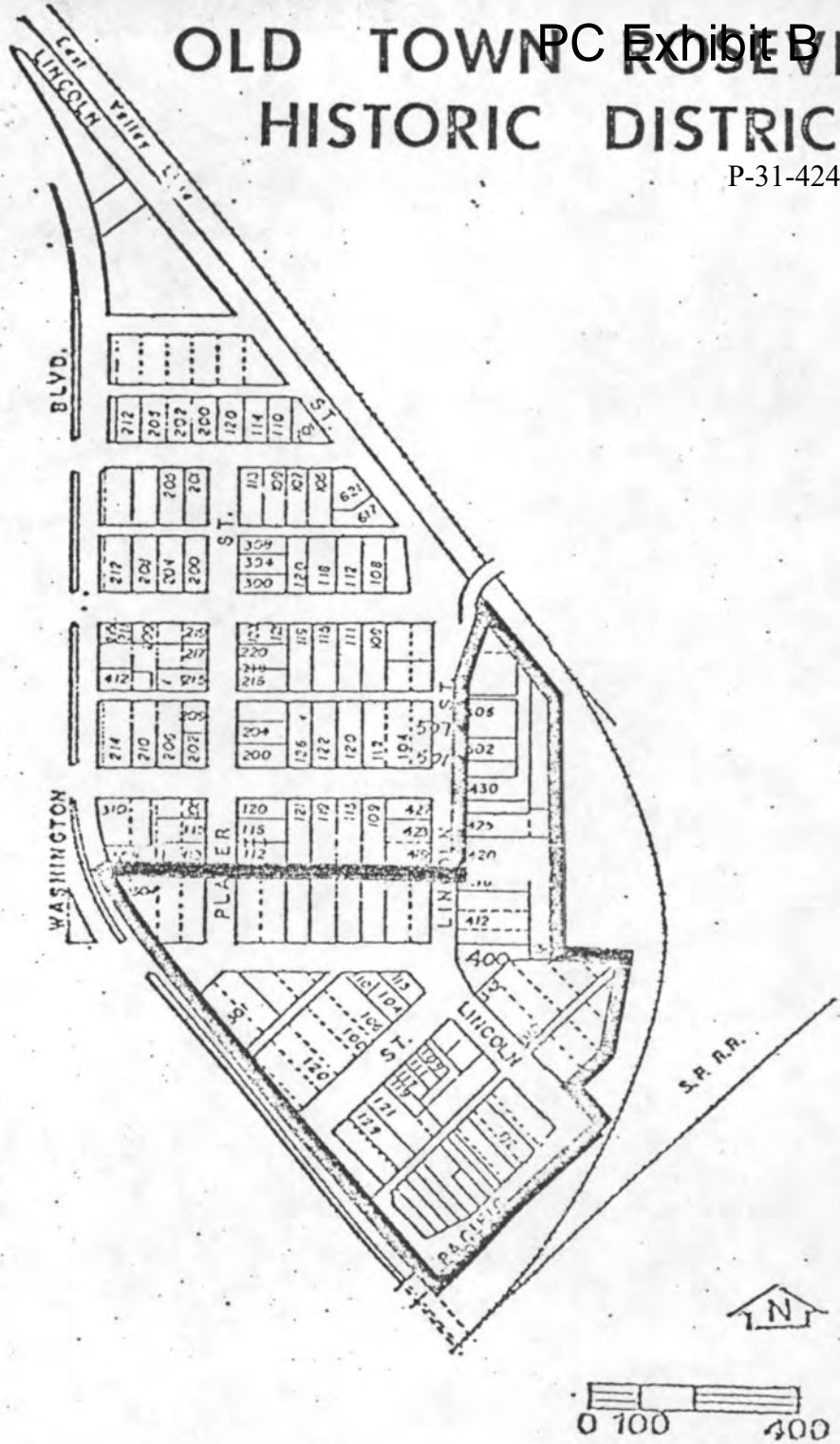
It was around the depot and the railroad that the town of Roseville slowly began to develop. Two streets on opposite sides of the main lines of the C.P.R.R. emerged as the business and commercial center of Roseville. One of these streets was Pacific Street, located in what is now the heart of Roseville's Old Town Redevelopment area. Anchored by the historic J.D. Pratt building at the corner of Pacific and Lincoln Streets and famed Branstetter's Hall at the intersection of Pacific and Washington Streets, Pacific Street became an important business center for the surrounding ranchers who made up most of Roseville's population which as late as 1900 was described as still consisting largely of ranchers.

General Location Map



OLD TOWN ROSEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

P-31-4240





OLD TOWN ROSEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

ASTONE & ASSOCIATES

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P-31-4240



Major

Supportive

Non-Contributor

Building Number

OLD TOWN ROSEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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The following are businesses and property owners denoted in the area map circled numbers.

1. McRae Opera House	owner	Ralph Garcia
2. Zell's Cafe		Ralph Garcia
3. Onyx Club		Louis Milani
4. Roseville High Sch. office		Rsvl. High Sch.
5. Economy Outlet		Bill Youngbluth
6. Roseville Hotel		Bernard Senteny
7. Placer Bank site		Placer Bank
8. Calico Spas		R. Phillips life est.
9. Sears		Sears
10. Kut & Kurl		J. Goddard
11. Chicago West		D. Good- K. Deaton
12. Plumbs Pub		David Plumb
13. Press Tribune		Ben Martin
14. Ruby Gallery		K. Leles
15. Galt's Imports		M. Galt
16. Owl Club		Carl Kolo
17. Old Town Saloon		R. Gager
Roseville Printing		Q. Pezoldt
18. Sierra Council		Dan Joseph
19. Placer C. Concilio		Dan Joseph
20. Placer Co.		Placer County
21. Roseville City well house		City of Roseville
22. S.P. Hotel		R. Burton
23. Odd. Fellows Building		Scott Tibbitt
24. Mikelson Food Equip. & Design		Ron Malotte
25. Barker Hotel		Mary Willshire
26. " "		" "
27. Roccò's Shoe Repair		Dean Lowe
28. Don Jean Carpet Cleaning		" "
29. Galli's Liquor		" "
30. Roseville Fire House #1		City of Roseville
31. Bill's Taxi		William Nather
32. " "		" "
33. R. Morales residence		R. Morales
34. Press Tribune plant		Press Tribune
35. W. Seitz residence		W. Seitz
36. Belvedere Hotel		Pearl Manring
37. Moose Lodge		Moose Lodge #1293

Between 1870 and 1906, Roseville experienced the "slow but sure" development which characterized many California towns of that era. By the turn of the century, its population had stabilized between 250 and 300 residents, but it was generally recognized that Roseville was destined to become one of the most important towns in Placer County.

This prophecy was realized in 1906-1908 when the railroad switching yards were moved here from Rocklin and Roseville. began a period of fantastic growth that was seemingly overnight to change it from a sleepy little railroad shipping station to the most important freight handling terminal on the Pacific Coast.

The phenomenal period of business and commercial growth which accompanied the railroad expansion caused the town to "grow outward in all directions." Atlantic Street, which prior to the "boom" had been one of Roseville's two principal business thoroughfares, had to be moved back approximately 100 feet to accommodate new miles of railroad track which were being constructed and went into a period of decline. Pacific Street, on the other hand, continued to prosper and, by the end of 1906, the entire block between Lincoln and Washington Streets was filled in with new construction.

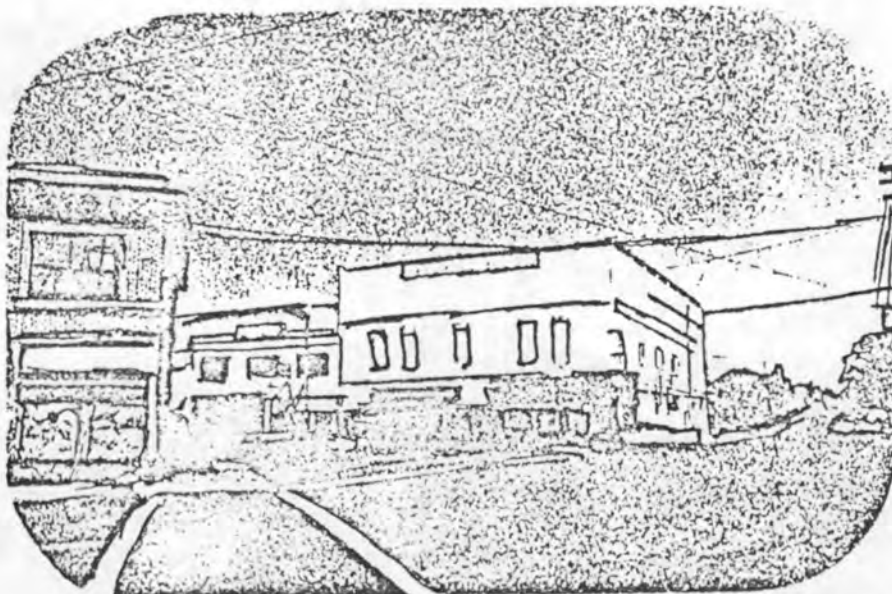
Pacific Street continued in its accustomed role as the center of Roseville's economic activity until August 24, 1911 when a destructive fire leveled the entire block between Branstetter's Hall and the three-storied brick I.O.O.F. building. Pacific Street then rapidly declined in favor of that portion of Lincoln Street north of the railroad tracks which had begun to emerge as an important commercial center as early as 1906.

Ever accelerating business and commercial activity led to incorporation in April of 1909 which did much to ensure an orderly and continued growth of the community which in one two-year period (September, 1911-January, 1914) saw over 110 new buildings constructed. Population increased from 2,608 in 1910 to 4,477 in 1920 and Roseville now found itself divided into factions--the teeming North Side, centered along Lincoln Street and extending back to and including Church and Main Streets, and the rapidly expanding South Side, centered along fast growing Vernon Street.

This friendly rivalry continued until 1950 when completion of the Seawell Underpass and the subsequent closing of the Lincoln Street railroad crossing, which heretofore had linked both sides of the town, marked the end of Lincoln Street, for all practical purposes, as a major commercial center. Completion of Folsom Dam (1955) and the Roseville Freeway (1956) led to an easterly expansion of the town and the further deterioration of the historic Pacific-Lincoln-Church-Main Street triangle as well as that of the Vernon Street region. By 1968, a significant portion of business activity centered in the Roseville Square-Harding Way and Sunrise Blvd. areas and Roseville's "Old Town," north of the tracks, became largely a ghost town characterized by empty, boarded up buildings and deserted streets.

This was the situation in 1977 when a revitalization movement was inaugurated by a group of new, largely young, energetic merchants to restore Roseville's historic "Old Town" area to its heyday of the 1920's. New businesses opened in stores and shops largely deserted for over twenty years. Paint was applied lavishly to weathered fronts, brightly covered awnings and overhangs stretched out over newly redecorated facades of once tired buildings, and attractive planter boxes were placed strategically along the streets.

The sound of the hammer could be heard everywhere as Roseville's Old Town began to shake itself awake from its self-imposed slumber of the past twenty-five years. Perhaps the single most important factor in the renaissance of Roseville's "Old Town" was the creation of a Roseville Old Town Redevelopment Association (1977), headed by Douglas Good, which spearheaded the movement and resulted in the Roseville City Council establishing the historic area bounded by Pacific, Lincoln, Church, and Main Streets as "Old Town Planning Area No. 1." A federal grant was subsequently obtained by the hard-working Redevelopment Association and Edwin S. Astone, an urban revitalization consultant, was engaged to provide guidance in finding ways to preserve the area for its historical value.



With completion of the Central Pacific (now Southern Pacific) Railroad in May of 1869, a new era was ushered in for California--the era of the railroad town. One of these now, hastily "thrown up" railroad communities was Roseville, Placer County, California, which came into being in 1864 at the junction of the California Central and Central Pacific Railroads.

Roseville, like many of its companion cities (e.g. Colfax, Truckee, etc.), sprawled along both sides of the railroad tracks and was characterized by small, unpainted, one- and two-story, wooden buildings. Those were the days of coal oil lamps, of ugly wooden signs, and crude board sidewalks echoing loudly to each passing foot-step. Streets were choked with dust in summer and deteriorated into seas of mud in winter.

The above description aptly applied to Roseville's Atlantic and Pacific Streets, which stretched out rather unevenly along the main railroad line until the year 1878 when completion of the three-storied, brick J.D. Pratt-I.O.O.F. building on Pacific Street signified the transition of the town from a temporary freight shipping station to the beginnings of a "town of substance," a fact which did not go unnoticed in area newspapers. Auburn's Placer Herald (August 24, 1878) pointed out that erection of the edifice (still standing) "shows a disposition on the part of those erecting it to stay and build a town," while the Sacramento Union (September 27, 1878) reflected that "our neighboring town of Roseville is branching out into the substantial in the matter of building--changing from wood to brick in their construction."

A scattering of other brick buildings followed during the latter decades of the nineteenth century, but for the most part, Roseville's architectural style still emphasized the small frame construction which had characterized its early growth and development.

This rather lackluster trend continued at an accelerated rate in Roseville's historic "Old Town" zone after 1906 when the Southern Pacific railroad terminal was transferred here from nearby Rocklin. New blocks of the ubiquitous wooden stores, shops, and saloons filled in remaining gaps on historic Pacific Street as well as on both the east and west sides of nearby Lincoln Street. During one two-year period (September, 1911-January, 1914), it was reported that 110 buildings were erected, many of which were concentrated in the historic Pacific-Lincoln-Church-Main Street triangle. One notable exception to this pattern of construction was the erection (1908) by A.B. McRae of the impressive three-storied McRae Building which became the focal point around which increased North Side development evolved.

The scourge of late nineteenth/early twentieth century communities--"fire"--was to drastically alter this architectural syndrome. In August of 1911, bustling Pacific Street was completely leveled between the old Branstetter Hall building and the brick I.O.O.F. Hall. The traditional economic heart of Roseville deteriorated rapidly from this point on. What little new construction, however, was of brick, constructed largely after 1916. These brick buildings, along with the seemingly indestructible Odd Fellows Building, still stand empty and desolate along once busy Pacific Street.

Nearby Lincoln Street suffered an equally destructive fate, first in February of 1924 when the east side of Lincoln, north of the concrete Bart Hotel (erected 1910) went up in flames; then in November of the same year by a conflagration which originated in the J.H. Herring wooden block of buildings (1910) on the west side of Lincoln Street, north of the alley, and extending to the brick Cassie Hill building (1907). Earlier (February, 1916), fire had gutted the historic J.D. Pratt (1870) and adjacent store buildings (1906) between Pacific Street and the alley, leaving the entire western side of the block between Pacific and a short distance south of Church Street in ruins.

Today, most of the buildings in Roseville's designated historic zone, with the exception of the old I.O.O.F. building (1878) on Pacific Street; the three buildings on Main Street between its intersection with Church and Lincoln Streets and the Roseville High School district administrative offices, all of which were completed c. 1908; and the Roseville Printing Company building (1915) on Church Street date from the period following the previously mentioned fires.



GOALS/OBJECTIVES

The following are the goals/objectives to be achieved by the revitalization of Old Town Roseville and are the end to which the technical aspects of this plan are aimed.

1. To capitalize on the area's unique and historic character. Old Town Roseville is unique in its size scale and architectural integrity. It has the potential of becoming an historic attraction, while at the same time being a vital functioning part of the Roseville commercial community. The turn-of-the-century building facades contrast with the intimate, irregular back alleys. The notable buildings should be preserved and restored to display their original character. The alleyways and the irregular spaces between and behind buildings should become pedestrian areas. The streetscape should be enhanced to have more of a pedestrian orientation.
2. To contribute diverse in-town commercial activities. This area can become the setting for the sale of a variety of personalized goods and services in contrast with the strip commercialism and the contemporary shopping malls. Its revitalization is important in that this area is the City's best link with its past and can add a unique dimension to Roseville. As this area becomes revitalized, it can become a destination and can bring increased activity to the entire downtown.
3. To create an attractive pedestrian environment and to encourage a wide range of uses contributing to day and nighttime activity. The small, intimate scale of both the area and its buildings is conducive to a pleasant pedestrian environment. Uses should be encouraged which capitalize on and contribute to this pedestrian environment, such as restaurants, antique shops, galleries, market and bazaar type food, and craft outlets.
4. To encourage current owners to participate in the revitalization. It is because of the pioneering of many of the area's current owners and tenants that the upgrading of Old Roseville is being discussed. Because upgrading can occur on a small scale, parcel-by-parcel basis, there is the opportunity for current property owners and tenants to realize the benefits of the area's physical and economic improvement.

It is recommended that every effort be made to rehabilitate the historic area of Roseville, utilizing whatever sources of revenue are now and which may be available for this purpose. The historic downtown can be one of Roseville's major environmental resources.

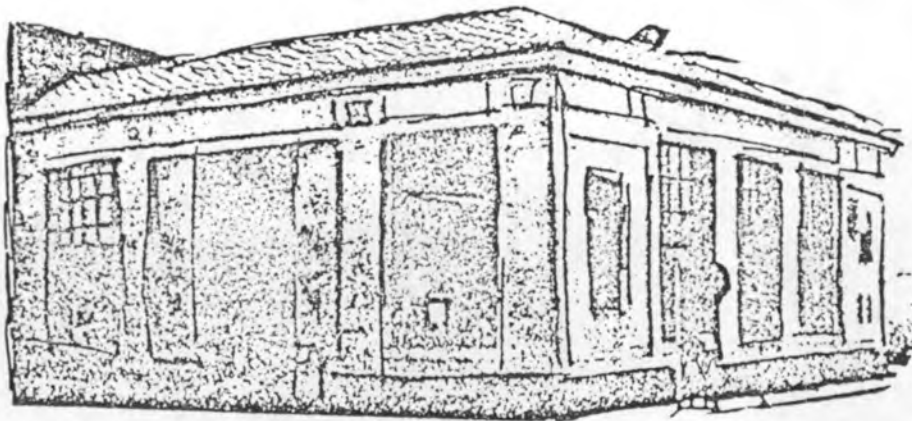
1. The architectural and historic resources of Roseville have been recognized locally and measures should be taken to preserve and protect them. Resources of architectural and historical value are scarce and the ethics of responsible resource conservation place the owners, the City, and its public officials in a position of stewardship.
2. It is not the intent of historic preservation/rehabilitation policies, plans, and programs in Roseville to return the town to a bygone era or to turn the town into a museum. The intent is not to create an artificial or forced atmosphere to invite historical fakery that can only caricature the past and mock the present. Nor is the intent to encourage a collection of undesirable and unnecessary exterior "themes" that will quickly become dated and reveal their transient nature. The intent is to preserve and protect the special character and identity of Old Roseville.
3. The architectural and historic resources of Roseville contribute to the overall environment and the quality of life. They are especially important because the collective effect is more valuable than the individual contribution. Because each significant building makes not only an individual impact but adds substantially to the overall town fabric or townscape, demolition or unsympathetic alteration of significant buildings should be discouraged.

A further intent is to avoid adverse impacts on the historic environment or to minimize the effect of inevitable impacts by preventing insensitive, incompatible, incongruous, or detrimental change. The intent is to encourage sensitive, successful rehabilitation, restoration, and adaptive use of buildings to serve contemporary needs and to encourage sympathetic yet modern design in new development to perpetuate the architectural integrity.

4. A building permit for alteration of buildings that are designated historic buildings should be granted only on finding that the proposed plans meet the performance standards contained in the guidelines provided in this policy. For new construction, sympathetic modern design should be encouraged, and the design criteria for new design in historic environments included in this document should serve as a basic reference when reviewing proposals for new construction.

Adherence to design standards will encourage creativity, not stifle individual initiative. Property owners are encouraged to seek professional advice in architectural restoration, rehabilitation, and adaptive use.

5. The following official historic preservation policy should be adopted by the City of Roseville: It is better to repair than to restore, better to restore than to reconstruct. In general, it is better to do less than more. In all cases, as much original fabric and existing detailing should be retained as is possible in any work on a significant structure.
6. Capital improvements planning should complement and support historic preservation/rehabilitation goals. Such planning includes public development of open space, public amenities, such as street lighting and street furniture, public facilities, and others.
7. A thorough inventory of architectural and historic resources and an historic preservation plan are an important and needed part of the comprehensive planning process for Roseville and a comprehensive historic preservation ordinance should be adopted.
8. An amendment to the existing City Site Review Ordinance should be adopted to provide for the review of any plan that affects the exterior appearance of any structure in the historic area.



PRELIMINARY ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL BUILDING SURVEY

An important part of this planning effort was a survey of all of the buildings and sites within the Old Town Planned Area No. 1. The purpose was to identify the use of each parcel, each building, a preliminary evaluation of the condition and age of the buildings and any historical information associated with the particular buildings and sites.

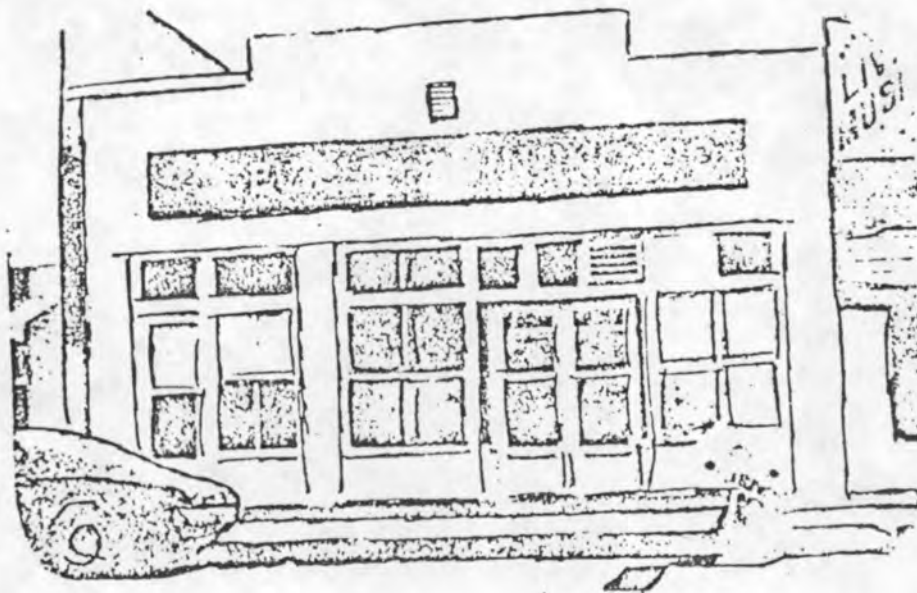
This preliminary survey work was completed by members of the working committee of the Old Town Roseville Redevelopment Association.

From the survey forms, the photo file established by O.T.R.R.A. and after a visual assessment, each of the buildings were classified into one of the following categories:

1. Major - a building that either by its existing appearance and/or its being the location of an historical commercial enterprise, ownership, etc., relates significantly to the Old Town Roseville historic era, 1900-1925.
2. Supportive - a building that by its appearance and/or its history cannot be classified as a "Major" building, but the buildings do present a good framework for the "Major" buildings, helps to support the time, place and scale of the "Major" building.
3. Non-Contributor - a building that is unrelated in appearance, condition, scale, etc., to the time period of the early heritage of the commercial area of Old Town Roseville.

The tabulation of each classification is as follows:

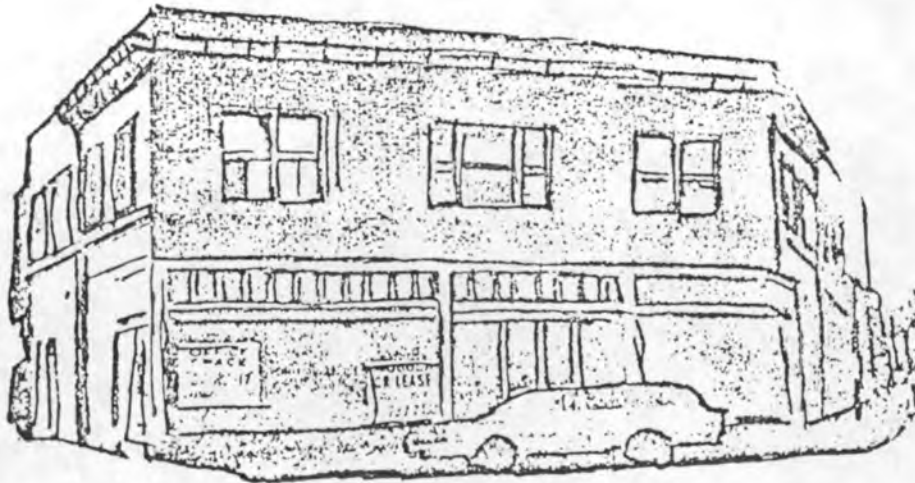
1. Major	13 buildings
2. Supportive	17 buildings
3. Non-Contributors	8 buildings



Rehabilitation and restoration guidelines can provide a basis for decisions of both the City and property owners who want to improve the appearance of their properties. For the City, guidelines help in administering the provisions of an historic district or landmarks ordinance. If the ordinance provides for examination of an owner's plan, to change the exterior appearance of a property, guidelines help to assure that City decisions are not made on the basis of personal preference. Guidelines assist in preventing arbitrary determinations that might be contested in court, help to insure that all applications for approval of exterior alterations are treated uniformly and fairly, and promote consistency in future decisions.

For the property owner, guidelines aid in making decisions when the owner invests in altering the appearance of a property. Alternatives that would obscure or destroy significant architectural features can more easily be avoided, as can indulgence in fads that would not be good investments over the long term. Sensible choices, made with the help of good guidelines, can prolong the life of the property and the investment. Sensitive work that respects the existing architectural components may well enhance the market value of a significant property. Such work, whether simple maintenance or elaborate restoration, is likely to contribute to the character of the neighborhood or setting of the property, not detract from it.

In evaluating the design qualities of the Old Town Roseville Historic District, the working committee examined the types of materials and the design configurations of existing architectural components and the nature of remodelings through the years. The team also examined photographic evidence of the architectural history. The data collected by the team formed the basis of the design and maintenance guidelines that follow.



1. Every reasonable effort shall be made to use a structure for its originally intended purpose or to provide a compatible use which will require minimum alteration to the structure and its environment.
2. Rehabilitation work shall not destroy the distinguishing qualities or character of the structure and its environment. The removal or alteration of any historic material or architectural features should be held to a minimum.
3. Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in the composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of original features, substantiated by physical or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural features from other buildings.
4. Distinctive, stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship, which characterize historic structures and often predate the mass production of building materials shall be treated with sensitivity.
5. Changes which may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of the structure and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.
6. All structures shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.
7. Contemporary design for additions to existing structures or landscaping shall not be discouraged if such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the neighborhood, structures, or its environment.
8. Wherever possible, new additions or alterations to structures shall be done in such a manner that if they were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the original structure would be unimpaired.

A. Storefronts

1. Where original, old storefronts remain, their appearance should not be altered. Such storefronts should be repaired and preserved. Where storefronts have been altered, they should be restored if possible. The original design should be determined by examining photographs from the period which are on file with the City Planning Office provided by the Old Town Roseville Redevelopment Association and by investigating any original architectural

fabric that remains beneath the changes. As much original material and detail should be retained in the restoration as possible. Wood or stone steps, stone sills, and other elements that contribute to the character of storefronts' entries should be preserved.

2. Where most of the existing architectural design dates from an interim remodeling and where this remodeling adds to the historical character of the historic district, restoration must conform to the period of this remodeling and not to the original design.
3. Where the original design cannot be determined or where financial considerations preclude full-scale restoration of a storefront that has already been altered, a design that is not a pure restoration but that is in keeping with the design of the rest of the building may be appropriate. A contemporary storefront with simple lines sympathetic to the rest of the building design is also acceptable. The general proportions, materials, colors, rhythm of solids to voids, repetition of design elements, and direction expression (the effect of verticality or horizontality) common to the street should be followed in designing new storefronts. Use of materials not in existence when a storefront was built should be discouraged in its "restoration."
4. The architectural integrity of the buildings in the historic district should be preserved. Accessories, such as light fixtures, that imitate the designs of these eras should be prohibited. Designs appropriate to the years during which the buildings in the historic district were constructed should be encouraged.
5. Canvas awnings are traditional to the historic district and are an acceptable element of storefronts. The size and scale of awnings should be appropriate to the building to which they are attached, based on photographic and documentary evidence. Color choice should be made with discretion. Metal awnings, glass awnings, and glass canopies are not in keeping with the prevailing character of the historic district and should be prohibited. To avoid obscuring building elements on the upper stories, canopies and awnings should not be permitted above the ground floor unless there are photographs or other documentation showing that they existed there at one time.

B. Windows and Doors

1. Where they still exist, the original sills, lintels, frames, sash, muntins, and glass of windows and transoms should be preserved. The original doorway elements, including sills, lintels, frames, and the doors, should also be retained. When they must be replaced, the replacements should duplicate the originals in design and materials.

2. Glass in windows, doors, and transoms should be clear except where documentary evidence indicates the original use of colored glass. Plastic materials should not be used in place of glass. The existing small-paned transoms could be insulated from the inside if heat loss is a problem. Because the transoms are opaque, their exterior appearance will not be altered by interior insulation measures. The transoms should not be obscured on the exterior.
3. The original proportions of wall openings should be retained. Blocking of existing openings to accommodate standard sash and glass sizes, to hide ceilings lowered beneath the tops of existing windows, or for any other reasons should be discouraged.
4. Decorative wood or metal lintels, brackets, and any other window or doorway trim should be preserved and should be restored where possible.
5. Fire shutters were traditional to the historic district and evidence indicates that they dated from the early 1850's. Where old newspapers and photographs of other evidence indicate the original presence of fire shutters, they might be reinstalled. Since the cost of using the original material is prohibitive, other materials such as wood or aluminum would be acceptable as long as they were executed in the design indicated by the historical evidence. Aluminum shutters of standard design should not be considered acceptable.
6. Windows with small panes are not appropriate to buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In restoration, the original number of panes in glassed areas should be used.
7. Where aluminum sash and screens are in use, they should match frames and sash of windows, for example, in a white, bronze, or black finish. The natural color of the metal should not remain. These guidelines also apply to aluminum storm and screen doors.

C. Cornices

1. Cornices should be restored to their original appearance using original materials where possible and duplications of the original where necessary. Original materials were wood or metal.
2. In some instances, duplication of the original cornice using contemporary materials may be necessary, although the use of materials in existence when the original was constructed is the preferred treatment.
3. Where restoration with original material is not feasible, surviving cornice elements should be retained and repaired. An alternative to full-scale restoration may be construction of a new cornice of contemporary but sympathetic design in the same design relation to the rest of the building as the original cornice.

business should be limited to one primary sign, except those businesses on corners which may have a sign on each street. Each business may also appropriately establish one sign directly lettered on window glass or glass in doors.

2. Signs in the historic district should be pedestrian-oriented in size and shape. Graphics should be simple and bold. Signs should be flush with the wall since these usually complement architectural elements more effectively than projecting signs. Signs that project less than three feet from the building, clear the sidewalk by at least eight feet, and are hung at least six inches from the vertical face of the wall also can be acceptable. Symbolic, three-dimensional signs (such as a barber pole or a pawn shop symbol) are encouraged. Paper signs attached to the interiors or exteriors of store windows should be discouraged except where temporary presentation for public notice requires such treatment.
3. The height of new signs should not extend above the window sills of the second floor. Signs on one-story buildings should not project above the cornice line.
4. Signs that display the symbol, slogan, or trademark of national brands of soft drinks or other products that do not form the bulk of the business transacted on the premises should be prohibited.
5. Graphics may be painted directly on the building surface when the wall surface already has been painted and is presently painted in a uniform manner.
6. Wood is the preferred material for signs, however exposed neon tubing is also an acceptable sign material. On wood signs, lettering may be routed, applied, or painted. Lettering used during the period in which a building was built is appropriate to its signage. Simple, modern lettering is also appropriate. Lettering in black or gold may also be applied to glass.
7. Color choices for lettering should be made with discretion and should reflect the color guidelines. Gold is also an acceptable color for lettering. The number of colors used on a sign should be minimal to maximize its effect.
8. Free standing signs are prohibited.
9. When lighting is necessary, it should be subdued and indirect. Back lighting of signs and moving and flashing signs should be prohibited.

H. Sign Submittal Requirements

1. Elevations of buildings showing major dimensions of exterior walls on which signs are to be placed, placement of each proposed sign on the building face, and proportions of proposed signs with respect to building proportions of the elevation on which the sign is to be placed.

4. Wood and metal cornices should be painted in the same color as that originally used whenever possible. If original colors cannot be determined, lead white, sandstone, or buff are the preferred colors.
5. Where possible, brick corbels should be restored and treated in the same manner as brick wall surfaces.
6. Gutters, downspouts, and flashing should be inconspicuous.

D. Roofs

1. Roofs retaining their original shapes should be maintained. In some cases where roof shapes have been altered, restoration to original appearance may be possible.
2. Contemporary roofing materials are acceptable. Where roofs are visible, roofing materials should be dark and asbestos shingles should be discouraged. Flashing should be unobtrusive.
3. Pseudo-mansard roofs applied to storefronts are incongruous with the historical character and should not be permitted.
4. Mechanical equipment located on roof tops will be screened from view by a wooden lattice or fence-like covering.

E. Brick

1. Brick is the dominant building material in the historic district. Brick should be treated and maintained in a manner that will preserve it and should not be treated in a manner that will deface it or accelerate deterioration. It should not be covered by synthetic brick or stone, by asbestos or wood shingles, by wood or aluminum siding, or by synthetic materials of any other kind.
2. Sandblasting accelerates the deterioration of brick and should not be used. Sandblasting is an abrasive cleaning process that removes not only dirt and paint but also the exterior glaze of the brick. Because the exterior glaze no longer protects the brick from the weather, the brick erodes. Sandblasting also produces a porous and pitted surface that absorbs water from rain.
3. Brick may be cleaned by applying mild chemical solvents, by scrubbing with nonferrous wire brushes, or by spraying with water under high pressure. Steam cleaning may also be acceptable, although humidity will penetrate the buildings.
4. Brick that has already been sandblasted should be treated with clear silicone every two or four years to repel water. However, treatment with silicone is not the equivalent of retaining the original glaze. If water penetrates the brick through the mortar joints, the waterproof surface may trap salts and moisture between the surface of the brick and the silicone, causing efflorescence and eventual spalling (surface disintegration) of the brick. If the moisture freezes, consequent expansion and contraction may also cause spalling.

district and should be based on historical precedent. Exterior colors should harmonize with other colors on the same building and on the streetscape. Exterior colors should complement the colors of neighboring buildings and should not produce an effect of visual competition or discord. Exterior colors should be selected to be mutually supportive and beneficial to the overall historic character of the streetscape.

2. Where wood or metal surfaces of windows, doors, porches, and details other than cornices are to be painted, a range of color choices is available. During the late nineteenth century, muted colors and earth tones were favored. They included gray, dark brown, dark green, blue gray, beige, brick red, and terra cotta. The lead content of paint at that time precluded the production of pure white paint, but lead white, a slightly grayish white, was frequently used for major surface areas and for details. Lead white is an appropriate choice for window sash and frames and for other details. In some instances, black or dark gray may be appropriate for the fixed window or door frame. If the original color of a cornice cannot be determined, lead white, buff, or "sandstone" color are preferred choices.
3. Where brick has been painted, repainting in a color that approximates that of the natural brick is appropriate; mortar joints might also be suggested in a color approximating the natural color of the mortar (not a pure white). Depending on the paint history of the building, lead white paint may be an acceptable alternative for the facade. Where brick was unpainted and remains unpainted, use of paint on the exterior is discouraged, since unpainted brick is a strong design tradition in the historic district.
4. Paint colors that were not produced or used during the late nineteenth century should be discouraged. Bright, new colors are to be avoided, even when used sparingly. Pastels were not favored in the late nineteenth century other than in tropical climates; their use would be incongruous with the historic setting and should be discouraged. High gloss paints should also be discouraged because they were not available in the late nineteenth century and they tend to highlight the imperfections of the material they cover.
5. One or two colors may be used in addition to white, black, and gray. Minimizing the number of colors will maximize their effect.

G. Signs

1. Sign guidelines are required to encourage graphic design that attracts business and contributes to the quality of the historic commercial environment. Signs have a legitimate function and place: they provide necessary information and directions. Smaller, well-designed signs attract the eye but large, garish, obtrusive signs visually pollute. Well-designed signs complement each other and attract attention to the buildings they advertise; badly designed signs compete with each other and visually confuse. Each

5. When repointing is necessary to replace deteriorated mortar or to stop water damage, loose mortar should be raked out to a depth of approximately one-half inch to one inch in both vertical and horizontal joints and the brick washed to remove small particles that remain. Joints should not be sawed because sawing cuts into the brick and chips edges and corners. Use of a hammer and chisel is the preferred way to remove mortar.
6. The new mortar that is used should be mixed to approximate the proportions of lime and sand and other materials used in the old mortar. Approximately the same proportions is necessary not only to match the color and texture of the old mortar, but also to match its chemical composition. If the color of the mortar and the width of the joints are not matched, the new work will obviously differ from the old and the visual unity of the wall will be impaired.
7. When deteriorating brick must be replaced, replacements should match the old brick in color, texture, size, and coursing technique. Mortar should not only be applied to the edges of a replacement brick, but also to the surfaces that make contact with other bricks. A replacement brick should be placed flush with the rest of the facade. Mortar should be pointed to match existing joints. Replacement brick should be laid in the same bond as the original.
8. Repainting is preferred to cleaning brick that has previously been painted. Painting brick that has not previously been painted is an appropriate way to unify a facade for which the original brick color, size, texture, coursing technique, and mortar appearance cannot be matched in repair work and in which this inconsistency is visually disruptive. The color of paint to be applied to brick surfaces should match as closely as possible the natural color of the brick.
9. Many of the buildings have been stuccoed. Stucco is very difficult to remove from brick, especially soft brick, and therefore its removal is not recommended. Although stucco may be removed laboriously by use of a hammer and chisel, the chisel marks often mar the brick. If wire mesh was attached to the brick to hold the stucco, the mesh may be pulled from the surface of the brick to remove the stucco. Excessive scars from attaching the mesh to the brick may or may not necessitate cosmetic work-- a thin coat of stucco directly over the brick.

The recommended treatment of stuccoed brick is smoothing the surface with a skim coat of stucco, perhaps scoring it to resemble the original brick texture, and painting it a brick color. Mortar joints may also be suggested by scoring in a color approximating the original color of the mortar. Simply smoothing the surface of the stucco and painting it in an appropriate color is also acceptable.

F. Color

1. Color choice for building exteriors may express individual taste but should always contribute to the historical character of the historic

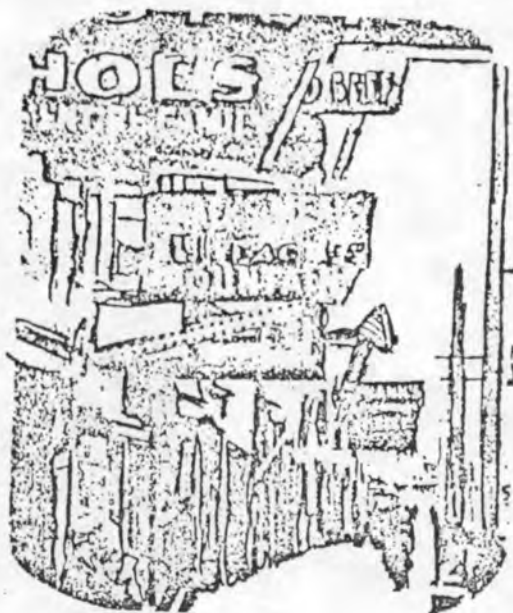
business should be limited to one primary sign, except those businesses on corners which may have a sign on each street. Each business may also appropriately establish one sign directly lettered on window glass or glass in doors.

2. Signs in the historic district should be pedestrian-oriented in size and shape. Graphics should be simple and bold. Signs should be flush with the wall since these usually complement architectural elements more effectively than projecting signs. Signs that project less than three feet from the building, clear the sidewalk by at least eight feet, and are hung at least six inches from the vertical face of the wall also can be acceptable. Symbolic, three-dimensional signs (such as a barber pole or a pawn shop symbol) are encouraged. Paper signs attached to the interiors or exteriors of store windows should be discouraged except where temporary presentation for public notice requires such treatment.
3. The height of new signs should not extend above the window sills of the second floor. Signs on one-story buildings should not project above the cornice line.
4. Signs that display the symbol, slogan, or trademark of national brands of soft drinks or other products that do not form the bulk of the business transacted on the premises should be prohibited.
5. Graphics may be painted directly on the building surface when the wall surface already has been painted and is presently painted in a uniform manner.
6. Wood is the preferred material for signs, however exposed neon tubing is also an acceptable sign material. On wood signs, lettering may be routed, applied, or painted. Lettering used during the period in which a building was built is appropriate to its signage. Simple, modern lettering is also appropriate. Lettering in black or gold may also be applied to glass.
7. Color choices for lettering should be made with discretion and should reflect the color guidelines. Gold is also an acceptable color for lettering. The number of colors used on a sign should be minimal to maximize its effect.
8. Free standing signs are prohibited.
9. When lighting is necessary, it should be subdued and indirect. Back lighting of signs and moving and flashing signs should be prohibited.

H. Sign Submittal Requirements

1. Elevations of buildings showing major dimensions of exterior walls on which signs are to be placed, placement of each proposed sign on the building face, and proportions of proposed signs with respect to building proportions of the elevation on which the sign is to be placed.

2. Scale drawings of each proposed sign showing sign dimensions, size and type of lettering, proposed means of illumination, samples of materials and colors.
3. A photograph of the existing elevations on which signs are to be placed.



CRITERIA FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

Basic design criteria should be established for new construction. The criteria proposed here are based on a combination of existing and historical design elements common to the historic district and identify sets of relationships and materials common to commercial buildings. The objective is not to mimic historic structures but to assure that new design, while contemporary, will be compatible with the existing character of Old Town Roseville.

The criteria must have flexibility. In any new construction, the immediate frame of reference will be buildings adjacent to the lot being developed. The new design should relate primarily to the historical design elements found on adjacent buildings and should secondarily consider the effect of the design on the total character of the streetscape.

1. It is the intent of these criteria for new construction to assist construction of contemporary architecture compatible with the traditional building forms. "Wild West" theme construction, typified by false front architecture embellished with gingerbread-style detail, board and-batten siding, and bright colors, is not appropriate for the Old Town Roseville Historic District and should not be considered an acceptable building motif.
2. New construction should maintain the continuity of existing rows of buildings or help to establish such continuity. Facades should be constructed at the property line(s) facing the street(s).
3. The front and side walls of new construction should be parallel to the property lines. Polygonal and circular shaped buildings should be prohibited.
4. New buildings should be constructed to within ten percent of the average height of existing, adjacent buildings. The maximum height of any new building should be 35 feet. The minimum height should be 20 feet. Sidewalk level, commercial spaces should have a minimum ceiling height of ten feet from the floor.
5. Brick is the preferred exterior material for new construction. The color and texture should be similar to that of brick historically used. Stuccoed surfaces may be permitted on a limited basis. The use of wood, synthetic, and metal siding should be prohibited.
6. A new facade should be rectangular in shape and its proportions (width in relation to height) should be consistent or compatible with the proportions of adjacent historic buildings. The principal directional expression of new facades may be horizontal or vertical. Facades of one-story buildings should be organized into three horizontal or vertical bands: storefront; solid wall space above storefront; and cornice with or without parapet. Two-story buildings should be organized into three or four horizontal bands: storefront; horizontal band (optional); second floor; and cornice (with or without parapet). These bands should align with those of adjacent buildings.

7. Facades should be organized into three, four, or five bays. The directional expression of windows and doors should be vertical, though several vertical elements may be combined to form a horizontal opening.
8. New construction details should approximate the character of historic details found in the historic district. Reproduction of historic building details on new buildings is discouraged, except where the reconstruction of historic buildings may be appropriate.
9. New storefronts should approximate the character of those built in the past: the double doors of Gold Rush era buildings; the recessed entry with flanking showcases of the 1880-1940 period; and others that can be photographically documented. Storefronts with recessed entries should be divided into three bands: a transom band; a band of display windows; and a small spandrel or paneled band under display windows. Proportions of storefronts should be consistent with those of historical storefronts. Storefronts should be ten feet high, including the transom band. Metal storefront elements should not leave exposed the natural color of the metal.
10. Awnings or triangular sidewalk roofs attached above street-level storefronts should be encouraged. Mansard, free form, or geometric sidewalk roofs should be prohibited.
11. False fronts or parapet walls should conceal roofs from public view.
12. The scale of new construction should be harmonious with that of adjacent buildings. Materials, signs, and other elements of new construction should be consistent with the scale of similar elements found in adjacent historic buildings.
13. The plans for any new building contemplated to be constructed on a site that is not adjacent to existing major and/or supportive buildings will be reviewed with more flexibility regarding the above new construction criteria.

PERMITTED USES

In Old Town Roseville no building or improvement or portion thereof shall be erected, constructed, converted, established, altered, or enlarged nor shall any premises be used except for one or more of the following purposes:

- I. Retailing of consumer convenience goods and dispensing of consumer services from the following establishments:
 - a. Antique shops
 - b. Art galleries
 - c. Bakeries
 - d. Barber shops
 - e. Beauty shops
 - f. Bicycle shops
 - g. Book stores
 - h. Boutiques
 - i. Camera shops
 - j. Clothing stores
 - k. Confectionaries (candy stores)
 - l. Decorator and home accessory shops
 - m. Delicatessens
 - n. Drug stores
 - o. Financial institutions
 - p. Florists
 - q. Food stores not exceeding 5,000 square feet
 - r. Gift and novelty shops
 - s. Hardware stores
 - t. Hobby shops
 - u. Ice cream parlors
 - v. Import and art objects stores
 - w. Jewelry stores
 - x. Locksmith shops
 - y. Leather goods stores
 - z. Luggage shops
 - aa. Music stores
 - bb. Pet shops
 - cc. Photographic studios
 - dd. Post offices
 - ee. Retail sale produce markets for the sale of fresh fruit, produce, flowers, plants, meat, poultry, and groceries
 - ff. Saloons
 - gg. Restaurants, excluding drive-in and drive-through but including outside service on private property
 - hh. Shoe stores
 - ii. Shoe repair shops
 - jj. Sporting goods stores
 - kk. Stationers and card shops
 - ll. Studios for art, dance, music

- mm. Tobacco shops
- nn. Travel bureaus
- oo. Variety shops
- pp. Wedding shops.

II. The following uses shall be permitted only upon issuance of a special use permit:

- a. Business machines sales display and service
- b. Drafting and blueprint services
- c. Newspaper plants
- d. Lithography shops
- e. Radio and TV shops
- f. Hotels and motels
- g. Business and professional office uses. Such uses may include accountants, advertising agencies, architects, attorneys, contractors, doctors, engineers, financial institutions, insurance brokers, securities brokers, surveyors, and graphic artists.
- h. Addressing, secretarial, and telephone answering services
- i. Electronic data processing, tabulating, and record keeping
- j. Labor unions and trade associations
- k. Medical, dental, biological, and x-ray laboratories
- l. Private clubs, fraternal organizations, and lodges
- m. Dwelling units.
- n. Theaters (playhouses, dinner theaters, etc.)
- o. Craft-type uses consisting primarily of retail businesses in the front and wholesale uses in the back

III. Any other use which the Planning Commission may find to be similar in character to the uses, including accessory uses enumerated here and consistent with the purpose and intent of this district.

IV. Any existing manufacturing/industrial use will be considered by the City to be in conformance with the plan until such time as the terms of the existing temporary permits have expired. It is the intention of the City not to renew permits for manufacturing/industrial uses.

V. Non-Conforming Uses -- Any use existing at the time of the adoption of these guidelines (other than those operating under temporary special permits) although such use does not conform to the provisions hereof, may be continued indefinitely. However, if any non-conforming use is abandoned, or is discontinued for a period of six (6) months or more, subsequent use of said land shall be in conformity with the provisions of these guidelines.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTSA. Surface Materials

The texture of the ground is an essential visual element of the historic district streetscape, its importance increasing with the current trend toward more plazas and malls and wider sidewalks in downtown areas.

Traditionally, as part of an urban revitalization program, the attempt is to get away from using only endless yards of concrete and asphalt and to introduce a variety of textures, materials, and colors in an attempt to provide variety and an element of the C.B.D. that is functional, interesting, and pleasing to the eye.

The challenge in historical district revitalization is to provide a floor that is functional and pleasing to the eye, but one that does not clutter the visual appeal and compete with the buildings for attention.

With a theme centered around the turn of the century, concrete sidewalks and asphalt streets would be appropriate. The sidewalks are extremely narrow and could be expanded to include the use of planter strips. The details for a sidewalk widening program would require further study.

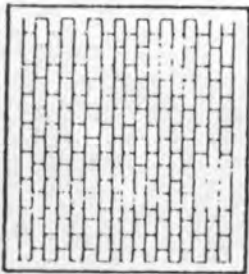
When it is desirable to restore a building to a particular moment in time and when that building has adjacent to it unique public improvements such as boardwalks, consideration should be given to their replacement.

Surface materials should be integrated into the overall design concept for the area. The details of the surface materials should be coordinated with the choice of lighting equipment, street furniture, and public signs as well as the buildings themselves.

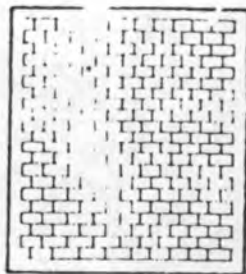
- B. The City has an unusual opportunity to enhance the street lighting. The present street lights are of a standardized modern design and detract from the historical character of the street. Eventually they should be replaced, but not by the standardized gaslight design promoted by the gas companies and now found in historic areas from coast to coast. The standardized design has become a cliché. Historic research utilizing the old photographs of early day Roseville and the type of fixtures used in other historic districts could provide information as to the type of lighting equipment utilized around the turn of the century, and reproducing any to replace the existing devices would enhance the visual character of the area. Of paramount importance, however, is the level of lighting. An unsafe level of lighting should not be permitted because of the desire to maintain historic ambience.
- C. Street furniture and other accessories are needed in the historic district to humanize the area by providing basic pedestrian amenities. Street furniture and other accessories also may be used to establish a tone or atmosphere for a neighborhood or district; the lack of them discourages pedestrian traffic. Wood benches with backrests are needed on the sidewalks, but not too close to

traffic. Wood benches and other amenities should be integrated with the district by complementary design. Benches and good landscaping may be particularly attractive and functional components of redesigning the rear of buildings for pedestrian access and use.

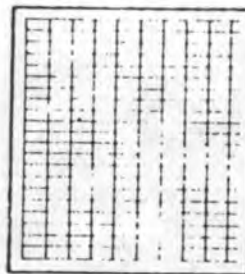
- D. Trash receptacles should be designed to relate in general style to other street accessories and should be placed at staged intervals near other elements of street furniture. Medium-sized wood barrels or replicas of old shipping crates could be used as trash receptacles. They should not be decorated except for the addition of a small sign.
- E. Parking lots and exterior waste receptacles in public view (other than pedestrian-oriented trash receptacles) should be screened by a continuous board fence (not picket).
- F. Signs and graphics for which the City is responsible (such as parking signs and graphics on trash receptacles) should have a single lettering style traditional to the historic district and a limited and consistent number of colors.
- G. Overhead wiring is part of tradition as well as necessity. Since the late nineteenth century, overhead wiring has been very much a part of the atmosphere in the historic district. Underground wiring is not essential for historical authenticity, although it may be desirable for more general urban design reasons.
- H. Attractively lettered street signs attached directly to the corners of buildings is one method of street identification. If street signs must be mounted on standards, plain, traditional lettering in black on a white background is preferred to any more elaborate design not traditional to the area that might be used in other parts of the nation. Wrought-iron designs are inappropriate and should be avoided.
- I. Although not based on precedent, sidewalk ramps at the corners and drinking fountains would be functional additions. Ramps would facilitate access to the shops and would be an aid to the handicapped. Fountains could be reproduced from suitable drinking fountain designs of the late nineteenth century or could be of sensitive contemporary design.



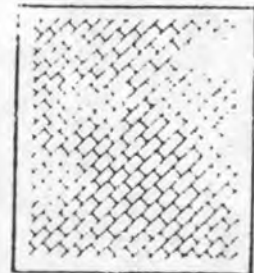
**STRETCHER BOND
ALONG PATH**



**STRETCHER BOND
ACROSS PATH**



STACK BOND



DIAGONAL (FLAT)

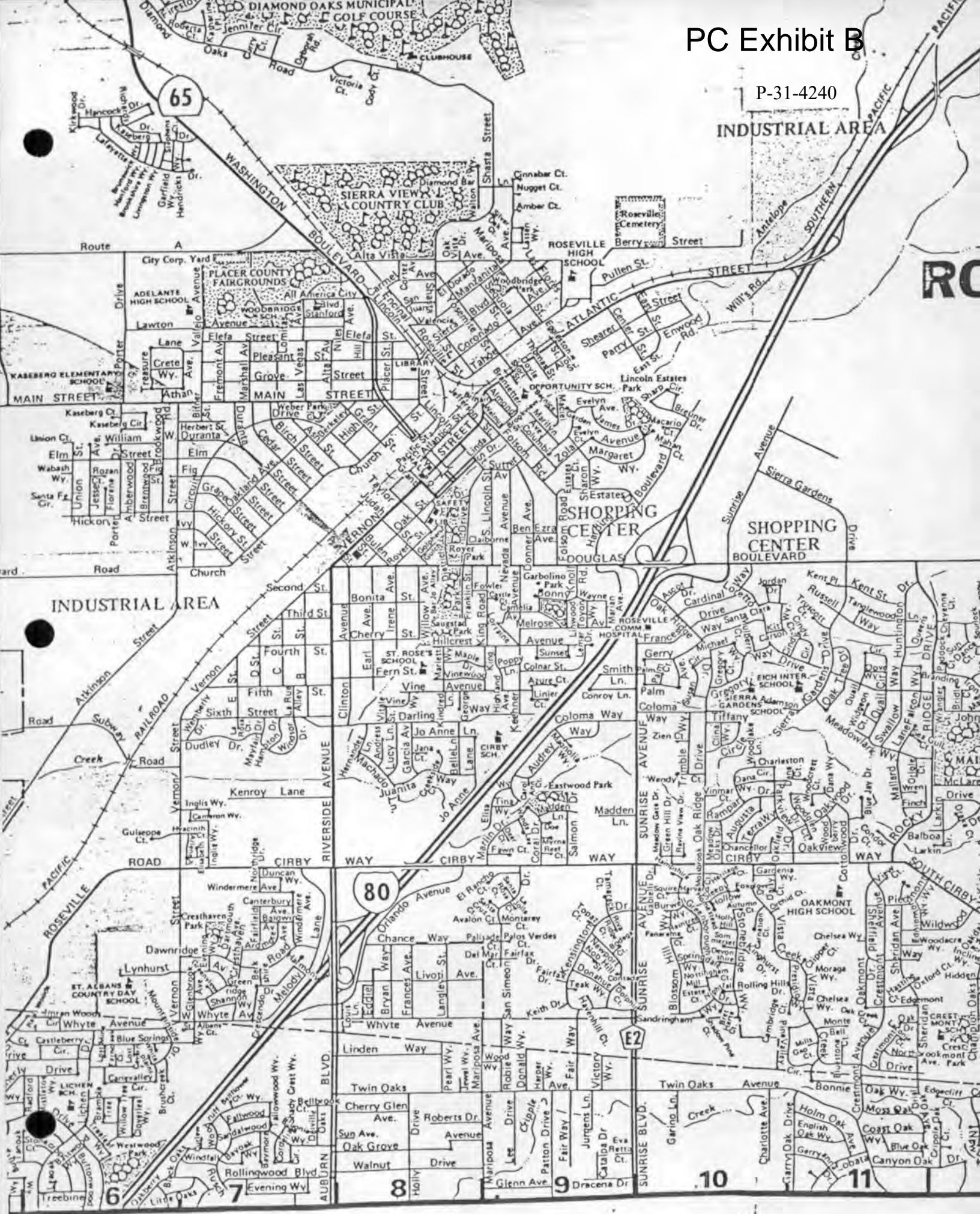
RECOMMENDED PLAN APPROVAL PROCESS

All plans for changes to private property and the renovation, rehabilitation, and/or restoration of any existing building in the historic district shall be presented to and considered by the Project Review Commission. This review and consideration shall include written comments from the Old Town Roseville Redevelopment Association acting in an advisory capacity to the Project Review Commission and the City Planning Commission. All decisions of the Project Review Commission will be final with the exception of any existing or future appeal procedures pertaining to matters that come before the P.R.C.

All plans for public improvement by the City, utility companies, or any other entity involved in improvements to the publicly owned property and public rights of way will be brought before the P.R.C. for comment as the plans are compatible with the theme of the historic district development.

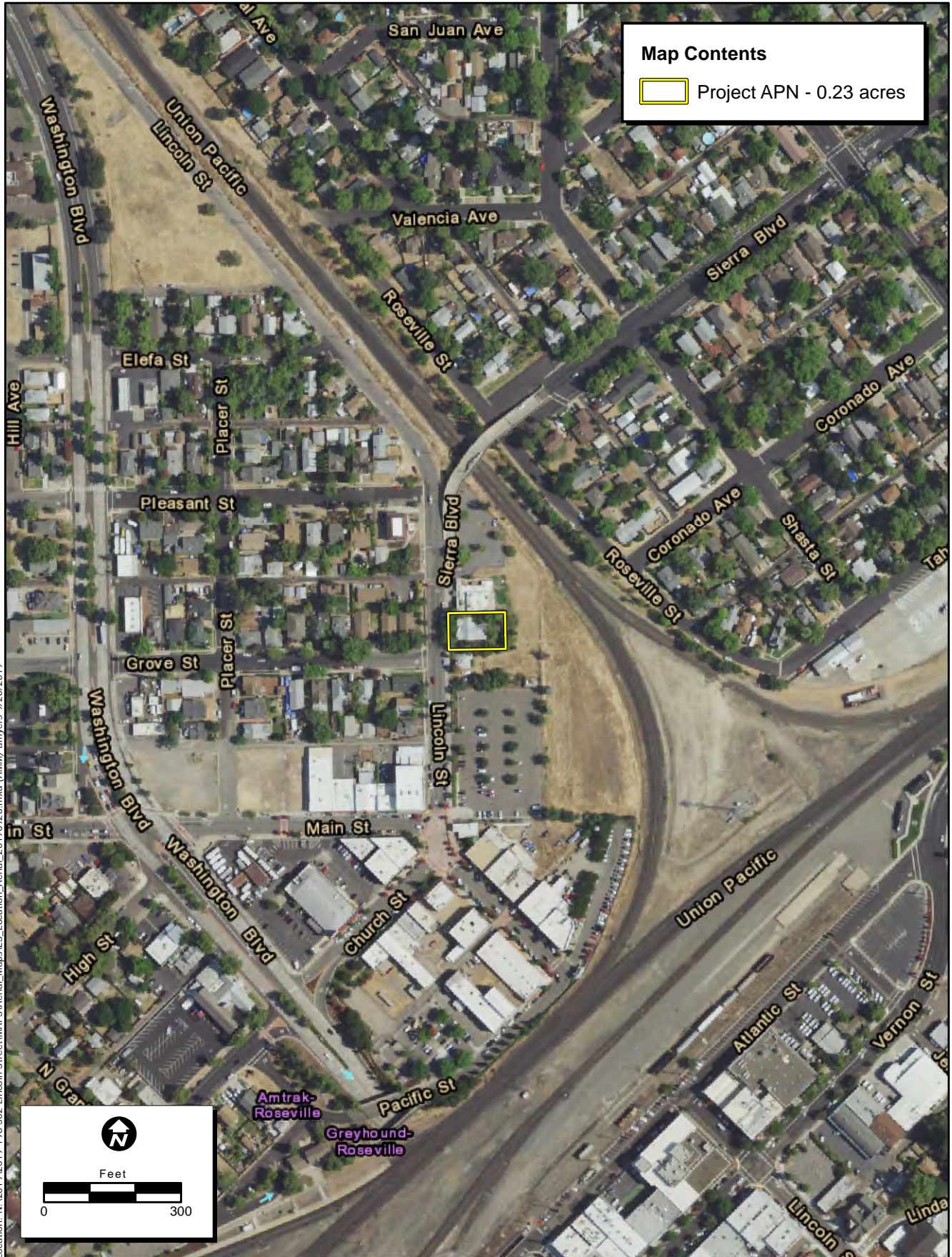
The Old town Merchants Association shall designate a representative of their association to co-ordinate these efforts between the property owners and the merchants.





ATTACHMENT E

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms



Location: N:\2019\2019-198 502 Lincoln Street\MAPS\Aerial_Maps\US_Location_Aerial_20190926.mxd (AMM)-amyers 9/26/2019

Map Date: 9/26/2019
Photo Source: NAIP 2018

Figure 2. Project Location

2019-198 502 Lincoln Street

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial #
 NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 18

*Resource Name or #: The Belvedere Hotel

P1. Other Identifier: 502 Lincoln Street

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Placer

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Roseville, CA Date: 1992 T 11 North; R 6 East; SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 34; M.D.B.M.

c. Address: 502 Lincoln Street

City: Roseville

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 10: mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: The residence is located on the eastern side of Lincoln Street near the Sierra Vista Bridge within the City of Roseville. APN 011-147-003-000 Elevation: 175 feet

*P3a. Description: The residence is a large two-story hotel residence constructed in 1914 according to County Assessor property data. The building has historically been known as the Belvedere Hotel and was owned and operated as rooms for rent. The residence is located on the eastern side of Lincoln Street within the City of Roseville on a 0.23-acre parcel. The residence has a wood frame on a raised concrete foundation. Although the front entry has only one step, the first floor at the rear of the building is accessed using a short stairway due to the slight drop in elevation on the parcel and the raised foundation. The stairway was partially collapsed during the property visit. The residence has horizontal drop false bevel wood siding on all elevations. The building is located within the Old Town Roseville Historic District (See Continuation Sheet).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property, HP5. Hotel

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a.



*P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of the historic-age Belvedere Hotel, View southeast, 9/26/2019.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic 1914

Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by:

Megan Webb
 ECORP Consulting, Inc.
 2525 Warren Drive
 Rocklin, California 95677

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/7/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Property Visit

*P11. Report Citation: ECORP 2019 *Architectural History Evaluation for the Belvedere Hotel, Building at 502 Lincoln Street, Roseville, Placer County, California*. Report on File at ECORP Consulting, Inc., Rocklin, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

*Recorded by: Megan Webb

*Date: 10/7/2019

 Continuation Update***P3a. Continued.**

The building is a two-story residential structure constructed in 1914, according to the APN data. The residence is located on the eastern side of Lincoln Street within the City of Roseville on a 0.23-acre parcel. The residence has a wood frame on a raised concrete foundation (Figure 9). Although the front entry has only one step, the first floor at the rear of the building is accessed using a short stairway due to the slight drop in elevation on the parcel and the raised foundation. The stairway was partially collapsed during the property visit. The residence has horizontal drop false bevel wood siding on all elevations.

The residence is a hotel/apartment-styled building that represents a commercial Craftsman style in vernacular form with approximately 12 rooms and 52 windows. The fenestration consists of original windows that are all single-pane, wood-framed casement windows on all elevations. Most of the windows are single-hung while a few windows are fixed. All the windows have screens or plastic covers installed on the exterior of the building and a few windows have been boarded up. One of the original windows is missing on the second floor on the western façade. The residence has a cross-gabled roof line with parallel gables on the western façade creating a symmetrical front entry. The eaves are medium length with exposed rafters and triangle knee braces throughout. The residence has a full-width front porch on the first floor on the western façade. The front porch rests on a concrete floor. The front porch is incorporated into the building and is situated directly below the second-story floor. The front porch contains six porch support beams (unelaborated square columns) that extended up to the top of the second-story windows. The columns are covered in the same horizontal wood siding as the rest of the house. The porch has low solid railings and no piers. The western façade faces Lincoln Street and contains one entry and four windows on the first floor. The second floor contains nine windows (one has been removed) and once had a front balcony that has since collapsed or was removed. A review of 1940s or 1950s photographs of the building confirms the front balcony was in place.

There is a side yard with a paved walkway along the southern façade. The southern façade contains 19 windows, 11 at the second story and eight on the first floor, and no door entry ways. There is one boxed oriel window that protrudes from the side wall of the building (Figure 11). The boxed oriel window contains three original windows and a shed roof. There is one small shed attached to the southern façade that likely housed a hot-water heater. Posed Manring family photographs taken in front of the boxed oriel window confirms that the side of the building has not been altered.

The property appears to gradually slope to the east as the amount of raised foundation exposed on the southern façade increases to the rear of the house. The rear of the house, the eastern elevation, has three door entry ways and four windows. There is an exterior raised porch and stairway at the rear of the building that is dilapidated (Figure 14). Two of the entries are located on the first floor and one is at the second floor. The roof line at the eastern façade has a simple hipped roof.

The residence has a compound floorplan and the northeastern façade is recessed (Figure 15). The northern façade has no entry way and a total of 16 windows. An air conditioning unit is attached to the exterior of the northern façade.

Property-Specific History

The building at 502 Lincoln Street was constructed in 1914 by an unknown architect. According to the historic archival record, the building has been owned by at least four people or families since its construction. From 1914 to 1920, Alexander L. Bell (no relation to Alexander Graham Bell) and his wife Minnie owned and operated the hotel building. Robert and Celinda Watson, brother and sister from Pennsylvania, owned and operated the hotel building from 1920 to 1943. Mrs. Myrtle Sprague owned the building from 1943 to 1946. After Sprague, the Manring family, Washington natives and married couple Clyde and Pearl Manring, owned the building from 1946 to 2019. Clyde and Pearl's only daughter Dolores owned the building after her parents passed in 1976 and 1989 according to census records.

The building is commonly known as the Belvedere Hotel and rooms have been rented since it was first built. The first owner of the Belvedere is believed to be Alexander L. Bell, who was born in New York in 1858 and came to California with his wife Minnie sometime between 1910 and 1914. United States Census Records from 1920 reveal that the Roseville household consisted of Alexander Bell, his wife Minnie, and six lodgers at 502 Lincoln Street (U.S. Census 1920). Alexander Bell is listed as a keeper of a lodging house and working on his own account. The occupations of the lodgers are various positions with the railroad, and one worked at a packing shop. Earlier U.S. Census records from 1900 to 1910 and New York City Directories from 1910 and 1911 places Alexander Bell and his wife Minnie living on Bellevue Avenue in New York with their son Lester. In the New York city directories, Alexander Bell is listed as a carpenter. A 1977 snippet called Looking Back in the Press-Tribune, Roseville states that

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*Resource Name or # The Belvedere Hotel, 502 Lincoln Street

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60 years ago, "the Belvedere, a 20-room house on Lincoln Street, has been opened to the public and is now accepting roomers. A Mr. Bell is the proprietor. The rooms are described as being neatly arranged and well appointed, well lighted and airy" (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1977).

In 1920, Alexander Bell sold the Belvedere to Robert Franklin Watson and his sister Celinda Eve Watson (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1920). An article in the Press-Tribune, Roseville from December 24, 1920 states that Robert and his sister purchased the "Belvidere Apartment house on Lincoln street." The article goes on to say that Robert will continue his position with the PFE company, and his sister will look after the comforts of the roomers. Census records from 1930 list Alexander Bell as divorced and living in Los Angeles, which could explain why he sold the hotel property to the Watsons in late 1920. Archival research revealed that the name Belvedere first appears on newspaper clippings in 1923. In searching for the hotel in newspapers, the spelling and the title have appeared in a variety of ways over the years: Belvidere, Belvidere Apartments, Bellvedere, Bellvedere Rooms, and Belvedere Rooming House.

A 1923 newspaper advertisement states "For Rent – Rooms, at 502 Lincoln St., The Belvedere. Hot and cold water in every room. Regular and transient accommodated" (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1923). A search of the City directory for Roseville for 1925-1926 reveal an advertisement for the Belvidere Rooming House at 502 Lincoln Street, which was owned by Robert and Celinda Watson. An advertisement in 1925 states that the rooms are furnished, hot and cold running water, and steam heat in every room. The 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Roseville is on file at the PCARC and the Roseville Historical Society and shows the residence at 502 Lincoln Street. The residence is labeled as "RMS" which likely means "Rooms." According to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the building is a two-story with a shingle roof and is outlined in yellow, which denotes that it is wood framed versus constructed of brick, stone, or iron. The 1925 Sanborn Map reveals that the footprint of the Belvedere Hotel has not been altered. The Sanborn Map also has an index that is organized by street names and also has a section called Specials. The Specials section calls out buildings such as schools, halls, laundry, clubhouses, fire departments, chapels, and hotels. The Belvedere is not one of the hotels called out on the 1925 Sanborn Map. The Belvedere may not have been identified because it was advertised and used as longer-term apartment-style house versus short-term hotel services for Roseville.

U.S. Census Records from 1930 places Robert Watson and his sister Celinda as residing on Lincoln Street. Robert was head of the household and owned the house that was valued at \$12,000. Robert and Celinda's listed occupation in 1930 were part owner of a rooming house (U.S. Census 1930). Robert Watson and his sister were born in Pennsylvania. Robert began residing in the Roseville area beginning around 1900. Celinda was born in 1863 and passed away at the hotel in 1939 (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1939). After Celinda passed away, Robert was deeded the property. Celinda lived in Roseville for 18 years before she died. Robert Watson passed away in 1952 in Citrus Heights. Funeral records for Robert Watson list him as a retired hotel owner who lived in the area for 52 years at the time of his death. Mrs. Alice Mae Pearson is listed as Robert's informant. Robert and his sister are both buried in Pennsylvania with their family.

In the 1940s, Robert Watson is listed a janitor at the local Masonic temple according to census records. The 1940 census record lists Alice Mae Pearson as the rooming house manager living with five lodgers at 502 Lincoln Street. Robert Watson is included as one of the lodgers. Robert is listed as owning the house with a \$7,000 value (U.S. Census 1940b). After Celinda passed away, it appears that Robert hired someone to look after the hotel and its lodgers while he worked for PFE and later as a janitor in town.

About 10 years before his death, Robert Watson sold the property to Mrs. Myrtle Sprague in 1943. Mrs. Myrtle Sprague's husband Herbert was a machinist for PFE and he passed away in 1943. Watson also worked for the PFE Company and may have known the Sprague family personally. Mrs. Myrtle Sprague later sold the property to the Manring Family in May 1946 (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1946). Mrs. Myrtle Sprague only owned the property for three years. Local City directories places Mrs. Myrtle Sprague as widowed and living in Woodland in 1948.

Beginning in the late 1940s, the Manring family owned and operated the Belvedere Hotel. Clyde and his wife Pearl purchased the "Bellvedere Rooms at 502 Lincoln Street" in 1946 from Mrs. Myrtle Sprague. Clyde and Pearl came to the Sacramento area in 1946 and first resided in Carmichael. Clyde Vernon Manring married Miss Pearl Gladys Moore in 1934 in Washington. Clyde was born in 1908 and Pearl was born in 1911, both in Washington. U.S. Census records from 1940, list Clyde and Pearl as living in Washington with their daughter Dolores, who was born in 1934 (U.S. Census 1940a). Pearl is listed as a night club waitress and Clyde is listed as a heater repairman for the railway company in Washington.

A search of the City directories for Roseville revealed that during 1960 and 1973, Clyde and Pearl Marning are listed at the Belvedere Hotel at 502 Lincoln Street (R. L. Polk & CO 1969). In 1969, the Belvedere Hotel is listed among eight other hotels in the directory for Roseville and Citrus Heights (R. L. Polk & CO 1969). The 1970s City directories list Dolores Manring as also residing

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 at 502 Lincoln Street, but she is listed as a teacher. Property tax records and deed records also confirm that Clyde and Pearl owned the Belvedere Hotel beginning in 1946. Clyde was also employed for 10 years with the Civil Engineers at McClellan Air Force Base (Press-Tribune, Roseville 1976). Clyde passed away in 1976 and Pearl passed away in 1989. The couple is buried at the Roseville Public Cemetery. Pearl and Clyde owned and managed the hotel for 35 years together. Their daughter Dolores became the sole owner of the property when her parents passed. Dolores was a graduate from Roseville High School, class of 1952, and University of California, Berkeley. After her schooling in the San Francisco Bay Area, Dolores moved back to Roseville and began teaching at Kaseberg Elementary School. Dolores was also a pageant queen.

A review of aerial photographs from 1938, the earliest available aerial image, reveals the building located at 502 Lincoln Street. The roofline of the building in 1938 aerial confirms that the roofline is the same today. There is a large linear structure, an automobile garage, on a parcel to the south of the residence in 1938. The railroad tracks are located just east of the building. The concrete Sierra Vista Bridge that travels over the railroad is located north of the property. The concrete bridge was constructed in 1929 and replaced the 1907 wooden bridge over the tracks. In 1938 the northern extent of the development of the City of Roseville is the Roseville High School property. The 1938 aerial shows that land to the north of the high school is undeveloped. The precursor road to Highway 65 once travelled along today's Lincoln Street and later Washington Boulevard. The development of Roseville in 1938 is confined to land located along the railroad. By 1952, the route of the older highway through Roseville was constructed at today's Washington Boulevard, thus creating the Seawell Underpass. The construction of Washington Boulevard bypassed the Old Town Roseville Historic District and travel along Lincoln Street diminished. The Seawell Underpass created a safe undercrossing at the railroad tracks, thus closing the route from Old Town to Downtown (the Vernon Street corridor) over the tracks along Lincoln Street. Closing the Lincoln Street crossing at the railroad tracks led to a decline of Roseville's business district located on the northern side of the tracks.

By 1957, Interstate 80 had been constructed to the east of downtown Roseville and the city's development began extending to the east. By 1964, the Moose Lodge had been constructed on the parcel to the north.

Evaluation

Historical and archival research for the building located at 502 Lincoln Street has provided sufficient construction and use history for the building. Following is an evaluation of the building using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria. The building is first evaluated as an individual resource, and then separately as a contributing element to the Old Town Roseville Historic District.

CRHR Criterion 1 / NRHP Criterion A: The Belvedere was constructed in 1914 and was operated as a commercial enterprise within Old Town Roseville. The Hotel is associated with a significant event to the history of Roseville and is associated with the early development years of the Old Town Roseville Historic District through its physical appearance and documented historical associations. The building was constructed as an apartment-style house to serve the community for long-term or short-term residential needs, and it played a contributing role in the development and growth of commercial and residential development in Roseville, given its location along Lincoln Street. In addition, the residence is associated with an existing historic district, known as Old Town Roseville. Therefore, The Belvedere Hotel is associated with a significant event (early commercial development of the Old Town Roseville area); however, despite having historical association to meet the eligibility requirement, the building has lost sufficient integrity, as described in more detail below. It does not evoke a sense of place and time and ultimately has lost historic fabric as an individual resource. Therefore, the Belvedere Hotel is not individually eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 or NRHP Criterion A.

CRHR Criterion 2 / NRHP Criterion B: The archival research for the residential building revealed that the residence is not significantly associated with any important person who contributed to local, state, or national history. The Bell family was the first family to own the property when the residence was constructed, yet the archival record does not show any names or individual owners involved in its construction. Also, the owner of the Belvedere Hotel has changed hands since its existence and is not strongly associated with the Bell family who owned the property from 1914 to 1920. From 1920 to 1943, Robert Watson and his sister Celinda owned the hotel property. From 1943 to 1946, Mrs. Myrtle Sprague owned the property. The Manring family owned the hotel for the longest amount of time, from 1946 to 2019. The married couple who owned the hotel, Clyde and Pearl Manring, passed away in 1976 and 1989, respectively. The hotel was later owned and occupied by their daughter Dolores. The hotel itself has been dormant since at least the 1990s and has not operated as a hotel for many years, likely since Pearl Manring was alive. Ultimately, the archival record failed to identify any significant individual or important person associated with the property. Therefore, the Belvedere Hotel is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and is not individually eligible under CRHR Criterion 2 or NRHP Criterion B.

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CRHR Criterion 3 / NRHP Criterion C: The building was constructed as an apartment-style house to serve the community for long-term or short-term residential needs. The building has some architectural influence from the Craftsman style in the vernacular form. The Craftsman style is evidenced in this building by triangular knee braces and exposed rafters under the deep eave and gable roof, full-length front porch, extended columns from the ground level, and the wood-framed single-hung original windows that remain on the building. The building does not contain any of the favored design features that are distinctive of the commercial representations of the Craftsman style, such as a porte cochere entryway, exterior chimney, or dormers, decorated braces. The building, overall, is not a good representation of the Craftsman style of architecture as compared to other local examples throughout downtown areas as those examples have appealing favored features. The architect of this residential building is unknown, but based on the simplistic design of the building, the craftsmanship is clearly not consistent with a master in any Craftsman-style architecture or building practice. Its architectural style is a product of the period of popularity of that style during the 1900s to 1920s but does not embody distinction among other buildings built during that period.

The techniques employed for construction and maintenance of the residential building were not unique and were in existence prior to construction of the building, and therefore are not historically significant. The residence does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or possess any significant distinguishable components. Therefore, the residence is not individually eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 or NRHP Criterion C.

CRHR Criterion 4 / NRHP Criterion D: The residential building does not have the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. Archival research potential for the building has been exhausted, and the building's history is moderately documented in the archival record. The residence cannot provide additional historically important information, and there is no potential for the building to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. In addition, buildings from the 1910s built within the city limits are not likely to have associated archaeological deposits, such as privies or refuse deposits, because by the turn of the century, utilities, services, and plumbing had reduced the need for facilities outside of the home. As a result, the residence is not individually eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 or NRHP Criterion D.

Integrity: Historic photographs of the Belvedere Hotel building were found during archival research at Roseville Historical Society. Therefore, the assessment of integrity is based on the information presented in the historic photographs and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the property, and the updated field documentation.

The field documentation and review of historical aeriels and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that the footprint and construction of the building remains the same as when it was built. The building retains integrity of location. The building remains within the commercial and residential corridor of Lincoln Street on the northern edge of Old Town Roseville, expressing the setting and association of the early commercial businesses of the area. The location and setting have not changed since it was originally constructed. As a result of infill development over the years, the building no longer portrays a strong sense of time and place evoking the feeling of Old Roseville as an individual building. It no longer is used as a hotel or apartment and, coupled with the loss of the front balcony which served as a centerpiece to the decoration and ornamentation of the building, it no longer retains integrity of design or workmanship. The essential physical components of the building are still in good condition and the original wood-framed, single-hung windows on all elevations remain intact showing retention of original materials. Screens have been added to the exterior of the windows, but do not diminish the use of materials.

Historic photographs of the Belvedere Hotel taken by the Manning family during their ownership reveal that the building has virtually remained the same with the exception of the removal of the front balcony, front awnings, and one second-story window. The horizontal siding present on the building today is the same as when the Mannings purchased the property. Historically the property had a hedge in the front yard, however the plant no longer remains. Additional trees planted in the front yard have diminished the visibility of the building from the street which also detracts from its sense of time and place, related to feeling and association. The construction of the Moose Lodge to the north has also impaired the visibility of the building. Also, the Belvedere Hotel signage, which used to be present on the building as seen from several historical photographs, have been removed.

Overall, the building retains integrity of location, materials, and setting; but has significantly lost integrity of feeling, design, association, and workmanship. In particular, the loss of integrity of feeling, design, and association are critical to the significance of this building as a representation of commercial Old Town Roseville, and as such would render the building ineligible, even if it met one or more of the eligibility criteria.

Historic District Considerations: The Belvedere Hotel has been listed as a Major Contributor to the Old Town Roseville Historic District since 1981. A Major Contributor classification for the district refers to "a building that either by its existing appearance
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and/or its being the location of an historical commercial enterprise, ownership, etc., related significantly to the Old Town Roseville historic era, 1900-1925." The Old Town Roseville Historic District area was designated as a historic district at the local level by the City of Roseville, as stated in the Downtown Roseville Specific Plan. Though a statement of significance (i.e. CRHR/NRHP eligibility evaluation or similar) is not included in the Specific Plan, the Plan does state that the Old Town Roseville Historic District "consists of commercial buildings displaying a variety of architectural styles ranging from late nineteenth century Victorian styles to the Deco-Moderne style of the 1930s and 1940s."

Further, the District Record explains that the District is a concentration of buildings that are united through their historical association and/or architectural or aesthetic plan or physical development, specifically as they relate to commercial growth and economic and social contribution to this area in Roseville. The District record identifies three levels of contributors. A Major Contributor is a building that either by its existing appearance and/or its being the location of an historical commercial enterprise or ownership relates significantly to the Old Town Roseville historic era between 1900 and 1925. A Supportive Contributor is a building that by its appearance and/or its history cannot be classified as a "Major" building, but the buildings do present a good framework for the "Major" buildings, helps to support the time, place, and scale of the "Major" building. A Non-Contributor is a building that is unrelated in appearance, condition, or scale to the time period of the early heritage of the commercial area of Old Town Roseville. The area, defined in the Specific Plan, is bordered by Main Street on the north, Pacific Street on the south, Washington Boulevard on the west, and Lincoln Street on the east.

The Belvedere Hotel, though lacking sufficient integrity to be considered historically significant as an individual resource, still retains the essential qualities to remain a contributor to the Old Town Roseville Historic District. The Belvedere Hotel, constructed within the Period of Significance for the District that ranges from 1900 to 1925, continues to be recognized through its physical appearance and location among similarly purposed buildings as a historical commercial enterprise. Despite the loss of integrity of association, feeling, and workmanship as an individual resource; the Belvedere Hotel retains the essential aspects of integrity that were established for the Old Town Roseville Historic District, which are the contributing buildings' location, physical recognizability as a historical commercial enterprise, and association to the commercial development of Old Roseville. As such, the Belvedere Hotel retains sufficient integrity to remain a contributor to the District. That said, ECORP believes the classification of the hotel in the District Record as a "Major Contributor" should be adjusted to be considered a "Supporting Contributor" based on the definitions provided in the record. The Belvedere Hotel building is not a primary focal point within the District and does not represent the architectural value for which the District is aesthetically formulated; rather, it contributes to the overall framework of the District and its presence and historical association supports the other major contributors to the District.



Front of building overview, eastern elevation (view toward south).



Entry of building, western elevation (view toward southeast).

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Front porch at building, western elevation (view toward northeast).



Front porch at building, western elevation (view toward south).



Second story windows, western elevation (view toward east).



Second story, western elevation, balcony removed (view toward southeast).

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View of porch from the south, southern elevation (view toward north).



Raised concrete foundation, southern elevation (view toward west).



Boxed oriel windows with shed roof building, southern elevation (view toward north).



Wood framed, fixed and single hung windows, southern elevation (view toward north).



Wood framed, single hung windows, southern elevation (view toward north).



Rear entry to building, partially collapsed, eastern elevation (view toward southwest).

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Single hung windows and horizontal siding, northern elevation (view toward southwest).



1946. *Bellvedere Rooms on Lincoln Street Sold*. April 26, 1946. Published in the Press-Tribune, Roseville. Accessed at the Placer County Archives and Research Center.

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Historical Photographs of the Building

The Roseville Historical Society obtained family scrapbooks and photographs from the Manring family. A review of the items revealed a number of photographs of the Belvedere Hotel or the building in the background, provided in Figures 16 through 20. The Manring family photographs of the Belvedere Hotel were taken in the 1940s through 1970s. The photographs reveal that the Belvedere Hotel has remained relatively unaltered over the years.



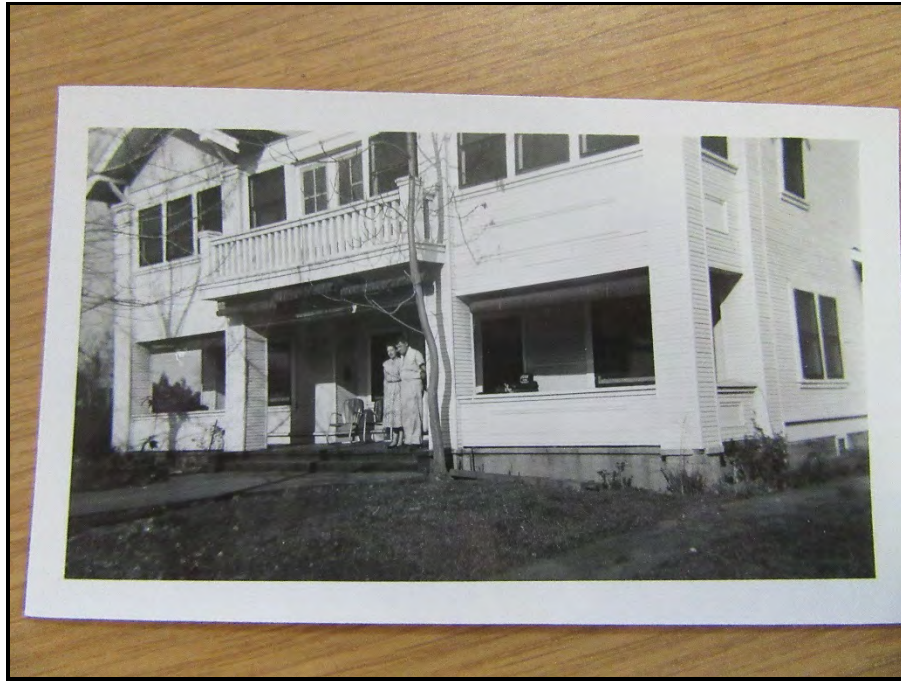
1940s photograph of the Belvedere Hotel. From the Manring collection at the Roseville Historical Society.

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Photograph of the Clyde and Pearl Manning on porch of Belvedere Hotel. Photograph not dated. From the Manning collection at the Roseville Historical Society.



Photograph of the Clyde Manning at side yard of Belvedere Hotel. Photograph not dated. From the Manning collection at the Roseville Historical Society.

*Recorded by: Megan Webb

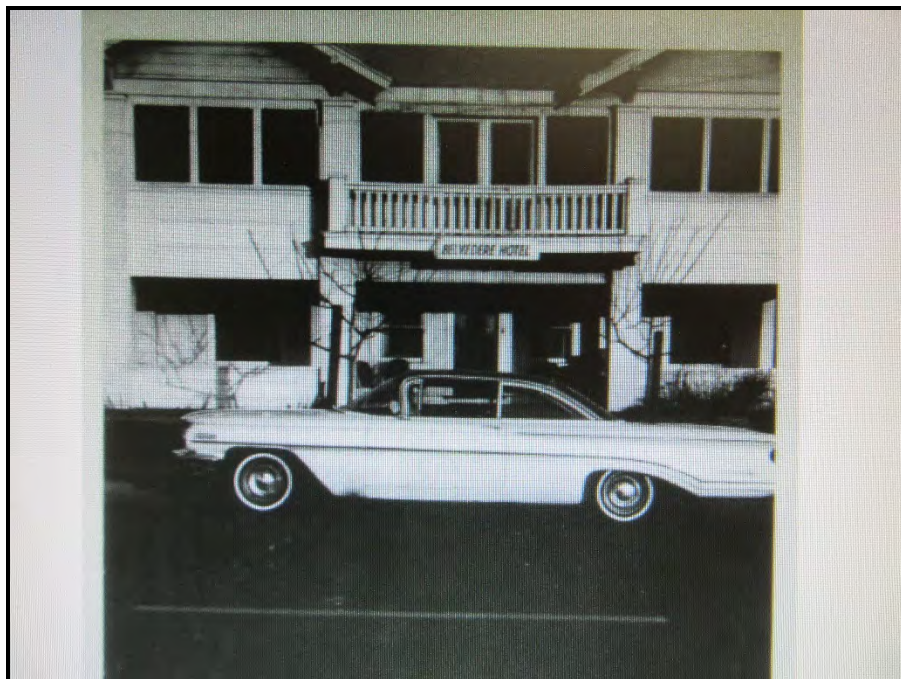
*Date: 10/7/2019

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Photograph of the Belvedere Hotel when the Moose Lodge was being constructed. Photograph not dated. From the Manring collection at the Roseville Historical Society.



Photograph of Belvedere Hotel. Photograph not dated. From the Manring collection at the Roseville Historical Society.

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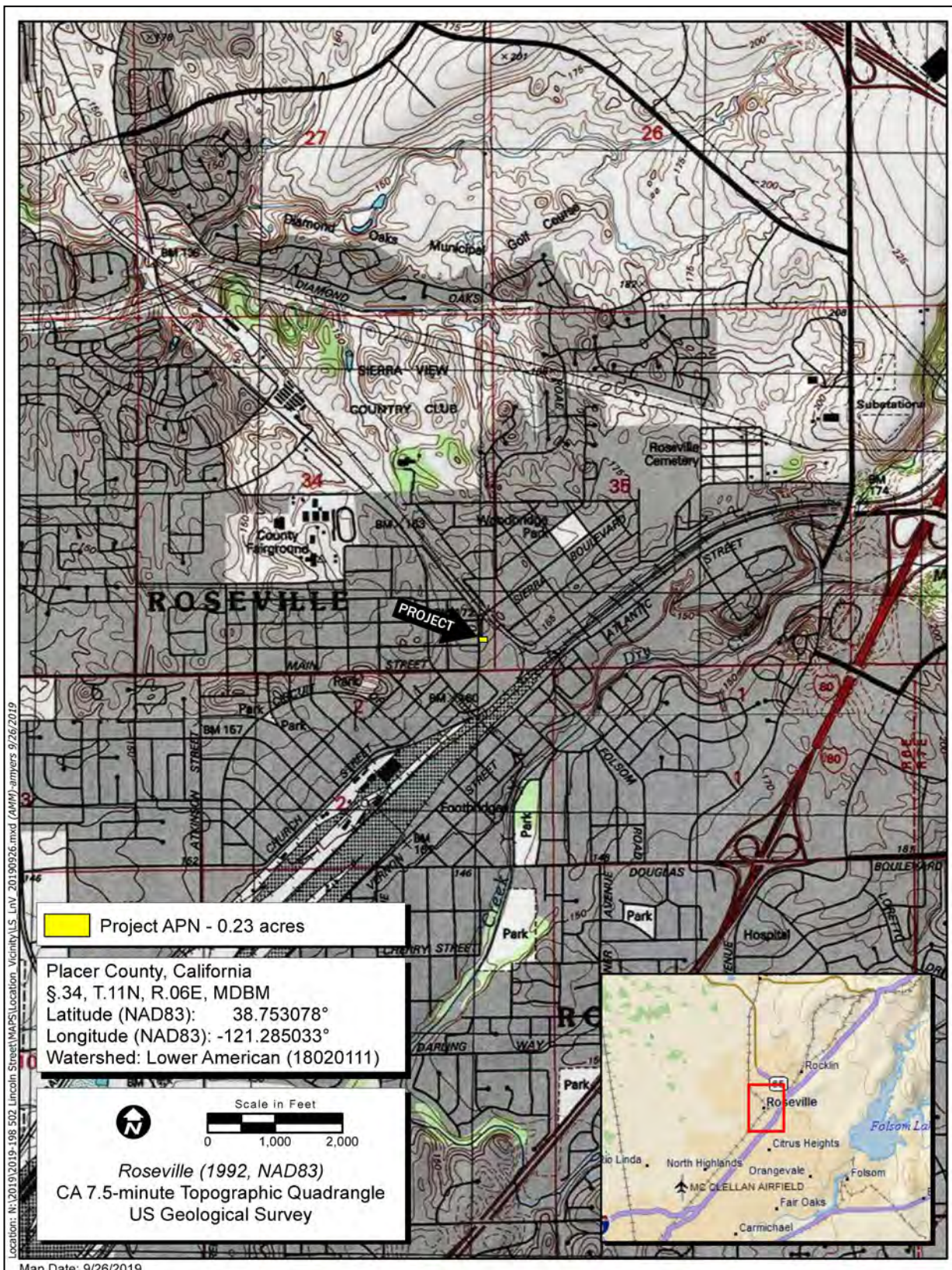
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*Resource Name or # The Belvedere Hotel, 502 Lincoln Street

*Map Name: Roseville, California

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1992



Attachment F

Noise Impact Assessment

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Noise Impact Assessment

Belvedere Townhomes Project

Roseville, California

Prepared For:

Old Roseville, LLC
520 Lincoln Street
Roseville, CA 95747

August 2020

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Baseline (Existing) Noise Measurements – Project Site and Vicinity

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibels
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
L _{dn}	Day-night average sound level
L _{eq}	Measure of ambient noise
L _{max}	The maximum A-weighted noise level during the measurement period.
L _{min}	The minimum A-weighted noise level during the measurement period.
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PPV	Peak particle velocity
Project	502 Lincoln Street Project
RMS	Root mean square
sf	Square Foot
UPRR	Union Pacific Railroad
WEAL	Western Electro-Acoustic Laboratory, Inc.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of a Noise Impact Assessment completed for the 502 Lincoln Street Project (Project), which proposes the demolition of an existing onsite building and the development of an 18-unit townhome complex in Roseville, California. This assessment was prepared to assess the land use compatibility of the proposed Project within the existing noise environment affecting the Project site, as well as to compare the predicted Project noise levels to noise standards promulgated by the City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element and Municipal Code.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project site is located within a commercial and residential area in the City of Roseville, located in south Placer County. The Project site is an approximate one-acre site located south of Sierra Boulevard between Lincoln Street on the west and the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) corridor on the east. The site is currently occupied by the long vacant, two story, 3,360- square foot (sf) Belvedere Hotel, the single-story Seitz Residence and various other smaller structures located on the Seitz property. All of which are proposed for demolition in order to make way for a new 18-unit townhome development. Each unit is expected to be approximately 2,100 to 2,500 sf, with a majority of the units including rooftop patios.

A substantial majority of the site is vacant, with roughly seventy percent of the site undeveloped, and with only a few trees and shrubs; however, APNs 011-147-003 and 011-147-012 are developed with former residential land uses, and a portion of the existing parking lot north of the site extends into the northern portion of the site (APNs 011-147-014 and 011-147-015). The structure at APN 011-147-003 is a vacant hotel/apartment building (formerly the Belvedere Hotel), and the structures at 011-147-012 consist of a vacant single-story house (W. Seitz Residence), a shed and a dilapidated building in the backyard.

Existing adjacent land uses to the Project site include residential housing to the south and west and a UPRR corridor to the east, with residences beyond. The properties directly north and south of the project site are developed with paved parking lots. There is also an existing Moose Lodge building that the Project would partially encircle, wrapping around its northern, eastern, and southern property lines. The Project site is designated in the City of Roseville General Plan as Central Business District.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE

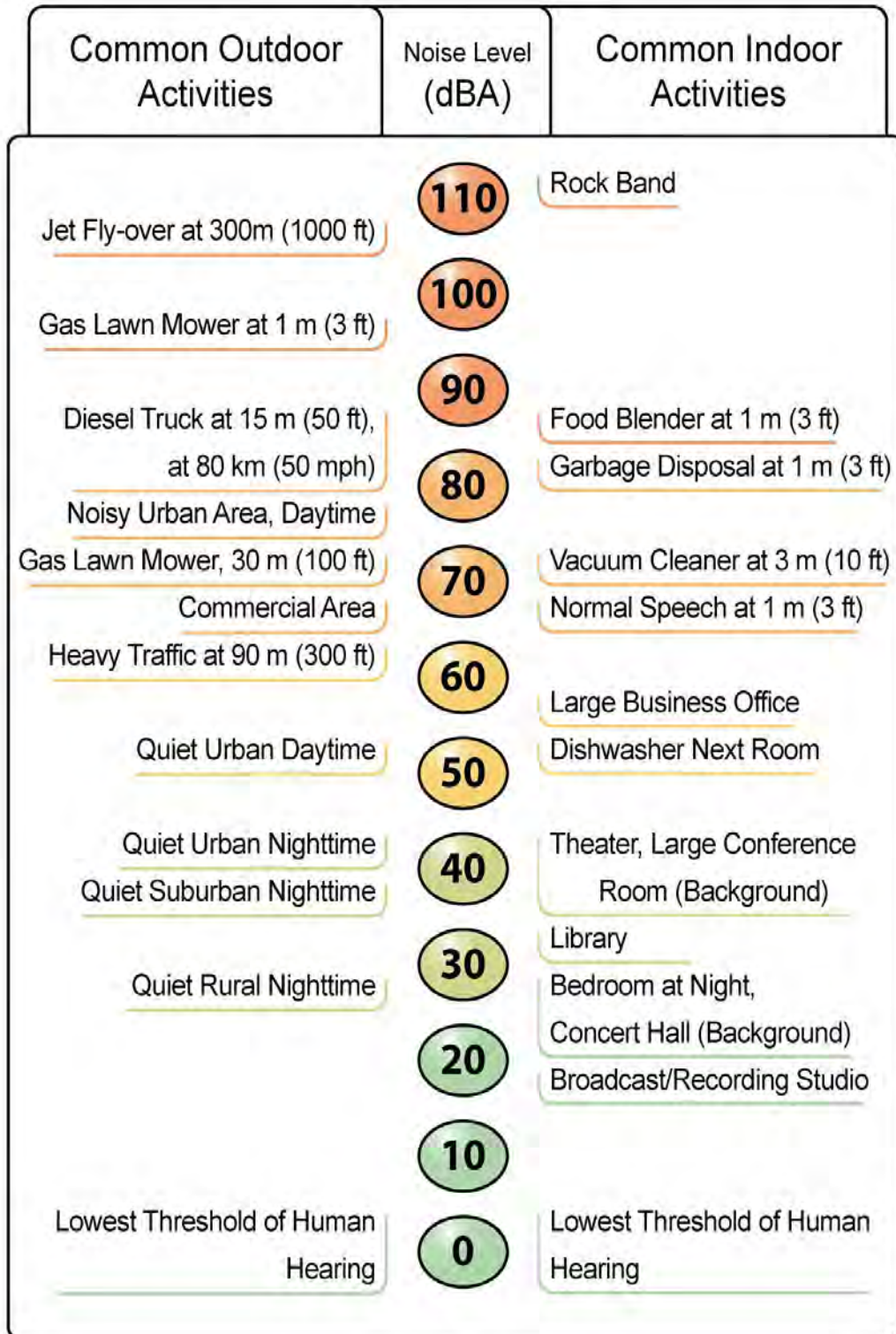
2.1 Fundamentals of Noise and Environmental Sound

2.1.1 Addition of Decibels

The decibel (dB) scale is logarithmic, not linear, and therefore sound levels cannot be added or subtracted through ordinary arithmetic. Two sound levels 10 dB apart differ in acoustic energy by a factor of 10. When the standard logarithmic decibel is A-weighted (dBA), an increase of 10 dBA is generally perceived as a doubling in loudness. For example, a 70-dBA sound is half as loud as an 80-dBA sound and twice as loud as a 60-dBA sound. When two identical sources are each producing sound of the same loudness, the resulting sound level at a given distance would be 3 dB higher than one source under the same conditions (FTA 2018). For example, a 65-dB source of sound, such as a truck, when joined by another 65 dB source results in a sound amplitude of 68 dB, not 130 dB (i.e., doubling the

source strength increases the sound pressure by 3 dB). Under the decibel scale, three sources of equal loudness together would produce an increase of 5 dB.

Typical noise levels associated with common noise sources are depicted in Figure 1. *Common Noise Levels*.



Source: California Department of Transportation (Caltrans, 2012)

Figure 1. Common Noise Levels

2.1.2 *Sound Propagation and Attenuation*

Noise can be generated by a number of sources, including mobile sources, such as automobiles, trucks and airplanes, and stationary sources, such as construction sites, machinery, and industrial operations. Sound spreads (propagates) uniformly outward in a spherical pattern, and the sound level decreases (attenuates) at a rate of approximately 6 dB for each doubling of distance from a stationary or point source. Sound from a line source, such as a highway, propagates outward in a cylindrical pattern, often referred to as cylindrical spreading. Sound levels attenuate at a rate of approximately 3 dB for each doubling of distance from a line source, such as a roadway, depending on ground surface characteristics (Federal Highway Administration [FHWA] 2011). No excess attenuation is assumed for hard surfaces like a parking lot or a body of water. Soft surfaces, such as soft dirt or grass, can absorb sound, so an excess ground-attenuation value of 1.5 dB per doubling of distance is normally assumed. For line sources, an overall attenuation rate of 3 dB per doubling of distance is assumed (FHWA 2011).

Noise levels may also be reduced by intervening structures; generally, a single row of detached buildings between the receptor and the noise source reduces the noise level by about 5 dBA (FHWA 2006), while a solid wall or berm generally reduces noise levels by 10 to 20 dBA (FHWA 2011). However, noise barriers or enclosures specifically designed to reduce site-specific construction noise can provide a sound reduction 35 dBA or greater (Western Electro-Acoustic Laboratory, Inc. [WEAL] 2000). To achieve the most potent noise-reducing effect, a noise enclosure/barrier must physically fit in the available space, must completely break the "line of sight" between the noise source and the receptors, must be free of degrading holes or gaps, and must not be flanked by nearby reflective surfaces. Noise barriers must be sizable enough to cover the entire noise source and extend length-wise and vertically as far as feasibly possible to be most effective. The limiting factor for a noise barrier is not the component of noise transmitted through the material, but rather the amount of noise flanking around and over the barrier. In general, barriers contribute to decreasing noise levels only when the structure breaks the "line of sight" between the source and the receiver.

The manner in which older homes in California were constructed generally provides a reduction of exterior-to-interior noise levels of about 20 to 25 dBA with closed windows (Caltrans 2002). The exterior-to-interior reduction of newer residential units is generally 30 dBA or more (Harris Miller, Miller & Hanson Inc. [HMMH] 2006).

2.1.3 *Noise Descriptors*

The dB scale alone does not adequately characterize how humans perceive noise. The dominant frequencies of a sound have a substantial effect on the human response to that sound. Several rating scales have been developed to analyze the adverse effect of community noise on people. Because environmental noise fluctuates over time, these scales consider that the effect of noise on people is largely dependent on the total acoustical energy content of the noise, as well as the time of day when the noise occurs. The L_{eq} is a measure of ambient noise, while the L_{dn} and Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) are measures of community noise. Each is applicable to this analysis and defined in Table 1.

Table 1. Common Acoustical Descriptors

Descriptor	Definition
Decibel, dB	A unit describing the amplitude of sound, equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure. The reference pressure for air is 20.
Sound Pressure Level	Sound pressure is the sound force per unit area, usually expressed in micropascals (or 20 micronewtons per square meter), where 1 pascal is the pressure resulting from a force of 1 newton exerted over an area of 1 square meter. The sound pressure level is expressed in decibels as 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio between the pressures exerted by the sound to a reference sound pressure (e.g., 20 micropascals). Sound pressure level is the quantity that is directly measured by a sound level meter.
Frequency, Hz	The number of complete pressure fluctuations per second above and below atmospheric pressure. Normal human hearing is between 20 Hz and 20,000 Hz. Infrasonic sound are below 20 Hz and ultrasonic sounds are above 20,000 Hz.
A-Weighted Sound Level, dBA	The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A weighting filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the frequency response of the human ear and correlates well with subjective reactions to noise.
Equivalent Noise Level, L_{eq}	The average acoustic energy content of noise for a stated period of time. Thus, the L_{eq} of a time-varying noise and that of a steady noise are the same if they deliver the same acoustic energy to the ear during exposure. For evaluating community impacts, this rating scale does not vary, regardless of whether the noise occurs during the day or the night.
L_{max} , L_{min}	The maximum and minimum A-weighted noise level during the measurement period.
L_{01} , L_{10} , L_{50} , L_{90}	The A-weighted noise levels that are exceeded 1%, 10%, 50%, and 90% of the time during the measurement period.
Day/Night Noise Level, L_{dn} or DNL	A 24-hour average L_{eq} with a 10 dBA "weighting" added to noise during the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. to account for noise sensitivity in the nighttime. The logarithmic effect of these additions is that a 60 dBA 24-hour L_{eq} would result in a measurement of 66.4 dBA L_{dn} .
Community Noise Equivalent Level, CNEL	A 24-hour average L_{eq} with a 5 dBA "weighting" during the hours of 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and a 10 dBA "weighting" added to noise during the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. to account for noise sensitivity in the evening and nighttime, respectively. The logarithmic effect of these additions is that a 60 dBA 24-hour L_{eq} would result in a measurement of 66.7 dBA CNEL.
Ambient Noise Level	The composite of noise from all sources near and far. The normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.
Intrusive	That noise which intrudes over and above the existing ambient noise at a given location. The relative intrusiveness of a sound depends on its amplitude, duration, frequency, and time of occurrence and tonal or informational content as well as the prevailing ambient noise level.
Decibel, dB	A unit describing the amplitude of sound, equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure. The reference pressure for air is 20.

The dBA sound level scale gives greater weight to the frequencies of sound to which the human ear is most sensitive. Because sound levels can vary markedly over a short period of time, a method for describing either the average character of the sound or the statistical behavior of the variations must be utilized. Most commonly, environmental sounds are described in terms of an average level that has the same acoustical energy as the summation of all the time-varying events.

The scientific instrument used to measure noise is the sound level meter. Sound level meters can accurately measure environmental noise levels to within about +1 dBA. Various computer models are used to predict environmental noise levels from sources, such as roadways and airports. The accuracy of

the predicted models depends on the distance between the receptor and the noise source. Close to the noise source, the models are accurate to within about ± 1 -2 dBA.

2.1.4 Human Response to Noise

The human response to environmental noise is subjective and varies considerably from individual to individual. Noise in the community has often been cited as a health problem, not in terms of actual physiological damage, such as hearing impairment, but in terms of inhibiting general well-being and contributing to undue stress and annoyance. The health effects of noise in the community arise from interference with human activities, including sleep, speech, recreation, and tasks that demand concentration or coordination. Hearing loss can occur at the highest noise intensity levels.

Noise environments and consequences of human activities are usually well represented by median noise levels during the day or night or over a 24-hour period. Environmental noise levels are generally considered low when the CNEL is below 60 dBA, moderate in the 60- to 70-dBA range, and high, above 70 dBA. Examples of low daytime levels are isolated, natural settings with noise levels as low as 20 dBA and quiet, suburban, residential streets with noise levels around 40 dBA. Noise levels above 45 dBA at night can disrupt sleep. Examples of moderate-level noise environments are urban residential or semi-commercial areas (typically 55 to 60 dBA) and commercial locations (typically 60 dBA). People may consider louder environments adverse, but most will accept the higher levels associated with noisier urban residential or residential-commercial areas (60 to 75 dBA) or dense urban or industrial areas (65 to 80 dBA). Regarding increases in dBA, the following relationships should be noted in understanding this analysis:

- Except in carefully controlled laboratory experiments, a change of 1 dBA cannot be perceived by humans.
- Outside of the laboratory, a three-dBA change is considered a just-perceivable difference.
- A change in level of at least five dBA is required before any noticeable change in community response would be expected. An increase of five dBA is typically considered substantial.
- A 10-dBA change is subjectively heard as an approximate doubling in loudness and would almost certainly cause an adverse change in community response.

2.1.5 Effects of Noise on People

Hearing Loss

While physical damage to the ear from an intense noise impulse is rare, a degradation of auditory acuity can occur even within a community noise environment. Hearing loss occurs mainly due to chronic exposure to excessive noise but may be due to a single event such as an explosion. Natural hearing loss associated with aging may also be accelerated from chronic exposure to loud noise.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has a noise exposure standard that is set at the noise threshold where hearing loss may occur from long-term exposures. The maximum allowable level is 90 dBA averaged over eight hours. If the noise is above 90 dBA, the allowable exposure time is correspondingly shorter.

Annoyance

Attitude surveys are used for measuring the annoyance felt in a community for noises intruding into homes or affecting outdoor activity areas. In these surveys, it was determined that causes for annoyance include interference with speech, radio and television, house vibrations, and interference with sleep and rest. The L_{dn} as a measure of noise has been found to provide a valid correlation of noise level and the percentage of people annoyed. People have been asked to judge the annoyance caused by aircraft noise and ground transportation noise. There continues to be disagreement about the relative annoyance of these different sources. For ground vehicles, a noise level of about 55 dBA L_{dn} is the threshold at which a substantial percentage of people begin to report annoyance.

2.2 Fundamentals of Environmental Groundborne Vibration

2.2.1 *Vibration Sources and Characteristics*

Sources of earthborne vibrations include natural phenomena (e.g., earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, sea waves, landslides) or manmade causes (e.g., explosions, machinery, traffic, trains, construction equipment). Vibration sources may be continuous (e.g., factory machinery) or transient (e.g., explosions).

Ground vibration consists of rapidly fluctuating motions or waves with an average motion of zero. Several different methods are typically used to quantify vibration amplitude. One is the peak particle velocity (PPV); another is the root mean square (RMS) velocity. The PPV is defined as the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of the vibration wave. The RMS velocity is defined as the average of the squared amplitude of the signal. The PPV and RMS vibration velocity amplitudes are used to evaluate human response to vibration.

2.2.2 *Vibration Sources and Characteristics*

Table 2 displays the reactions of people and the effects on buildings produced by continuous vibration levels. The annoyance levels shown in the table should be interpreted with care as vibration may be found to be annoying at much lower levels than those listed, depending on the level of activity or the sensitivity of the individual. To sensitive individuals, vibrations approaching the threshold of perception can be annoying. Low-level vibrations frequently cause irritating secondary vibration, such as a slight rattling of windows, doors, or stacked dishes. The rattling sound can give rise to exaggerated vibration complaints, even though there is very little risk of actual structural damage. In high noise environments, which are more prevalent where groundborne vibration approaches perceptible levels, this rattling phenomenon may also be produced by loud airborne environmental noise causing induced vibration in exterior doors and windows.

For the purposes of this analysis, the PPV descriptor with units of inches per second is used to evaluate construction-generated vibration for building damage and human complaints.

Table 2. Human Reaction and Damage to Buildings for Continuous or Frequent Intermittent Vibration Levels

Peak Particle Velocity (inches/second)	Approximate Vibration Velocity Level (VdB)	Human Reaction	Effect on Buildings
0.006–0.019	64–74	Range of threshold of perception	Vibrations unlikely to cause damage of any type
0.08	87	Vibrations readily perceptible	Recommended upper level to which ruins and ancient monuments should be subjected
0.1	92	Level at which continuous vibrations may begin to annoy people, particularly those involved in vibration sensitive activities	Virtually no risk of architectural damage to normal buildings, yet threshold at which there is a risk of architectural damage to fragile buildings
0.2	94	Vibrations may begin to annoy people	Threshold at which there is a risk of architectural damage to normal dwellings
0.4–0.6	98–104	Vibrations considered unpleasant by people subjected to continuous vibrations	Architectural damage and possibly minor structural damage

Source: Caltrans 2020

Ground vibration can be a concern in instances where buildings shake and substantial rumblings occur. However, it is unusual for vibration from typical urban sources such as buses and heavy trucks to be perceptible. For instance, heavy-duty trucks generally generate groundborne vibration velocity levels of 0.006 PPV at 50 feet under typical circumstances, which as identified in Table 2 is considered very unlikely to cause damage to buildings of any type. Common sources for groundborne vibration are planes, trains, and construction activities such as earthmoving that requires the use of heavy-duty earthmoving equipment.

3.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SETTING

3.1 Noise-Sensitive Land Uses

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 parks, historic sites, cemeteries, and 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.

Nearby noise-sensitive land uses consist of multiple residences adjacent to the Project site. The closest residences of concern, which will be used in this analysis, are located approximately 70 feet west of the Project site.

3.2 Existing Ambient Noise Environment

Roseville is impacted by various noise sources. It is subject to typical urban noise such as noise generated by traffic, heavy machinery, and day-to-day outdoor activities. Mobile sources of noise,

especially cars and trucks, are the most common source of noise in the community. The Project area is also affected by the UPRR corridor, which accommodates freight rail and traverses the eastern boundary of the Project site. Noise generated by freight rail is primarily generated by the train's steel wheels rolling on steel rails. This rolling noise increases in direct proportion to increases in train speed, and also increases substantially when impacts occur as train wheels traverse the rail gaps and joints of special trackwork for crossovers and turnouts. Other sources of noise are the various land uses (i.e., residential, commercial, institutional, and recreational and parks activities) throughout Roseville that generate stationary source noise. The Sacramento McClellan Airport is located approximately nine miles southwest of the Project site. However, the Project site is located outside of the boundaries of the McClellan Airport land use plan and is thereby beyond the noise contours generated by airport operations. Furthermore, the Project site is located more than two miles from any other airport.

3.2.1 Existing Ambient Noise Measurements

The Project site is currently occupied by the 3,360-sf, two-story Belvedere Hotel, the Seitz Residence and various other smaller structures located on the Seitz property that the Project proposes to demolish. The site is relatively flat and is surrounded by scattered urban development in all directions. A mix of residential, commercial, institutional, and office land uses dominate the area. In order to quantify existing ambient noise levels on the Project site, ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a 24-hour noise measurement starting on November 19, 2019 and extending into November 20. Additionally, ECORP conducted four short-term noise measurements on the afternoon of November 20, 2019. The noise measurements are representative of the typical existing noise experienced within and immediately adjacent to the Project site and are depicted in Table 3. See Attachment A for Noise Measurement Locations.

As shown in Table 3, the ambient recorded noise level on the Project site is 62.5 CNEL. The ambient recorded noise levels adjacent to the Project site ranged from 57.1 to 65.6 dBA. The noise source most commonly affecting the Project site and vicinity is produced by automotive vehicles (e.g., cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles). Traffic moving along streets produces a sound level that remains relatively constant and is part of the Project area's minimum ambient noise level. Vehicular noise varies with the volume, speed and type of traffic. Slower traffic produces less noise than fast-moving traffic. Trucks typically generate more noise than cars. Infrequent or intermittent noise also is associated with vehicles, including sirens, vehicle alarms, slamming of doors, trains, garbage and construction vehicle activity and honking of horns. These noises add to urban noise and are regulated by a variety of agencies. Additionally, the noise environment is impacted by the UPRR corridor.

Table 3. Existing (Baseline) Noise Measurements

Short-Term Noise Measurements (November 20, 2019)						
Location Number	Location	Duration	L _{eq} dBA	L _{min} dBA	L _{max} dBA	Time
1	At the intersection of Grove Street & Placer Street.	10 min.	60.8	51.8	76.2	10:30 a.m. – 10:49 a.m.
2	Mango Alley across Lincoln Street from the Moose Lodge.	10 min.	59.0	49.2	73.9	10:55 a.m.- 11:05 a.m.
3	At the Lincoln Street & Pleasant Street intersection.	10 min.	65.6	49.1	86.1	11:05 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.
4	At the Placer Street & Pleasant Street intersection.	10 min.	57.1	46.3	76.5	11:17 a.m. – 11:27 a.m.
Long-Term Measurement (November 19 – November 20, 2019)						
5	On the Project site.	24 hours	58.2	112.0	62.5	10:12 a.m. – 10:12 a.m.

Source: Measurements were taken by ECORP Consulting with a Larson Davis SoundExpert LxT precision sound level meter, which satisfies the ANSI for general environmental noise measurement instrumentation. Prior to the measurements, the SoundExpert LxT sound level meter was calibrated according to manufacturer specifications with a Larson Davis CAL200 Class I Calibrator. See Attachment A for noise measurement outputs.

Note: L_{max} = The maximum A-weighted noise level during the measurement period.
L_{min} = The minimum A-weighted noise level during the measurement period.

4.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

4.1 State

4.1.1 State of California General Plan Guidelines

The State of California regulates vehicular and freeway noise affecting noise-sensitive land uses, sets standards for sound transmission and occupational noise control, and identifies noise insulation standards and airport noise/land-use compatibility criteria. The State of California General Plan Guidelines, published by the Office of Planning and Research (OPR, 2003), also provides guidance for the acceptability of projects within specific CNEL/L_{dn} contours. The guidelines also present adjustment factors that may be used in order to arrive at noise acceptability standards that reflect the noise control goals of the community, the particular community's sensitivity to noise, and the community's assessment of the relative importance of noise pollution.

State Office of Planning and Research Noise Element Guidelines

The State OPR Noise Element Guidelines include recommended exterior and interior noise level standards for local jurisdictions to identify and prevent the creation of incompatible land uses due to noise. The Noise Element Guidelines contain a land use compatibility table that describes the compatibility of various land uses with a range of environmental noise levels in terms of the CNEL.

4.2 Local

4.2.1 City Roseville General Plan

The Noise Element of the General Plan outlines policies and implementation measures to achieve the City's goals of protecting Roseville residents from the harmful and annoying effects of exposure to excessive noise. This element establishes separate acceptable noise level criteria for various land uses.

The most basic planning strategy to minimize adverse impacts on new land uses due to noise is to avoid designating certain land uses at locations within Roseville that would negatively affect noise-sensitive land uses. Uses such as schools, hospitals, child care, senior care, congregate care, churches, and all types of residential uses should be located outside of any area anticipated to exceed acceptable noise levels as defined by the Noise and Land Use Compatibility Guidelines, or should be protected from noise through sound attenuation measures such as site and architectural design and sound walls. The City of Roseville has adopted the State OPR Noise Element Guidelines described above in a modified form as a basis for planning decisions based on noise considerations. The City of Roseville Exterior Noise Compatibility Standards are shown in Table 4. In the case that the noise levels identified at a proposed land use do not surpass the maximum allowable levels presented, the proposed land use type is considered compatible with the existing noise environment.

Table 4. Exterior Noise Compatibility Standards for Uses Affected by Transportation Noise

Land Use Category*	Community Noise Exposure L_{dn} or CNEL, dBA					
	>55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80<
Residential	NA	NA	CA	NU	CU	CU
Lodging- Motels, Hotels	NA	NA	NA	CA	NU	CU
Schools, Libraries, Places of Worship, Hospitals, Assisted Living	NA	NA	NA	CA	NU	CU
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters	CA	CA	CA	CA	CU	CU
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports	CA	CA	CA	CA	CU	CU
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	NA	NA	NA	CA	NU	CU
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	NA	NA	NA	NA	NU	CU
Office Building	NA	NA	NA	CA	NU	CU

Source: City of Roseville 2020

Notes: Normally Acceptable (NA): Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

Conditionally Acceptable (CA): New construction or development should be taken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.

Normally Unacceptable (NU): 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 needed noise insulation features included in the design.

Clearly Unacceptable (CU): New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Additionally, the General Plan Noise Element contains goals and policies to preserve the existing community noise environment, while minimizing the exposure of Roseville residences to potentially harmful noise levels. The following goals and policies presented in the General Plan are applicable to the proposed Project:

Goal N1.1: Protect City residents from the harmful and annoying effects of exposure to excessive noise.

Goal N1.2: Protect the economic base of the City by preventing incompatible land uses from encroaching upon existing or planned noise-producing uses.

Policy N1.1: The City's exterior noise compatibility standards for uses affected by transportation noise sources are included as Table 4. Exterior noise levels shall be mitigated to the extent feasible using site planning, building orientation, and/or other construction techniques or design features. Noise barriers should only be used after other feasible noise reduction strategies are exhausted, and not where they would interrupt existing or future community pedestrian or bicycle connectivity.

Policy N1.2: The City's interior noise compatibility standards for uses affected by transportation noise sources are 45 dBA L_{dn} for noise-sensitive uses such as residences, lodging, hospitals, assisted living facilities, and other places where people normally sleep. For noise-sensitive uses where people do not sleep, such as offices, schools, and uses with similar noise sensitivity, noise levels should be no greater than 45 dBA L_{eq} . Proposed projects should incorporate noise reduction strategies, if necessary, to achieve these interior noise levels.

Policy N1.3: The City's exterior noise compatibility standards for uses affected by non-transportation-related noise are defined within the City's Noise Ordinance and should be applied consistent with the Noise Ordinance.

Policy N1.5: If existing noise levels exceed the noise compatibility standards in Table 4 or Policy N1.2, then feasible methods of reducing noise to levels consistent with standards should be considered, but are not required. However if existing noise levels exceed noise compatibility standards and a project results in a significant increase in noise (as defined below), then feasible methods of reducing noise to avoid a significant noise increase should be applied. In no case should a project result in a Clearly Unacceptable noise level according to Table 4.

- Where existing exterior noise is less than 60 dB, a ≥ 5 dBA increase in noise is significant.
- Where existing exterior noise is between 60 and 65 dBA, a ≥ 3 dB increase in noise is significant.

- Where existing exterior noise is greater than 65 dB a \geq 1.5 dBA increase in noise is significant.

Policy N1.6: In order to facilitate reinvestment and economic development, if noise mitigation is found to be infeasible or in conflict with other City policies regarding community design, the City may elect to allow noise levels that exceed the noise standards identified in Table 4, although in no case should application of this policy result in a Clearly Unacceptable noise level according to Table 4.

Policy N1.7: The City will work in cooperation with Caltrans and the Union Pacific Railroad to maintain noise level standards for both new and existing projects in compliance with Table 4.

Policy N1.9: Construction-related noise that is consistent with the City's Noise Ordinance is exempt from the noise standards outlined in this Element.

Recognizing that in increasingly urban areas it is difficult to maintain suburban noise standards, and in order to facilitate the City's goals to encourage reinvestment and economic development in the Riverside and Downtown Specific Plan areas, the City may elect to allow new noise-sensitive land uses on a case-by-case basis in proximity to transportation sources. Noise mitigation, including an acoustical analysis, would be required to reduce interior space noise levels to the standards specified in Table IX-1 [Table 4 above]. Exterior noise levels would require mitigation to the extent feasible using building orientation, construction and design features; however ultimately, noise levels may exceed the noise standards identified in Table IX-1 [Table 4 above].

4.2.2 City Roseville Municipal Code

The City of Roseville's Municipal Code regulations with respect to noise are included in Title 9 Health and Safety Code, specifically Chapter 9.24, Noise Regulations. Section 9.24.030, *Exemptions*, of the City's Municipal Code states that private construction (e.g., construction, alteration, or repair activities) between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Saturday and Sundays, is exempt from local noise restrictions provided that all construction equipment is fitted with factory installed muffling devices and that all construction equipment is maintained in good working order.

5.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Thresholds of Significance

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Appendix G thresholds of significance. The Project would result in a significant noise-related impact if it would meet any of the following criteria:

- 1) 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.

- 2) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.
- 3) 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 expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.

For purposes of this analysis and where applicable, the City of Roseville noise standards were used for evaluation of Project-related noise impacts.

5.2 Methodology

This analysis of the existing and future noise environments is based on noise-prediction modeling and empirical observations. In order to estimate the worst-case construction noise levels that may occur at the nearest noise-sensitive receptors in the Project vicinity, predicted construction noise levels were calculated utilizing the FHWA's Roadway Construction Model (2006). Groundborne vibration levels associated with construction-related activities for the Project were evaluated utilizing typical groundborne vibration levels associated with construction equipment, obtained from the Caltrans guidelines set forth above. Potential groundborne vibration impacts related to structural damage and human annoyance were evaluated, taking into account the distance from construction activities to nearby land uses.

An assessment of the land use compatibility of the Project's proposal to locate sensitive residential noise receptors within the existing noise environment affecting the Project site was completed by conducting existing ambient baseline noise measurements on and around the Project site with the use of a Larson Davis SoundExpert LxT precision sound level meter, which satisfies the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard for general environmental noise measurement instrumentation. Prior to the measurements, the SoundExpert LxT sound level meter was calibrated according to manufacturer specifications with a Larson Davis CAL200 Class I Calibrator. In order to quantify existing ambient noise levels on the Project site, ECORP conducted a 24-hour noise measurement starting on November 19, 2019 and extending into November 20. Additionally, ECORP conducted four short-term noise measurements on the afternoon of November 20, 2019.

5.2.1 Impact Analysis

Would the Project Result in Short-Term Construction-Generated Noise in Excess of Noise Standards?

Construction noise associated with the proposed Project would be temporary and would vary depending on the nature of the activities being performed. Noise generated would primarily be associated with the operation of off-road equipment for onsite construction activities as well as construction vehicle traffic on area roadways. Construction noise typically occurs intermittently and varies depending on the nature or phase of construction (e.g., building construction, paving). Noise generated by construction equipment, including earthmovers, material handlers, and portable generators, can reach high levels. Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve one or two minutes of full power operation followed by three to four minutes at lower power settings. Other primary sources of acoustical disturbance would be random incidents, which would last less than one minute (such as

dropping large pieces of equipment or the hydraulic movement of machinery lifts). During construction, exterior noise levels could negatively affect sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the construction site.

Table 5 indicates the anticipated noise levels of construction equipment. The average noise levels presented in Table 5 are based on the quantity, type, and acoustical use factor for each type of equipment that is anticipated to be used.

Table 5. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Type of Equipment	Maximum Noise (L_{max}) at 50 Feet (dBA)	Maximum 8-Hour Noise (L_{eq}) at 50 Feet (dBA)
Crane	80.6	72.6
Dozer	81.7	77.7
Excavator	80.7	76.7
Generator	80.6	77.6
Grader	85.0	81.0
Other Equipment (greater than 5 horsepower)	85.0	82.0
Paver	77.2	74.2
Roller	80.0	73.0
Tractor	84.0	80.0
Dump Truck	76.5	72.5
Concrete Pump Truck	81.4	74.4
Welder	74.0	70.0

Source: FHWA, Roadway Construction Noise Model (FHWA-HEP-05-054), dated January 2006.

As previously stated, the nearest noise-sensitive land uses consist of residences approximately 70 feet west of the Project site. The noise levels from construction equipment at 50 feet range from 70.0 dBA to 81.0 dBA. The noise levels from construction operations decrease at a rate of approximately 6.0 dB per doubling of distance from the source. Thus, the noise levels at the nearest residences, approximately 70 feet away, would range from 67.1 to 78.1 dBA.

The City of Roseville restricts the time that construction can take place but does not promulgate numeric thresholds pertaining to the noise associated with construction. Specifically, Section 9.24.030 of the City's Municipal Code states that the noise standards shall not apply to noise sources associated with private construction provided such activities take place between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Additionally, all construction equipment must be fitted with factory-installed muffling devices and all construction equipment must be maintained in good working order. It is typical to regulate construction noise in this manner since construction noise is temporary, short-term, intermittent in nature, and would cease on completion of the construction. Furthermore, the City of Roseville is a developing urban community and construction noise is generally accepted as a reality within the urban environment. Additionally, construction would occur through the Project site and would not be concentrated at one point. Therefore, noise generated during construction activities, as long as conducted within the permitted hours, would not exceed City noise standards.

Would the Project Result in a Substantial Permanent Increase in Ambient Noise Levels in Excess of City Standards During Operations?

Project Land Use Compatibility

The City of Roseville Maximum Allowable Noise Exposure levels, presented in Table 4, are used in this analysis to provide information for land use compatibility for new development. This table identifies acceptable levels of exterior noise exposure for various land uses due to transportation related noise. As previously stated, the Project is proposing the construction of an 18-unit townhome development.

Per Table 4, the normally acceptable outdoor noise exposure for residences, such as those proposed by the Project, is 60 dBA CNEL. In order to quantify existing ambient noise levels on the Project site, ECORP conducted a 24-hour noise measurement starting on November 19, 2019 and spanning into the next day. This noise measurement is representative of the typical existing noise environment experienced at the Project site and is considered representative of the noise levels throughout the day. As shown in Table 3, the ambient noise level recorded on the Project site is 62.5 CNEL, which is 2.5 dB over what is an acceptable exterior noise level for new residences. However, this falls within the conditionally acceptable outdoor noise exposure for residences. According to the General Plan, new construction or development should occur within a conditionally acceptable outdoor noise environment only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features are included in the design.

The most intense noise events that currently affect the Project site are passing freight trains on the UPRR corridor located immediately east. During the 24-hour noise measurement that was taken from November 19 to 20, 2019, the passing of a freight train occurred on four separate occasions over the 24-hour period. In order to reduce noise exposure from these events, the Project is proposing an eight-foot masonry wall positioned on the eastern boundary of the Project site. The placement of such a masonry wall represents the best available exterior noise level reduction measure that can be used as masonry barriers are able to reduce noise levels at an affected receiver by 10 to 20 dBA (FHWA 2011). As previously described, eight feet is the maximum allowable height allowed for a masonry wall in the City of Roseville, per Section 19.22.030 of the City's Municipal Code. (To achieve the most potent noise-reducing effect, a noise enclosure/barrier must extend length-wise and vertically as far as feasibly possible to be most effective.) Since the Project is proposing an eight-foot masonry wall located on the eastern boundary of the Project site, it can be stated that while the existing noise levels exceed the preliminary residential standard of 60 dBA CNEL at the Project site, the Project is providing the best available exterior noise level reduction measure feasible as presented in Policy N1.1 of the City's General Plan, and the placement of this wall would reduce the exterior noise experienced on the Project site by 10 to 20 dBA. Additionally, as previously described, the exterior-to-interior reduction of newer residential units, such as that proposed by the Project, is generally 30 dBA or more (HMMS). Therefore, the recorded exterior Project site noise level of 62.5 dBA CNEL equates to interior noise levels of 32.5 dBA CNEL within the proposed townhomes, which is below the 45 dBA CNEL interior noise threshold presented in Policy N1.2 of the City's General Plan.

It is acknowledged that the Project is proposing three-story buildings including roof-top patio/balcony amenities for each residential structure, and neither the eight feet masonry wall or exterior-to-interior noise attenuation would reduce the ambient noise level of 62.5 at these patio/balcony areas. However, the Project would be required to adhere to the 2019 California Building Standards, which require the

Project to be constructed with building envelopes with a minimum Sound Transmission Class (STC) 50. (STC is an integer rating of how well a building partition attenuates airborne sound.) Adherence to the 2019 California Building Codes would limit the transmission of sound (echoing) within the patio/balcony features. It is also noted that the proposed patio/balcony areas are included as Project amenities and are not spaces intended for noise-sensitive activities such as sleeping or consistent, long-term use.

Project Operations- Onsite Noise Sources

As previously stated, noise sensitive land uses are locations where people reside or where the presence of unwanted sound could adversely affect the use of the land. Residences, schools, hospitals, guest lodging, libraries, and some passive recreation areas would each be considered noise-sensitive and may warrant unique measures for protection from intruding noise. The nearest noise-sensitive land uses are inhabited residences located 70 feet west of the Project site.

The primary operational noise source associated with the proposed Project would be that of operational stationary sources. Potential stationary noise sources related to long-term operation of residences on the Project site would include mechanical equipment and other typical sources specific to residential neighborhoods such as barking dogs, internal traffic circulation, radios, and people talking. According to field noise measurements conducted by ECORP, mechanical heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment generates noise levels less than 45 dBA at 20 feet, which is less than City's noise threshold for protecting residential uses. Urban residential noise, consisting of barking dogs, internal traffic circulation, radios, and people talking, generally registers at 55 to 60 dBA. Per field measurements conducted by ECORP on the Project site on November 19 - 20, 2019, the ambient recorded noise level on the Project site is 62.5 CNEL. Thus, onsite Project noise would not be expected to generate noise at levels beyond those currently experienced as Project onsite noise producing activities would be less than the ambient recorded noise levels. As stated in Policy N1.5 of the City's General Plan, when existing exterior noise is between 60 and 65 dBA, a greater than 3 dB increase in noise is significant. As previously stated, the Project is not anticipated to generate noise levels greater than what is currently experienced in the Project area. The proposed Project places residential uses adjacent to other residential uses. The most basic planning strategy to minimize adverse impacts on new land uses due to noise is to avoid designating certain land uses at locations within the community that would negatively affect noise sensitive land uses. The Project site is located on the outskirts of a predominate residential area. The Project is consistent with the types, intensity, and patterns of land use envisioned for the Project area, and as previously described, the Project is considered compatible with the existing noise environment. Operation of the Project would not result in a significant noise-related impact associated with onsite sources.

Project Operations- Offsite Traffic Noise

Project operation would also result in additional traffic on adjacent roadways, thereby increasing vehicular noise in the Project area. As previously described, Policy N1.5 of the City's General Plan states that when existing exterior noise is between 60 and 65 dBA, a greater than 3 dB increase in noise is considered significant. According to Caltrans *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol* (2013), doubling of traffic on a roadway is necessary in order to result in an increase of 3 dB (a barely perceptible increase). Lincoln Street, Sierra Boulevard, Main Street, Grove Street, and Pleasant Street, each defined as a 'local street' in the City General Plan Circulation Element, would provide the

main access to the Project site. According to the Circulation Element, local streets provide direct access to abutting land and access to the collector street system and can be expected to accommodate 3,000 vehicle trips daily. Washington Boulevard, located approximately 0.1 mile west of the Project site, would also be relied upon for site access. Washington Boulevard is defined as an 'arterial street' in the City General Plan Circulation Element and is estimated to accommodate 12,000 vehicle trips daily. Per the Trip Generation and Vehicle Miles Traveled Analysis for the Proposed Project prepared by LSA Traffic Engineers (2020), the 18 proposed townhouses would generate 94 average trips per day. This amount of additional traffic would not result in a doubling of traffic on any of the vicinity roadways, and thus the Project's contribution to existing traffic noise would exceed the City standard.

Would the Project Expose Structures to Substantial Groundborne Vibration During Construction?

Excessive groundborne vibration impacts result from continuously occurring vibration levels. Once operational, the Project would not be a source of groundborne vibration. Increases in groundborne vibration levels attributable to the proposed Project would be primarily associated with short-term construction-related activities. Construction on the Project site would have the potential to result in varying degrees of temporary groundborne vibration, depending on the specific construction equipment used and the operations involved. Ground vibration generated by construction equipment spreads through the ground and diminishes in magnitude with increases in distance.

Construction-related ground vibration is normally associated with impact equipment such as pile drivers, jackhammers, and the operation of some heavy-duty construction equipment, such as dozers and trucks. Vibration decreases rapidly with distance and it is acknowledged that construction activities would occur throughout the Project site and would not be concentrated at the point closest to sensitive receptors. Groundborne vibration levels associated with typical construction equipment are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Representative Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment Type	Peak Particle Velocity at 25 Feet (inches per second)
Large Bulldozer	0.089
Caisson Drilling	0.089
Loaded Trucks	0.076
Rock Breaker	0.082
Jackhammer	0.035
Small Bulldozer/Tractor	0.003

Source: FTA 2018; Caltrans 2020

The City does not establish a numeric threshold for vibration associated with construction. However, a discussion of construction vibration is included for full disclosure purposes. For comparison purposes, the Caltrans' (2020) recommended standard of 0.1 inch per second PPV with respect to the prevention of structural damage for fragile buildings is used as a threshold, since the Project construction site is surrounded by older buildings. This level of vibration poses virtually no risk of architectural damage to normal buildings yet is the threshold at which there is a risk of architectural damage to fragile buildings.

The nearest structure to the construction site would be the Moose Lodge building. It is acknowledged that construction activities would occur throughout the Project site and would not be concentrated at the point closest to the nearest structure. Consistent with FTA recommendations for calculating construction vibration, construction vibration was measured from the center of the Project site (FTA 2018). It is noted that the Project site is irregular-shaped in that the proposed buildings would be constructed to the southeast, east and south of the existing Moose Lodge building and the Project driveway would wrap around the south, east, and north sides of the Moose Lodge. The center point of any of these features is located approximately 25 feet distant at the nearest. Based on the vibration levels presented in Table 6, ground vibration generated by heavy-duty equipment would not be anticipated to exceed approximately 0.089 inch per second PPV at 25 feet. Thus, structures located at 25 feet, even fragile structures, would not be negatively affected.

Would the Project Expose Structures to Substantial Groundborne Vibration During Operations?

Project operations would not include the use of any stationary equipment that would result in excessive groundborne vibration levels. However, the Project does propose residential structures within proximity to the existing UPRR corridor to the east, a source of groundborne vibration. Freight train operations create vibration events that last approximately two minutes and it is extremely rare for vibration from train operations to cause substantial or even minor cosmetic building damage (FTA 2018). Older, historic buildings often considered fragile are the predominate source of concern from rail-related vibration (FTA 2018).

The closest Project residential structure would be a three-story building positioned approximately 60 feet from this rail corridor at the nearest. According to the FTA (2018), groundborne vibration from urban heavy rail is common when there is less than 50 feet between the track and building foundations. Furthermore, while each building has different characteristics relative to structure-borne vibration, in general, the heavier the building, the lower the levels of vibration. Thus, a three-story structure could be expected to be impacted by vibration at less intensity than shorter buildings. Additionally, community (human) response to vibration correlates with the frequency of events and, intuitively, more frequent events of low vibration levels may evoke the same response as fewer high vibration level events. During the 24-hour noise measurement that was taken from November 19 to 20, 2019, the passing of a freight train occurred on four separate occasions over the 24-hour period.

Groundborne vibration levels associated with passenger and freight rail at 60 feet are summarized in Table 7. The City does not establish a numeric threshold for vibration associated with passing trains. For comparison purposes, the Caltrans' (2020) recommended standard of 0.2 inch per second PPV with respect to the prevention of structural damage for normal buildings is used as a threshold, since the Project would be construct new buildings consistent with the most recent building standards. This level of vibration is when there is a risk of damage to normal buildings and when people generally begin to be annoyed.

Table 7. Representative Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment Type	Peak Particle Velocity at 60 Feet (inches per second)
Rapid Transit/Light Rail at 50 mph	0.15

Equipment Type	Peak Particle Velocity at 60 Feet (inches per second)
Locomotive-Powered Freight Rail at 50 mph	0.17

Source: FTA 2018

As shown in Table 7, the closest Project residential structure to the UPRR rail corridor, positioned approximately 60 feet distant, would experience vibration levels of 0.17 inch per second PPV when a train passes, generally four times daily. This level of vibration is below the Caltrans standard for normal buildings.

Would the Project Expose People Residing or Working in the Project area to Excessive Airport Noise?

The Project site is located approximately nine miles southwest of the Sacramento McClellan Airport and is located outside of the boundaries of the McClellan Airport land use plan. Since the site is outside the land use plan boundaries it is beyond the noise contours generated by airport operations. The proposed Project will not expose people residing or working in the Project area to excess airport noise levels.

5.2.2 Cumulative Noise Impacts?

Cumulative Construction Noise

Construction activities associated with the proposed Project and other construction projects in the area may overlap, resulting in construction noise in the area. However, construction noise impacts primarily affect the areas immediately adjacent to the construction site. Construction noise for the proposed Project was determined to be less than significant following compliance with the presented construction hours. Cumulative development in the vicinity of the Project site could result in elevated construction noise levels at sensitive receptors in the Project area. However, each project would be required to comply with the applicable City's Municipal Code limitations on construction. Therefore, the Project would not contribute to cumulative impacts during construction.

Cumulative Operational Noise

Cumulative noise impacts would occur primarily as a result of increased traffic on local roadways due to the Project and other projects in the vicinity. Long-term noise sources associated with development at the Project, combined with other cumulative projects, could cause local noise level increases. Noise levels associated with the proposed Project and related cumulative projects together could result in higher noise levels than considered separately. However, traffic noise increase as a result of the Project would not be perceivable and would not be expected to exceed City standards. Project traffic would not result in a significant increase in traffic noise on a Project level.

6.0 REFERENCES

- Caltrans. 2020. *Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual*.
- _____. 2013. *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol*.
- _____. 2012. IS/EA Annotated Outline. <http://www.dot.ca.gov/ser/vol1/sec4/ch31ea/chap31ea.htm>.
- FHWA. 2011. *Effective Noise Control During Nighttime Construction*. Available online at: http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/wz/workshops/accessibile/schexnayder_paper.htm.
- _____. 2006. *Roadway Construction Noise Model*.
- FTA. 2018. *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*.
- ITE. 2017. *10th Edition Trip Generation Manual*.
- LSA. 2020. *Trip Generation and Vehicle Miles Traveled Analysis for the Proposed Belvedere Townhomes Project*.
- OPR. 2003. *State of California General Plan Guidelines*.
- Roseville, City of. 2019. *City of Roseville Municipal Code*.
- _____. 2020. *City of Roseville General Plan*.
- WEAL. 2000. *Sound Transmission Sound Test Laboratory Report No. TL 96-186*.

ATTACHMENT A

Baseline (Existing) Noise Measurements – Project Site and Vicinity

PC Exhibit B

Site Number: 1			
Recorded By: Rosey Worden			
Job Number: 2019-198			
Date: 11/20/2019			
Time: 10:39 a.m.			
Location: At the intersection of Grove Street and Placer Street.			
Source of Peak Noise: Vehicles on Grove Street, Placer Street and adjacent roadways as well as people talking.			
Noise Data			
Leq (dB)	Lmin (dB)	Lmax (dB)	Peak (dB)
60.8	51.8	72.6	106.1

Equipment						
Category	Type	Vendor	Model	Serial No.	Cert. Date	Note
Sound	Sound Level Meter	Larson Davis	LxT SE	0005120	8/05/2019	
	Microphone	Larson Davis	377B02	315201	9/23/2019	
	Preamp	Larson Davis	PRMLxT1L	099947	10/10/2019	
	Calibrator	Larson Davis	CAL200	17325	10/18/2019	
Weather Data						
Est.	Duration: 10 min.			Sky: Clear		
	Note: dBA Offset = 0.00			Sensor Height (ft): 4 ft		
	Wind Ave Speed (mph)		Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)		Barometer Pressure (hPa)	
	17		60		29.54	

Photo of Measurement Location



Summary

File Name on Meter LxT_Data.172
File Name on PC SLM_0005120_LxT_Data_172.00.ldbin
Serial Number 0005120
Model SoundExpert® LxT
Firmware Version 2.302
User
Location
Job Description
Note

Measurement

Description
Start 2019-11-20 10:40:47
Stop 2019-11-20 10:50:47
Duration 00:10:00.0
Run Time 00:10:00.0
Pause 00:00:00.0

Pre Calibration 2019-11-20 10:36:01
Post Calibration None
Calibration Deviation ---

Overall Settings

RMS Weight A Weighting
Peak Weight Z Weighting
Detector Slow
Preamp PRMLxT1L
Microphone Correction Off
Integration Method Linear
OBA Range Low
OBA Bandwidth 1/1 and 1/3
OBA Freq. Weighting A Weighting
OBA Max Spectrum Bin Max
Overload 121.6 dB

	A	C	Z
Under Range Peak	77.9	74.9	79.9 dB
Under Range Limit	25.9	25.8	30.9 dB
Noise Floor	16.4	16.6	21.7 dB

Results

LAeq **60.8 dB**
LAE 88.6 dB
EA 79.810 µPa²h
LZpeak (max) 2019-11-20 10:46:34 106.1 dB
LASmax 2019-11-20 10:43:53 72.6 dB
LASmin 2019-11-20 10:40:57 51.8 dB
SEA -99.9 dB

LAS > 85.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LAS > 115.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 135.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 137.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 140.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s

Community Noise	Ldn	LDay 07:00-22:00	LNight 22:00-07:00	Lden	LDay 07:00-19:00	LEvening 19:00-22:00	LNight 22:00-07:00
	60.8	60.8	-99.9	60.8	60.8	-99.9	-99.9

LC _{eq}	72.7 dB
LA _{eq}	60.8 dB
LC _{eq} - LA _{eq}	11.9 dB
LA _{1eq}	62.5 dB
LA _{eq}	60.8 dB
LA _{1eq} - LA _{eq}	1.8 dB

A		C		Z	
dB	Time Stamp	dB	Time Stamp	dB	Time Stamp
60.8		72.7			
72.6	2019/11/20 10:43:53				
51.8	2019/11/20 10:40:57				
				106.1	2019/11/20 10:46:34

Leq	
LS(max)	
LS(min)	
LPeak(max)	

# Overloads	0
Overload Duration	0.0 s
# OBA Overloads	24.0
OBA Overload Duration	112.3 s

Statistics

LAS5.00	66.4 dB
LAS10.00	64.7 dB
LAS33.30	59.7 dB
LAS50.00	57.6 dB
LAS66.60	55.9 dB
LAS90.00	54.1 dB

PC Exhibit B

Site Number: 2			
Recorded By: Rosey Worden			
Job Number: 2019-198			
Date: 11/20/2019			
Time: 10:55 a.m.			
Location: In Mango Alley across Lincoln Street from the Moose Lodge.			
Source of Peak Noise: Vehicles on Lincoln Street and adjacent roadways.			
Noise Data			
Leq (dB)	Lmin (dB)	Lmax (dB)	Peak (dB)
59.0	49.2	73.9	99.0

Equipment						
Category	Type	Vendor	Model	Serial No.	Cert. Date	Note
Sound	Sound Level Meter	Larson Davis	LxT SE	0005120	8/05/2019	
	Microphone	Larson Davis	377B02	315201	9/23/2019	
	Preamp	Larson Davis	PRMLxT1L	099947	10/10/2019	
	Calibrator	Larson Davis	CAL200	17325	10/18/2019	
Weather Data						
Est.	Duration: 10 min			Sky: Clear		
	Note: dBA Offset = 0.00			Sensor Height (ft): 4 ft		
	Wind Ave Speed (mph)		Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)		Barometer Pressure (hPa)	
	17		60		29.54	

Photo of Measurement Location



Summary

File Name on Meter LxT_Data.173
File Name on PC SLM_0005120_LxT_Data_173.00.ldbin
Serial Number 0005120
Model SoundExpert® LxT
Firmware Version 2.302
User
Location
Job Description
Note

Measurement

Description
Start 2019-11-20 10:55:36
Stop 2019-11-20 11:05:36
Duration 00:10:00.0
Run Time 00:10:00.0
Pause 00:00:00.0

Pre Calibration 2019-11-20 10:35:59
Post Calibration None
Calibration Deviation ---

Overall Settings

RMS Weight A Weighting
Peak Weight Z Weighting
Detector Slow
Preamp PRMLxT1L
Microphone Correction Off
Integration Method Linear
OBA Range Low
OBA Bandwidth 1/1 and 1/3
OBA Freq. Weighting A Weighting
OBA Max Spectrum Bin Max
Overload 121.6 dB

	A	C	Z
Under Range Peak	77.9	74.9	79.9 dB
Under Range Limit	25.9	25.8	30.9 dB
Noise Floor	16.4	16.6	21.7 dB

Results

LAeq **59.0 dB**
LAE 86.8 dB
EA 52.943 µPa²h
LZpeak (max) 2019-11-20 10:58:33 99.0 dB
LASmax 2019-11-20 11:05:24 73.9 dB
LASmin 2019-11-20 11:00:57 49.2 dB
SEA -99.9 dB

LAS > 85.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LAS > 115.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 135.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 137.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 140.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s

Community Noise	Ldn	LDay 07:00-22:00	LNight 22:00-07:00	Lden	LDay 07:00-19:00	LEvening 19:00-22:00	LNight 22:00-07:00
	59.0	59.0	-99.9	59.0	59.0	-99.9	-99.9

LC _{eq}	70.6 dB
LA _{eq}	59.0 dB
LC _{eq} - LA _{eq}	11.6 dB
LA _{1eq}	63.0 dB
LA _{eq}	59.0 dB
LA _{1eq} - LA _{eq}	4.0 dB

A		C		Z	
dB	Time Stamp	dB	Time Stamp	dB	Time Stamp
59.0		70.6			
73.9	2019/11/20 11:05:24				
49.2	2019/11/20 11:00:57				
				99.0	2019/11/20 10:58:33

# Overloads	0
Overload Duration	0.0 s
# OBA Overloads	15.0
OBA Overload Duration	44.9 s

Statistics

LAS5.00	64.1 dB
LAS10.00	62.2 dB
LAS33.30	58.0 dB
LAS50.00	55.8 dB
LAS66.60	54.2 dB
LAS90.00	52.1 dB

PC Exhibit B

Site Number: 3			
Recorded By: Rosey Worden			
Job Number: 2019-198			
Date: 11/20/2019			
Time: 11:05 a.m.			
Location: At the Lincoln Street and Pleasant Street intersection.			
Source of Peak Noise: Vehicles on Lincoln Street, Pleasant Street and adjacent roadways as well as construction in surrounding neighborhoods.			
Noise Data			
Leq (dB)	Lmin (dB)	Lmax (dB)	Peak (dB)
65.6	49.1	86.1	110.9

Equipment						
Category	Type	Vendor	Model	Serial No.	Cert. Date	Note
Sound	Sound Level Meter	Larson Davis	LxT SE	0005120	8/05/2019	
	Microphone	Larson Davis	377B02	315201	9/23/2019	
	Preamp	Larson Davis	PRMLxT1L	099947	10/10/2019	
	Calibrator	Larson Davis	CAL200	17325	10/18/2019	
Weather Data						
Est.	Duration: 10 min.			Sky: Clear		
	Note: dBA Offset = 0.00			Sensor Height (ft): 4 ft		
	Wind Ave Speed (mph)		Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)		Barometer Pressure (hPa)	
	17		60		29.54	

Photo of Measurement Location



Summary

File Name on Meter LxT_Data.174
File Name on PC SLM_0005120_LxT_Data_174.00.ldbin
Serial Number 0005120
Model SoundExpert® LxT
Firmware Version 2.302
User
Location
Job Description
Note

Measurement

Description
Start 2019-11-20 11:06:50
Stop 2019-11-20 11:16:50
Duration 00:10:00.0
Run Time 00:10:00.0
Pause 00:00:00.0

Pre Calibration 2019-11-20 10:35:59
Post Calibration None
Calibration Deviation ---

Overall Settings

RMS Weight A Weighting
Peak Weight Z Weighting
Detector Slow
Preamp PRMLxT1L
Microphone Correction Off
Integration Method Linear
OBA Range Low
OBA Bandwidth 1/1 and 1/3
OBA Freq. Weighting A Weighting
OBA Max Spectrum Bin Max
Overload 121.6 dB

	A	C	Z
Under Range Peak	77.9	74.9	79.9 dB
Under Range Limit	25.9	25.8	30.9 dB
Noise Floor	16.4	16.6	21.7 dB

Results

LAeq **65.6 dB**
LAE 93.4 dB
EA 243.266 µPa²h
LZpeak (max) 2019-11-20 11:13:00 110.9 dB
LASmax 2019-11-20 11:07:00 86.1 dB
LASmin 2019-11-20 11:14:50 49.1 dB
SEA -99.9 dB

LAS > 85.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	2	1.9 s
LAS > 115.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 135.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 137.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 140.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s

Community Noise	Ldn	LDay 07:00-22:00	LNight 22:00-07:00	Lden	LDay 07:00-19:00	LEvening 19:00-22:00	LNight 22:00-07:00
	65.6	65.6	-99.9	65.6	65.6	-99.9	-99.9

LC _{eq}	75.1 dB
LA _{eq}	65.6 dB
LC _{eq} - LA _{eq}	9.4 dB
LA _{1eq}	71.7 dB
LA _{eq}	65.6 dB
LA _{1eq} - LA _{eq}	6.1 dB

A		C		Z	
dB	Time Stamp	dB	Time Stamp	dB	Time Stamp
65.6		75.1			
86.1	2019/11/20 11:07:00				
49.1	2019/11/20 11:14:50				
				110.9	2019/11/20 11:13:00

Leq	
LS(max)	
LS(min)	
LPeak(max)	

# Overloads	0
Overload Duration	0.0 s
# OBA Overloads	52.0
OBA Overload Duration	258.3 s

Statistics

LAS5.00	69.7 dB
LAS10.00	67.5 dB
LAS33.30	59.6 dB
LAS50.00	57.2 dB
LAS66.60	55.4 dB
LAS90.00	52.5 dB

PC Exhibit B

Site Number: 4			
Recorded By: Rosey Worden			
Job Number: 2019-198			
Date: 11/20/2019			
Time: 11:17 a.m.			
Location: At the Placer Street and Pleasant Street intersection.			
Source of Peak Noise: Vehicles on Placer Street, Pleasant Street and adjacent roadways.			
Noise Data			
Leq (dB)	Lmin (dB)	Lmax (dB)	Peak (dB)
57.1	46.3	76.5	103.9

Equipment						
Category	Type	Vendor	Model	Serial No.	Cert. Date	Note
Sound	Sound Level Meter	Larson Davis	LxT SE	0005120	8/05/2019	
	Microphone	Larson Davis	377B02	315201	9/23/2019	
	Preamp	Larson Davis	PRMLxT1L	099947	10/10/2019	
	Calibrator	Larson Davis	CAL200	17325	10/18/2019	
Weather Data						
Est.	Duration: 10min.			Sky: Clear		
	Note: dBA Offset = 0.00			Sensor Height (ft): 4 ft		
	Wind Ave Speed (mph)		Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)		Barometer Pressure (hPa)	
	17		60		29.54	

Photo of Measurement Location



Summary

File Name on Meter LxT_Data.175
File Name on PC SLM_0005120_LxT_Data_175.00.ldbin
Serial Number 0005120
Model SoundExpert® LxT
Firmware Version 2.302
User
Location
Job Description
Note

Measurement

Description
Start 2019-11-20 11:19:01
Stop 2019-11-20 11:29:01
Duration 00:10:00.0
Run Time 00:10:00.0
Pause 00:00:00.0

Pre Calibration 2019-11-20 10:35:59
Post Calibration None
Calibration Deviation ---

Overall Settings

RMS Weight A Weighting
Peak Weight Z Weighting
Detector Slow
Preamp PRMLxT1L
Microphone Correction Off
Integration Method Linear
OBA Range Low
OBA Bandwidth 1/1 and 1/3
OBA Freq. Weighting A Weighting
OBA Max Spectrum Bin Max
Overload 121.6 dB

	A	C	Z
Under Range Peak	77.9	74.9	79.9 dB
Under Range Limit	25.9	25.8	30.9 dB
Noise Floor	16.4	16.6	21.7 dB

Results

LAeq **57.1 dB**
LAE 84.8 dB
EA 33.839 µPa²h
LZpeak (max) 2019-11-20 11:21:51 103.9 dB
LASmax 2019-11-20 11:21:52 76.5 dB
LASmin 2019-11-20 11:25:12 46.3 dB
SEA -99.9 dB

LAS > 85.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LAS > 115.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 135.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 137.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 140.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s

Community Noise	Ldn	LDay 07:00-22:00	LNight 22:00-07:00	Lden	LDay 07:00-19:00	LEvening 19:00-22:00	LNight 22:00-07:00
	57.1	57.1	-99.9	57.1	57.1	-99.9	-99.9

LC _{eq}	72.2 dB
LA _{eq}	57.1 dB
LC _{eq} - LA _{eq}	15.1 dB
LA _{1eq}	58.8 dB
LA _{eq}	57.1 dB
LA _{1eq} - LA _{eq}	1.7 dB

A		C		Z	
dB	Time Stamp	dB	Time Stamp	dB	Time Stamp
57.1		72.2			
76.5	2019/11/20 11:21:52				
46.3	2019/11/20 11:25:12				
				103.9	2019/11/20 11:21:51

# Overloads	0
Overload Duration	0.0 s
# OBA Overloads	11.0
OBA Overload Duration	57.5 s

Statistics

LAS5.00	57.0 dB
LAS10.00	55.3 dB
LAS33.30	53.1 dB
LAS50.00	52.2 dB
LAS66.60	51.1 dB
LAS90.00	48.8 dB

PC Exhibit B

Site Number: 5			
Recorded By: Rosey Worden			
Job Number: 2019-198			
Date: 11/19/2019-11/20/2019			
Time: 10:12 a.m.			
Location: On the Project site.			
Source of Peak Noise: Vehicles on adjacent roadways and people talking.			
Noise Data			
LAeq (dB)	Lmin (dB)	Peak (dB)	CNEL
58.2	34.5	112.0	62.5

Equipment						
Category	Type	Vendor	Model	Serial No.	Cert. Date	Note
Sound	Sound Level Meter	Larson Davis	LxT SE	0005120	8/05/2019	
	Microphone	Larson Davis	377B02	315201	9/23/2019	
	Preamp	Larson Davis	PRMLxT1L	099947	10/10/2019	
	Calibrator	Larson Davis	CAL200	17325	10/18/2019	
Weather Data						
Est.	Duration: 24 hr.			Sky: Clear		
	Note: dBA Offset =			Sensor Height (ft): 4 ft		
	Wind Ave Speed (mph)		Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)		Barometer Pressure (hPa)	
	17		60		29.54	

Photo of Measurement Location



Summary

File Name on Meter LxT_Data.171
File Name on PC SLM_0005120_LxT_Data_171.00.ldbin
Serial Number 0005120
Model SoundExpert® LxT
Firmware Version 2.302
User
Location
Job Description
Note

Measurement

Description
Start 2019-11-19 10:12:48
Stop 2019-11-20 10:12:48
Duration 24:00:00.0
Run Time 24:00:00.0
Pause 00:00:00.0

Pre Calibration 2019-11-19 10:03:53
Post Calibration None
Calibration Deviation ---

Overall Settings

RMS Weight A Weighting
Peak Weight Z Weighting
Detector Slow
Preamp Direct
Microphone Correction Off
Integration Method Linear
OBA Range Low
OBA Bandwidth 1/1 and 1/3
OBA Freq. Weighting A Weighting
OBA Max Spectrum Bin Max
Overload 121.6 dB

	A	C	Z
Under Range Peak	77.9	74.9	79.9 dB
Under Range Limit	26.9	24.9	32.9 dB
Noise Floor	13.9	14.5	22.1 dB

Results

LAeq 58.2 dB
LAE 107.5 dB
EA 6.315 mPa²h
LZpeak (max) 2019-11-19 13:02:48 112.0 dB
LASmax 2019-11-19 13:02:49 97.9 dB
LASmin 2019-11-20 00:32:56 34.5 dB
SEA -99.9 dB

LAS > 85.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	4	14.0 s
LAS > 115.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 135.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 137.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s
LZ _{peak} > 140.0 dB (Exceedance Counts / Duration)	0	0.0 s

Community Noise	Ldn/CNEL	LDay 07:00-22:00	LNight 22:00-07:00	Lden	LDay 07:00-19:00	LEvening 19:00-22:00	LNight 22:00-07:00
	62.5	59.3	55.3	62.6	60.2	50.1	55.3

LC _{eq}	73.8 dB
LA _{eq}	58.2 dB
LC _{eq} - LA _{eq}	15.6 dB
LA _{eq}	60.7 dB
LA _{eq}	58.2 dB
LA _{eq} - LA _{eq}	2.5 dB

A		C		Z	
dB	Time Stamp	dB	Time Stamp	dB	Time Stamp
58.2		73.8			
97.9	2019/11/19 13:02:49				
34.5	2019/11/20 0:32:56				
				112.0	2019/11/19 13:02:48

# Overloads	0
Overload Duration	0.0 s
# OBA Overloads	307.0
OBA Overload Duration	5016.6 s

Statistics

LAS5.00	62.0 dB
LAS10.00	55.6 dB
LAS33.30	49.2 dB
LAS50.00	47.2 dB
LAS66.60	45.6 dB
LAS90.00	41.5 dB

Attachment G

Traffic Memorandum

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 4, 2020

To: Catherine Silvester, HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

FROM: Dean Arizabal, LSA

SUBJECT: Trip Generation and Vehicle Miles Traveled Analysis for the Proposed Belvedere Townhomes Project at 510 Lincoln Street, Roseville, California

LSA has prepared this trip generation and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) analysis for the proposed Belvedere Townhomes project at 510 Lincoln Street in Roseville, California. The proposed project will construct 18 three-story townhomes on a site bordered by Sierra Boulevard to the northwest, the Union Pacific Railroad tracks to the northeast, a public parking lot to the south, a vacant parcel to the east, and Lincoln Street to the west. Access to the site will be provided via a driveway on Lincoln Street.

The purpose of this analysis is to identify the proposed project trip generation and determine whether the project would require a Traffic Impact Study (TIS) according to the City of Roseville (City) Design Standards, Section 4 – Traffic Impact Studies, dated January 2016. The TIS guidelines state that a TIS should be prepared for every project that would generate 50 or more vehicle trips in the a.m. or p.m. peak hour. As such, this analysis evaluates the proposed project against the City’s peak-hour trip thresholds.

As a result of Senate Bill (SB) 743, the California Office of Administrative Law cleared the revised California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines for use on December 28, 2018. Among the changes to the guidelines was removal of vehicle delay and level of service from consideration under CEQA. The intent of SB 743 and the revised CEQA guidelines is to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses. With the adopted guidelines, transportation impacts are to be evaluated based on a project’s effect on VMT. The new guidelines must be used starting July 1, 2020. Therefore, a VMT analysis is recommended based upon the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Technical Advisory (TA), dated December 2018.

Trip Generation

The daily and peak-hour trips of the proposed project were calculated using trip rates from the Institute of Transportation Engineers’ *Trip Generation Manual*, 9th Edition (2012) for Residential Condominium/Townhouse (Land Use Code 230). Table A presents the trip generation summary for the proposed project.

Table A: Project Trip Generation

Land Use	Size	Unit	ADT ²	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
				In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Trip Rates¹									
Townhouse		DU	5.20	0.07	0.37	0.44	0.35	0.17	0.52
Project Trip Generation									
Townhouse	18	DU	94	1	7	8	6	3	9

¹ Trip rates from the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) *Trip Generation Manual*, 9th Edition (2012).
Land Use Code (230) – Residential Condominium/Townhouse

² The City of Roseville assumes an ADT rate of 10 times the PM Peak Hour trip rate (10 x 0.52 = 5.20).

ADT = average daily trips

DU = dwelling unit

As Table A shows, the proposed project of 18 townhomes would generate 94 average daily trips (ADT), including eight trips (one inbound and seven outbound) in the a.m. peak hour and nine trips (six inbound and three outbound) in the p.m. peak hour. Because the project would generate fewer than 50 peak-hour trips, a TIS is not required.

Vehicle Miles Traveled

The OPR TA recommends VMT screening thresholds for smaller projects. The footnote on page 12 of the OPR TA states the following:

“Screening Threshold for Small Projects

Many local agencies have developed screening thresholds to indicate when detailed analysis is needed. Absent substantial evidence indicating that a project would generate a potentially significant level of VMT, or inconsistency with a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) or general plan, projects that generate or attract fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less-than-significant transportation impact.”

The OPR TA recommends that a project generating 110 ADT or less be screened out of a VMT analysis due to the presumption of a less-than-significant impact. As previously described, the proposed project would generate 94 ADT. Because the ADT generation of the proposed project is less than the OPR TA screening threshold of 110 ADT, the project is presumed to have a less-than-significant impact.

Conclusions

LSA analyzed the trip generation of the proposed project of 18 townhomes to determine whether it would require a TIS according to the City’s TIS guidelines. The proposed project is anticipated to generate 94 ADT, including eight trips in the a.m. peak hour and nine trips in the p.m. peak hour. Because the proposed project would not generate 50 or more trips in the a.m. or p.m. peak hour, a TIS is not required. In addition, the 94 ADT of the proposed project would be less than the VMT screening threshold of the OPR TA. Therefore, the proposed project is screened out from a VMT analysis and is anticipated to have a less-than-significant transportation impact.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (949) 553-0666.