ELLIS LAKE ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Lead Agency:

City of Marysville
526 C Street
Marysville, CA 95901
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Prepared By:

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January 2026

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Section 1 | Introduction

1.1 PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title:	Ellis Lake Enhancement Project (proposed project)
Lead Agency Name and Address:	City of Marysville 526 C Street Marysville, CA 95901
Contact and Phone Number:	Jim Schaad, City Manager, City of Marysville, (530) 799-0020
Project Location:	Ellis Lake, Marysville, CA 95901
Project Sponsor's Name and Address:	California Department of Transportation, District 3 Clean California Local Grant Program Cindy Shipley, District Grant Manager cynthia.shipley@dot.ca.gov
General Plan Designation:	Downton Specific Plan
Zoning:	Ellis Lake and the immediately adjacent areas are within the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan and are zoned P (Parks & Open Space) and MU-N (Mixed-Use Neighborhood).
Description of the Proposed Project:	The proposed project includes recreational enhancements associated with the main lake of Ellis Lake. The existing concrete paths on the north and east sides of the main lake would be replaced with new, wider concrete paths or concrete boardwalks to create a shared bicycle/pedestrian pathway from 14th Street to 9th Street. A staircase would be installed in the northwestern corner of the lake. Also included is replacement of the existing access paths between the existing crosswalks at 10th and B Street and 12th and B Street. Play equipment and an accessible picnic table would be added to the west side of Ellis Lake just east of 11th Street. Improvements to the existing event island would include a new accessible bridge, accessible pathways, utility upgrades, and reseeding the lawn. Other features include new signage, benches, fishing pads, disposal receptacles, and public art.
Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:	Surrounding land uses generally include fast-food restaurants, roadways, gas station/convenience stores, Bryant Field, residences, an attorney office, a church, and a strip mall.
Other Public Agencies Whose Approval may be Required:	California Department of Transportation, State Water Resources Control Board/Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?	Tribal consultation letters were sent to potentially affected Native American tribes October 1, 2025. Follow-up emails or hard copy letters were sent on October 30, 2025 to Tribes that had yet to respond. During tribal consultation, one response was received from Wilton Rancheria on October 7, 2025. Wilton Rancheria did not request further consultation.

1.2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

This document evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the Ellis Lake Enhancement Project (proposed project), funded through the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Clean California Local Grant Program, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.), and the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14 California Code of Regulations §15000 et seq). This Initial Study (IS) was prepared by the City of Marysville (City) to determine if the proposed project could result in significant impacts on the environment. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15064(a), an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared if there is substantial evidence that a project may result in significant impacts on the environment. If the lead agency for the CEQA process determines that there is no substantial evidence for such impacts, or if potential impacts can be reduced through revisions to the project description or the addition of mitigation measures, a Negative Declaration (ND) or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) can be prepared (CEQA Guidelines §15070). The City, as the CEQA lead agency for the proposed project, has determined that an IS/MND is the appropriate document for compliance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines.

1.3 PUBLIC REVIEW

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15073, this document will be circulated to local, State, and federal agencies, as well as to interested organizations and individuals who may wish to review and comment on it. In reviewing this document, affected public agencies and the interested public should focus on whether the document sufficiently identifies and analyzes potential impacts on the environment. Following the public review period, the City will review and evaluate the evidence contained in this document and public comments received, may prepare a Statement of Findings prepared for the proposed project, may consider adoption of an MND and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), and may issue an approval of the proposed project.

1.4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Section 4 of this document contains the analysis and discussion of potential environmental impacts resulting from construction and implementation of the proposed project. Based on the resource areas evaluated, it was determined that the proposed project would have no impact on the following:

- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Wildfire

Impacts of the proposed project were determined to be less than significant for the following resource areas:

- Aesthetics
- Energy
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials

- Noise
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Utilities And Service Systems

Impacts of the proposed project on the following resource areas would be less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation measures:

- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Mandatory Findings of Significance

As required by CEQA, an MMRP will be prepared and adopted at the time of project approval. The MRRP will include mitigation measures that would reduce potentially significant environmental impacts to less-than-significant levels.

1.5 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

This document is organized in the following manner:

- **Section 1 – Introduction.** This section provides a project overview and regulatory background and describes the public review process and organization of this document.
- **Section 2 – Project Description.** This section describes the project location, project components, alternatives considered, and potential construction details associated with implementation of the proposed project.
- **Section 3 – Determination.** This section identifies the environmental factors potentially affected based on the analyses contained herein and includes the Lead Agency's determination.
- **Section 4** – **Evaluation of Environmental Impacts.** This section provides an environmental setting relevant to the proposed project and analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. Resource topics appear in the order they appear in Appendix G (Environmental Checklist) of the CEQA Guidelines. Mitigation measures are incorporated and discussed where appropriate to reduce potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels. Mandatory Findings of Significance are also presented in this section.
- **Section 5 – List of Preparers.** This section contains a list of individuals that assisted in the preparation of this document.
- **Section 6 – References.** This section identifies the sources used in the preparation of this document.

Section 2 | Project Description

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

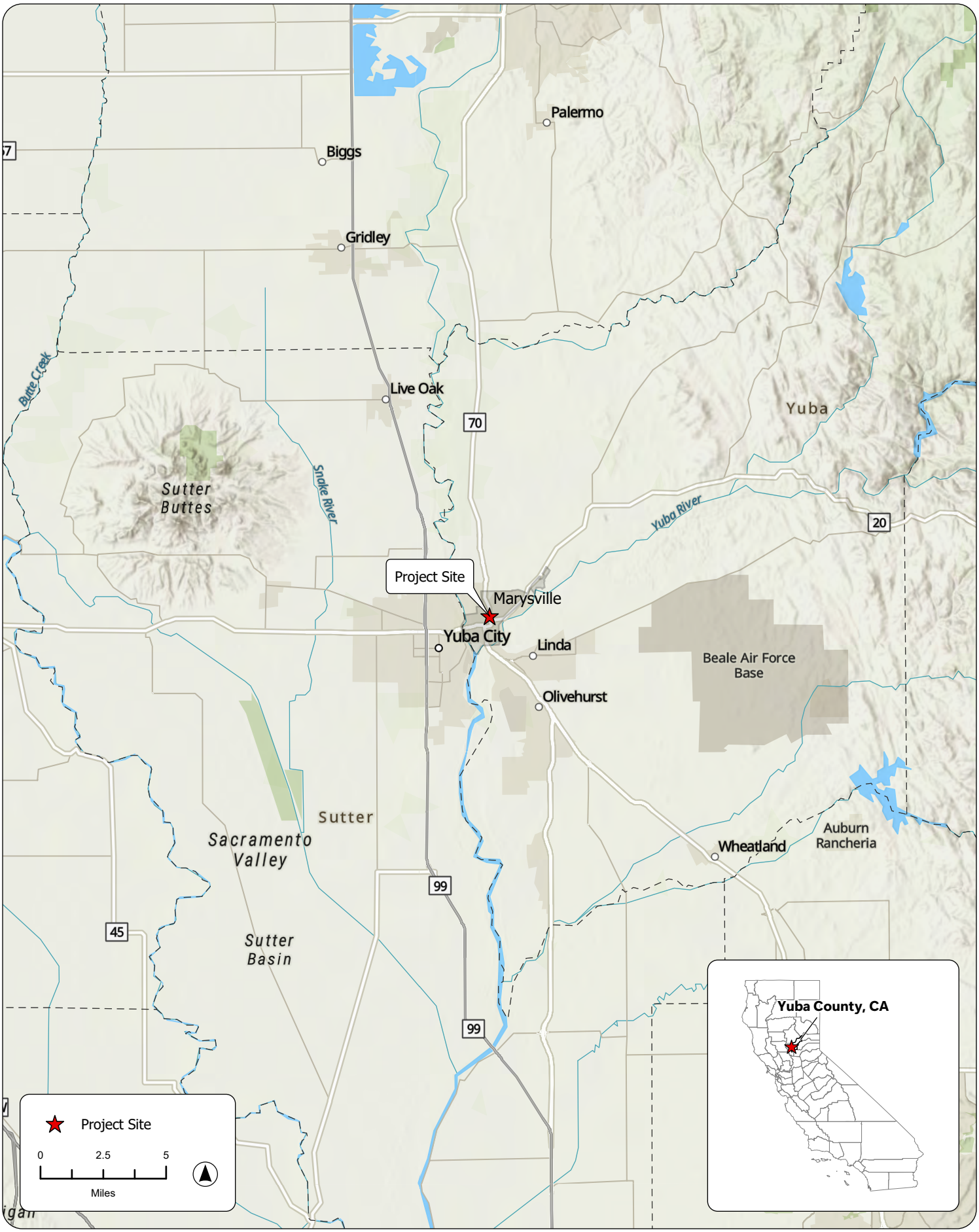
The proposed project includes recreational enhancements associated with the main lake of Ellis Lake and its associated park (project site). Ellis Lake is a man-made lake in the City of Marysville within Yuba County, California (**Figures 1** and **2**). The main lake of Ellis Lake and surrounding park consists of approximately 20 acres. The project site is bound by 14th Street to the north, B Street to the east (State Route [SR] 70, a significant State highway that bisects the City of Marysville and provides regional traffic connections to the north and south, connecting SR 99 north of Sacramento with U.S. Route 395), 9th Street to the south (which also contains SR 70 along the southern boundary before turning north on B Street), and D Street to the west (**Figure 3**). According to the 2050 General Plan, Ellis Lake is within the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan. Surrounding land uses generally include fast-food restaurants, roadways, gas station/convenience stores, Bryant Field, residences, an attorney office, a church, and a strip mall. The project site is located within Township 15 North, Range 3 East of the Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, within the "Yuba City" United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

2.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The proposed project would add new recreation features, renovate a dilapidated path, and add amenities to enhance the function and beauty of the existing Ellis Lake Park. The existing park, while in the center of town and highly visible, is in very poor condition, and improvements would benefit the health and quality of life for both nearby residents and users throughout Yuba and Sutter counties.

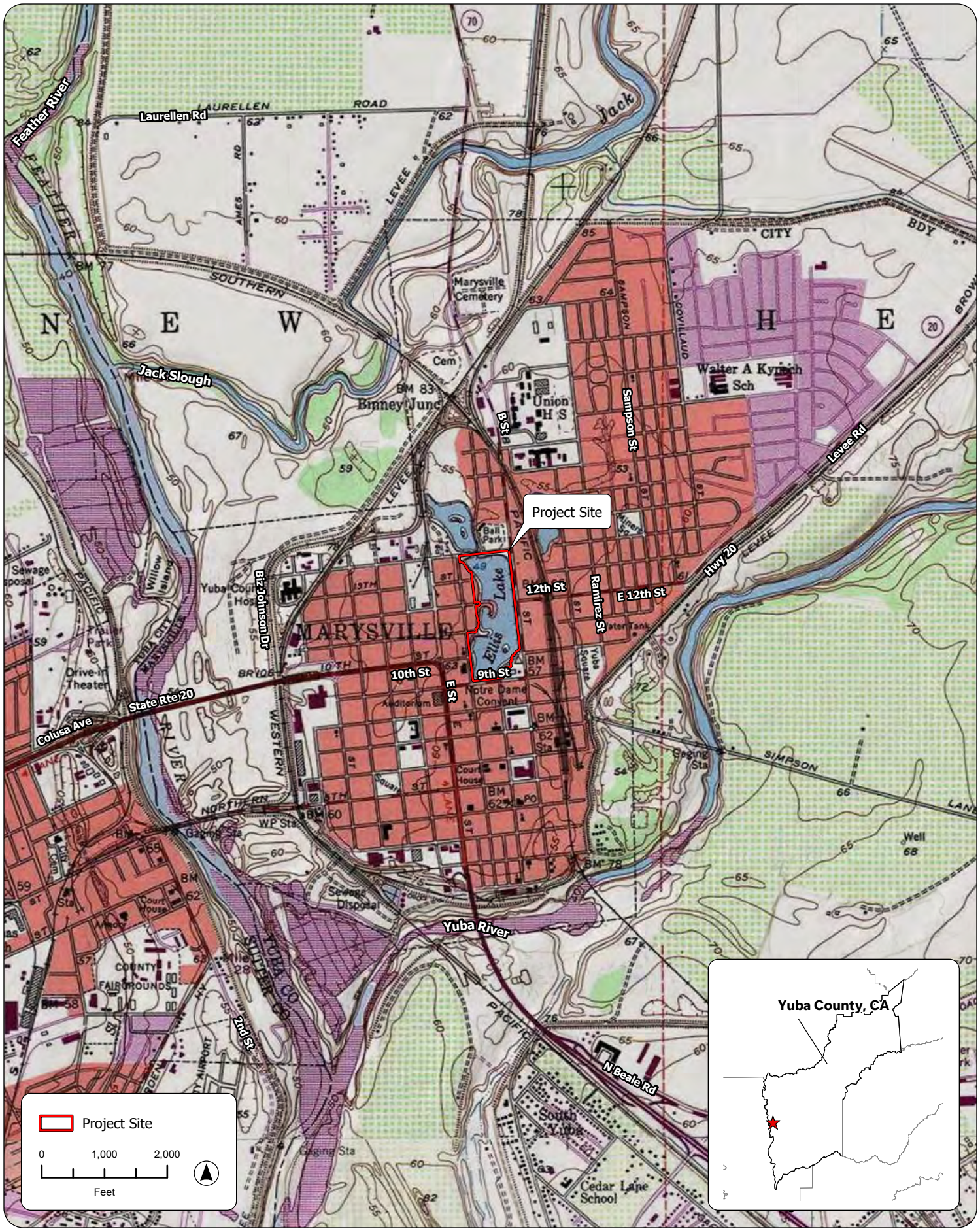
The proposed project includes recreational enhancements associated with the main lake of Ellis Lake. The existing concrete paths on the north and east sides of the main lake would be replaced with new, wider concrete paths or concrete boardwalks to create a shared bicycle/pedestrian pathway from 14th Street to 9th Street. A water bottle refill station would be added along 14th Street and a staircase with a stem wall and handrail would be installed connected to the northwestern corner of the lake at 14th Street. The boardwalk would include out-of-water supports that would be sited under the boardwalk and within the ground such that in-water work or modifications to the bank of the lake would not be necessary. Bridge construction would also include out-of-water supports. A view railing would also be installed along the boardwalk. Play equipment and an accessible picnic table would be added to the west side of Ellis Lake just east of 11th Street.

Improvements to the existing event island would include a new accessible bridge, accessible pathways, utility upgrades, and reseeding the lawn. Other features include new signage, benches, fishing pads, disposal receptacles, and public art. If budget allows, the existing concrete sidewalk along 14th street would be replaced with a new concrete sidewalk. Up to 12 trees may be removed, and approximately 0.25 acres of ruderal vegetation may be permanently impacted. An additional approximately 0.26 acres of ruderal vegetation may be temporarily impacted. This area is landscaped lawn, and temporarily impacted vegetation would be re-seeded following construction and would be restored to pre-construction conditions. A site plan is provided in **Figure 4**. The proposed project would not result in changes to the continued use or capacity of Ellis Lake.



SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 7/25/2025

Figure 1
Regional Location

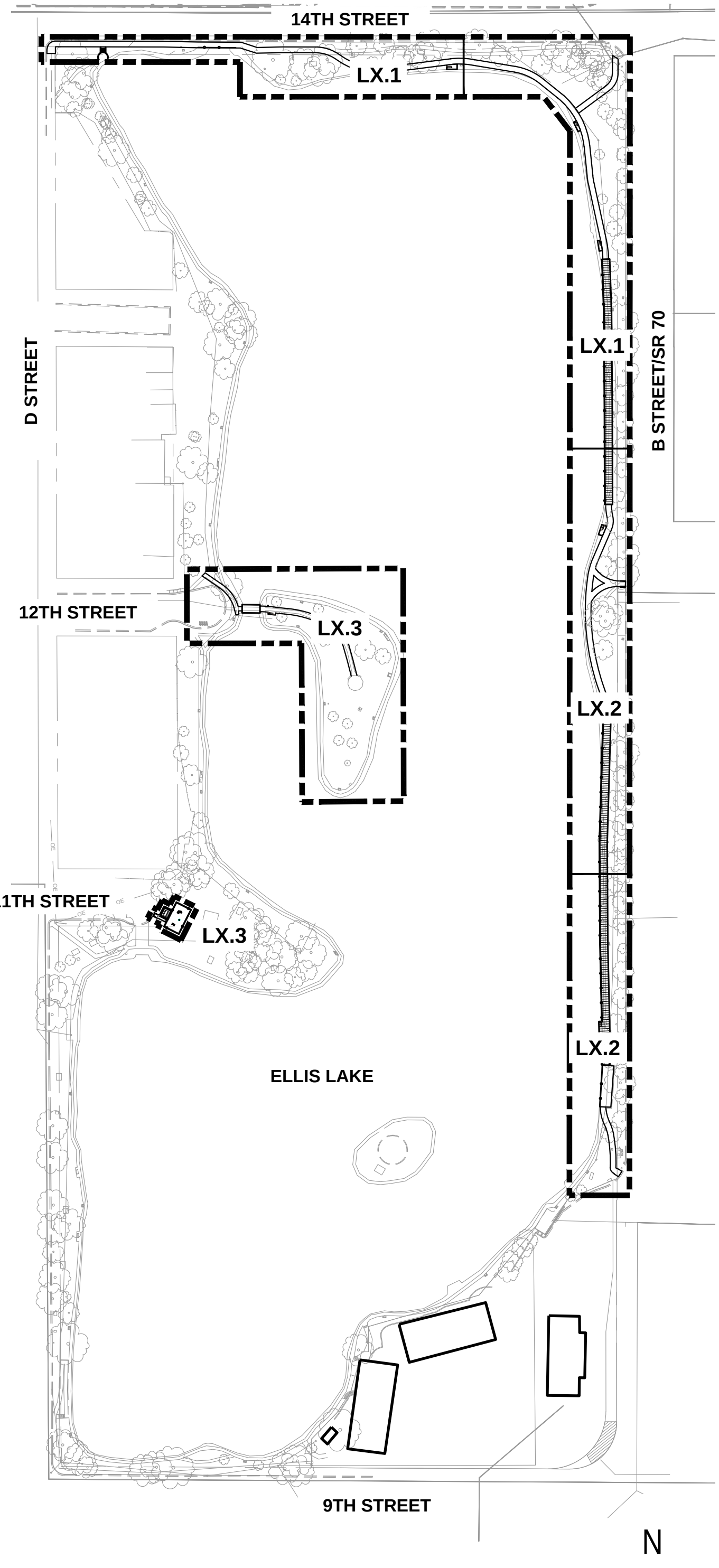


SOURCE: "Yuba City, CA" USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle, T15N R3E, Section 13, Mt. Diablo Baseline & Meridian; NHD, 2025; ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 7/28/2025

Figure 2
Site and Vicinity

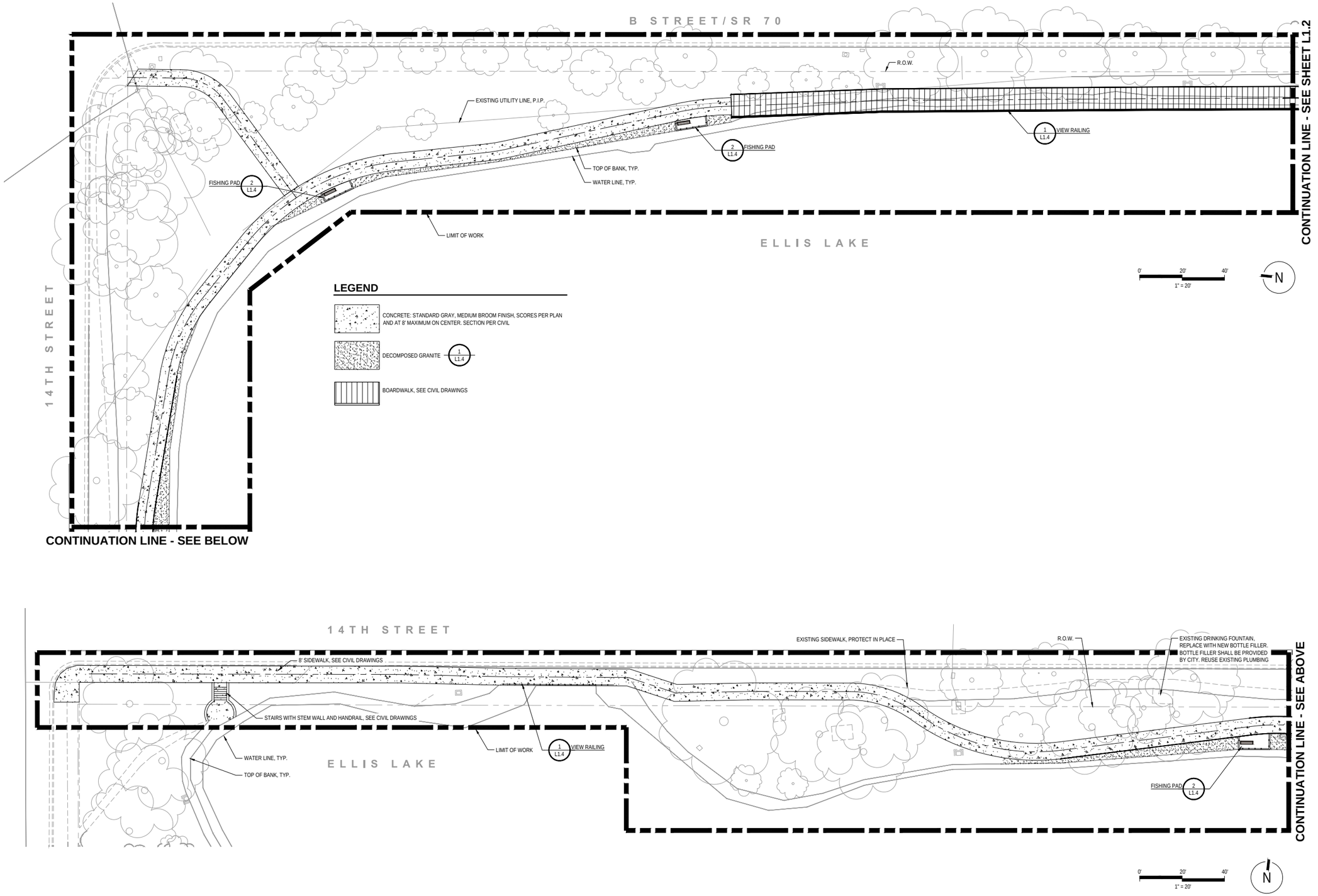
SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025; Acorn Environmental, 7/28/2025

Figure 3
Aerial Overview



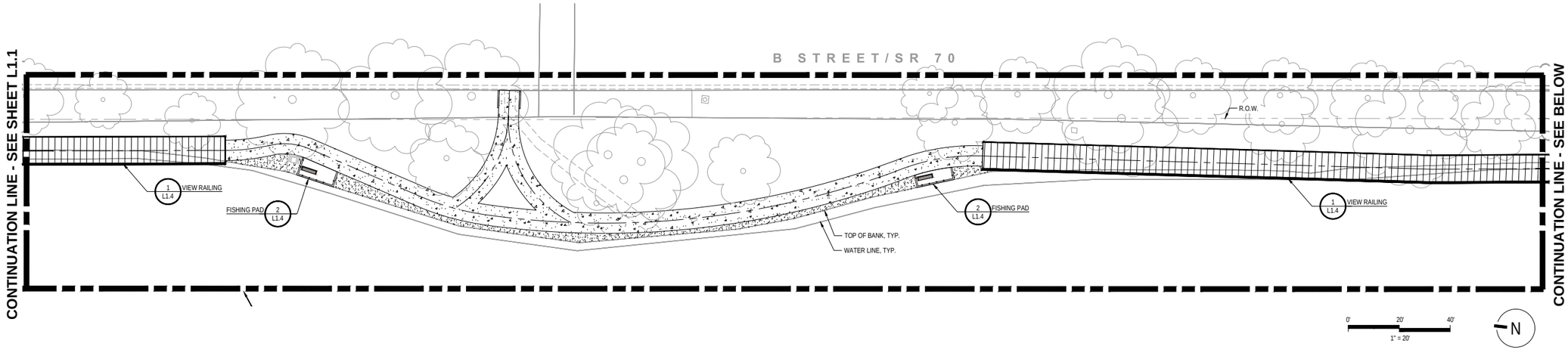
SOURCE: Roach & Campbell, 9/24/2025; Acorn Environmental, 10/1/2025

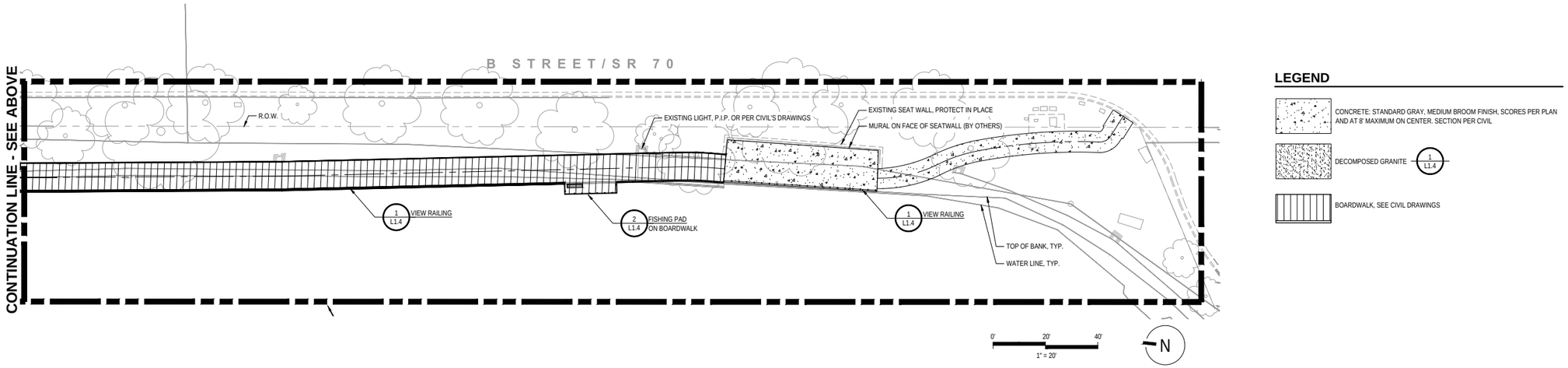
Figure 4a
Site Plan



SOURCE: Roach & Campbell, 9/24/2025; Acorn Environmental, 10/1/2025

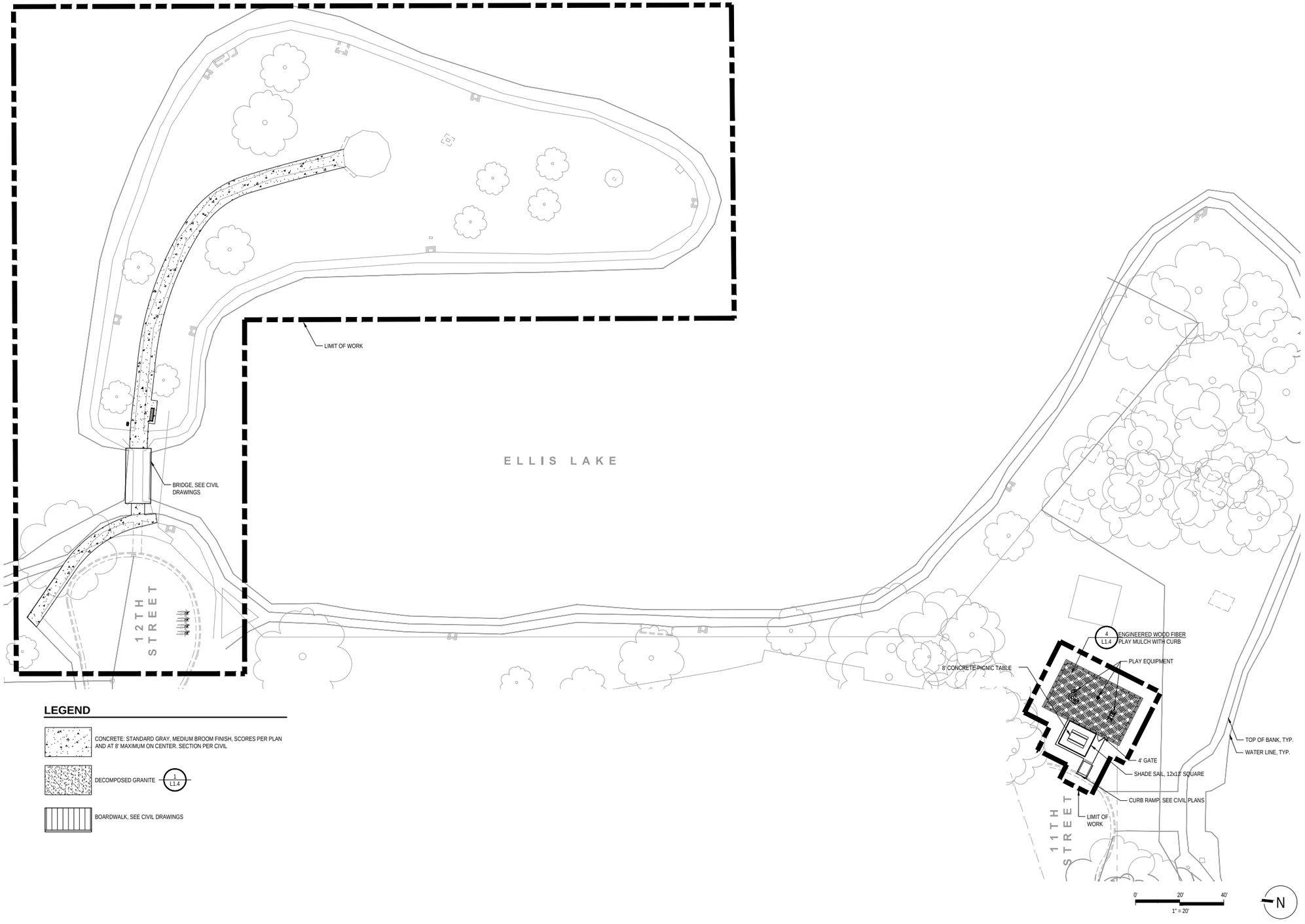
Figure 4b
Site Plan (LX.1)





SOURCE: Roach & Campbell, 9/24/2025; Acorn Environmental, 10/1/2025

Figure 4c
Site Plan (LX.2)



SOURCE: Roach & Campbell, 9/24/2025; Acorn Environmental, 10/1/2025

Figure 4d
Site Plan (LX.3)

2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternative paths considered for the proposed project include a pathway along the back of curb along B Street and a pathway centered in green space between B street and the top of bank in Ellis Lake. Both these options would require more tree removal than the proposed project and would be more costly due to grading within this steep area, which would require additional soil removal and the use of retaining walls. Following public concerns regarding tree removal and green space retention, the City determined that the proposed project would be the more feasible option.

2.4 CONSTRUCTION

Construction would begin in spring 2026 and end in fall 2026. Work may be required to extend into the following dry season, resuming spring 2027 and extending to fall 2027. The main components of proposed project construction would include mobilization of equipment, site preparation, which would include select tree and vegetation removal, and enhancements listed in **Table 1**. Construction would occur Monday through Friday primarily during daytime hours (7 am to 7 pm) to the extent feasible.

During construction, approximately 10 to 15 construction workers per day would be on the project site. Construction staging would occur within public parking areas surrounding Ellis Lake, primarily along 14th Street, C Street, and possibly within the commercial area to the south with owner permission. Anticipated equipment that may be utilized over the course of construction is listed in **Table 2**. Actual equipment use may vary, depending on contractor capabilities and preferences and equipment availability.

Table 2: List of Construction Equipment

Construction Equipment	
Bulldozer	Demolition hammer
Personal pick-up trucks	Rotary drill
Backhoe	Generator
Air compressor	Concrete pumper
Dump truck	Chainsaw
Jack hammer	Roller
Woodchipper	Miscellaneous hand and power tools
Concrete truck	Compactor
Crane	

Section 3 | Determination

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors, if checked below, would be potentially affected by the proposed project and would involve at least one impact that is a "potentially significant impact". Mitigation measures are recommended for each of the potentially significant impacts that would reduce the impact to less than significant.

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

The analyses of environmental impacts in **Section 4 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts** result in an impact statement, which have the following meanings:

Potentially Significant Impact. This category is applicable if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant, and no feasible mitigation measures can be identified to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. This category applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures would reduce an effect from a "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measure(s) and briefly explain how they would reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from earlier analyses may be cross-referenced).

Less Than Significant Impact. This category is identified when the proposed project would result in impacts below the threshold of significance, and no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact. This category applies when a project would not create an impact in the specific environmental issue area. "No Impact" answers do not require a detailed explanation if they are adequately supported by the information sources cited by the lead agency, which show that the impact does not apply to the specific project (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

3.2 DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation (to be completed by the Lead Agency):

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

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

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

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

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

Jim Schaad, City Manager

Date:

Section 4 | Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

4.1 AESTHETICS

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

4.1.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is within downtown Marysville, just northeast of the SR 20 and SR 70 junction. The project site consists of urbanized areas within and surrounding the main lake of Ellis Lake, which is a man-made lake in the City of Marysville within Yuba County. The main lake of Ellis Lake and surrounding park consists of approximately 20 acres. Surrounding land uses are also urbanized and generally include fast-food restaurants, roadways, gas station/convenience stores, Bryant Field, residences, an attorney office, a church, and a strip mall. The project site is within the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan and is zoned P (Parks & Open Space) and MU-N (Mixed-Use Neighborhood).

The project site is not visible from SR 20. There are no scenic highways or byways within viewing distance of the project site, and the nearest officially designated scenic highway is more than 38 miles from the project site (Caltrans, 2025). A portion of SR 70 is designated as a Forest Service Byway (the Feather River Scenic Byway) approximately 30 miles north of the project site (U.S. Forest Service, 2017). A portion of SR 20 approximately 44 miles northeast of the project site is designated as a scenic highway (Caltrans, 2025).

Light-emitting sources in the vicinity of the project site include traffic along B Street, D Street, 9th Street, 10th Street, and SR 70, and security lighting associated with surrounding businesses and residences.

4.1.2 Discussion

a,b) A scenic vista is generally considered a view of an area that has remarkable scenery or a natural resource from which the public can experience unique and exemplary high-quality views. The project site does not include any scenic vistas that have been officially designated, and there are no scenic vistas from which the project site is visible. The project site is viewable to motorists traveling along SR 70 and SR 20, but is not within viewing distance of a designated scenic highway or byway, although a portion of SR 70 more than 30 miles north of the project site is designated as part of the Forest Service Byway and a portion of SR 20 approximately 44 miles northeast of the project site is designated as a scenic highway (Caltrans, 2025). Additionally, the proposed project would be consistent with "Future Development Assumptions" discussed in Section 2.2.3 of the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan, which include "[i]dentifying strategies for improvements along State highways (SR 20 and SR 70) to create more attractive development opportunities," by enhancing Ellis Lake Park and improving the overall visual character of the project site as seen from SR 20 and SR 70. In addition, Implementation Strategy LU+CD 7.1-1 of the 2050 General Plan notes the importance of improving the pedestrian experience along SR 70 while preserving scenic views. The 2050 General Plan also acknowledges the recreational opportunities and scenic vistas that Ellis Lake provides to residents and visitors. Guiding Principles outlined in the 2050 General Plan note "…a clean Ellis Lake and inviting lakefront…are important to the City's character and a healthy and resilient local economy," (Section 2.3). The proposed project would be consistent with these goals and would improve the overall visual appeal of Ellis Lake Park. Lastly, the proposed project would potentially remove up to 12 trees and minor ruderal vegetation to build and expand paths but would not damage scenic resources. There would be **no impact**.

c) The project site is within an urbanized area. The project site is within the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan area and is intended for continued park and recreational uses. The project site is within the Lake District of the Bounce Back Vision & Implementation Plan outlined in the Marysville Downtown Specific Plan, which highlights "extraordinary recreational resources," including Ellis Lake Park. Section 3.6.1 of the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan specifically notes that Ellis Lake Park offers significant opportunity to be more inviting and attract a wider range of recreation uses, as well as regular and special events. Section 4.5.6 of the Maryville Downtown Specific Plan cites the importance of improving the public realm to create a memorable and attractive character of Ellis Lake. The proposed project would address each of these issues and would be consistent with zoning and other regulations governing scenic resources within the 2050 General Plan and the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan. There would be **no impact**.

d) The proposed project does not involve the installation of any new sources of light or glare. Construction activities would be temporary and limited to daylight hours to the extent feasible to avoid construction-related lighting at night. This impact would be **less than significant impact**.

4.1.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

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

4.2.1 Environmental Setting

The project site and surrounding areas are urbanized. The project site and surrounding areas within the City of Marysville are not identified as Farmland per the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP). The FMMP identifies the project site and surrounding areas as “Urban and Built-Up Land” (DOC, 2025a). The nearest land considered Prime Farmland and under a Williamson Act contract is more than six miles west of the project site (DOC, 2025b).

Forest land is defined by Public Resources Code Section 12220(g) as land that can support 10 percent native tree cover or any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits.

Timberland is defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526 as land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of a commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. The project site does not meet the definition of "forest land" or "timberland".

4.2.2 Discussion

a, b) The project site is urbanized, does not contain designated farmland, and agricultural production is not feasible. There are no Williamson Act contracts that include the project site. The FMMP identifies the project site and surrounding land as "Urban and Built-Up Land," therefore, farmland would not be impacted by development. No aspect of construction would adversely affect, or directly or indirectly cause or contribute to the conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to other land uses. There would be **no impact**.

c, d) No forest land or timber land occurs within or adjacent to the project site. As such, there would be no potential for loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses. There would be **no impact**.

e) The project site does not contain designated farmland or forest land, and the proposed project would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or of forest land to a non-forest use. There would be **no impact**.

4.2.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

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

4.3.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is located in Yuba County, California, and is within the northern end of the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB includes Butte, Colusa, Yolo, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, and Shasta counties, as well as the northeast portion of Solano County. Yuba County is under the jurisdiction of the Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD).

Approximately 60 – 70 percent of air pollution in the FRAQMD comes from mobile sources. The remaining 30 – 40 percent is a result of stationary sources that include agricultural operations, open burning of vegetative wastes, wood burning for residential heating, industrial operations, and other sources. In addition to ambient air quality issues related to ozone and particulate matter, toxic air contaminants (TACs) are a concern for local air quality officials (Yuba County, 2011).

Attainment Status

Concentrations of emissions from criteria air pollutants (the most prevalent air pollutants known to be harmful to human health) are used to indicate the quality of the ambient air. Criteria air pollutants include ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), respirable and fine particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), and lead. Areas in compliance with state and federal thresholds for concentrations of criteria air pollutants are classified as being in "attainment." As shown in **Table 4.3-1**, Yuba County is currently designated as a nonattainment area for state $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} standards and as a nonattainment (transitional) area for state ozone standards. Additionally, Yuba County is designated as an attainment (maintenance) area for federal $PM_{2.5}$ standards. All other federal and State ambient air quality standards are designated as either attainment or unclassifiable.

Table 4.3-1: Air Quality Attainment Status for Yuba County

Pollutant	CAAQS	NAAQS
Ozone	Nonattainment (Transitional)	Attainment/Unclassified
CO	Unclassified	Attainment/Unclassified
NO_X	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
SO_X	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
PM_{10}	Nonattainment	Unclassified
$PM_{2.5}$	Nonattainment	Attainment (Maintenance)
Lead	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified

Source: USEPA, 2025a; CARB, 2023
PM_{10}: Particulate matter with diameters that are generally 10 micrometers and smaller
$PM_{2.5}$: Particulate matter with diameters that are generally 2.5 micrometers and smaller
SO_X: sulfur oxides
NO_X: nitrogen oxides

Sensitive Receptors

The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are residences located immediately adjacent to the western boundary. Additional residences are located across D Street, also to the west of the project site, and along the southern boundary of the site, across 9th Street.

4.3.2 Discussion

The proposed project is limited to recreational enhancements associated with the main lake of Ellis Lake and, therefore, would not generate significant operational emissions. The proposed project's construction emissions were calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2022.1 and compared to the below FRAQMD thresholds of significance to determine the level of significance. Emissions results are summarized in **Appendix A**. The FRAQMD has adopted thresholds of significance for emissions of NO_X, ROG, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ to assist lead agencies in determining whether a project may have a significant impact on air quality, as shown in **Table 4.3-2**. Projects that remain below the established thresholds of significance are determined to have a less than significant impact on air quality.

Table 4.3-2: FRAQMD Thresholds of Significance (lbs./day)

Project Phase	NO_X	ROG	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Construction	25 lbs./day multiplied by project length, not to exceed 4.5 tons/year *	25 lbs./day multiplied by project length, not to exceed 4.5 tons/year*	80 lbs./day	Not Yet Established
Operational	25 lbs./day	25 lbs./day	80 lbs./day	Not Yet Established

Notes: * NO_X and ROG construction emissions may be averaged over the life of the project, but may not exceed 4.5 tons/year
Source: FRAQMD, 2010

FRAQMD distinguishes between two project types: Type 1 projects, which are land use projects with an operational phase, and Type 2 projects, which have no land use component and no operational phase. Because the proposed project is limited to enhancements to an existing recreational park, it qualifies as a Type 2 project.

FRAQMD recommends that Type 2 projects with construction emissions below the established thresholds of significance implement the Air District's Standard Mitigation Measures, while projects exceeding these thresholds also implement the Air District's Best Available Mitigation Measures (FRAQMD, 2010).

a) The FRAQMD is responsible for implementing programs under the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and California Clean Air Act (CCAA), including preparation of attainment plans with measures to reduce emissions from direct and indirect sources. Generally, projects that comply with FRAQMD's numerical thresholds for criteria air pollutants are considered consistent with applicable air quality plans. As discussed under **Impact b**), the proposed project does not exceed FRAQMD's thresholds for criteria air pollutants. In addition, the proposed project would implement all feasible Standard Mitigation Measures, as recommended by FRAQMD and incorporated as **Mitigation Measure AQ-1**. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of an applicable air quality plan. There would be a **less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

b) Yuba County is currently designated nonattainment for State $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} standards, and nonattainment (transitional) for State ozone standards. All federal standards are designated attainment or unclassifiable, with $PM_{2.5}$ designated as attainment (maintenance). Project-specific emissions that exceed FRAQMD thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants during construction (see **Table 4.3-2**) would be considered to have a significant air quality impact and would be expected to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any pollutant for which the County is in nonattainment under applicable State or federal ambient air quality standards.

The proposed project is limited to recreational enhancements along the main lake of Ellis Lake and would not change the existing use of the site. Therefore, no operational air quality impacts would occur. Construction of the proposed project would result in the temporary generation of emissions from the use of heavy-duty diesel-powered construction equipment, earthmoving, material hauling, and worker and vendor vehicle trips. Construction emissions for the proposed project were estimated using CalEEMod, with detailed modeling results provided in **Appendix A**. As shown in **Table 4.3-3**, the proposed project's maximum daily construction emissions would not exceed FRAQMD thresholds of significance.

Table 4.3-3: Maximum Daily Project Construction Emissions (lbs./day)

Summary Report	NO_X (lbs./day)	ROG (lbs./day)	PM_{10} (lbs./day)
2026	5.76 [1]	3.30	21.2
Maximum Daily Emissions	**5.76**	**3.30**	**21.2**
FRAQMD Threshold	25 lbs./day	25	80
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**	**No**	**No**

[1]Consistent with FRAQMD guidance, construction-related NO_X emissions were averaged over the approximately eight-month duration of the proposed project.
Source: **Appendix A**

Implementation of **Mitigation Measure AQ-1** in **Section 4.3.3** would ensure the proposed project incorporates all feasible Standard Mitigation Measures, as recommended by FRAQMD, to control fugitive dust and exhaust emissions and minimize construction-related emissions. In addition, all projects located under the jurisdiction of FRAQMD are required to comply with applicable FRAQMD rules and regulations.

Rules and regulations related to construction include:

- Rule 3.0: Visible Emissions
- Rule 3.15: Architectural Coatings
- Rule 3.16: Fugitive Dust Emissions (CARB, 2024)

Therefore, there would be a **less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated**.

c) The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site consist of residences located immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the project site. Additional residences are located across D Street, to the west of the project site, and along the southern boundary of the project site across 9th Street. The sensitive receptor to construction activity zones is a residence approximately 90 feet away from the planned play structure additions on the western portion of the project site. During construction, sensitive receptors may be affected by the temporary generation of fugitive dust and emissions related to construction activities. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure AQ-1** in **Section 4.3.3** would ensure the proposed project incorporates feasible Standard Mitigation Measures recommended by FRAQMD to minimize emissions. The control of fugitive dust during construction is additionally required by FRAQMD Rule 3.16 and is enforced by the District. As discussed in **Impact b)**, the proposed project's construction emissions are below FRAQMD thresholds of significance for all criteria air pollutants and would not result in a significant impact on nearby sensitive receptors.

   Construction-related activities could result in the generation of TACs, specifically diesel particulate matter (DPM), from haul trucks and off-road equipment exhaust emissions, with the potential to affect nearby sensitive receptors. However, construction would be temporary, lasting approximately 8 months, which is a relatively short duration compared to long-term exposure periods (e.g., 30 years or more) typically associated with health risk impacts from TACs. Equipment utilized during construction would be required to comply with CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation, which limits idling and mandates construction fleets reduce emissions by phasing out older high-emitting diesel vehicles, thereby reducing emissions of DPM. Further, DPM is highly dispersive, and only portions of the project site would be disturbed at a time. As such, construction equipment would operate intermittently and in different locations, therefore, DPM emissions would not concentrate in a single area or persist for extended periods. Given the temporary nature of construction and the relatively short duration of potential exposure, the potential for any one sensitive receptor in the area to experience prolonged pollutant exposure is low. Additionally, the proposed project does not include an operational component with the potential to emit TACs. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to significant pollutant concentrations during construction or operation. There would be a **less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

d) Construction of the proposed project would generate odors from exhaust emissions associated with heavy-duty diesel-operated construction equipment operated on-site. However, such odors would be temporary, dissipate rapidly, and are typical of construction activities in the region. Operation of the proposed project would involve recreational enhancements that would not produce new odors and, therefore, would not expose nearby sensitive receptors to objectionable odors or other emissions. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

4.3.3 Mitigation Measures

AQ-1: Best Available Mitigation Measures for Construction Phase

Contractors shall ensure that relevant FRAQMD Standard Mitigation Measures are implemented during construction:

- The Fugitive Dust Control Plan shall be implemented.
- Construction equipment exhaust emissions shall not exceed FRAQMD Regulation III, Rule 3.0, Visible Emissions limitations (40 percent opacity or Ringelmann 2.0).
- All construction equipment shall be properly tuned and maintained prior to and for the duration of on-site operation.
- Construction vehicles shall limit idling time to five minutes to the extent feasible to save fuel and reduce emissions. (State idling rule: commercial diesel vehicles - 13 CCR Chapter 10 Section 2485 effective 02/01/2005; off-road diesel vehicles - 13 CCR Chapter 9 Article 4.8 Section 2449 effective 05/01/2008).
- Construction equipment shall utilize existing power sources (e.g., power poles) or clean fuel generators rather than temporary power generators to the extent feasible.
- If necessary, portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units used at the project site, with the exception of on-road and off-road motor vehicles, will comply with the California Air Resources Board Portable Equipment Registration.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

4.4.1 Environmental Setting

A Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) was prepared by Acorn Environmental for the proposed project in August 2025 and is included as **Appendix B**. Biologist Kimberlina Gomez and Senior Biologist/Project Manager Kt Alonzo conducted a biological resources survey on July 10, 2025. Survey efforts emphasized the identification of special-status species. Habitat types on the project site were mapped on aerial photographs. Information on habitat conditions and the suitability of habitats to support special-status species was also recorded. An aquatic resources survey of the project site was also conducted on July 10, 2025 (**Attachment C**).

Queries of the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation system, CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California were conducted to obtain comprehensive information regarding State and federally listed species as well as other special status species considered to have potential to occur within the project site. The results of these scientific database queries were compiled into a table that is included as Attachment A of **Appendix B**. In addition, the following resources were reviewed for information about the project site:

- USGS topographic quadrangles of the project site and vicinity
- Current and historic aerial photography of the project site and vicinity
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapper (Figure 5 of **Appendix B**)
- USFWS Critical Habitat mapper (Attachment A of **Appendix B**)
- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) mapper (Attachment A of **Appendix B**)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil report for the project site (Attachment B of **Appendix B**)

Climate and Topography

The project site is located within the Sacramento Valley geographic subdivision within the larger Central Valley and California floristic province. The City of Marysville has a Mediterranean-type climate, characterized by distinct seasons of hot, dry summers and wet, moderately cold winters. Average monthly temperatures peak in July at 96 degrees Fahrenheit and reach a low in the months of December and January with an average temperature of 37 degrees Fahrenheit (U.S. Climate Data, 2025). Precipitation falls exclusively as rain, with January seeing the most precipitation at an average of 4.25 inches across the month. Topography on the landward portion of the project site is relatively flat with elevations ranging from 55 to 65 feet above mean sea level. Soils on the landward portion of the project site are urban land-San Joaquin complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes (NRCS, 2025). These soils are not considered prime farmland and are not hydric, and the frequency of flooding is rare with a very low runoff class.

Habitat Types

The project site is subject to regular management activities and human use and is located in an urban setting. Therefore, habitat types within the project site are limited to urban and open water (Ellis Lake). Representative site photographs are included in Attachment D of **Appendix B** and a habitat map is provided as **Figure 5**. Currently, the project site contains pedestrian/bicycle pathways, paved areas, benches, a gazebo on the event island, and other recreational facilities used by park visitors. Ellis Lake is man-made with concrete lined banks. The lake contains various fresh-water fish species for recreational fishing, including bass, catfish, and sunfish.

SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025; Acorn Environmental, 12/4/2025

Figure 5
Habitat Types

Aquatic Resources

An aquatic resources assessment of the project site was conducted on July 10, 2025 (Acorn Environmental, 2025; **Attachment C**). The location of each aquatic feature listed on the NWI was also surveyed. NWI classifies Ellis Lake as a "Freshwater Pond" (NWI, 2025). Ellis Lake is a man-made lake with concrete lined banks. The lake is isolated and is periodically dewatered via a municipal drainage facility approximately 0.35 miles northwest of the project site. Water drained from the lake flows into an open field that is dry for most of the year and lacks channelization. Water from the open field eventually drains towards Jack Slough which eventually flows into the Feather River, located approximately 0.6 miles and 0.8 miles from the project site, respectively. Isolated man-made features that do not maintain a continuous hydrologic connection to other surface waters do not meet the definition of a water of the U.S. and proposed improvements would not be subject to a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit/Section 401 Water Quality Certification. However, Ellis Lake is considered a water of the State.

Special-Status Species

For the purposes of this assessment, "special-status" is defined to be species that are:

- Listed as endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate for listing under FESA;
- Listed as endangered, threatened, rare, or proposed for listing, under CESA;
- Designated as endangered or rare pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (§1901);
- Designated as fully protected pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (§3511, §4700, or §5050);
- Designated as a species of special concern by CDFW;
- Plants considered to be rare, threatened or endangered in California by CNPS; this consists of species on Lists 1A, 1B, and 2 of the CNPS Ranking System; or
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act.

Lists of special-status species that may occur in the vicinity of the project site are included in Attachment A of **Appendix B**. A special-status species table is included as Attachment E of **Appendix B** and provides the species name, status, and habitat requirements of each special-status species. Attachment E of **Appendix B** also provides an analysis of the potential for each species to occur within the project site. The potential for each special-status species to occur on the project site was evaluated in Attachment E of **Appendix B**. No special-status species were observed during the survey. As detailed in Attachment E of **Appendix B**, no special-status species have the potential to occur within the Project site.

Various waterfowl species were observed in and around Ellis Lake. No active bird nests were observed during the survey. Suitable nesting habitat may occur within the vegetation and trees of the project site and immediate vicinity. Plant species observed during the survey are listed in Attachment C of **Appendix B**. The majority of plants are ruderal or landscaped and the lawn around the lake is routinely mowed. Planted shade trees occur along the perimeter.

Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat

The project site is not within critical habitat that is designated or proposed by the USFWS or NMFS (Attachment A of **Appendix B**). NMFS maps the Honcut Headwaters-Lower Feather watershed, which encompasses the region of the project site, as EFH for Chinook salmon. However, there is no suitable habitat for Chinook salmon within the project site, and the lake is isolated and does not connect to suitable Chinook salmon habitat. Therefore, there is no suitable NMFS EFH within the project site.

Regulatory Considerations

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) protects species that are at risk of extinction and provides for the conservation of the ecosystems on which they depend. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration, Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) share responsibility for implementing FESA. Generally, USFWS manages terrestrial and freshwater species, while NOAA Fisheries is responsible for marine and anadromous species. Threatened and endangered species on the federal list (50 CFR Sections 17.11 and 17.12) are protected from take.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

Migratory birds are protected under the MBTA of 1918 (16 USC 703-711). The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed under 50 CFR 10, including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21).

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, is the major federal legislation governing water quality and establishes the national water quality goals. The CWA prohibits the discharge of sediment and erosion into navigable waters of the U.S. to protect water quality. It also establishes regulatory measures to control soil erosion and sediment runoff, ensuring that construction and development activities implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent sediment pollution. The goal is to maintain the integrity of the nation's waters by minimizing the impact of soil disturbance and erosion on water quality. The pertinent sections of the CWA include:

- Section 401: Water Quality Certification. Requires an application for any federal permit that proposed an activity which may result in the discharge to Waters of the U.S. to obtain certification from the state that the discharge will comply with other prevision of the CWA.
- Section 402: Established the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) for the discharge of any pollutant (except for dredge of fill material) into Waters of the U.S. This permit system is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).
- Section 404: Establishes a permit program for the discharge of dredge or fill material into Waters of the U.S. This permit program is administered jointly by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Effective September 8, 2023, the USEPA and the USACE have issued a new final rule in the Code of Federal Regulations to conform the definition of ‘waters of the United States’ to the 2023 Supreme Court’s May 25, 2023 decision in Sackett vs. USEPA. Under the new final rule, tributaries and wetlands must have a continuous surface connection to navigable waterways to be considered jurisdictional under the CWA. Only those relatively permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water meet the current definition. In certain states where litigation regarding this definition is ongoing, the pre-2015 definition of waters of the U.S. is in effect. California is not one of these states and currently operates under the definition as promulgated under the new final rule.

California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) declares that certain plant or animal species will be given protection by the State because they are of ecological, educational, historical, recreational, aesthetic, economic, and/or scientific value to the people of the State.

The CESA established that it is State policy to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance State-listed species and their habitats. Under State law, plant and animal species may be formally listed by the California Fish and Game Commission, and those species that are listed are protected from take under CESA. CESA authorizes take that is ancillary to an otherwise lawful activity provided that an incidental take permit is acquired prior to the activity.

California Fish and Game Code

The California Fish and Game Code defines "take" (Section 86) and prohibits take of a species listed under the CESA (California Fish and Game Code Section 2080), or otherwise of a special-status (California Fish and Game Code Section 3511, 4700, and 5050). Section 2081(b) and (c) of the CESA allows CDFW to issue an incidental take permit for a State-listed species if specific criteria outlined in Title 14 CCR Section 783.4(a), (b) and CDFW Code Section 2081(b) are met. The CDFW Code Section 3503 also states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird except as otherwise provided by the code. Section 3503.5 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the taxonomic order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird. Section 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Waters of the State in California are currently defined to include any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters and man-made features, within the boundaries of the State. In general, features that do not meet the definition of a water of the U.S. but that do meet the definition of a water of the State are subject to permitting requirements as dictated by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Impacts to waters of the State, under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, would generally require acquisition of a Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) permit.

City of Marysville 2050 General Plan and Downtown Specific Plan

Ellis Lake and the surrounding area is within the City of Marysville 2050 General Plan and Downtown Specific Plan. Element 5 of the 2050 General Plan addresses Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation. This element establishes the goals and policies for the conservation of natural resources in Marysville, including parks, floodplains, surface water and groundwater, water quality, natural habitats, wildlife, archaeological and paleontological resources, tribal cultural resources, minerals, agricultural resources and soil, energy, and air quality (City of Marysville, 2025a). The following goals and policies from Element 5 relate to the environment:

Goal OS-1: Diverse opportunities for recreation for residents and visitors.

- Policy OS-1.1: Continue to provide high-quality, inviting parks that fulfill the diverse recreation interests of all age groups and abilities among Marysville residents.
- Policy OS-1.7: Take into consideration the location and design of active portions of parks that may generate light and noise, to ensure compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood.

Goal OS-2: Conserve and protect water supply, groundwater sustainability, and water quality.

- Policy OS-2.7: Discourage grading activities during the rainy season and require activities that are conducted during the rainy season to implement measures that will avoid erosion, pollutant transport, and sedimentation of water bodies.

- Policy OS-2.8: Design, construct, and maintain development projects to prevent the discharge of untreated sediment and other pollutants carried by urban runoff into local streams, to the maximum extent feasible.
- Policy OS-2.12: Development adjacent to the Feather River, Yuba River, and Jack Slough shall be designed to avoid significant adverse impacts on wetland and riparian vegetation, stream bank stability, and stream water quality.

Goal OS-3: Protected wildlife and plant habitat and movement corridors.

- Policy OS-3.1: Preserve and, where necessary, mitigate for the impacts of development to vegetation communities that provide habitat for sensitive plant and wildlife species.

4.4.2 Discussion

a) As discussed above, the project site does not contain habitat to support special-status species. The project site is not within proposed or designated critical habitat. The project site is within a watershed that is designated as EFH for Chinook salmon, but the project site does not contain suitable habitat for Chinook salmon. Therefore, there would be **no impact** on special-status species, designated critical habitat, or EFH.

Nesting migratory birds and raptors protected under the MBTA have the potential to nest within the project site. Construction activities occurring during the nesting season (February 15 to September 15) have the potential to result in sensory disturbance to nesting birds that can cause impacts such as nest abandonment or forced fledging. Mitigation measures, including a pre-construction nesting bird survey, are included in **Mitigation Measure BIO-1** in **Section 4.4.3.** These measures would ensure that active nests are identified prior to construction and that the appropriate buffer would be provided for construction occurring in the nesting season. There would be a **less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated**.

b) Terrestrial habitat on the project site is limited to urban, which is not considered a sensitive habitat. Ellis Lake is a man-made lake with concrete lined banks. Upland areas from the lake consist of turf and ornamental landscaping. The lake is isolated, used for recreational purposes (fishing) and does not contain suitable habitat for special-status species; for these reasons the lake is not considered sensitive habitat. As there are no sensitive habitats on the project site, there would be **no impact**.

c) An aquatic resources survey was conducted on the project site and an Aquatic Resources Memorandum was prepared (**Appendix C**). Ellis Lake is an isolated man-made lake with concrete lined banks. The lake contains approximately 120 acre-feet of water that is supplied via a groundwater well that is periodically dewatered for maintenance via a municipal drainage facility into uplands (an open field that is dry for most of the year and lacks channelization or other aquatic features). Water from the open field eventually drains towards Jack Slough, which eventually flows into the Feather River, located approximately 0.6 miles and 0.8 miles from the project site, respectively. Isolated man-made features that do not maintain a continuous hydrologic connection to other surface waters do not meet the definition of a water of the U.S. However, Ellis Lake is considered a water of the State. At this time, the proposed project would not necessitate in-water work and would therefore not require permitting.

However, should in-water work be necessary and should the proposed project result in the discharge of dredged or fill material to the lake, the necessary permits would be acquired in accordance with **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** in **Section 4.4.3.** These measures would ensure that in-water work, should it be necessary, would not result in significant impacts to waters of the State. There would be a **less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

d) Wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites are absent from the project site as the project site consists of urban development and is surrounded by roadways. Ellis Lake is isolated and does not facilitate fish passage. The proposed project would not interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, disrupt migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

e) The project site does not occur within an area covered by a tree protection ordinance. Furthermore, the proposed project would not impact special-status species or result in the degradation of protected or sensitive habitats and would therefore not be in conflict with local policies protecting biological resources. There would be **no impact**.

f) The project site is not subject to an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or another approved governmental habitat conservation plan, and thus there would be **no impact**.

4.4.3 Mitigation Measures

BIO-1: Protection of Nesting Birds During Construction

- If construction activities commence during the general nesting season (February 1 to September 1), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist on and within 100 feet of proposed construction within 7 days of initiating ground disturbance.
- If active nests are identified, the qualified biologist shall determine a suitable avoidance buffer based on the needs of the species observed. Avoidance measures may include the establishment of a buffer zone using construction fencing or similar, or the postponement of construction until after the nesting season, or until after a qualified biologist has determined the nest is no longer active. Avoidance buffers may vary in size depending on habitat characteristics, project-related activities, and disturbance levels.
- Should work activity cease for 14 days or more during the nesting season, the survey shall be repeated prior to recommencing construction within the general nesting season to ensure birds and have not established nests during inactivity.

BIO-2: Permitting Should In-Water Impacts Occur

At this time, in-water impacts to Ellis Lake are not anticipated to occur. However, should in-water impacts occur, the proposed project may be subject to permitting in coordination with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and CDFW. If in-water work is proposed the City will apply for a WDR permit and Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The City will adhere to all conditions and terms of the appliable permits.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

4.5.1 Environmental Setting

A Cultural Resources Inventory memorandum was prepared for the proposed project in August 2025, and includes a comprehensive discussion of the archeological, ethnographic, and historic context of the project site, as well as an evaluation of potential historic, cultural, and archaeological resources located within the project site and surrounding area (**Appendix D**). The investigation included a literature review, records search, and field survey, which are discussed in more detail below, as well as a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and Native American consultation, which are discussed in **Section 4.18**.

Literature Review

The literature review examined a range of archaeological, ethnographic, and historic documents to inform expectations for the field survey and interpret findings. As described in **Appendix D**, the project site is located on an older Pleistocene-age alluvial fan, mapped as the San Joaquin soil series and derived primarily from granitic alluvium. Because this landform predates human occupation of the area, it has a low potential for containing buried pre-contact archaeological deposits. Further, ethnographic evidence indicates that Nisenan villages in the region were typically situated along rivers, with at least three documented near the confluence of the Feather and Yuba Rivers. However, the literature review found there is a high potential for buried historic deposits to occur within the project site as the adjacent area around the former Simmerly Slough (now Ellis Lake) was historically used for waste disposal and land reclamation and is identified as containing historic deposits of fill. While historic deposits and fill along the margins of Ellis Lake are not significant, as prior discoveries of buried historic deposits adjacent to the project site generally lacked the clear associations and integrity required for eligibility under the California Register or the NRHP.

Past land uses in the vicinity of the project site include occupation by the Nisenan people, settlement, ranching and agriculture, transportation, civil infrastructure, and commerce. The development of Marysville was shaped by repeated flooding and hydraulic mining, leading to levee construction and other flood control measures beginning in the 1860s. Historic maps and aerial photographs show the evolution of the landscape, including Simmerly Slough and the margins of Ellis Lake, from sparse development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to near-modern urban density by the 1950s.

Records Search

A record search for the project site and surrounding 0.25-mile radius was completed on July 10, 2025, at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Cultural resource site records, survey reports, historic maps, regional inventories, and other pertinent materials were reviewed as part of the records search. No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the project site; however, four prior studies intersect the site, including three built environment surveys and one archaeological monitoring study (see Table 1 of **Appendix D**). The archaeological monitoring study (NCIC-11773) documented historic-era fill deposits from waste disposal and land reclamation around Simmerly Slough but determined they lacked integrity and were therefore not eligible for listing in National, California, or local registers. Two built environment surveys (NCIC-10058 and NCIC-11234) recorded historic residences and commercial buildings in the surrounding area, though none were identified within the project site. A third built environment study, not yet incorporated into the NCIC inventory, evaluated Ellis Lake Park and found it ineligible for listing in National, California, or local registers as a historic resource (Helix Environmental Planning, 2022). In the surrounding 0.25-mile radius, an additional 19 previous studies were conducted and 106 built environment resources identified, comprised of homes, apartment buildings, commercial buildings, churches, motels, a levee, a tavern, a railroad, and Washington Square. Of these resources, nine are located within one block of the project site, including four historic buildings situated on parcels that abut Ellis Lake Park (see Tables 2 and 3 of **Appendix D**).

Field Survey

An intensive pedestrian survey of the upland portion of the project site that circumvents the lake was conducted by Registered Professional Archaeologist Mike Taggart on July 11, 2025. The field survey focused on identifying potentially occurring artifacts, ecofacts, features, and landforms associated with precontact Native American occupation and historic uses. The field survey was conducted using transects spaced 5 to 15 meters apart. Ground surface visibility was variable, with some areas presenting bare dirt and patchy grass and others obscured by pavement, landscaping, and park features. Architectural and landscape features related to the park were noted and photographed but not otherwise documented. The survey did not identify any archaeological or historic resources.

Historic Background

Ellis Lake is a man-made lake created out of a former Feather River spillway. Ellis Lake Park was originally designed in 1924 by John McLaren, a landscape architect and horticulturist credited with the completion of Golden Gate Park and known for his naturalistic designs inspired by his time in the Sierra Mountains alongside John Muir (Living New Deal, 2012; The Cultural Landscape Foundation, n.d.). Ellis Lake Park underwent improvements in the late 1930s during the New Deal/Works Progress Administration (WPA), with workers dredging the lake, installing cobblestone rip-rap on the banks, building rock lampposts, and installing an ornamental fountain. During these improvements, the stone bridge to the island in the lake was installed, which is maintained along with many of the other WPA features. The City has made modifications to the park from the 1970s through the 2000s, with some improvements altering or removing original McLaren design features, as well as WPA features (Helix Environmental Planning, 2022).

Regulatory Considerations

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places was established by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as "an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment" (36 Code of Federal Regulations[CFR] 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it:

Criterion A Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

Criterion B Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

Criterion C Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criterion D Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting these criteria, a property must retain historic integrity, which is defined in National Register Bulletin 15 as the "ability of a property to convey its significance" (National Park Service 1995). To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, which are defined in the following manner in National Register Bulletin 15:

1. **Location**. The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design**. The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting**. The physical environment of a historic property.
4. **Materials**. The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship**. The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. **Feeling**. A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. **Association**. The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks, numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included on the CRHR. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

Criterion 1 It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

Criterion 2 It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

Criterion 3 It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and

Criterion 4 Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

City of Marysville Municipal Code

Sections 18.94.010 et seq. of the Marysville Municipal Code defines significance criteria for historic resources, as well as procedures to encourage, enhance, and promote historic preservation. These criteria are intended to promote the preservation and adaptive reuse of the City's historic resources, to enhance and preserve historically significant properties, and to stabilize and improve property values. Any property in the City that is eligible for designation as a local landmark is considered to meet the definition of a historical resource as defined by State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Buildings 50 years old or older within the City are considered historic structures. Further, other structures may be eligible for designation as historic structures only if they are visually accessible to the public, and satisfy one or more of the following criteria:

1. The property is the first, last, only, or most significant historic property of its type in the City;
2. The property is associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the state of California, the City of Marysville, or the county of Yuba; and/or
3. The property is a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction, or is one of the more notable works, or the best surviving work in the state, city, or county of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

4.5.2 Discussion

a) The Cultural Resources Inventory (**Appendix D**) and the Historic Resources Evaluation Report (Helix Environmental Planning, 2022) did not identify historical resources within the project site. The records search for the Cultural Resources Inventory did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the project site but did reveal four previous surveys that intersected the site. The records search identified 19 previous surveys and 106 built environment resources occurring in the surrounding 0.25-mile radius. Of the 106 built environment resources, nine are located within one block of the project site and include four historic buildings situated on parcels adjacent to the park. However, all identified historic resources are located outside the project site boundaries and would not be impacted by the proposed project as there is no change in land use, refurbishments are not visually prominent, and upgrades are consistent with existing conditions. The literature review concluded that the project site has a high potential for buried historic deposits due to previously documented historic deposits of fill adjacent to the site. While such historic deposits are anticipated, they are not necessarily significant as they generally do not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in National, California, or local registers.

As discussed in **Section 4.5.1**, Ellis Lake and the associated park are not eligible for federal, State, or local listing as outlined in the Historic Resources Evaluation Report (Helix Environmental Planning, 2022).

Additionally, Ellis Lake and the associated park are not included on the State Built Environment Resources Directory, the City's register of designated properties, or within the Marysville Historic Commercial District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, nor are they contributors to the City's designated historic district and therefore do not qualify as historical resources under CEQA (Helix Environmental Planning, 2022). While Ellis Lake and Ellis Lake Park (which include the project site) are not listed as historic resources, the proposed improvements would nevertheless avoid any significant impacts to the WPA features on the project site, including the stone lampposts and natural layout of the park. There would be no impact on historical resources pursuant to §15064.5. Furthermore, the field survey conducted within the project site did not identify any new historical or cultural resources. There is the potential to encounter unknown historic resources during ground-disturbing construction activities, which could result in a potentially significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure CUL-1** and **CUL-2** in **Section 4.5.3** would reduce potential impacts to unknown historic resources discovered during construction by halting work within 50 feet, assessing the find, and prescribing the appropriate course of action. There would be a **less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated**.

b) No archeological resources were identified on the project site during the Cultural Resources Inventory. The literature review concluded that the landforms underlying the project site predate human occupation of the area and therefore have a low potential for containing buried pre-contact archeological deposits. Further, the field survey of the project site did not identify any new cultural or archeological resources. As discussed in **Impact a**), the records search identified four previous surveys that intersected the project site but did not reveal any previously recorded cultural resources within the site. Of the 106 previously recorded resources within the surrounding 0.25-mile radius, all were built environment resources, and none were archaeological in nature. However, as discussed further in **Section 4.18**, a search of the NAHC SLF returned positive results, indicating the potential for sensitive Native American cultural resources in or near the project site. As such, there is the potential to disturb unknown archaeological resources during ground-disturbing construction activities, which could result in a potentially significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure CUL-1** and **CUL-2** in **Section 4.5.3** would reduce impacts to archaeological resources by halting work within 50 feet, assessing the find, and prescribing the appropriate course of action. There would be a **less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated**.

c) The Cultural Resources Inventory did not identify any records of human remains on the project site or within the surrounding 0.25-mile radius. While the likelihood of encountering human remains is low, there is the potential for unknown remains to be unearthed during ground-disturbing construction activities, which could result in a potentially significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure CUL-3** in **Section 4.5.3** would reduce potential impacts to human remains by halting work and contacting the County coroner to take the appropriate course of action. There would be a **less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated**.

4.5.3 Mitigation Measures

CUL-1: Cultural Resource Awareness and Response Training

Awareness and response training shall be developed to support the early identification of cultural artifacts or features by construction workers involved in trenching, grading, or digging. Workers shall receive a pre-job tailboard that describes the materials that could be unearthed and the steps to follow in such an event.

The tailboard shall be reinforced with a brochure to be kept on site during construction.

CUL-2: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural artifacts or features during construction:

- Ground disturbing work within 50 feet of the find shall be halted.
- Following notification to the responsible City representative, an archaeologist shall assess the find and make recommendations for avoidance, minimization of impacts, and/or treatment.
- Ground disturbing activities shall not resume in the area of the find until the significance is assessed and further instruction is provided.

CUL-3: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

If suspected or confirmed human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing activities, immediate action shall be taken. Removal or possession of any Native American human remains or artifacts from a grave or cairn is a felony unless otherwise permitted by law (PRC 5097.99). In compliance with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, the following shall be implemented:

- Ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the find shall be halted and the discovery location shall be secured from damage.
- The Yuba County Coroner shall be contacted immediately:
    - The coroner has two working days to examine human remains after being notified by the responsible person. If the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission.
    - The Native American Heritage Commission will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased individual(s).
    - The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the landowner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition of the human remains and grave goods.
    - If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours the owner shall re-inter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance, or:
    - If the landowner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendant may request mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission.

4.6 ENERGY

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

4.6.1 Environmental Setting

Public Resources Code Section 21100(b)(3) and CEQA Guidelines Appendices F and G require a description of the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy caused by a project. The production of electricity requires the conversion of energy stored in natural resources such as water, wind, oil, gas, coal, solar radiation, and certain minerals (for nuclear power). Energy consumed in the vicinity of the project site is currently attributed to vehicles traveling on local roadways and the use of electricity and natural gas in nearby residences. Production of energy and energy use result in pollution and depletion of renewable and nonrenewable resources. There are no significant energy consuming materials, equipment, or land uses on the project site itself. Existing lampposts for security purposes would remain in use. As described in **Section 4.3**, CARB regulates mobile air pollution sources such as those from motor vehicles. These regulations also ensure that wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources does not occur by off-road diesel vehicles, such as construction equipment.

4.6.2 Discussion

a) Construction of the proposed project would result in energy consumption. Heavy equipment used to bring materials to and from the project site, workers commuting to the project site via car or truck, and tools used during construction would consume petroleum products. The use of this energy is necessary for construction and would be utilized only when needed for construction progress. Construction would be temporary in nature and limited in scale. Compliance with federal, State, and local regulations (e.g. limiting engine idling times) would reduce short-term energy demand and prevent the wasteful or inefficient use of energy during construction to the extent feasible. Once construction is completed, energy usage would be limited to nighttime lighting for security purposes as well as minor utility upgrades on the event island. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

b) Construction of the proposed project would be subject to compliance with applicable CARB regulations. Once construction is complete, energy usage would be limited to nighttime lighting for security as well as minor utility upgrades on the event island. The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy and energy efficiency. There would be **no impact**.

4.6.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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

4.7.1 Environmental Setting

Geology

There are 11 geomorphic provinces in California. These provinces are naturally defined geologic regions that have distinct landscapes and features based on geology, faults, topographic relief, and climate (CGS, 2002). The project site is within the Sacramento Valley segment of the Great Valley geomorphic province. The Great Valley is an alluvial plain approximately 50 miles wide and 400 miles long (CGS, 2002). The Great Valley occupies an elongate, northwest-trending structural trough bounded on the east by the Sierra Nevada Mountain range and on the west by the Coast Ranges. The northern Sacramento Valley is bounded on the west by the northern Coast Ranges, on the north by the Klamath Mountains, and on the east by the Cascade Range and Modoc Plateau (CGS, 2002). Major topographical features in the vicinity of the project site include the Feather River approximately 0.8 miles west and the Sutter Buttes approximately 15 miles northwest of the project site. According to the 2050 General Plan, the geologic formations in the city consist of younger (Holocene-age) natural levee and channel deposits, and the Pleistocene-age Riverbank and Modesto Formations.

Seismic Conditions

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (PRC Section 2621 et seq.) was passed in 1972 to reduce the risk to life and property from surface faulting in California. The Act prohibits the siting of most structures intended for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. According to the California Geological Survey (CGS), an "active" fault is defined as one that has shown evidence of movement within the last 11,000 years, which is the Holocene epoch. The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone as mapped by the California Department of Conservation (DOC) California Geological Survey (CGS) (CGS, 2025). The Bangor Fault is a right-lateral strike-slip fault located approximately 20 miles northeast of the project site. The project site is within an unevaluated area by the California Department of Conservation California Geological Survey. The project site is mapped by mapped by the State of California as distant from known active faults. Therefore, it is expected to experience lower levels of shaking less frequently (State of California, 2003).

Soil Types and Characteristics

Soils mapped by NRCS within the project site include Urban land-San Joaquin complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes (NRCS, 2025). These soils are not considered prime farmland and are not hydric, and the frequency of flooding is rare with a very low run-off class. The hydrologic soil group is a classification based on the runoff potential of the soils when thoroughly saturated by a long duration storm. Soils are grouped into four classes that grade from A to D, with A being coarse-grained soils with high infiltration and low runoff potential and D being mostly fine-grained clays with extremely slow infiltration and high runoff potential. The soils on the project site have a hydrologic rating of D, indicating a very slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted (NRCS, 2025; USDA, 2002). Soil types on the project site are moderately well-drained (NCRS, 2025).

Paleontological Resources

A search of the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) specimen records show no listings for unique paleontological resources or geological features in the immediate project area. However, the database search listed 4 specimens within Yuba County (UCMP, 2025).

4.7.2 Discussion

a) The nearest fault, the Bangor Fault, is located approximately 20 miles northeast of the project site. The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. There are no known active faults within the City of Marysville or in the vicinity of the project site. Fault ground ruptures would not occur near the project site as there are no active faults mapped in the vicinity.

Additionally, the proposed project would comply with applicable 2050 General Plan policies intended to minimize impacts from seismic activity. Given the distance of the project site from major faults, as well as the lack of inhabitable buildings as part of the proposed project, impacts related to ground shaking and seismic events would not occur.

There are no geologic hazards or unstable soil conditions known to occur on the project site. The project site is relatively flat and does not contain any apparent unique or significant landforms that would contribute to increased liquefaction potential. The proposed project would not result in an operational land use change that would alter the project site in such a way that would make it more susceptible to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.

There have been no recorded landslide events on or in the vicinity of the project site as mapped by the California Department of Conservation (CDC) (CDC, 2025). Furthermore, the project site and surrounding areas are flat and not susceptible to landslides. Due to the level topography, the proposed project would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides.

There would be **no impact.**

b) Initial site preparation has the potential to result in limited erosion, in particular, when exposed to rainfall and stormwater runoff events during or immediately following construction. However, potential erosion would be localized and temporary, and grading activities would be limited to the immediate area required for construction. The proposed project would disturb less than one acre (approximately 0.80 acres) and would therefore not be required to obtain coverage under the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit. Disturbed areas would be paved, re-vegetated, and/or stabilized immediately following construction to further reduce potential erosion impacts. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

c) The project site has relatively flat topography with stable soils and no apparent unique or significant landforms. Therefore, development would not result in instability or result in geologic hazards. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

d) The project site is within an urban area and is predominately paved. The project site does not contain expansive soils as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), and the proposed project does not involve the construction of human-occupied structures. and the proposed project would therefore not result in substantial risks to life or property. There would be **no impact**.

e) The proposed project would not require the construction or use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. There would be **no impact**.

f) UCMP specimen records show no listings for unique paleontological resources or geological features in the immediate project area. However, the database search listed 4 specimens within Yuba County (UCMP, 2025). It is possible that unknown buried paleontological resources could be uncovered during construction, which would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure GEO-1** in **Section 4.7.3** would reduce potential impacts associated with anticipated and accidental discoveries by halting work and evaluating the find to determine the appropriate course of action. There would be a **less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

4.7.3 Mitigation Measures

GEO-1: Accidental Discovery of Paleontological Resources

If paleontological resources (fossils) are discovered during construction, all work within a 50-foot radius of the find shall be halted until a paleontologist can evaluate the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant by the paleontologist, the City shall meet with the paleontologist to determine the appropriate course of action. If necessary, a Treatment Plan prepared by a paleontologist outlining recovery of the resource, analysis, and reporting of the find shall be prepared. The Treatment Plan shall be reviewed and approved by the City prior to resuming construction.

4.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.8.1 Environmental Setting

Certain gases in the Earth's atmosphere, known as greenhouse gases (GHGs), play a critical role in determining the Earth's surface temperature. The primary GHGs of concern include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). As solar radiation enters the Earth's atmosphere from space, the Earth's surface absorbs a portion of the radiation, and a smaller portion of this radiation is reflected back toward space through the atmosphere. However, infrared radiation is selectively absorbed by GHGs in the atmosphere. As a result, infrared radiation released from the Earth that otherwise would have escaped back into space is "trapped," resulting in a warming of the atmosphere. This phenomenon, known as the "greenhouse effect," is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate on Earth. Anthropogenic (e.g., human-caused) emissions of GHGs lead to atmospheric levels above natural ambient concentrations, leading to global climate change. Climate change is predicted to have impacts related to flooding and other natural disasters, agriculture, habitats, water supply, and the global economy. Local impacts include extreme heat, flooding, wildfires, and poor air quality from wildfires (City of Marysville, 2025a). GHGs are typically quantified in terms of "carbon dioxide equivalent" (CO_2e), a common measure used to compare the emissions of various GHGs based on their global warming potential. This measure is usually presented in metric tons (MT) and is expressed as $MTCO_2e$.

Regulatory Considerations

Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32)

California's major initiative for reducing GHG emissions is outlined in AB 32, the "California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006," which was signed into law in 2006. AB 32 codifies the statewide goal of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and requires CARB to prepare a Scoping Plan that outlines the main State strategies for reducing GHGs to meet the 2020 deadline. In addition, AB 32 requires CARB to adopt regulations to require reporting and verification of statewide GHG emissions. Based on this guidance, CARB approved a 1990 statewide GHG level and 2020 limit of 427 MMT CO_2e. The Scoping Plan was approved by CARB on December 11, 2008, and included measures to address GHG emission reduction strategies related to energy efficiency, water use, and recycling and solid waste, among other measures. Many of the GHG reduction measures included in the Scoping Plan (e.g., Low Carbon Fuel Standard, Advanced Clean Car standards, and Cap-and-Trade) have been adopted since approval of the Scoping Plan.

In May 2014, CARB approved the first update to the AB 32 Scoping Plan. The 2013 Scoping Plan update defined CARB's climate change priorities for the next five years and set the groundwork to reach post-2020 statewide goals. Senate Bill 32 (SB 32) was signed by the governor on September 8, 2016 to extend AB 32 by requiring the State to further reduce GHGs to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 (the other provisions of AB 32 remain unchanged). To ensure consistency with SB 32 CARB adopted another update the Scoping Plan in December 2017. The 2017 Scoping Plan update highlights California's progress toward meeting the "near-term" 2030 GHG emission reduction goals defined in the original Scoping Plan. The strategy includes extending the Cap-and-Trade program post-2020, implementation of the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Plan and Mobile Source Strategy and increasing renewable energy generation and improving energy efficiency. In 2016, the Legislature passed SB 32. This established a benchmark for California to reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Under the 2022 Scoping Plan, seven key areas were identified: transportation sustainability, clean electricity grid, sustainable manufacturing and buildings, carbon dioxide removal and capture, short-lived climate pollutants (non-combustion gases), and natural and working lands.

4.8.2 Discussion

The FRAQMD has not established quantitative GHG significance thresholds; however, construction GHG emissions associated with the proposed project have been quantified and disclosed for transparency (see **Table 4.8-1**). The proposed project's greenhouse gas emissions were calculated using CalEEMod version 2022.1 and results are summarized in **Appendix A**. Because no numeric thresholds are available, GHG emissions associated with the proposed project are evaluated qualitatively. Neither the City of Marysville nor Yuba County has an adopted Climate Action Plan. Therefore, the proposed project's GHG emissions are assessed for consistency with the goals and policies of the 2050 General Plan.

a, b) The following analysis summarizes the proposed project's GHG emissions and evaluates its consistency with the goals and policies of the 2050 General Plan and applicable State climate regulations.

Because the proposed project is limited to recreational enhancements of an existing park, it would not produce new operational GHG emissions. The proposed project would not result in an increase in vehicle trips during operation. Construction of the proposed project would generate GHG emissions from the use of heavy-duty diesel-powered construction equipment, material hauling, and worker and vendor vehicle trips. As shown in **Table 4.8-1**, the proposed project is estimated to generate 242 MT of CO_2e during the duration of construction. Construction emissions associated with the proposed project are temporary and would be less than significant.

Table 4.8-1: Estimated Construction GHG Emissions

Construction Year	Annual Emissions (CO_2e MT/year)
2026	242

Source: **Appendix A**

The City of Marysville 2050 General Plan identifies transportation as the largest source of GHG emissions locally and statewide and emphasizes that reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is critical to achieving GHG reductions. The plan also highlights a comprehensive and well-maintained bikeway network as a means of lowering GHG emissions and other criteria air pollutants associated with vehicular travel.

Improvements associated with the proposed project would enhance mobility, safety, and connectivity while supporting the 2050 General Plan's goals to improve bicycle and pedestrian circulation, thereby reducing VMT and associated GHG emissions. Further, the proposed project would not increase operational vehicle trips. As such, the proposed project would be consistent with the vision of the 2050 General Plan and would not conflict with or obstruct its implementation.

State climate regulations, including AB 32, SB 32, and the CARB Scoping Plan, establish statewide GHG reduction targets and strategies, primarily addressing long-term operational emissions from transportation, energy use, and other activities. Because the proposed project is limited to recreational enhancements and would not generate operational vehicle trips or other operational GHG emissions, it would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of State climate policies.

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

4.8.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.9.1 Environmental Setting

Hazardous materials and wastes are regulated by federal and State laws and are required to be recycled or properly disposed. Hazardous wastes include waste listed on one of the four Resource Conservation and Recovery Act hazardous wastes lists: the F-list (non-specific source wastes), K-list (source-specific wastes), P-list and U-list (both lists consist of discarded commercial waste products), or waste that exhibits one of the four characteristics of a hazardous waste, which include ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. No hazardous waste sites are listed on the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database (i.e., identifies sites with known contamination or suspected of contamination) as occurring on the project site. Four sites were identified within the vicinity, although none of them are active cases (DTSC, 2025).

In 2021, Yuba County partnered with cities and other jurisdictions within the County to update its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The LHMP aims to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards (Yuba County, 2021). Hazards identified in the LHMP were related to severe weather, floods, wildfire, and landslides. No contamination sites or other areas with hazardous materials were identified (Yuba County, 2021).

The nearest airport, Sutter County Airport (O52), is a public airport located approximately 1.3 miles southwest of the project site. The airport is located on approximately 170 acres of land and has a single 3,045-foot long, 75-foot-wide primary runway (AirNav, 2025). The second nearest airport is Yuba County Airport (MYV), located approximately 2.8 miles south of the project site. The nearest school, Mary Covillaud Elementary, is located approximately 0.27 miles north of the site.

The project site is not located in a designated California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) Fire Hazard Severity Zone and is in a Local Responsibility Area (CALFIRE, 2025). Further, the LHMP identified the project area as “Urban Unzoned,” with a low potential for a significant wildfire (Yuba County, 2021).

4.9.2 Discussion

a,b) Construction of the proposed project requires the use of small quantities of hazardous materials, typically in the form of oil, fuel, and lubricants for construction equipment; however, these materials are routine for small construction developments and are not acutely hazardous. The potential severity of a hazardous material incident related to these materials depends on the type, location, and quantity of the material released. The greatest potential for risk of public exposure to fuel, oil, lubricant, or waste spills from the proposed project would occur during transport given some residences are close to transportation corridors that would be used to deliver materials to the project site. Materials would be used and transferred in accordance with applicable federal, State, and local laws, including Cal-OSHA requirements and manufacturer’s instructions. Cal-OSHA has adopted regulations for safe workplaces and practices, including the handling and transporting of hazardous materials required for construction activities, which would be followed during construction. There would be a **less than significant impact.**

c) The nearest school, Mary Covillaud Elementary, is located approximately 0.25 miles from the project site. The proposed project will not result in operational changes or new uses at Ellis Lake Park and thus would not result in hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. There would be a **less than significant impact.**

d) Based on a search of the EnviroStor database, the project site and vicinity are not located on or near any federal, State, or locally designated hazardous wastes site (DTSC, 2025). There would be **no impact**.

e) The project site is not located within the overflight zone of the Sutter County Airport or Yuba County Airport, although it is in the airport influence area for Yuba County Airport (Sutter County Airport, 2003; Yuba County, 2010). Both airports are located south of the Feather and Yuba Rivers approximately 1.3 and 2.8 miles from the project site, respectively. The project would be located far enough from these airports that it would not create a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working within the project site, and the proposed project does not contain components that would disrupt airspace. There would be a **less than significant impact.**

f) Access to the project site would predominantly occur via SR 70 and B Street. During construction activities, access to the proposed project would occur from SR 70, 10th Street, E 12th Street, and B Street. Additionally, temporary staging activities would not substantially hinder the passage of emergency vehicles. Further, the proposed project does not include actions that would impair or physically interfere with the Yuba County Emergency Operations Plan (Yuba County, 2015) or the implementation of an evacuation plan along SR 70. There would be **no impact**.

g) The project site is not located in a wildland fire hazard area. There would be **no impact**.

4.9.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

4.10.1 Environmental Setting

Surface Water and Stormwater

The project site is within the Ellis Lake-Feather River (HUC 180201590502) watershed, which is part of the larger Honcut Headwaters-Lower Feather watershed (HUC 18020159) (USEPA, 2025b). Surface water within the project site includes Ellis Lake, which provides recreational use to the public. Ellis Lake is isolated and not connected to other water sources. The banks of the lake are lined with concrete and it is dewatered via a municipal drainage facility approximately 0.35 miles to the northwest. Water drained from the lake flows into an open field, located approximately 0.6 miles from the project site; this area is dry for most of the year and lacks channelization. Water from the open field eventually drains via surface flow towards Jack Slough which eventually flows into the Feather River, located approximately 0.8 miles from the project site. The Feather River joins the Yuba River approximately 1.25 miles southwest of the project site. The Feather and Yuba Rivers eventually discharge into the Sacramento River, then into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and ultimately into the Pacific Ocean.

Flooding

The City of Marysville is situated in a floodplain within the Sacramento Valley, in the Lower Sacramento River Hydrologic Basin. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the upland portions of the project site are within an Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee (Zone X) and Ellis Lake is within a 100-year floodplain (Flood Zone AE) (**Figure 6**) (FEMA, 2025).

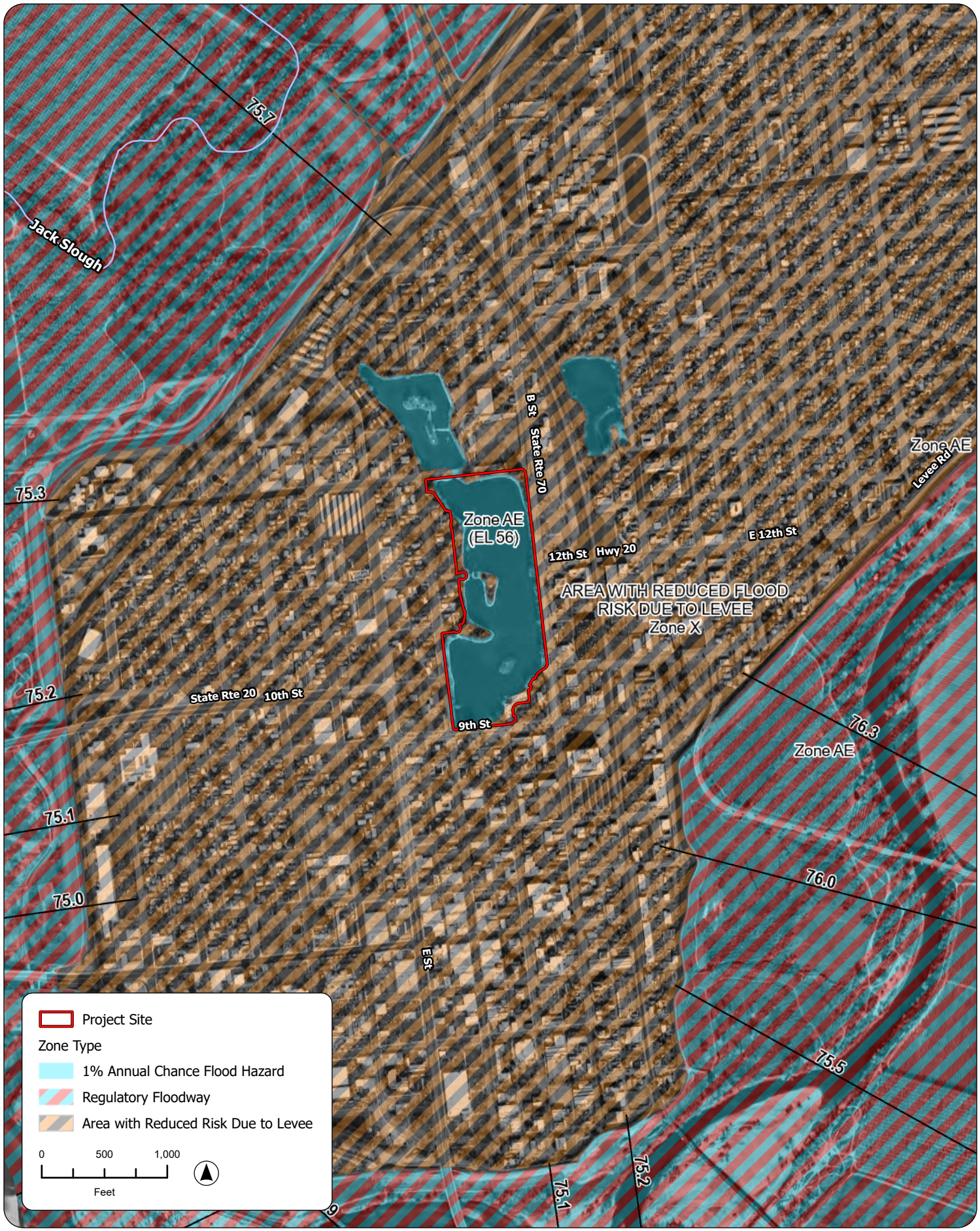
Groundwater

The project site is within the North Yuba Subbasin within the Sacramento Valley Basin (SGMA, 2025). The North Yuba Subbasin is bounded to the north and west by the Feather River, to the south by the Yuba River, and to the east by the Sierra Nevada. As stated in California Groundwater Bulletin 118, the primary water-bearing formations for the North Yuba Subbasin are comprised of continental deposits of Quaternary to Late Tertiary (Pliocene) age (CGB, 2006). Stream channel and floodplain deposits along the Yuba River, Feather River, and Honcut Creek are highly permeable and provide for large amounts of groundwater recharge within the subbasin (CGB, 2006).

Water supply for the City of Marysville is provided via groundwater. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has designated the North Yuba Subbasin as medium priority in accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. Because of its medium priority designation, the North Yuba Subbasin must be managed by a locally developed groundwater sustainability plan developed by a local groundwater sustainability agency (GSA, 2025). In 2020, DWR approved the Yuba County Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the North and South Yuba groundwater subbasins. Groundwater levels in the North Yuba Subbasin have been generally stable for at least 70 years (City of Marysville, 2025a).

4.10.2 Discussion

a) Construction activities have the potential to release sediment and/or chemicals with the potential to degrade surface or groundwater quality. Grading activities would be limited to the immediate area required for construction and disturbed areas would be paved, re-vegetated, and/or stabilized following construction to further reduce potential erosion impacts. The proposed project would comply with Chapter. 6.20 of the Marysville Municipal Code, which prohibits illegal discharges into any municipal storm drain system, watercourse, natural outlet, creek, or channel except where appropriate treatment has been provided.



SOURCE: NFHL, 7/23/2024; ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025;
Acorn Environmental, 12/4/2025

Figure 6
FEMA Flood Hazard Map

Should in-water work be necessary and should the proposed project result in the discharge of dredged or fill material to the lake, **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** in **Section 4.4.3** would be implemented and includes acquiring the necessary permits and complying with permit measures. These measures would ensure that in-water work, should it be necessary, would not result in violations associated with water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality. There would be a **less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated**.

b) The proposed project would not involve the extraction of groundwater or a change in impervious surface areas to the extent that groundwater recharge would be impeded. Therefore, the proposed project would not significantly impact groundwater supplies and recharge or the sustainable groundwater management of the basin. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

c) The proposed project involves improvements to an existing park and would not significantly permanently alter impervious surfaces. Post-runoff conditions would be similar to pre-runoff conditions. The proposed project would not impede or redirect drainage flows in a manner that would cause significant flooding. Initial site preparation has the potential to result in limited erosion, in particular, when exposed to rainfall and stormwater runoff events during or immediately following construction. However, potential erosion would be localized and temporary, and grading activities would be limited to the immediate area required for construction. The proposed project would disturb less than one acre (approximately 0.80 acres) and would therefore not be required to obtain coverage under the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit. Furthermore, disturbed areas would be paved, re-vegetated, and/or stabilized immediately following construction to further reduce potential erosion impacts. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

d) Upland portions of the project site are within an Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee (Zone X) and Ellis Lake is within a 100-year floodplain (Flood Zone AE) (FEMA, 2025). However, the project site is not located in a region subject to significant flooding, seiche, or tsunamis, and therefore the proposed project would not result in related impacts associated with pollution releases. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

e) The proposed project would not result in increased park usage and therefore would not result in changes to existing water demand or groundwater supply. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

4.10.3 Mitigation Measures

Refer to **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** in **Section 4.4.3**.

4.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.11.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is within the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan and is zoned P (Parks & Open Space) and MU-N (Mixed-Use Neighborhood) (City of Marysville, 2025a). Surrounding land uses generally include fast-food restaurants, roadways, gas station/convenience stores, Bryant Field, residences, an attorney office, a church, and a strip mall. No agricultural production occurs on the project site.

4.11.2 Discussion

a) The proposed project consists of temporary construction activities. The proposed project would not result in changes to existing land uses, and recreational uses would continue. Nearby residences would not be impacted. Therefore, local communities would not be divided as a result of the proposed project. There would be **no impact.**

b) The proposed project is located within land zoned for recreation and open space and would not result in changes to existing land uses. The project site is within the Lake District of the Bounce Back Vision & Implementation Plan outlined in the Marysville Downtown Specific Plan, which highlights “extraordinary recreational resources,” including Ellis Lake Park. Section 3.6.1 of the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan specifically notes that Ellis Lake Park offers significant opportunity to be more inviting and attract a wider range of recreation uses, as well as regular and special events. Section 3.5.3 of the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan also notes that sidewalk segments are missing from areas near Ellis Lake. Lastly, Section 4.5.6 of the Maryville Downtown Specific Plan cites the importance of improving the public realm to create a memorable and attractive character of Ellis Lake. The proposed project would address each of these issues by improving Ellis Lake Park to be more inviting, attract a wider range of recreation uses, allow for regular and special events, improve necessary sidewalk segments, and improving visual character of Ellis Lake Park. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects, and the proposed project would be consistent with goals and policies outlined in the 2050 General Plan and Downtown Marysville Specific Plan (City of Marysville, 2025a and 2025b). There would be **no impact.**

4.11.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.12.1 Environmental Setting

Much of Marysville is within Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ) 2 and 3 (City of Marysville, 2025a). The project site is within MRZ-3, areas containing mineral deposits. The City has adopted a surface mining ordinance (Marysville Municipal Code Title 21, Chapter 21.04) that regulates surface mining and reclamation activities consistent with the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act. There are currently no surface mining activities or resources within City limits, including the project site.

4.12.2 Discussion

a,b) There are no known mineral resources within the project site. The 2050 General Plan does not identify the project site as an important mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value or result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site as delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. There would be **no impact**.

4.12.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.13 NOISE

Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.13.1 Environmental Setting

Sound Fundamentals

Noise levels are commonly measured in decibels (dB) using the A-weighted sound pressure level (dBA). Decibels are measured on a logarithmic scale where a doubling of a noise energy source, such as doubling traffic volumes, would increase the noise level by 3 dB; similarly, dividing the energy in half would result in a decrease of 3 dB (Caltrans, 2013).

Noise levels from a point source, such as construction, industrial machinery, typically attenuate or drop off at a rate of 6 dBA per doubling of distance. Noise from a line source, e.g., roadway, pipeline, railroad typically attenuates at about 3 dBA per doubling of distance (Caltrans, 2013). Generally, any large structure blocking the line of sight will provide at least a 5-dBA reduction in source noise levels at the receiver (Federal Highway Administration [FHWA], 2011).

A frequently used noise metric is the equivalent noise level (L_{eq}). Typically, L_{eq} is summed over a one-hour period. L_{max} is the highest root mean squared (RMS) sound pressure level within the sampling period. Community noise is usually measured using Day-Night Average Level (L_{dn} or DNL), which is the 24-hour average noise level with a +10 dBA penalty for noise occurring during nighttime hours (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.). Community noise can also be measured using Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL), which is the 24-hour average noise level with a +5 dBA penalty for noise occurring from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and a +10 dBA penalty for noise occurring from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (Caltrans, 2013). Noise levels described by L_{dn} and CNEL usually differ by about 1 dBA. Quiet suburban areas typically have CNEL noise levels in the range of 40 to 50 dBA, while areas near arterial streets are in the 50 to 60+ dBA CNEL range.

Vibration

Groundborne noise may result in adverse effects, such as building damage, when the originating vibration spectrum is dominated by frequencies in the upper end of the range (60 to 200 Hz). The primary concern from vibration is that it can be intrusive and annoying to building occupants and vibration-sensitive land uses. Vibration amplitudes are usually expressed in peak particle velocity (PPV) or RMS vibration velocity. Particle velocity is the velocity at which the ground moves. The PPV and RMS velocity are normally described in inches per second (in/sec). PPV is defined as the greatest magnitude of particle velocity associated with a vibration event.

Table 4.13-1: Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Maximum Vibration Level at 25 feet [VdB (rms)]	Maximum Vibration Level at 25 feet in/sec PPV
Vibratory Roller	94	0.21
Large Bulldozers	87	0.089
Loaded Trucks	86	0.076
Jackhammer	79	0.035

Source: FTA, 2018

Caltrans has published guidelines for vibration annoyance caused by transient and intermittent sources, shown in **Table 4.13-2**. In addition, Caltrans has published guidelines for structural damage from vibration, as shown in **Table 4.13-3**.

Table 4.13-2: Caltrans Criteria for Vibration Annoyance

Human Response	Maximum PPV (in/sec), Transient Sources[1]	Maximum PPV (in/sec), Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources[1]
Barely perceptible	0.04	0.01
Distinctly perceptible	0.25	0.04
Strongly perceptible	0.9	0.10
Severe	2.0	0.4

[1] Caltrans defines transient sources as those that create a single isolated vibration event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources can include impact pile drivers, pogo-stick compactors, crack-and-seat equipment, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.
Source: Caltrans, 2020

Table 4.13-3: Caltrans Criteria for Vibration Damage

Structure and Condition	Maximum PPV (in/sec), Transient Sources[1]	Maximum PPV (in/sec), Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources[1]
Extremely fragile historic buildings, ruins, ancient monuments	0.12	0.08
Fragile buildings	0.2	0.1
Historic and some old buildings	0.5	0.25
Older residential structures	0.5	0.3
New residential structures	1.0	0.5
Modern industrial/commercial buildings	2.0	0.5

Source: Caltrans, 2020

Sensitive Receptors

Typically, noise sensitive land uses include single family residential, multiple family residential, churches, hospitals and similar health care institutions, convalescent homes, libraries, and school classroom areas. The closest noise sensitive receptors are residences directly adjacent to the project site. The sensitive receptor nearest to construction activity zones that will experience direct noise and vibration level increases is a residence approximately 90 feet away from the planned play structure additions on the western portion of the project site.

4.13.2 Discussion

The 2050 General Plan collected long-term and short-term measurements to help understand the existing noise environmental of the City. Maximum noise levels ranged from 66 to 83 dBA and 24-hour noise levels ranged from 55 to 68 dBA L_{dn}. Based on the proximity to busy roadways, a railroad, as well as the location in downtown Marysville, the existing ambient noise level at the project site is estimated to range from 60 to 65 dBA L_{dn}.

a) The nearest noise sensitive receptors are single family residences located adjacent to the western border of the project site within 50 feet. These sensitive receptors would be a minimum of 90 feet away from the areas of the project site undergoing construction. The staging area would occur within public parking areas surrounding Ellis Lake at a similar distance from the nearest sensitive receptors. Construction equipment that may be utilized for the proposed project is outlined in **Table 2.4-1**. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) provides reference noise levels for standard construction equipment (**Table 4.13-4**) with an attenuation of 6 dBA per doubling of distance for stationary equipment (FTA, 2018).

Table 4.13-4: Construction Equipment Noise Emission Levels

Equipment	Typical Noise Level 50 ft from Source (dBA)	Equipment	Typical Noise Level 50 ft from Source (dBA)
Bulldozer	85	Generator	82
Backhoe	80	Concrete pumper	82
Air compressor	80	Roller	85
Dump truck	84	Compactor	82
Jack hammer	88		

Source: FTA, 2018

The proposed project consists of recreational improvements that would not result in changes to existing land uses, therefore, noise-related impacts would not occur during operation. As shown in **Table 4.13-4**, construction noise could reach as high as 82 dBA L_{eq} at 90 feet at the nearest sensitive receptor. Construction would be temporary, and construction activities would occur Monday through Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays, or between 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Sunday and Saturday, unless otherwise approved consistent with the City's Noise Ordinance for Transportation and New Construction (Chapter 9.07 of the Municipal Code). The City's Noise Ordinance generally prohibits exceedance of 65 Ldn outside of normal daytime hours. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

b) The proposed project consists of recreational improvements that would not result in changes to existing land uses, therefore, vibration-related impacts would not occur during operation. The use of heavy construction equipment could generate substantial vibration near the source. Construction activity associated with the proposed project would be a temporary source of groundborne vibration in the project vicinity. Similar to construction noise, vibration levels would be variable depending on the type of construction project and related equipment use. Typical project construction activities may also generate substantial vibration in the immediate vicinity, typically within 25 feet of the equipment. **Table 4.13-5** presents typical vibration levels for various construction equipment.

Table 4.13-5: Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Maximum Vibration Level at 25 feet [VdB (rms)]	Maximum Vibration Level at 25 feet in/sec PPV
Vibratory Roller	94	0.21
Large Bulldozers	87	0.089
Loaded Trucks	86	0.076
Jackhammer	79	0.035

Source: FTA, 2018

The Proposed Project would not involve the use of high-vibratory construction methods like pile driving or blasting, but may involve the use of loaded trucks, jackhammers, compactors, and woodchippers during construction. Although vibration levels vary by equipment type and usage, vibratory rollers, for example, can generate levels exceeding the 0.2 in/sec PPV threshold for structural damage at distances of 25 feet or less (**Table 3.13-5**). The highest expected vibration levels would result from compactors and jackhammers, which could conservatively produce up to 0.21 in/sec PPV at 25 feet (FTA, 2018). Construction activities would be conducted more than 25 feet from sensitive receptors and vibratory levels would be below Caltrans' structural damage threshold of 0.2 in/sec. Furthermore, there are no fragile buildings within a damageable distance of construction (Caltrans, 2020). The proposed project would not involve long-term use of any equipment or processes that would result in potentially substantial levels of ground vibration. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

c) The nearest airport to the project site, Sutter County Airport (O52), is located approximately 1.3 miles southwest. Construction of the proposed project is not located within this airport's noise contours and the Proposed Project would not subject people to excessive noise levels. There would be **no impact**.

4.13.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

4.14.1 Environmental Setting

The City of Marysville had an estimated population of 12,752 in 2024, according to the California Department of Finance (DOF)(DOF, 2024). The City's population grew approximately one percent from 12,589 in 2014 to 12,752 in 2024 (DOF, 2024). In 2020, the total number of housing units in the City was 5,450, with an average household size of 2.44 persons per household, compared to 2.83 in unincorporated Yuba County (DOF, 2024 and U.S. Census Bureau, 2020).

Ellis Lake and the immediately adjacent areas are within the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan and are zoned P (Parks & Open Space) and MU-N (Mixed-Use Neighborhood) (City of Marysville, 2025a). Surrounding land uses generally include fast-food restaurants, roadways, gas station/convenience stores, Bryant Field, residences, an attorney office, a church, and a strip mall.

4.14.2 Discussion

a, b) The proposed project does not include the construction of new housing or commercial businesses. Construction would be short-term and would not result in construction employees relocating to the project vicinity. No additional permanent staff would be needed for project operation. The proposed project would not remove any homes or result in displacement of people. There would be **no impact**.

4.14.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
I. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
II. Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
III. Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
IV. Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
V. Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.15.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is located within the jurisdiction of the Marysville Fire Department. The Marysville Fire Department services approximately 12,000 residents in the City and operates out of one station located less than 0.1 miles from the project site. Law enforcement services for the project site are provided by the Marysville Police Department. The nearest school is Mary Covillaud Elementary School located approximately 0.27 miles from the project site. The project site includes a portion of Ellis Lake Park.

4.15.2 Discussion

a) The proposed project would not result in changes in park use or growth inducement and would therefore not result in increased impacts associated with fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or new or physically altered government facilities. There would be **no impact**.

4.15.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.16 RECREATION

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.16.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is within the Ellis Lake Park. The proposed project is limited to recreational enhancements associated with the main lake of Ellis Lake. The project site is utilized by the general public for recreational and community purposes. Other existing recreational facilities in the vicinity include Bryant Field to the north, Yuba Park to the southeast, and Market Square park to the northwest.

4.16.2 Discussion

a,b) The proposed project would not result in changes in park use or growth inducement and would therefore not result in recreational impacts. During construction, park access may be temporarily limited in certain areas. The proposed project would not result in impacts associated with the physical deterioration of existing neighborhoods or regional parks or other recreational facilities or result in the need for construction or expansion of recreational facilities beyond those enhancements evaluated as the proposed project. The project site is within the Lake District of the Bounce Back Vision & Implementation Plan outlined in the Marysville Downtown Specific Plan, which highlights "extraordinary recreational resources," including Ellis Lake Park. Section 3.6.1 of the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan specifically notes that Ellis Lake Park offers significant opportunity to be more inviting and attract a wider range of recreational uses, as well as regular and special events. The proposed project would this issue by improving Ellis Lake Park to be more inviting and attract a wider range of recreational uses. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

4.16.1 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.17 TRANSPORTATION

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

4.17.1 Environmental Setting

The City of Marysville 2050 General Plan Circulation Element provides the framework for decisions relating to the transportation system and the transportation vision for the City (City of Marysville, 2025a). In addition, the project site is within the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan, which provides regulatory guidance to facilitate reinvestment and encourage infill development in and around the Downtown area. It also identifies essential public facilities and infrastructure improvements required to support infill development (City of Marysville, 2025b).

The project site is bound by 14th Street to the north, B Street to the east, 9th Street to the south, and D Street to the west (**Figure 3**). Both B Street and 9th Street are part of SR 70 and, therefore, fall within the jurisdiction of Caltrans. Vehicular access to the project site is provided primarily along the D Street where public on-street angled and parallel parking is available. Additional angled parking spaces are also provided along the south side of the dead-end stub of 12th Street between the existing event island and D Street.

Sidewalks are provided along D Street between 11th and 14th Streets and on B Street between 9th and 10th Streets. Existing pedestrian paths along the lake within the project site generally fill in the sidewalk gaps along the remainder of the adjacent roadways. There are no existing bicycle paths adjacent to the project site, and bicycles are currently prohibited from any portion of the sidewalk or grass that surrounds Ellis Lake per Marysville Municipal Code Chapter 10.76.050.

Yuba-Sutter Transit operates Bus Route 4, Marysville Loop, which provides nearby access to the project site. The nearest bus stop is located on the south side of the B Street/9th Street intersection. Bus Route 4 operates weekdays between 6:39 am and 7:39 pm, and on Saturdays from 8:39 am to 5:09 pm. (Yuba-Sutter Transit, 2025).

4.17.2 Discussion

a) The City of Marysville has a number of applicable plans addressing the circulation system including the City of Marysville Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan (City of Marysville, 2016); 2050 General Plan Circulation Element (City of Marysville, 2025a), and the Downtown Marysville Specific Plan (City of Marysville, 2025b). The proposed project does not include changes to streets surrounding the project site. Within the project site, the proposed project would replace the existing paths on the north and east sides of the main lake with new, wider concrete paths or concrete boardwalks to create a shared bicycle/pedestrian pathway from 14th Street to 9th Street. Furthermore, if budget allows, the existing concrete sidewalk along 14th street would be replaced with a new concrete sidewalk. Also included is replacement of the existing access paths between the existing crosswalks at 10th and B Street and at 12th and B Street. These proposed pedestrian and bicycle improvements, which are shown in **Figure 4**, are consistent with the City's goals, objectives, and overall vision to improve bicycle and pedestrian mobility, safety, and connectivity in the City. Proposed improvements are also consistent with the Pedestrian Safety, Mobility & Context Improvement Study, which discusses damaged and uneven sidewalks within the City and notes inadequate landscaping and accessibility issues that do not meet Americans with Disabilities Act requirements and limit pedestrian and bicycle access to parks and other areas (Local Government Commission, 2008). The proposed project would not result in changes to the transportation system within or adjacent to the project site or result in additional traffic from long-term operation. The proposed project would not cause measurable changes in long-term traffic volumes or circulation patterns on roadways adjacent to the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with a transportation plan or policy or affect transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. There would be **no impact**.

b) The proposed project would not result in an increase in operational vehicle trips; therefore, there would be no increase in VMT from project operation. The proposed project would result in minor and temporary increases in construction-related traffic on roadways adjacent to the project site. This would include construction workers in passenger vehicles and heavy trucks transporting construction materials to and from the project site. Construction staging and stockpiling would occur onsite at staging areas located within the project site or in established public parking areas located along D Street to reduce construction VMT. Project construction vehicle trips are estimated to result in at most 36 daily round trips during any given time. Construction VMT is temporary. Therefore, construction would not constitute a significant increase in VMT. The proposed project would be consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

c-d) The proposed project would not result in changes to the transportation system infrastructure within the proposed project area. The proposed project would not result in additional traffic from long-term operation or physical changes to area roadways. Therefore, the Project would not cause hazards due to a design feature or measurable changes to circulation patterns. Worker parking during project construction would occur within the staging areas. Therefore, project parking during construction would not result in safety, emergency access, or other traffic issues. The proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access or increase hazards. There would be a **less than significant impact**.

4.17.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

4.18.1 Environmental Setting

Methodology

This section analyzes the potential impacts of the proposed project on tribal cultural resources (TCRs), both identified and undiscovered, in accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, which requires consultation between lead agencies and Native American tribal organizations during the CEQA process. A Cultural Resource Inventory was conducted for the proposed project and includes the results of a SLF search by the NAHC and a summary of consultation efforts with relevant tribal organizations under AB 52 (**Appendix D**). **Appendix D** provides an overview of the archeological, ethnographic, and historic context of the project site. As described therein, the project site is located within the traditional territory of the Nisenan, who occupied the area north of the Cosumnes River, including the American, Bear, and Yuba River drainages.

Tribal Consultation

The NAHC was contacted in July of 2025 to request a search of their SLF and a list of local Native American contacts that may have information regarding the project area. Results of the SLF search were received on July 14, 2025 and were positive for sensitive Native American cultural resources in or near the project site. The NAHC additionally provided a list of 12 representatives from four Native American tribes who may have information regarding cultural resources near the project site. The NAHC's list was supplemented with one additional tribe who has been consulting with the City. Tribal consultation letters were sent to potentially affected Native American tribes on October 1, 2025. The tribes contacted included: Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe, Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe, TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, and Wilton Rancheria. Follow-up emails or hard copy letters were sent on October 30, 2025 to Tribes that had yet to respond. During tribal consultation, one response was received from Wilton Rancheria on October 7, 2025. Wilton Rancheria did not request further consultation.

Regulatory Considerations

Signed into law in September of 2014, AB 52 establishes TCRs as a new category under CEQA and mandated a more rigorous process for consultation among California Native American Tribes and CEQA lead agencies. The law also requires noticing and consultation with affected Native American tribes for projects filing a Notice of Preparation, Notice of Mitigated Negative Declaration or Notice of Negative Declaration on or after July 1, 2015 (Stats. 2114, ch. 532, § 11 (c)). TCRs are defined in PRC 21074 as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

- Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or is listed in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 [of the PRC]. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

4.18.2 Discussion

a) The project site does not contain any known cultural, historic, or archeological resources that are eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k). As discussed in **Section 4.5**, no known tribal cultural resources, as defined in PRC Section 21074, were identified on the project site during the Cultural Resources Inventory prepared for the proposed project, which included a literature review, records search of the CHRIS at the NCIC, and a field survey. The literature review found that the project site is located on an older Pleistocene-age alluvial fan mapped as the San Joaquin soil series, derived primarily from granitic alluvium. Because this landform predates human occupation in the region, it has a low potential for containing buried pre-contact archaeological deposits. The literature review additionally determined that there is a high potential for buried historic deposits within the project site; however, that such deposits are not necessarily significant, as previous discoveries in the area have lacked the qualities required for listing in the California Register or the NRHP. Additionally, the field survey did not identify any archaeological or historic resources.

However, a search of the NAHC SLF on July 14, 2025, returned positive results, indicating the potential for sensitive Native American cultural resources in or near the project site.

Tribal consultation letters were sent to potentially affected Native American tribes on October 1, 2025. The tribes contacted included: Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe, Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe, TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, and Wilton Rancheria. Follow-up emails or hard copy letters were sent on October 30, 2025 to Tribes that had yet to respond. During tribal consultation, one response was received from Wilton Rancheria on October 7, 2025. Wilton Rancheria did not request further consultation.

Because construction of the proposed project would require ground-disturbing activities, there is the potential for unanticipated discoveries of subsurface archeological deposits or human remains, which could be considered tribal cultural resources if Native American in origin. As a result, the proposed project could potentially result in significant impacts related to the damage or destruction of tribal cultural resources. Implementation of **Mitigation Measures TRIB-1, CULT-2,** and **CULT-3,** which establish procedures for evaluating and mitigating impacts on tribal cultural resources discovered during project development, would reduce potential impacts. There would be a **less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

4.18.3 Mitigation Measures

TRIB-1: Accidental Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources

If resources of Native American origin are discovered once ground-disturbing activities are underway, the County shall contact local Native American tribes to consult on the find. If the find is determined to be a tribal cultural resource, contingency funding and a time allotment to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation determined in consultation with local Native American tribes shall be made available. Work may continue on other parts of the project site while tribal cultural resources mitigation takes place on-site.

4.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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

4.19.1 Environmental Setting

Electricity is supplied to the project site region by Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Existing overhead powerlines occur along roadways surrounding the project site. The City is served by an infrastructure network that generally follows the existing street grid pattern, including for drainage, water supply, and wastewater pipelines. Cal Water provides domestic water supply services within the City. The Linda County Water District Wastewater Treatment Plant provides wastewater treatment to the City. Runoff for the area surrounding Ellis Lake, including the project site, flows into the City's existing storm drainage system.

Solid waste generated in the City of Marysville, including within the project site, is first transported to the Recology Yuba-Sutter Material Recovery Facility to separate waste products for recycling, reuse, or conversion to energy resources. The facility can handle up to 1,615 tons per day. Non-recyclable solid waste is transferred from the Material Recovery Facility to the Ostrom Road Landfill, which is located at 5900 Ostrom Road in Wheatland. According to CalRecycle, the Ostrom Road Landfill has a maximum permitted capacity of 43,467,231 cubic yards, a remaining capacity of 39,223,000 cubic yards, and an estimated closure date of December 2066 (CalRecycle, 2024).

4.19.2 Discussion

a) Construction would utilize temporary portable toilets for the duration of construction activities. The proposed project would not result in changes to existing water demand or wastewater generation and would not involve changes in water and wastewater, drainage, natural gas, or telecommunication infrastructure and services. The proposed project would include minor utility upgrades to provide better electrical service on the island, however, electricity usage would not significantly change. The proposed project would not result in changes in existing drainage patterns or runoff amounts and would therefore not result in the need for additional stormwater drainage infrastructure. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the need for new or expanded water or wastewater infrastructure, stormwater drainage facilities, electrical power amenities, natural gas infrastructure, or telecommunication facilities. There would be a **less than significant impact.**

b-c) The proposed project would not result in increased park usage or otherwise increase water or wastewater demands. During construction temporary portable toilets would be utilized. There would be **no impact**.

d,e) Operation of the proposed project would not result in increased park usage and therefore would not result in changes in solid waste generation. Solid waste would be generated during construction, however, this would be temporary and relatively insignificant. Solid waste generated on the project site would continue to be transported to the Recology Yuba-Sutter Material Recovery Facility and the Ostrom Road Landfill, both of which have adequate capacity to serve ongoing recycling and solid waste needs of the project site as well as solid waste generated during construction of the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. The proposed project would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. There would be a **less than significant impact.**

4.19.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.20 WILDFIRE

If located in or near SRA or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrollable spread of wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.20.1 Environmental Setting

The majority of Yuba County is located within a Federal Responsibility Area or State Responsibility Area (SRA), although the project site is within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CALFIRE], 2023). CALFIRE is the State agency responsible for providing fire protection on SRA lands. The SRA closest to the project site is in central Yuba County, southwest of Hammonton, and is categorized as moderate to high for fire hazard severity (CALFIRE, 2023). This area is about 6.3 miles east of the project site. In 2025, CALFIRE provided hazard severity zones for Local Responsibility Areas in phases, recommending areas for "Moderate Severity" through "Very High Severity." There are no "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones" in or near the project site (CALFIRE, 2025b). As described in **Section 4.9**, the project site is not located in a Fire Hazard Severity Zone or a designated CALFIRE SRA (CALFIRE, 2025). Further, the LHMP identified the project site region as having a low potential for a significant wildfire (Yuba County, 2025).

4.20.2 Discussion

a-d) The project site is not located in or near an SRA or within a very high fire hazard severity zone. Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially impair adopted emergency response/evacuation plans, exacerbate wildfire risks, require infrastructure that exacerbates wildfire risks, or expose people or structures to significant risks as a result of runoff post-fire. There would be **no impact**.

4.20.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

4.21 CEQA MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

a) The project site is developed and is within an urbanized area. The proposed project would not impact sensitive habitats or special-status species, including habitat for special-species. The project site in general lacks significant habitat for plants and wildlife given existing development and human use on and around the project site. As such, the proposed project would not reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. As with many development projects, there is the potential to disturb buried or previously unknown cultural resources or tribal cultural resources. This potential impact is reduced with the implementation of mitigation measures identified throughout this document. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

b) Cumulative environmental effects are multiple individual effects that, when considered together, would be considerable or would increase other environmental impacts.

Individual effects may result from a single project or a number of separate projects and may occur at the same place and point in time or at different locations and over extended periods of time.

Potential impacts associated with construction of the proposed project would be less than significant (in consideration with mitigation), short-term, and/or localized, and would not combine in such a way that a significant cumulative effect could occur. The impact area is small in size and within an urbanized area where sensitive environmental resources generally do not occur. Additionally, there would be no change in land use as a result of the proposed project. As such, cumulatively considerable impacts would be **less than significant**.

c) As detailed above, the proposed project could result in limited air quality impacts, including the production of GHG emissions, which could affect sensitive receptors. Mitigation in **Section 4.3** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level, and this impact would be temporary and limited to the construction phase. Regarding building standards, the proposed project would be constructed to California Building Standards Commission California Building Code standards that would protect human life from natural hazards such as seismic events. The proposed project, with consideration of air quality mitigation, would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. Therefore, this impact is **less than significant with incorporation of mitigation**.

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Appendix A

Air Quality Modeling Results

Ellis Lake Detailed Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Ellis Lake
Construction Start Date	3/2/2026
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.40
Precipitation (days)	39.6
Location	39.14758437900187, -121.58823742295547
County	Yuba
City	Marysville
Air District	Feather River AQMD
Air Basin	Sacramento Valley
TAZ	337
EDFZ	4
Electric Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric
App Version	2022.1.1.30

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	18.1	1000sqft	0.41	18,054	—	—	—	Concrete Paths

City Park	19.2	Acre	19.2	0.00	—	—	—	Sod Turf & Irrigation Repair

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.92	3.30	29.3	30.9	0.07	1.24	20.0	21.2	1.14	10.2	11.3	—	7,419	7,419	0.32	0.14	2.05	7,472
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.89	3.28	29.3	30.4	0.05	1.24	20.0	21.2	1.14	10.2	11.3	—	5,589	5,589	0.22	0.17	0.07	5,611
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.84	0.71	5.76	7.50	0.01	0.22	0.86	1.09	0.21	0.37	0.58	—	1,450	1,450	0.06	0.03	0.32	1,460
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.15	0.13	1.05	1.37	< 0.005	0.04	0.16	0.20	0.04	0.07	0.11	—	240	240	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	242

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	3.92	3.30	29.3	30.9	0.07	1.24	20.0	21.2	1.14	10.2	11.3	—	7,419	7,419	0.32	0.14	2.05	7,472
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	3.89	3.28	29.3	30.4	0.05	1.24	20.0	21.2	1.14	10.2	11.3	—	5,589	5,589	0.22	0.17	0.07	5,611
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.84	0.71	5.76	7.50	0.01	0.22	0.86	1.09	0.21	0.37	0.58	—	1,450	1,450	0.06	0.03	0.32	1,460
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.15	0.13	1.05	1.37	< 0.005	0.04	0.16	0.20	0.04	0.07	0.11	—	240	240	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	242

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.72	2.29	20.7	19.0	0.03	0.84	—	0.84	0.78	—	0.78	—	3,427	3,427	0.14	0.03	—	3,438
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.91	0.91	—	0.14	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.11	0.09	0.85	0.78	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	141	141	0.01	< 0.005	—	141
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	23.3	23.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23.4
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.15	0.14	0.14	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	296	296	0.01	0.01	0.03	300
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.08	0.02	1.31	0.45	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.20	0.01	0.05	0.07	—	801	801	0.07	0.13	0.04	841
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.5	12.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	12.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.9	32.9	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	34.6
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.07	2.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.10
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.45	5.45	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	5.73

3.3. Site Preparation (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.74	3.14	29.2	28.8	0.05	1.24	—	1.24	1.14	—	1.14	—	5,298	5,298	0.21	0.04	—	5,316
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	19.7	—	10.1	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.74	3.14	29.2	28.8	0.05	1.24	—	1.24	1.14	—	1.14	—	5,298	5,298	0.21	0.04	—	5,316
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	19.7	—	10.1	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	0.09	0.80	0.79	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	145	145	0.01	< 0.005	—	146
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.54	0.54	—	0.28	0.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	24.0	24.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.1
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.18	0.16	0.11	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	328	328	0.02	0.01	1.19	333
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.15	0.14	0.14	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	291	291	0.01	0.01	0.03	295

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.18	8.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.31
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.35	1.35	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.38
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Grading (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.62	3.04	27.2	27.6	0.06	1.12	—	1.12	1.03	—	1.03	—	6,599	6,599	0.27	0.05	—	6,621
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.21	9.21	—	3.65	3.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.37	0.38	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	90.4	90.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	90.7
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	0.13	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.0	15.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.0
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.18	0.16	0.11	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	334	334	0.02	0.01	1.21	339
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.05	0.01	0.74	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	487	487	0.04	0.08	0.84	512
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.16	4.16	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.22

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.67	6.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.01
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.69	0.69	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.70
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.10	1.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.16

3.7. Building Construction (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.28	1.07	9.85	13.0	0.02	0.38	—	0.38	0.35	—	0.35	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,405
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.42	0.35	3.24	4.26	0.01	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	788	788	0.03	0.01	—	791
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road	0.08	0.06	0.59	0.78	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	130	130	0.01	< 0.005	—	131
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.18	0.16	0.11	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	334	334	0.02	0.01	1.21	339
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.14	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	86.8	86.8	< 0.005	0.01	0.20	91.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	99.9	99.9	0.01	< 0.005	0.17	101
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	28.5	28.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	29.9
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	16.5	16.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	16.8
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.72	4.72	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.95
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Paving (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Roa Equipment	0.91	0.76	7.12	9.94	0.01	0.32	—	0.32	0.29	—	0.29	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Roa d Equipm ent	0.91	0.76	7.12	9.94	0.01	0.32	—	0.32	0.29	—	0.29	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Roa d Equipm ent	0.04	0.03	0.29	0.41	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	62.1	62.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	62.3
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Roa d Equipm ent	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	10.3	10.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.3
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.18	0.16	0.11	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	334	334	0.02	0.01	1.21	339
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.15	0.14	0.14	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	296	296	0.01	0.01	0.03	300
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.5	12.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	12.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.07	2.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.10
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Architectural Coating (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.15	0.12	0.86	1.13	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	0.73	0.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	5.49	5.49	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.51
Architectural Coatings	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.91	0.91	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.91
Architectural Coatings	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.15	0.14	0.14	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	296	296	0.01	0.01	0.03	300
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.5	12.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	12.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.07	2.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.10
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	3/2/2026	3/20/2026	5.00	15.0	—
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	3/21/2026	4/3/2026	5.00	10.0	—
Grading	Grading	4/4/2026	4/10/2026	5.00	5.00	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	4/11/2026	9/25/2026	5.00	120	—
Paving	Paving	9/26/2026	10/16/2026	5.00	15.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	10/17/2026	11/6/2026	5.00	15.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74

Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Back	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	30.0	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	10.2	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	29.5	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	30.0	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	6.20	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	30.0	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2

Building Construction	Vendor	2.96	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	30.0	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	30.0	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	944

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)

Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,276	—
Site Preparation	—	—	15.0	0.00	—
Grading	—	246	90.0	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.41	0%
City Park	0.00	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2026	0.00	204	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	28.2	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	4.35	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	8.14	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	5	0	0	N/A

Extreme Precipitation	1	0	0	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	0	0	0	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	5	1	1	4
Extreme Precipitation	1	1	1	2
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	1	1	1	2
Drought	1	1	1	2
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	47.0
AQ-PM	40.6
AQ-DPM	76.2
Drinking Water	60.6
Lead Risk Housing	86.9
Pesticides	83.9
Toxic Releases	5.48
Traffic	66.6
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	71.6
Groundwater	65.7
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	76.4
Impaired Water Bodies	72.2
Solid Waste	89.9
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	73.3
Cardio-vascular	87.9
Low Birth Weights	43.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	62.7
Housing	69.2
Linguistic	11.3

Poverty	84.2
Unemployment	70.0

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	7.583728988
Employed	1.167714616
Median HI	10.16296677
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	17.04093417
High school enrollment	16.19402027
Preschool enrollment	68.11240857
Transportation	—
Auto Access	15.01347363
Active commuting	50.1347363
Social	—
2-parent households	12.92185294
Voting	17.2334146
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	31.81059926
Park access	60.87514436
Retail density	46.31079174
Supermarket access	46.70858463
Tree canopy	78.85281663
Housing	—
Homeownership	15.46259464

Housing habitability	44.84794046
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.96471192
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	57.44899269
Uncrowded housing	48.36391634
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	60.5800077
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	43.6
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	3.8
Cognitively Disabled	0.4
Physically Disabled	16.0
Heart Attack ER Admissions	4.2
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	93.4
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0

Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	47.4
Elderly	68.4
English Speaking	61.7
Foreign-born	12.0
Outdoor Workers	25.3
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	48.8
Traffic Density	30.1
Traffic Access	0.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	75.7
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	23.5

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	90.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	7.00
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction would begin in spring 2026 (assumed beginning of March) and end in fall 2026 (assumed November).
Construction: Dust From Material Movement	246 CY of Excavation and Grading assumed - see Engineer's Estimate.
Construction: Trips and VMT	10 to 15 construction workers per day would be on the Project Site (15 assumed to be conservative).
Construction: Architectural Coatings	15,736 SF of parking lot striping and resurfacing assumed.
Construction: Paving	Parking lot land use equates to construction of concrete paths, no asphalt assumed.

Appendix B

Biological Resources Assessment

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Ellis Lake Enhancement Project

City of Marysville | August 2025

Prepared For:

City of Marysville
526 C St.
Marysville, CA 95901

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Ellis Lake Enhancement Project

City of Marysville | August 2025

Prepared For:

City of Marysville
526 C St,
Marysville, CA 95901

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Section 1 | Introduction

1.1 PURPOSE OF ASSESSMENT

This Biological Resources Assessment has been prepared for the Ellis Lake Enhancement Project (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project includes recreational enhancements associated with the main lake portion of Ellis Lake and surrounding park (project site), which consists of approximately 20 acres. This report provides information about the biological resources within the project site, the regulatory environment applicable to such resources, potential project-related impacts on these resources, and recommendations to reduce the significance of potential impacts.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 Project Location

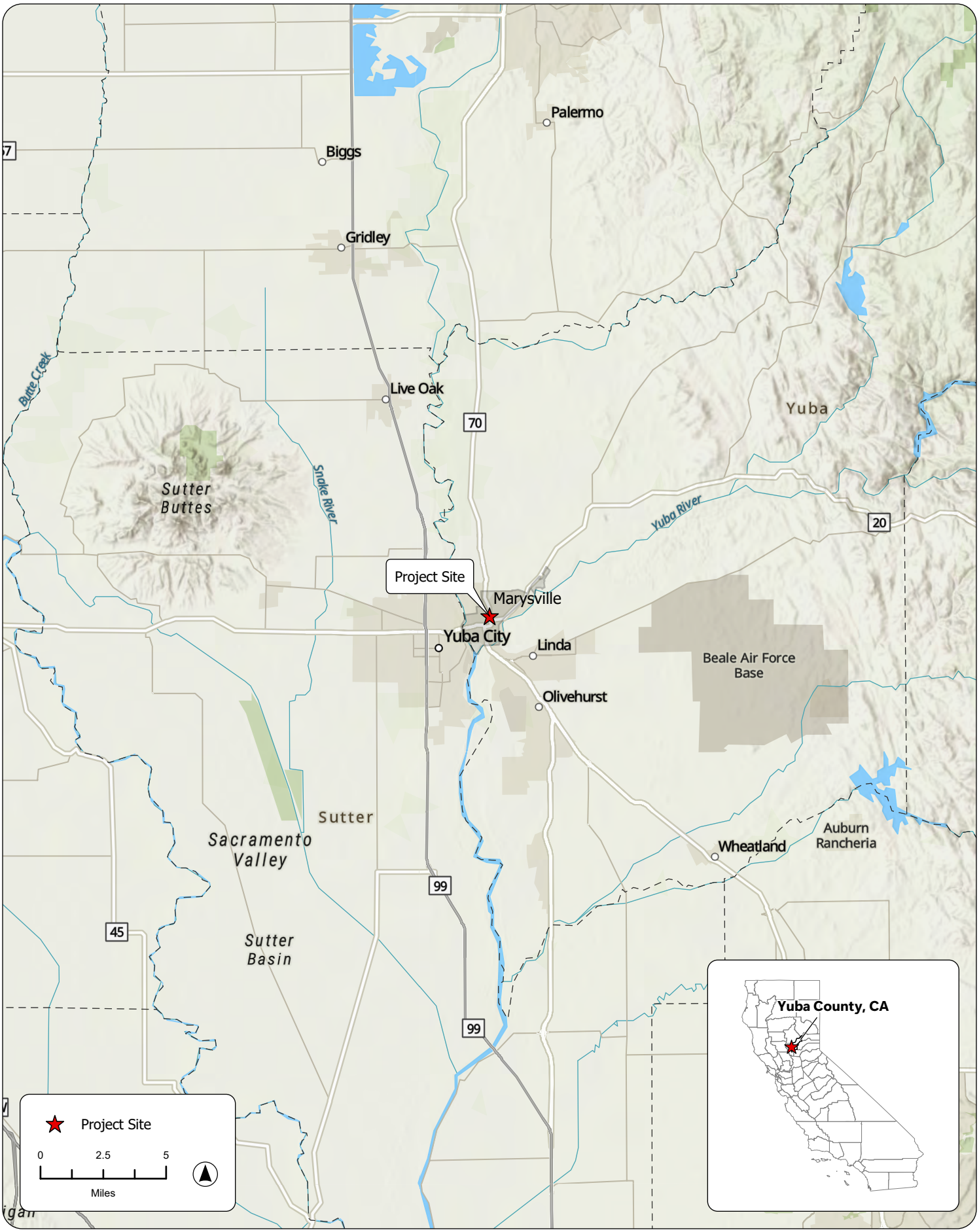
Ellis Lake is a man-made lake in the City of Marysville within Yuba County, California (**Figures 1** and **2**). The main lake portion of Ellis Lake and surrounding park consists of approximately 20 acres. The project site is bound by 14th Street to the north, B Street to the east, 9th Street to the south, and D Street to the west (**Figure 3**). According to the 2050 General Plan (pending approval), Ellis Lake is within the Downtown Specific Plan. Surrounding land uses generally include fast-food restaurants, roadways, gas station/convenience stores, Bryant Field, residences, an attorney office, a church, and a strip mall. The project site is located within Township 15 North, Range 3 East of the Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, within the "Yuba City" United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

1.2.2 Proposed Project

The Proposed Project would add new recreation features, renovate a dilapidated path, and add amenities to enhance the function and beauty of the existing Ellis Lake Park. The existing park, while in the center of town and highly visible, is in poor condition, and improvements would benefit the health and quality of life for both nearby residents and users throughout Yuba and Sutter counties.

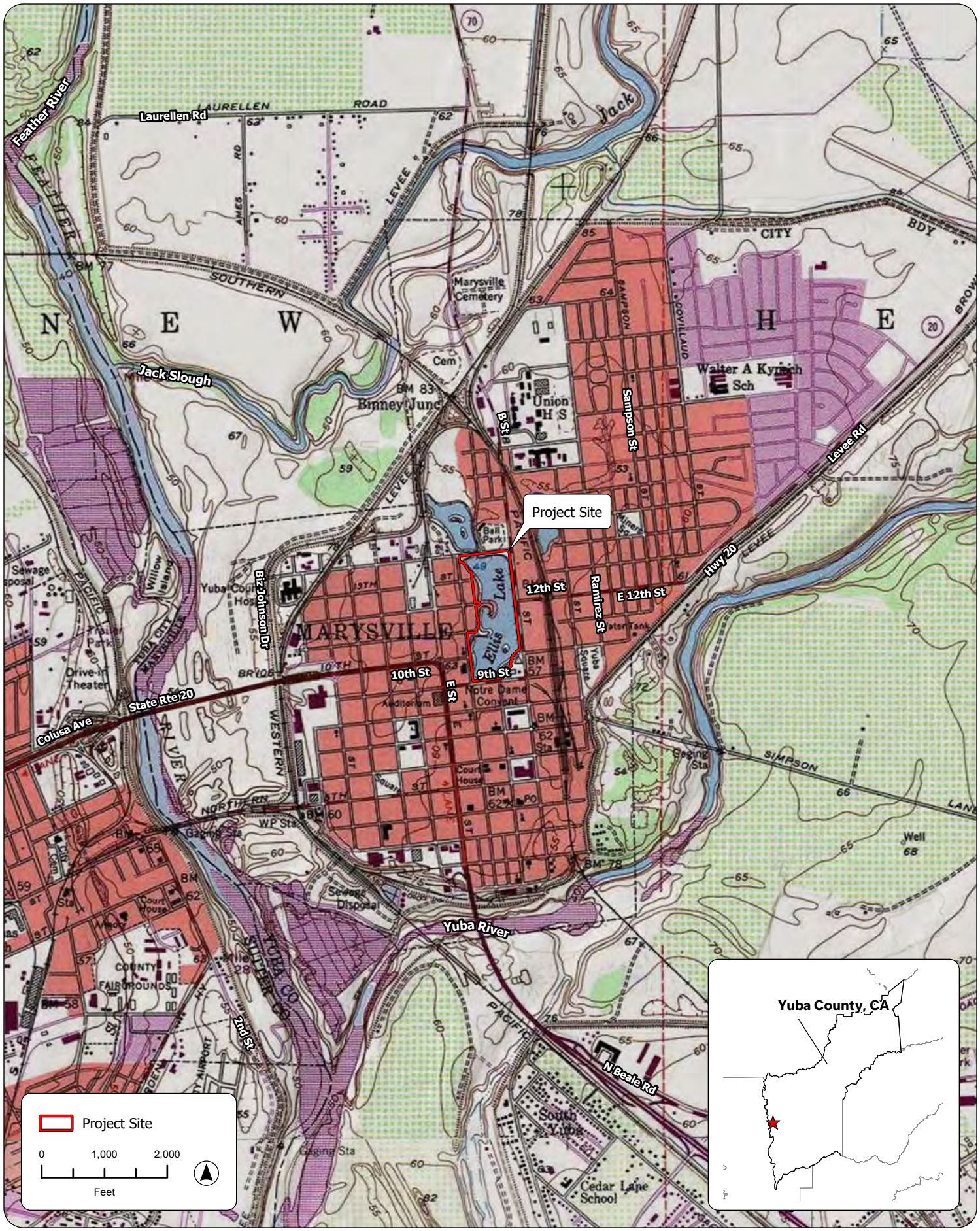
The Proposed Project includes recreational enhancements associated with the main lake of Ellis Lake. The existing paths on the north and east sides of the lake would be replaced with new, wider concrete paths or concrete boardwalk to create a shared bicycle/pedestrian pathway from 14th Street to 9th Street. The boardwalk would include in-bank or overhanging footing and each support would have an in-water support and an out-of-water support. If budget allows, the existing concrete sidewalk along 14th street would be replaced with a new concrete sidewalk.

Improvements to the existing event island would include a new accessible bridge, accessible pathways, utility upgrades on the island, and reseeding the lawn. Although the bridge construction may involve some bank encroachment, it would not entail permanent in-water impacts. Other features include new signage, benches, fishing pads, disposal receptacles, and public art. A site plan is provided in **Figure 4**. The Proposed Project would not result in changes to the continued use or capacity of Ellis Lake.



SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 7/25/2025

Figure 1
Regional Location

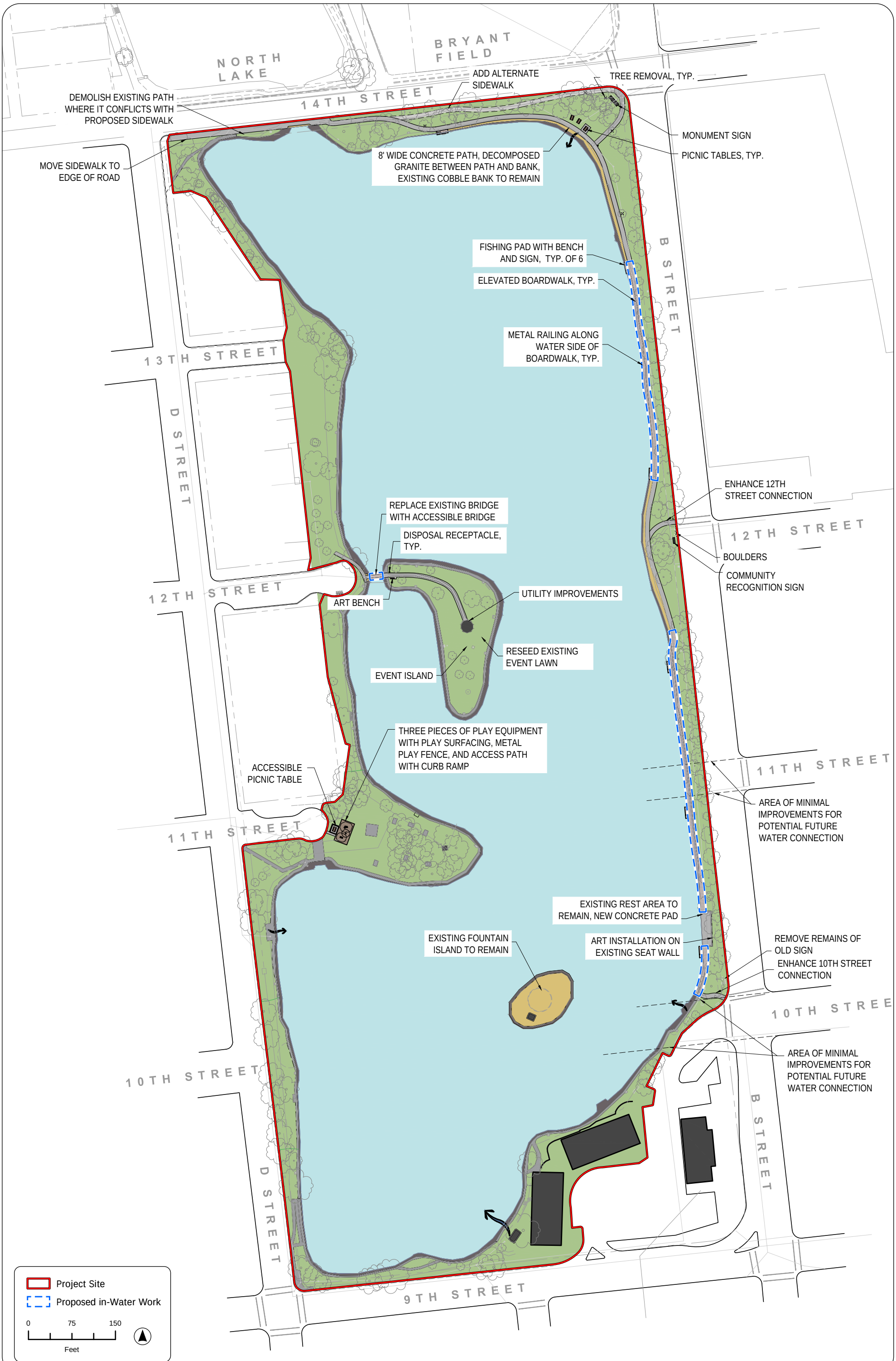


SOURCE: "Yuba City, CA" USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle, T15N R3E, Section 13, Mt. Diablo Baseline & Meridian; NHD, 2025; ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 7/28/2025

Figure 2
Site and Vicinity

SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025; Acorn Environmental, 7/28/2025

Figure 3
Aerial Overview



SOURCE: Roach & Campbell, 4/8/2025; ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/14/2025

Figure 4
Site Plan

Section 2 | Regulatory Setting

2.1 FEDERAL

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) protects species that are at risk of extinction and provides for the conservation of the ecosystems on which they depend. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration, Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) share responsibility for implementing FESA. Generally, USFWS manages terrestrial and freshwater species, while NOAA Fisheries is responsible for marine and anadromous species. Threatened and endangered species on the federal list (50 CFR Sections 17.11 and 17.12) are protected from take.

2.1.2 Magnuson-Stevens Act and Sustainable Fisheries Act

The Magnuson–Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) is the primary law that governs marine fisheries management in U.S. federal waters. The Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-297) amended the Magnuson-Stevens Act to establish new requirements for fishery management councils to identify and describe Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) and to protect, conserve, and enhance EFH for the benefit of fisheries. EFH is defined as those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity. An adverse effect includes direct or indirect physical, chemical, or biological alternations to waters or substrate, species and their habitat, quality and/or quantity of EFH, or other ecosystem components. A 2002 update to EFH regulations allowed fishery management councils to designate Habitat Areas of Particular Concern, specific areas within EFH that have important ecological functions and/or are especially vulnerable to degradation.

2.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

Migratory birds are protected under the MBTA of 1918 (16 USC 703-711). The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed under 50 CFR 10, including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). The intentional direct injury or death of a migratory bird that causes nest abandonment, nestling abandonment, or forced fledging would be considered take under federal law.

2.1.4 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act was enacted in 1940 to protect bald eagles and was later amended to include golden eagles (16 USC Subsection 668-668). This act prohibits take, possession, and commerce of bald and golden eagles and associated parts, feathers, nests, or eggs with limited exceptions. The USFWS established five recovery programs in the mid-1970s based on geographical distribution of the species, with California located in the Pacific Recovery Region. Habitat conservation efforts in the Pacific Recovery Region, including laws and management practices at federal, state, and community levels, have helped facilitate bald eagle population increases. In 1995, the USFWS reclassified the bald eagle from endangered to threatened under FESA in the contiguous 48 states, excluding Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Washington where it had already been listed as threatened. In 2007, the bald eagle was federally delisted under FESA. However, the provisions of this act remain in place for protection of bald and golden eagles.

2.1.5 Clean Water Act (Sections 404 and 401)

Projects that involve discharge of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional waters of the U.S. must first obtain authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Projects requiring a 404 permit under the CWA also require a Section 401 certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in California. These two agencies also administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permits for construction activities disturbing one acre or more. Effective September 8, 2023, the USEPA and the USACE have issued a new final rule in the Code of Federal Regulations to conform the definition of 'waters of the United States' to the 2023 Supreme Court's May 25, 2023 decision in Sackett v. USEPA. Under the new final rule, tributaries and wetlands must have a continuous surface connection to navigable waterways to be considered jurisdictional under the CWA. Only those relatively permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water meet the current definition. In certain states where litigation regarding this definition is ongoing, the pre-2015 definition of waters of the U.S. is in effect. California is not one of these states and currently operates under the definition as promulgated under the new final rule.

2.2 STATE

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) declares that certain plant or animal species will be given protection by the State because they are of ecological, educational, historical, recreational, aesthetic, economic, and/or scientific value to the people of the State. The CESA established that it is State policy to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance State-listed species and their habitats. Under State law, plant and animal species may be formally listed by the California Fish and Game Commission, and those species that are listed are protected from take under CESA. CESA authorizes take that is ancillary to an otherwise lawful activity provided that an incidental take permit is acquired prior to the activity.

2.2.2 California Fish and Game Code

The California Fish and Game Code defines "take" (Section 86) and prohibits take of a species listed under the CESA (California Fish and Game Code Section 2080), or otherwise of a special-status (California Fish and Game Code Section 3511, 4700, and 5050). Section 2081(b) and (c) of the CESA allows CDFW to issue an incidental take permit for a State-listed species if specific criteria outlined in Title 14 CCR Section 783.4(a), (b) and CDFW Code Section 2081(b) are met. The CDFW Code Section 3503 also states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird except as otherwise provided by the code. Section 3503.5 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the taxonomic order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird. Section 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA. CDFW cannot provide take authorization under the CESA for impacts to migratory birds.

Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code establishes the Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Program, which requires that any entity must notify CDFW prior to commencing activities including, but not limited to, alteration of the bed or bank of a lake. An LSA agreement would be necessary should the Proposed Project involve alterations to the bed and/or bank within Ellis Lake.

2.2.3 Native Plant Protection Act of 1977

The Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 and implementing regulations in Section 1900 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code designate special-status plant species and provide specific protection measures for identified populations. The CDFW administers the Native Plant Protection Act.

2.2.4 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Waters of the State in California are currently defined to include any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters and man-made features, within the boundaries of the State. In general, features that do not meet the definition of a water of the U.S. but that do meet the definition of a water of the State are subject to permitting requirements as dictated by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Impacts to waters of the State, under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, would generally require acquisition of a Waste Discharge Requirement permit.

2.3 LOCAL

2.3.1 City of Marysville General Plan

The City of Marysville 2050 General Plan is currently being updated, and Ellis Lake and the immediately adjacent areas are within the Downtown Specific Plan upon approval (estimated September 2025). Element 5 of the City of Marysville 2050 General Plan addresses Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation. This element establishes the goals and policies for the conservation of natural resources in Marysville, including parks, floodplains, surface water and groundwater, water quality, natural habitats, wildlife, archaeological and paleontological resources, tribal cultural resources, minerals, agricultural resources and soil, energy, and air quality (City of Marysville, 2050). The following goals and policies from Element 5 relate to the environment:

Goal OS-1: Diverse opportunities for recreation for residents and visitors.

- Policy OS-1.1: Continue to provide high-quality, inviting parks that fulfill the diverse recreation interests of all age groups and abilities among Marysville residents.
- Policy OS-1.7: Take into consideration the location and design of active portions of parks that may generate light and noise, to ensure compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood.

Goal OS-2: Conserve and protect water supply, groundwater sustainability, and water quality.

- Policy OS-2.7: Discourage grading activities during the rainy season and require activities that are conducted during the rainy season to implement measures that will avoid erosion, pollutant transport, and sedimentation of water bodies.
- Policy OS-2.8: Design, construct, and maintain development projects to prevent the discharge of untreated sediment and other pollutants carried by urban runoff into local streams, to the maximum extent feasible.

Goal OS-3: Protected wildlife and plant habitat and movement corridors.

- Policy OS-3.1: Preserve and, where necessary, mitigate for the impacts of development to vegetation communities that provide habitat for sensitive plant and wildlife species.

Also of note is Element 3, which guides Land Use and Community Development.

Section 3 | Methods

3.1 PRELIMINARY DATA GATHERING AND RESEARCH

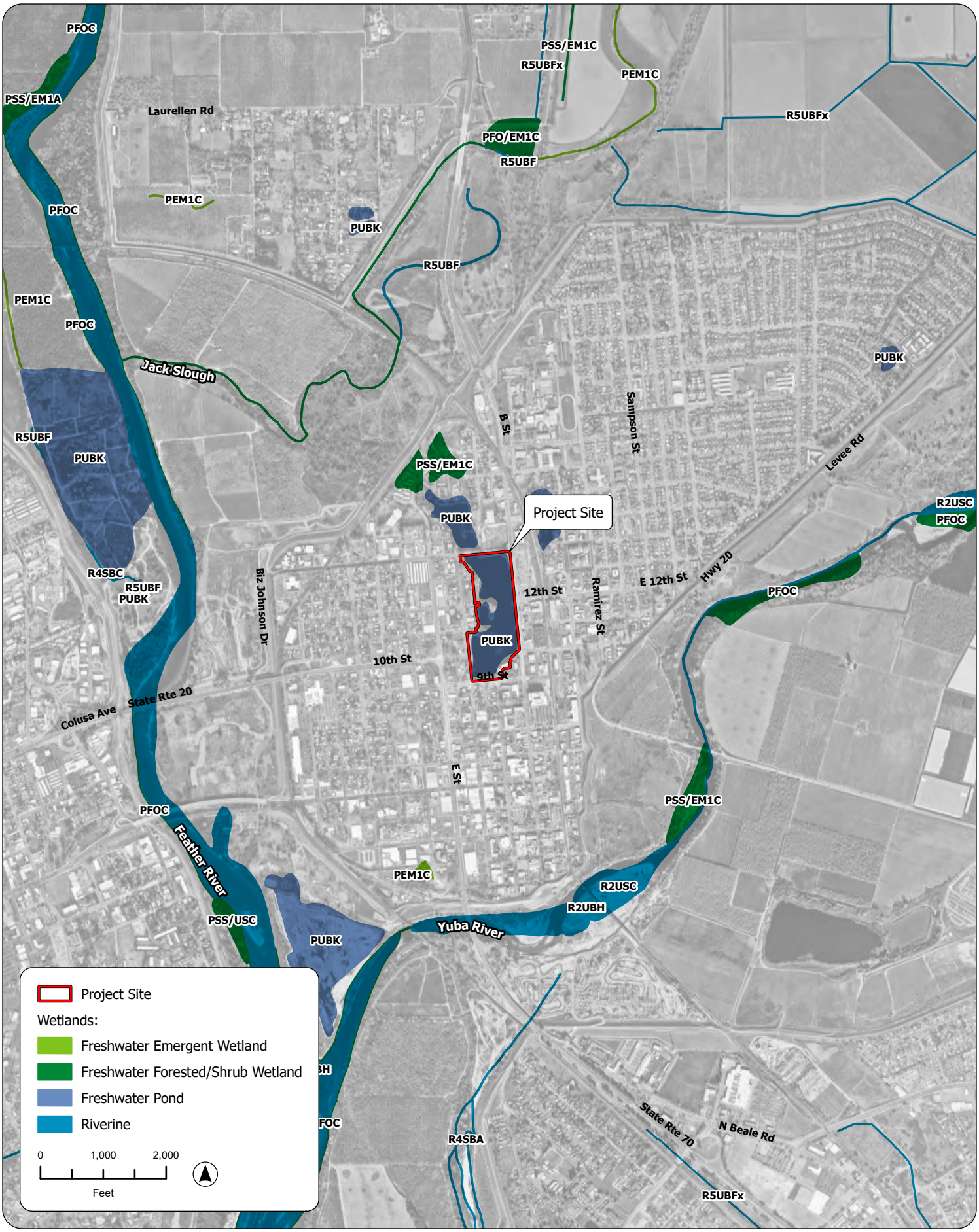
The following information sources were reviewed in support of this report:

- USGS topographic quadrangles of the project site and vicinity
- Current and historic aerial photography of the project site and vicinity
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) query of known species occurrences within the Yuba City USGS quadrangle (**Attachment A**; CNDDB, 2025)
- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California of known species occurrences within the Yuba City USGS Quad (**Attachment A**)
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapper (**Figure 5**)
- USFWS information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) species list (**Attachment A**; IPaC, 2025)
- USFWS Critical Habitat mapper (**Attachment A**; USFWS, 2025)
- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) EFH mapper (**Attachment A**; NMFS, 2025)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil report for the project site (**Figure 6; Attachment B**)

3.2 SURVEY

A biological and aquatic resources survey of the project site and adjacent areas was conducted by Acorn Environmental Biologist Kimberlina Gomez and Senior Biologist/Project Manager Kt Alonzo on July 10, 2025. Data was collected on wildlife and plant species observed, as well as on habitat types and potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources. A variable-intensity pedestrian survey was conducted. Fauna and flora observed were recorded in a field notebook and identified to the lowest possible taxon. Animal species were identified through auditory and visual methods. Survey efforts emphasized the identification of special-status species identified in the sources contained in **Attachment A**. Habitat types on the project site were mapped on aerial photographs. Information on habitat conditions and the suitability of habitats to support special-status species was also recorded.

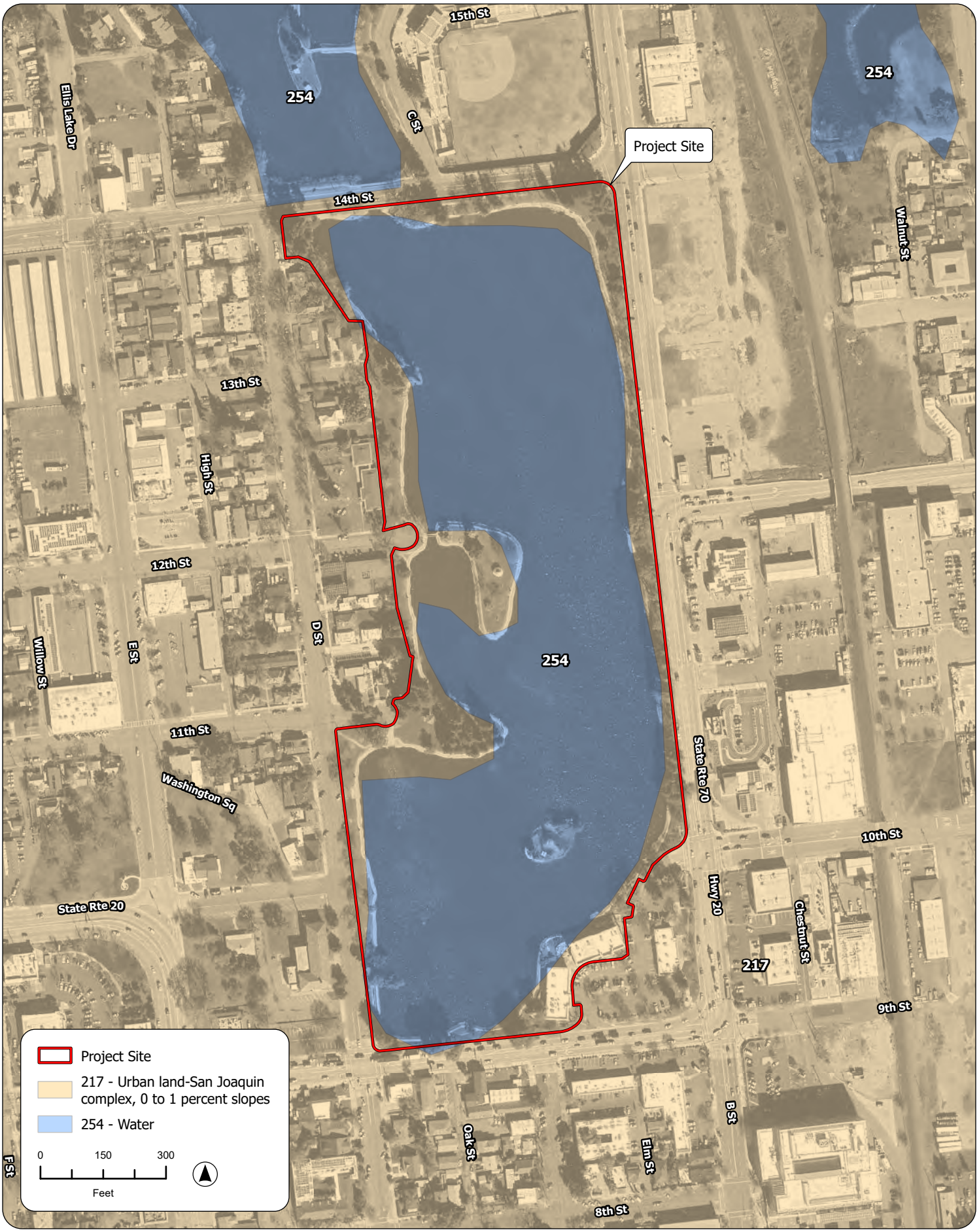
An aquatic resources survey of the project site was also conducted on July 10, 2025 in accordance with manuals relevant to the region (Acorn Environmental, 2025). The survey considered features listed on the NWI (**Figure 5**), which consisted of the man-made Ellis Lake, listed as a freshwater pond (NWI, 2025).



SOURCE: USFS, 5/7/2025; NHD, 2025; ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 6/6/2024; Acorn Environmental, 7/28/2025

Figure 5

National Wetlands Inventory



SOURCE: NRCS Soils, 2025; ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025;
Acorn Environmental, 7/28/2025

Figure 6
Soil Types

Section 4 | Results

4.1 CLIMATE

The project site is located within the Sacramento Valley geographic subdivision within the larger Central Valley and California floristic province. The City of Marysville has a Mediterranean-type climate, characterized by distinct seasons of hot, dry summers and wet, moderately cold winters. Average monthly temperatures peak in July at 96 degrees Fahrenheit and reach a low in the months of December and January with an average temperature of 37 degrees Fahrenheit (U.S. Climate Data, 2025). Precipitation falls exclusively as rain, with January seeing the most precipitation at an average of 4.25 inches across the month.

4.2 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

Topography on the landward portion of the project site is relatively flat with elevations ranging from 55 to 65 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Soils on the landward portion of the project site are Urban land-San Joaquin complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes (NRCS, 2025). These soils are not considered prime farmland and are not hydric, and the frequency of flooding is rare with a very low run off class.

4.3 PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

Plant species observed during the survey are listed in **Attachment C**. The majority of plants are ruderal or landscaped and the lawn around the lake is routinely mowed. Planted shade trees occur along the perimeter.

4.4 WILDLIFE USE AND MOVEMENT

Various waterfowl species were observed in and around Ellis Lake. No active bird nests were observed during the survey and the likelihood of active nests is low due to ongoing human disturbances and vegetation management. Suitable nesting habitat may occur within the vegetation and tree canopy of the within and adjacent to the project site. Wildlife movement corridors are absent from the project site as the project site consists of urban development and is surrounded by roadways.

4.5 HABITAT TYPES

The project site is subject to regular management activities and human use and is located in an urban setting. Therefore, habitat types within the project site are limited to urban and open water (Ellis Lake). Representative site photographs are included in **Attachment D** and a habitat map is provided in **Figure 7**. Currently, the project site contains pedestrian/bicycle pathways, paved areas, benches, a gazebo on the event island, and other recreational facilities used by park visitors. Ellis Lake is man-made with concrete-lined banks. The lake contains various fresh-water fish species for recreational fishing, including bass, catfish, and sunfish.

SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025; Acorn Environmental, 7/28/2025

Figure 7
Habitat Types

4.6 AQUATIC RESOURCES

An aquatic resources delineation of the project site was conducted on July 10, 2025 in accordance with USACE standards (Acorn Environmental, 2025). The location of each aquatic feature listed on the NWI was also surveyed. NWI classifies Ellis Lake as a "Freshwater Pond" (NWI, 2025). Ellis Lake is a man-made lake with concrete-lined banks. The lake is isolated and is periodically dewatered via a municipal drainage facility approximately 0.35 miles northwest of the project site. Water drained from the lake flows into an open field that is dry for most of the year and lacks channelization. Water from the open field eventually drains towards Jack Slough which eventually flows into the Feather River, located approximately 0.6 miles and 0.8 miles from the project site, respectively. Isolated man-made features that do not maintain a continuous hydrologic connection to other surface waters do not meet the definition of a water of the U.S. and proposed improvements would not be subject to a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit/Section 401 Water Quality Certification. However, Ellis Lake is considered a water of the State and the Proposed Project would be subject to WDR permitting if it were to result in the discharge of dredged or fill material to the lake.

According to the FEMA Flood Hazard Boundary Map of the region shown in **Figure 8**, the upland portions of the project site are within an "Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee (Zone X)," and the lake is within the 100-year floodplain (Flood Zone A) (FEMA, 2025). The project site is within the Ellis Lake-Feather River (HUC 180201590502) watershed, which is part of the larger Honcut Headwaters-Lower Feather watershed (HU 18020159) (USEPA, 2025).

4.7 CRITICAL HABITAT AND ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

The project site is not within critical habitat that is designated or proposed by the USFWS (**Attachment A**). NMFS maps the Honcut Headwaters-Lower Feather watershed, which encompasses the region of the project site, as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook salmon. However, there is no suitable habitat for Chinook salmon within the project site, and the lake is isolated and does not connect to suitable Chinook salmon habitat. Therefore, there is no suitable NMFS EFH within the project site.

4.8 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

For the purposes of this assessment, "special-status" is defined to be species that are:

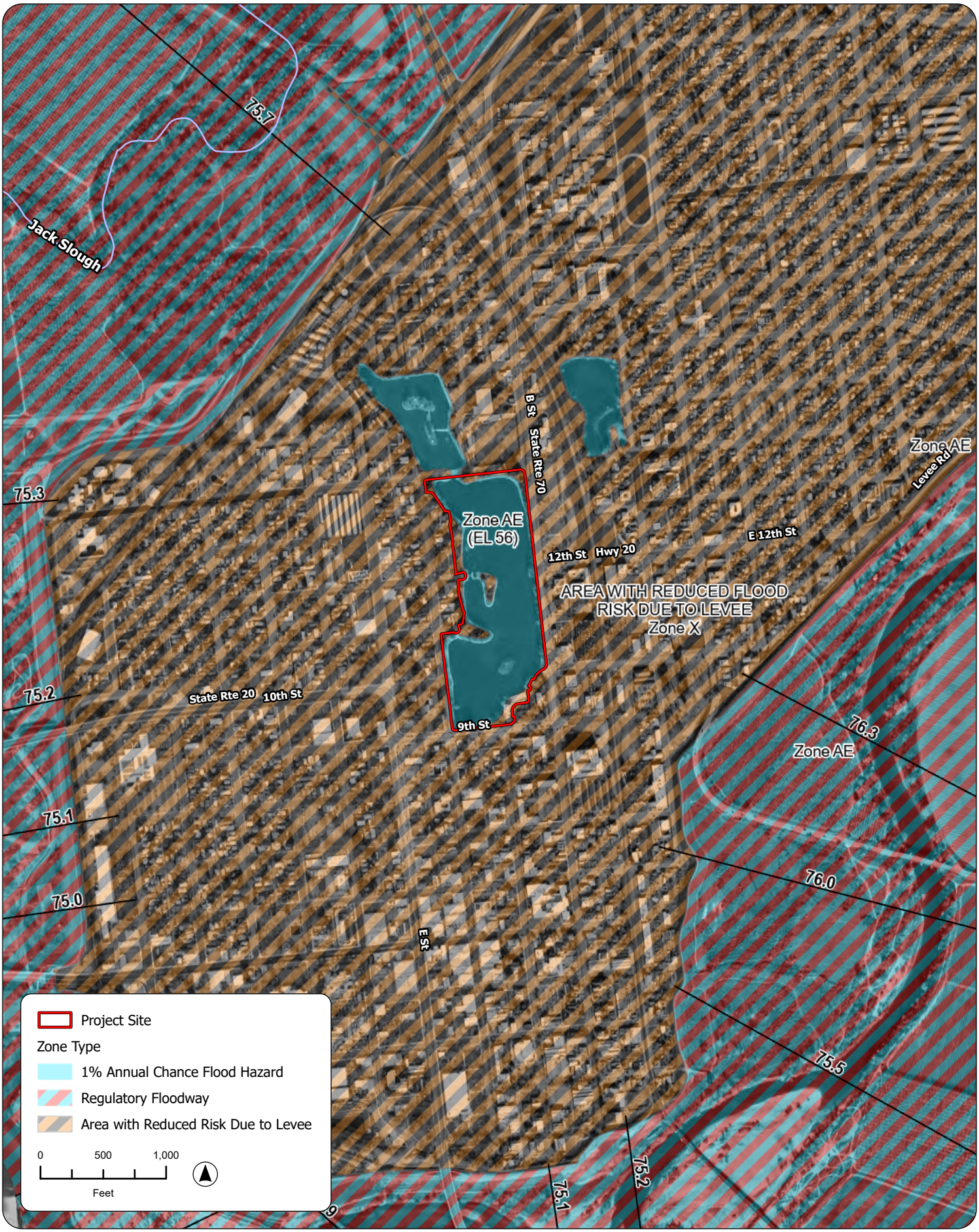
- Listed as endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate for listing under FESA;
- Listed as endangered, threatened, rare, or proposed for listing, under CESA;
- Designated as endangered or rare, pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (§1901);
- Designated as fully protected, pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (§3511, §4700, or §5050);
- Designated as a species of special concern by CDFW;
- Plants considered to be rare, threatened or endangered in California by CNPS; this consists of species on Lists 1A, 1B, and 2 of the CNPS Ranking System; or
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act.

No special-status species were observed during the survey. Lists of special-status species that may occur in the vicinity of the project site are included in **Attachment A**. A special-status species table is included as **Attachment E** and provides the species name, status, and habitat requirements of each special-status species.

Attachment E also provides an analysis of the potential for each species to occur within the project site. The potential for each special-status species to occur on the project site was evaluated in **Attachment E** according to the following criteria:

- **"None" or No Potential.** Habitat on and adjacent to the project site is clearly unsuitable for the species (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime) or is outside of the known range of the species.
- **Low Potential.** Few habitat components meeting the species' requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. Additionally, the project site may be outside the known range of the species or isolated such that the species is unlikely to access the area. The species is not likely to occur within the project site.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some habitat components meeting the species' requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the project site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found within the project site.
- **High Potential.** All habitat components meeting the species' requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found within the project site.

As detailed in **Attachment E**, no special-status species have the potential to occur within the Project site.



SOURCE: NFHL, 7/23/2024; ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/7/2025

Figure 8

FEMA Flood Hazard Boundary Map

Section 5 | Impact Analyses and Recommended Avoidance and Minimization Measures

As defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the proposed project could be considered to have a significant adverse impact on biological resources if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by USFWS or CDFW;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by USFWS or CDFW;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- Conflict with any county or municipal policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved governmental habitat conservation plan.

5.1 IMPACTS TO SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Will the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

As discussed in **Section 4.8.1**, the project site does not contain habitat to support special-status species. The project site is not within proposed or designated critical habitat. The project site is within a watershed that is designated as EFH for Chinook salmon, but the project site does not contain suitable habitat for Chinook salmon. Therefore, there would be no impact on special-status species, designated critical habitat, or EFH.

Nesting migratory birds and raptors protected under the MBTA have the potential to nest within the project site. Construction activities occurring during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31) have the potential to result in sensory disturbance to nesting birds that can cause impacts such as nest abandonment or forced fledging. Mitigation measures, including pre-construction nesting bird surveys, are included in **Section 5.1.1.** These measures would ensure that active nests are identified prior to construction and that the appropriate buffer would be provided for construction occurring in the nesting season. Impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant with mitigation.

5.1.1 Recommended Measures

Pre-construction Nesting Migratory Bird and Raptor Survey

- If construction activities commence during the general nesting season (February 1 to August 31), a preconstruction nesting migratory bird and raptor survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist on and within 100 feet of proposed construction within 14 days of initiating ground disturbance. If active nests are identified, the qualified biologist shall determine a suitable avoidance buffer based on the needs of the species observed.
- Avoidance measures may include the establishment of a buffer zone using construction fencing/flagging or similar, or the postponement of construction until after the nesting season, or until after a qualified biologist has determined the nest is no longer active. Avoidance buffers may vary in size depending on habitat characteristics, project-related activities, and disturbance levels.
- Should work activity cease for 14 days or more during the nesting season, the survey shall be repeated prior to recommencing construction within the general nesting season to ensure birds and have not established nests during inactivity.

5.2 IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE HABITATS

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

Terrestrial habitat on the project site is limited to urban, which is not considered a sensitive habitat. Although aquatic habitats are generally considered sensitive, aquatic features on the project site consist of Ellis Lake, which is man-made, with concrete-lined banks, and has surrounding areas that are either devoid of vegetation or vegetated with sparse ruderal or ornamental plants. The lake is used for recreational fishing purposes and does not contain suitable habitat for special-status species. Impacts to aquatic resources are further assessed in **Section 5.3**. As there are no other sensitive habitats on the project site, there would be no impact.

5.2.1 Recommended Measures

No avoidance or minimization measures are required.

5.3 IMPACTS TO AQUATIC RESOURCES

Will the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

An aquatic resources survey was conducted on the project site. Ellis Lake is an isolated man-made lake with concrete-lined banks. The lake is isolated and periodically dewatered for maintenance via a municipal drainage facility into uplands (an open field that is dry for most of the year and lacks channelization or other aquatic features). Ellis Lake contains approximately 120 acre-feet of water that is supplied via a groundwater well. Water from the open field eventually drains towards Jack Slough, which eventually flows into the Feather River, located approximately 0.6 miles and 0.8 miles from the project site, respectively. Isolated man-made features that do not maintain a continuous hydrologic connection to other surface waters do not meet the definition of a water of the U.S.

However, Ellis Lake is considered a water of the State and would be subject to WDR permitting per the *State Policy for Water Quality Control: State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State*.

Based on the results of the delineation, the Proposed Project would require a WDR for impacts associated with in-water work in Ellis Lake if it were to result in the discharge of dredged or fill material to the lake related to the construction of a concrete boardwalk and a new accessible bridge. An LSA agreement from CDFW is anticipated to be required as the Proposed Project involves alterations to the bed and/or bank within Ellis Lake. Mitigation measures, including acquiring the necessary permits and complying with permit measures, are included in **Section 5.3.1.** These measures would ensure that in-water work associated with the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to waters of the State.

Additionally, construction activities have the potential to indirectly impact off-site aquatic resources through release of impaired stormwater runoff that may occur due to exposure of bare soils or accidental release of chemicals such as equipment fuel. Regulated construction activities in excess of one acre are required to apply for coverage under the NPDES Construction General Permit. The provisions of this permit include preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that would be developed prior to ground disturbance. The SWPPP would include Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce potential surface water contamination during storm events. BMPs within the SWPPP, listed in **Section 5.3.1**, would minimize potential indirect impacts to surface waters from construction activities by reducing detachment of soil particles from bare soil, reducing the risk of soil contamination from construction materials, and by preventing movement of loose soil into waterways and movement of other contaminants into surface water or groundwater. With project adherence to the NPDES permitting program and implementation of the SWPPP, impacts to surface water quality from construction activities would be less than significant. Thus, there would be a less than significant impact with mitigation.

5.3.1 Recommended Measures

Water Resource Protection

A SWPPP is required in California for development projects that disturb one acre or more of land. This requirement is part of the Construction General Permit. The following BMPs are recommended for inclusion in the SWPPP:

- Grading activities shall be limited to the immediate area required for construction.
- Temporary erosion control measures (such as silt fences, fiber rolls, staked straw bales, temporary re-vegetation, rock bag dams, erosion control blankets, and sediment traps) shall be employed as needed for disturbed areas.
- Plastic monofilament or similar materials that could entangle wildlife shall not be used.
- Construction activities shall be scheduled to minimize land disturbance during peak runoff periods to the extent feasible.
- Disturbed areas shall be paved, re-vegetated, and/or stabilized following construction activities.
- A spill prevention and countermeasure plan shall be developed that identifies proper storage, collection, and disposal measures for potential pollutants used on-site.
- Petroleum products shall be stored, handled, used, and disposed of properly in accordance with provisions of the CWA (33 USC §§ 1251 to 1387).
- Construction materials shall be stored, covered, and isolated to prevent runoff loss and contamination of surface and groundwater.
- Sanitary facilities shall be provided for construction workers.

- To minimize dust generation during construction, soil will be wet with water prior to ground disturbance as needed.
- Generated waste shall be properly disposed of.

Acquire Necessary Permits

The RWQCB shall be consulted and a WDR permit shall be acquired for impacts to waters of the state, such as discharge of dredge or fill material, that do not meet the definition of a water of the U.S. Additionally, CDFW shall be consulted and an LSA agreement obtained for any alterations to the bed or bank of Ellis Lake. Permit terms and conditions shall be adhered to. Typical permit terms and conditions include:

- Dewatering requirements to prevent impacts such as erosion from improper discharge.
- Limitations on materials such as a prohibition against fencing or erosion control materials that may entrap wildlife.
- Staging construction equipment and materials in a designated area set back from surface waters.
- Demarcating work areas and limiting impacts to the smallest footprint necessary.
- Adhering to construction BMPs to minimize impacts to wildlife and water quality.

5.4 IMPACTS TO WILDLIFE MOVEMENT, CORRIDORS, OR NURSERY SITES

Will the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

There are no wildlife movement corridors or nursery sites present within the project site. Ellis Lake is isolated and does not facilitate fish passage. Therefore, there would be no impact on wildlife movement, corridors, or nursery sites.

5.4.1 Recommended Measures

No avoidance or minimization measures are required.

5.5 CONFLICT WITH LOCAL POLICIES OR ORDINANCES PROTECTING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES OR HABITAT CONSERVATION PLANS OR NATURAL COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLANS

Will the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? Will the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

The project site does not occur within an area covered by a habitat conservation plan or approved tree protection ordinance. There would be no impact.

5.5.1 Recommended Measures

No avoidance or minimization measures are required.

Section 6 | References

Acorn Environmental, 2025. Aquatic Resources Survey Memorandum. Available upon request. Accessed July 2025.

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USFWS, 2025. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species. Accessed July 2025.

Section 7 | Qualifications of Surveyors and Authors

Kimberlina Gomez, M.S., B.S.

Kimberlina Gomez holds a M.S. in Environmental Science with a focus on Wildlife and Biodiversity and a B.S. in Environmental Science. She has approximately 3 years of experience collecting field data and preparing environmental assessments. Ms. Gomez has also published a scientific article related to wildlife behavior ecology. She also has experience in preparing documents for Section 7 consultation the USFWS.

Kt Alonzo, B.S.

Ms. Alonzo is a project manager and senior biologist with a B.S. in Biological Sciences with a focus on Evolution, Ecology, and Biodiversity. Ms. Alonzo meets the definition of an Environmental Professional per Department of Interior regulations and is experienced in Clean Water Act permitting and ESA Section 7 consultation. Ms. Alonzo is also experienced in preparing biological resources documents and conducting wetland delineations.

Attachment A

Biological Resources Desktop Review

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Yuba City (3912125))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Acipenser medirostris pop. 1 green sturgeon - southern DPS	AFCAA01031	Threatened	None	G2T1	S1	SSC
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
Astragalus tener var. ferrisiae Ferris' milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R3	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Bombus pensylvanicus American bumble bee	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Delphinium recurvatum recurved larkspur	PDRAN0B1J0	None	None	G2?	S2	1B.2
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	
Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest	CTT61410CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61420CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
Lepidurus packardi vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Melospiza melodia pop. 1 song sparrow ("Modesto" population)	ABPBXA3013	None	None	G5T3?Q	S3?	SSC
Monardella venosa veiny monardella	PDLAM18082	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11 steelhead - Central Valley DPS	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	SSC
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11 chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU	AFCHA0205L	Threatened	Threatened	G5T2Q	S2	
Pseudobahia bahiifolia Hartweg's golden sunburst	PDAST7P010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	

Record Count: 19

California Native Plant Society

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

4 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , CRPR is one of [**1A:1B:2A:2B:3:4:CBR:PPD**] , Fed List is one of [**FE:FT:FC:FD:None**] **and** State List is one of [**CE:CT:CR:CC:CD:None**] , Quad is one of [**3912125**]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK	GENERAL HABITATS	MICROHABITATS	LOWEST ELEVATION (FT)	HIGHEST ELEVATION (FT)
Astragalus tener var. *ferrisiae*	Ferris' milk-vetch	Apr-May	None	None	1B.1	Meadows and seeps (vernally mesic), Valley and foothill grassland (subalkaline flats)		5	245
Delphinium recurvatum	recurved larkspur	Mar-Jun	None	None	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland	Alkaline	10	2590
Monardella venosa	veiny monardella	May-Jul	None	None	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland	Clay	195	1345
Pseudobahia bahiifolia	Hartweg's golden sunburst	Mar-Apr	FE	CE	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland	Acidic (often), Clay	50	490

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries

Go to top

Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2025. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 25 July 2025].

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United States Department of the Interior

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

In Reply Refer To: 05/28/2025 16:23:32 UTC
Project Code: 2025-0102379
Project Name: Ellis

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

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

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0102379
Project Name: Ellis
Project Type: Utility Infrastructure Maintenance
Project Description: improvements
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@39.14775535,-121.58859154227981,14z

Counties: Yuba County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 11 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus* Population: Pacific Northwest NEP No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Experimental Population, Non-Essential
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* Population: Western U.S. DPS There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Giant Garter Snake *Thamnophis gigas* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482	Threatened
Northwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys marmorata* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

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

INSECTS

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

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.	Endangered

NAME	STATUS
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Hartweg's Golden Sunburst *Pseudobahia bahiifolia* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1704	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

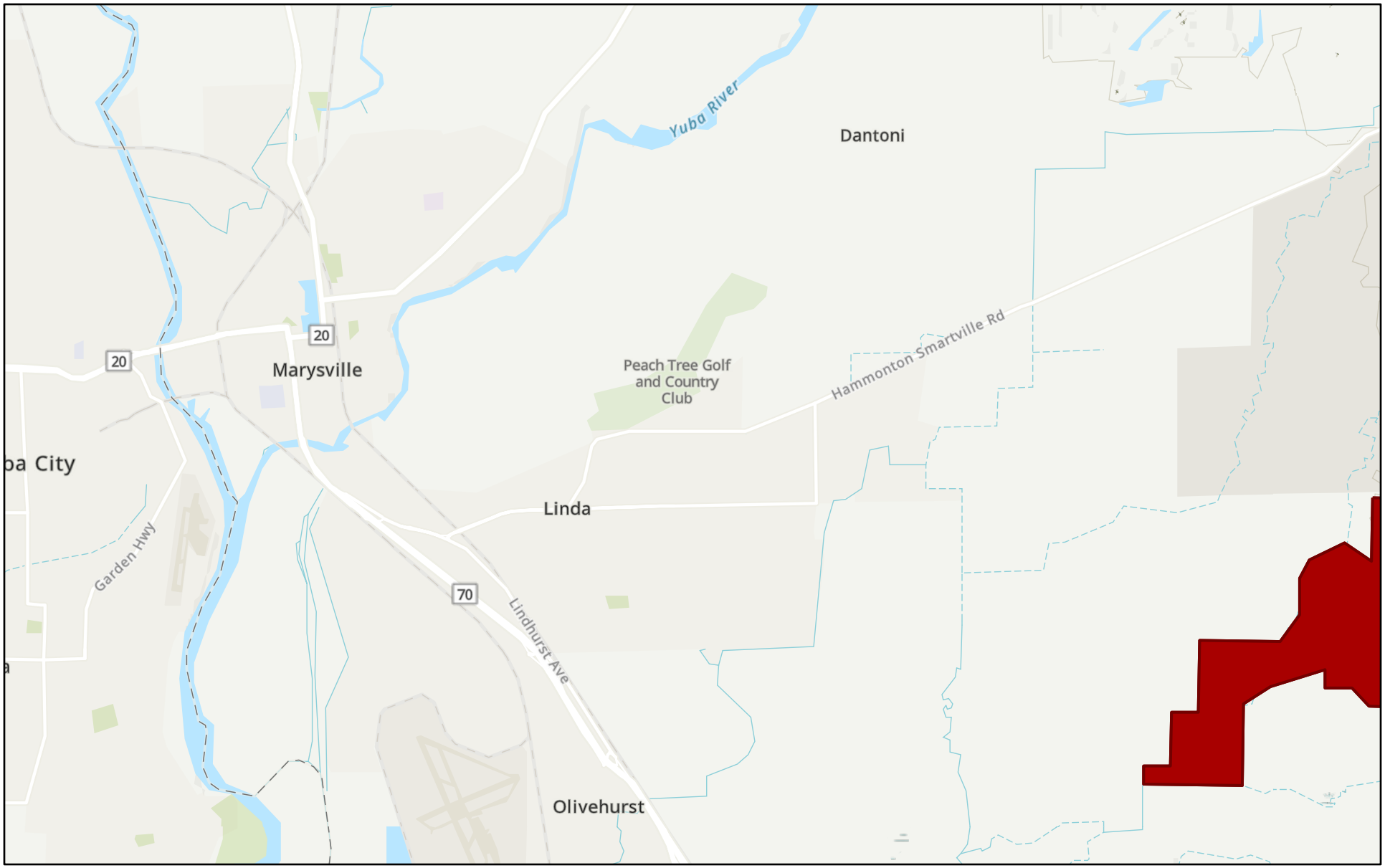
THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

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

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Kt Alonzo
Address: 5170 Golden Foothill Parkway
City: El Dorado Hills
State: CA
Zip: 95762
Email kalonzo@acorn-env.com
Phone: 5308636191

Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species [USFWS]



7/25/2025

Final Polygon Features

1:77,460

0 0.5 1 2 mi

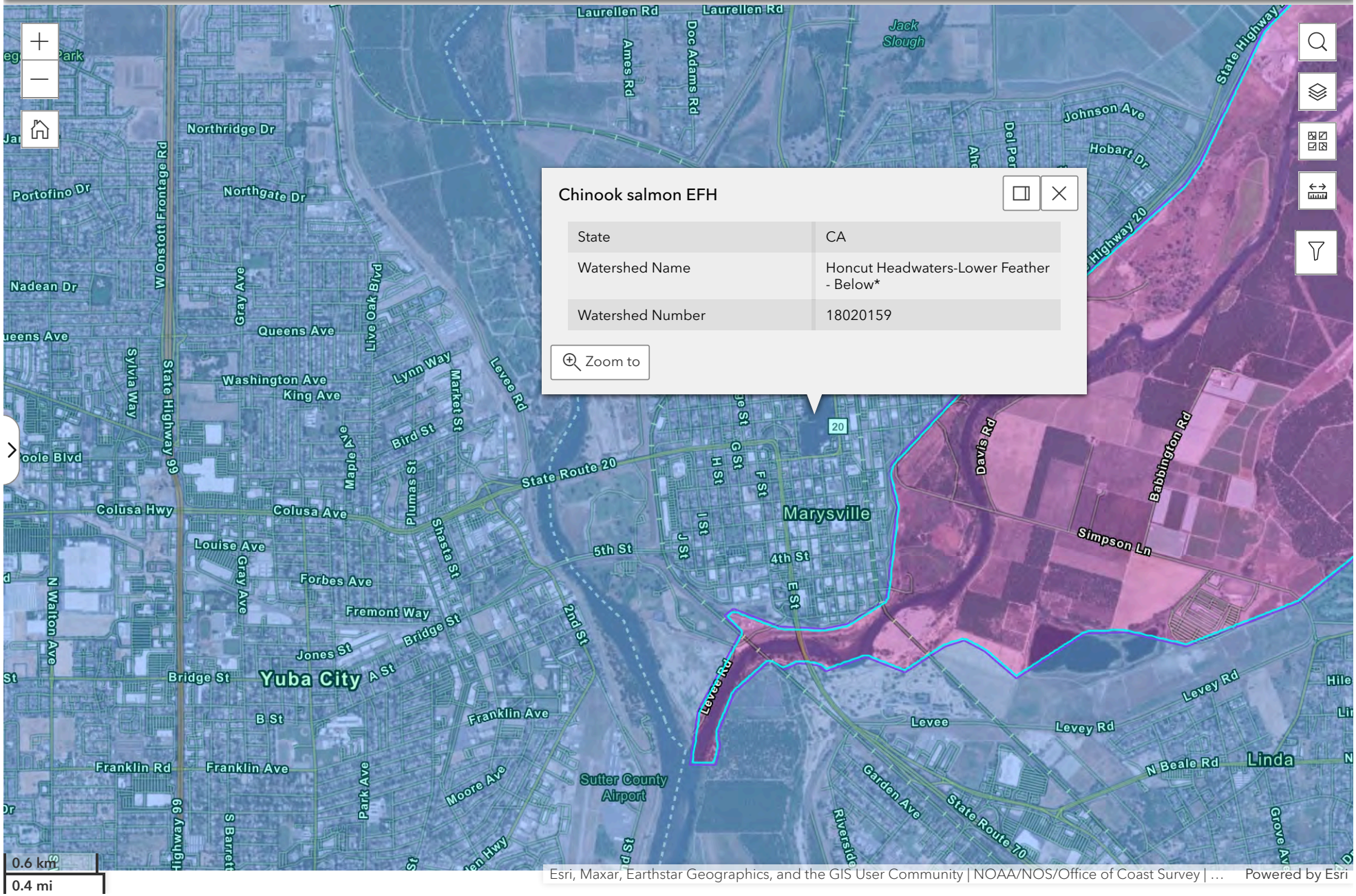
0 0.75 1.5 3 km

NOAA FISHERIES
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

QR code Share link

☰ MENU

Essential Fish Habitat Mapper



Attachment B

NRCS Soil Report

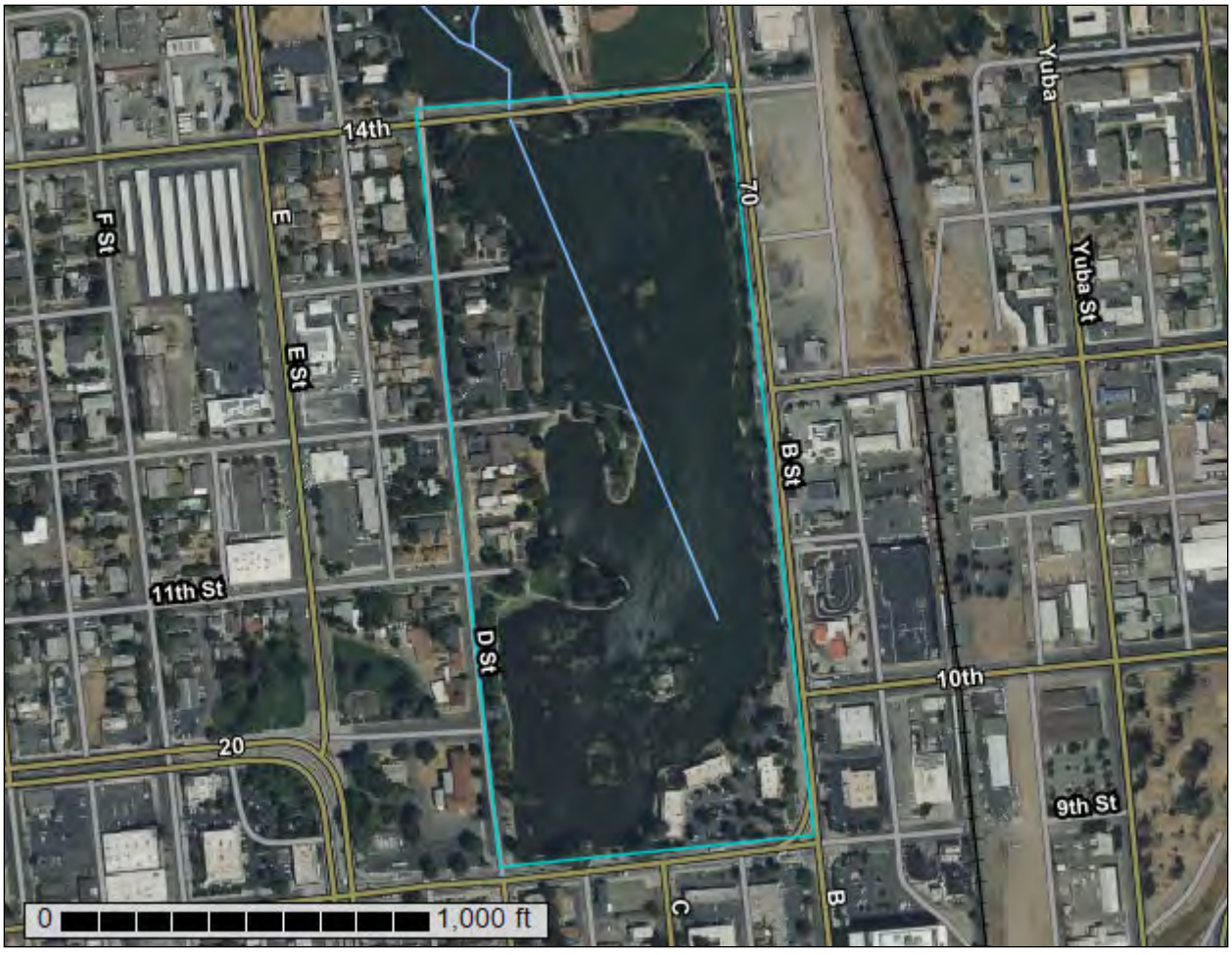
United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Yuba County, California



July 8, 2025

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:3,780 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 150 300 600 900

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Yuba County, California
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 28, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 3, 2023—Sep 8, 2023

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
217	Urban land-San Joaquin complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	17.5	43.5%
254	WATER	22.7	56.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		**40.3**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Yuba County, California

217—Urban land-San Joaquin complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hg6m
Elevation: 20 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 270 to 290 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
San joaquin, loam, and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: variable

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Frequency of flooding: Rare

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of San Joaquin, Loam

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 16 inches: loam
H2 - 16 to 25 inches: clay
H4 - 25 to 35 inches: duripan

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches; 20 to 40 inches to duripan

Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R017XY902CA - Duripan Vernal Pools
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Fan remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Microfeatures of landform position: Swales
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Kilaga

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Perkins

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

254—WATER

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

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Attachment C

Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
PLANTS	
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast redwood
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor tree
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese pistache
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore
Malva neglecta	Common mallow
Morus spp.	Mulberry
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain
Modiola caroliniana	Carolina bristlemallow
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican fan palm
Ficus carica	Common fig
Tridax procumbens	Coatbuttons
Oxalis corniculata	Creeping woodsorrel
Convolvulus arvensis	Field bindweed
Bellis perennis	Common daisy
Dysphania ambrosioides	Mexican tea
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon ash
Stenotaphrum secundatum	St. Augustine grass
Prunus cerasifera	Cherry plum
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia
Populus balsamifera	Balsam poplar
Acer rubrum	Red maple
Quercus virginiana	Southern live oak
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree
Rosa chinensis	China rose
Paspalum dilatatum	Dallis grass
Styphnolobium japonicum	Japanese pagoda tree
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem thorn
Medicago lupulina	Black medick
Dittrichia graveolens	Stinkwort
Chloracantha spinosa	Spiny chloracanthat
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy privet
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of heaven
Typha latifolia	Broadleaf cattail
Leymus mollis	Dune grass
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow flag iris
Pinus radiata	Monterey pine
Avena spp.	Wild oat
Cytisus scoparius	Common broom
Hirschfeldia incana	Shortpod mustard
Lagerstroemia indica	Crepe myrtle
Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beauty bush
Jasminum polyanthum	Pink jasmine
Fraxinus velutina	Velvet ash
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star jasmine
Dietes grandiflora	Fairy iris
Betula papyrifera	Paper birch
Hedera spp.	Ivy

Olea europaea	Olive
Centaurea solstitialis	Star thistle
WILDLIFE	
Branta canadensis	Canada goose
Sciurus spp.	Squirrel
Felis catus	House cat
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed hawk
Lepomis macrochirus	Blue gill
Zenaida macroura	Mourning dove
Columba livia	Pigeon/rock dove
Hirundinidae spp.	Swallow
Haemorhous mexicanus	House finch
Cathartes aura	Turkey vulture
Mimus polyglottos	Northern mocking bird
Micropterus dolomieu	Small mouth bass
Otospermophilus beecheyi	Ground squirrel
Quiscalus mexicanus	Great-tailed gackle
Euphagus cyanocephalus	Brewer's blackbird
Anas platyrhynchos domesticus	Domestic ducks
Cambaridae.	Crayfish
Ictalurus spp.	Catfish
Rattus spp.	Rat

Attachment D

Site Photographs

View of the tree grove located in the northeast portion of the project site.

View of pedestrian path located along B street along the eastern boundary of the project site.

View facing west of the project site and central island.

View of Cananda geese in central island within the project site.

Location of dewatering site located approximately 0.35 miles northwest of the project site.

Attachment E

Species Table

Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Vicinity of the Project Site

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status	Life History/Habitat*	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Birds			
California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus*	FE	Roosts on large trees or snags or on rocky outcrops and cliffs. Nests in caves and ledges of steep rocky terrain or in cavities and broken tops of old growth conifers created by fire or wind. Foraging habitat includes open grasslands, oak savanna foothills, and beaches adjacent to coastal mountains.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	SE, FT	Prefers wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland and dense thickets along streams and marshes.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	SSC	Prefers foraging in crops such as rice, alfalfa, irrigated pastures, and ripening or cut grain fields, as well as annual grasslands, cattle feedlots, and dairies. Will also forage in remnant native habitats, including wet and dry vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands, riparian scrub habitats, and open marsh borders. Requires open accessible water; a protected nesting substrate, including either flooded or thorny or spiny vegetation; and a suitable foraging space providing adequate insect prey within a few kilometers of the nesting colony.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	FT	Nests peripheral to riparian systems and will utilize lone trees in agricultural fields or pastures, and roadside trees when available and adjacent to suitable foraging habitat.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Song sparrow ("Modesto" population) *Melospiza melodia pop. 1*	SSC	Occupies moderately dense vegetation with sufficient cover for nests, a source of standing or running water, semi-open canopies, and exposed ground or leaf litter for foraging. While ecological requirements are largely undescribed for the Modesto population subspecies, the population's affinity for emergent freshwater marshes dominated by tules, cattails and riparian willow thickets has been noted. Thus, sub-species also nest in riparian forests of Valley Oak with a sufficient understory of blackberry, along vegetated irrigation canals and levees, and in recently planted Valley Oak restoration sites.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	ST	Found primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the deserts during the spring-fall period. Uses holes dug in cliffs and river banks for cover. Will also roost on logs, shoreline vegetation, and telephone wires. Requires fine-textured or sandy banks or cliffs to dig horizontal nesting tunnel and burrow. Nests almost always near water.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	SE, FE	Breeding habitat is primarily willow-dominated riparian woodlands. Will forage and nest in neighboring mulefat scrub, oak woodlands, and chaparral. It can also be found in mesquite thickets in deserts.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Reptiles and Amphibians			
Giant garter snake *Thamnophis gigas*	ST, FT	Inhabits marshes, sloughs, ponds, small lakes, small streams and other waterways, and are also found in agricultural wetlands such as rice fields and irrigation and drainage canals. Uplands are also important for basking or as shelter for the winter. Overwinters in burrows made by small mammals, including ground squirrels and other rodents.	None. The Project Site contains a small lake and mammal burrows, however, no suitable upland habitat was present.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status	Life History/Habitat*	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	SSC, FPT	Grasslands with shallow temporary pools are optimal habitats. Rainfall is important in the formation and maintenance of breeding ponds. Most surface movements by adults are associated with rains or high humidities at night	None. No suitable habitat present.
Northwestern pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	SSC, FPT	Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater (California Herps, 2025).	None. The project site contains potentially suitable open water, but minimal basking and no suitable access to upland habitat.
Fish			
Green sturgeon – southern DPS *Acipenser medirostris*	SSC, FT	Requires both freshwater rivers and oceans. Spawning habitat requires clean gravel bottom with well-oxygenated flowing water. Rearing habitat requires deep pools and channel margins with moderate flow. Juveniles migrate to estuaries before entering the ocean.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*	SSC, FT	Requires both freshwater rivers and oceans. Spawning habitats include cold-water tributaries to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, with clean gravel and moderate flows. Incubation and emergence includes high dissolved oxygen with cold stable flows.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11*	ST, FT	Requires both freshwater rivers and oceans. Spawning habitats include cold, well oxygenated rivers and tributaries in the Sacramento River system (including the Feather and Yuba River). Substrate for spawning, incubation, and emergence includes loose clean gravel with moderate flow and cover. Rearing habitat for this species includes side channels, backwaters, shallow margins of rivers, and seasonally flooded riparian floodplains.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Insects			
Monarch butterfly *Danaus plexippus*	FPT	Prefers open areas like prairies, meadows, grasslands, and roadsides provide suitable breeding grounds for monarch butterflies. The monarch is an obligate feeder on milkweed for breeding.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT	Is dependent on its host plant, the elderberry, a shrub that grows in riparian areas and foothill oak woodlands in California. While these shrubs are widely distributed, the valley elderberry longhorn beetle is only found on the valley floor and low foothills.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio*	FE	Limited to the California Central Valley where they generally live in large, turbid freshwater vernal pools known as playa pools.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	Requires vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands with shallow cool water.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	FE	Requires vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands with shallow cool water.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Plants			
Ferris' milk-vetch *Astragalus tener var. ferrisiae*	1B.1	Meadows and seeps (vernally mesic), valley and foothill grassland (subalkaline flats). Elevation ranges from to 245 feet above mean sea level (amsl).	None. No suitable habitat present.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status	Life History/Habitat*	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Recurved larkspur *Delphinium recurvatum*	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. Elevation ranges from 10 to 2590 feet amsl.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Veiny monardella *Monardella venosa*	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. Elevation ranges from 195 to 1345 feet amsl.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Hartweg's golden sunburst *Pseudobahia bahiifolia*	FE, 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. Elevation ranges from 50 to 490 feet amsl.	None. No suitable habitat present.
*Habitat requirements are derived from the USFWS, CNDDB, or CNPS general and microhabitats unless otherwise noted. Note: California Rare Plant rankings are determined by CNPS			

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RANKINGS

State: **SE**: State-listed as Endangered
ST: State listed as Threatened
SC: State candidate for listing as Endangered or Threatened
SSC: Species of Special Concern

Federal: **FPT:** Federally-proposed for listing as Threatened
FT: Federally-listed as Threatened
FPE: Federally-proposed for listing as Endangered
FE: Federally-listed as Endangered

CNPS: **1A**: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere

DEFINITIONS OF DETERMINATIONS

"None" or No Potential. Habitat on and adjacent to the project site is clearly unsuitable for the species (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime) or is outside of the known range of the species.

Low Potential. Few habitat components meeting the species' requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. Additionally, the project site may be outside the known range of the species or isolated such that the species is unlikely to access the area. The species is not likely to occur within the project site.

Moderate Potential. Some habitat components meeting the species' requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the project site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found within the project site.

High Potential. All habitat components meeting the species' requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found within the project site.

Appendix C

Aquatic Resources Memorandum

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Aquatic Resources Memorandum
Ellis Lake Enhancement Project

Prepared For: City of Marysville
Prepared By: Kt Alonzo, Project Manager/Biologist; Kimberlina Gomez, Biologist
Date: August 15, 2025
Subject: Ellis Lake Enhancement Project

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This memorandum has been prepared for the Ellis Lake Enhancement Project (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project includes recreational enhancements associated with the main lake portion of Ellis Lake (Project Site) in the City of Marysville within Yuba County, California. The Project Site consists of the main lake of Ellis Lake and surrounding park, which consists of approximately 20 acres. Acorn Environmental conducted a delineation of aquatic resources within the Project Site on July 10, 2025 in accordance with the USACE Wetlands Delineation Manual to identify any potentially jurisdictional waters of the State and waters of the U.S. that may occur within the Project Site. Results are summarized herein.

2.0 PROJECT SITE

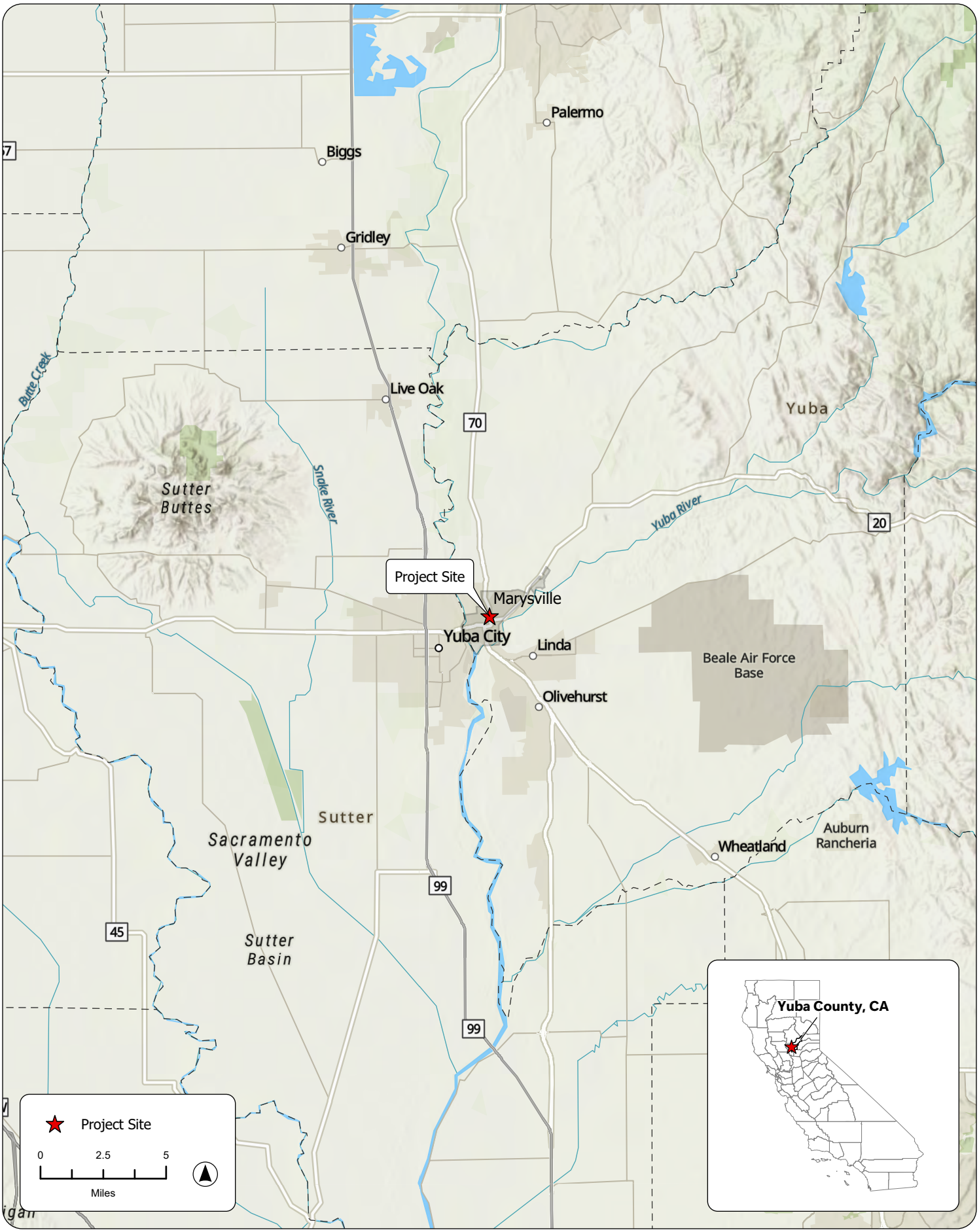
Ellis Lake within the Project Site is a man-made lake in the City of Marysville (**Figures 1** and **2**). The Project Site is bound by 14th Street to the north, B Street to the east, 9th Street to the south, and D Street to the west (**Figure 3**). The Project Site is located within Township 15 North, Range 3 East of the Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, within the "Yuba City" United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Preliminary Data Review

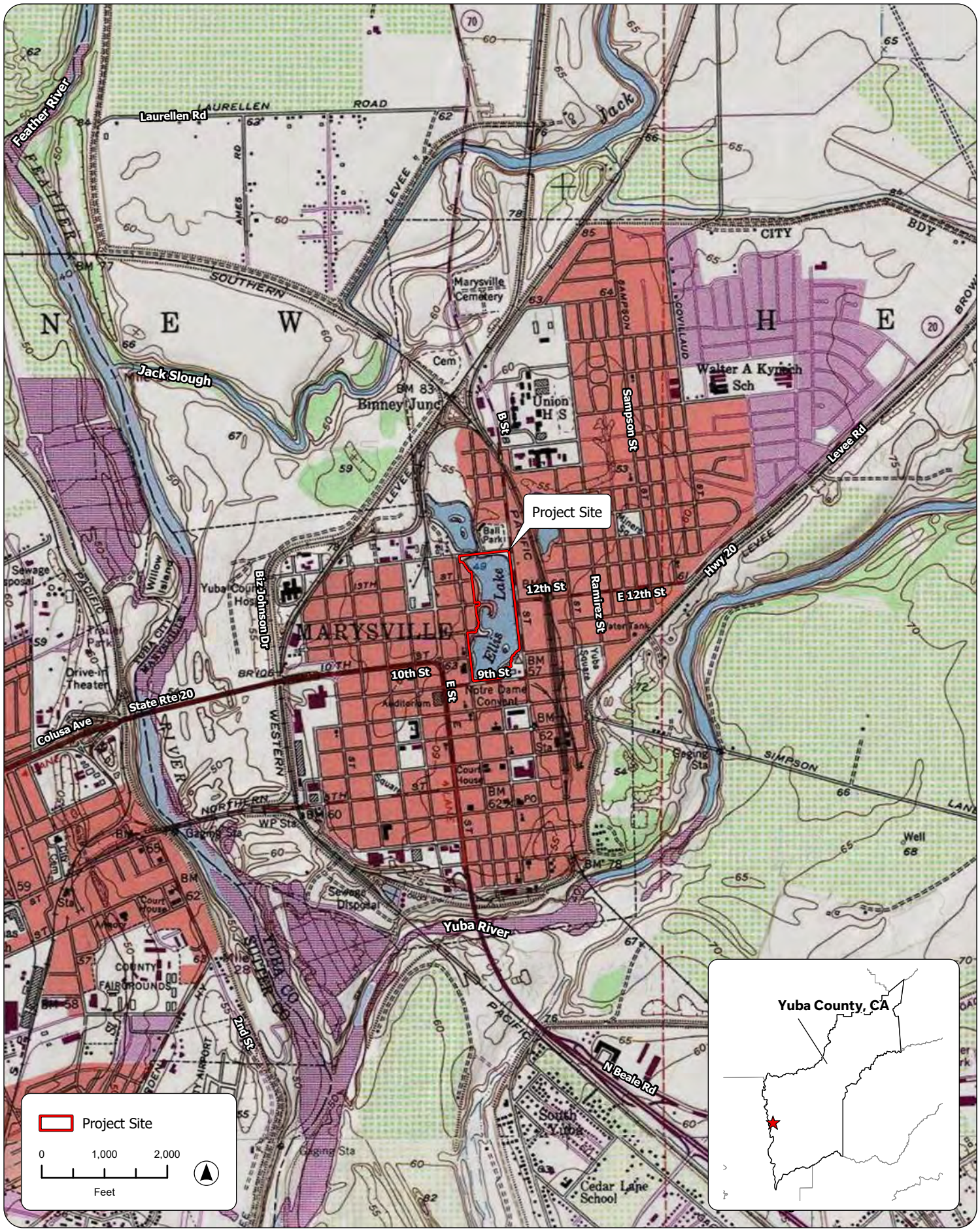
Prior to conducting the survey, the following information sources were reviewed:

- USGS 7.5-degree minute topographic quadrangle maps and aerial photography;
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey maps (**Figure 4**; NRCS, 2025);
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate (Flood Hazard Boundary) Maps (FEMA, 2025); and
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Maps (**Figure 5**).



SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/1/2025

Figure 1
Regional Location

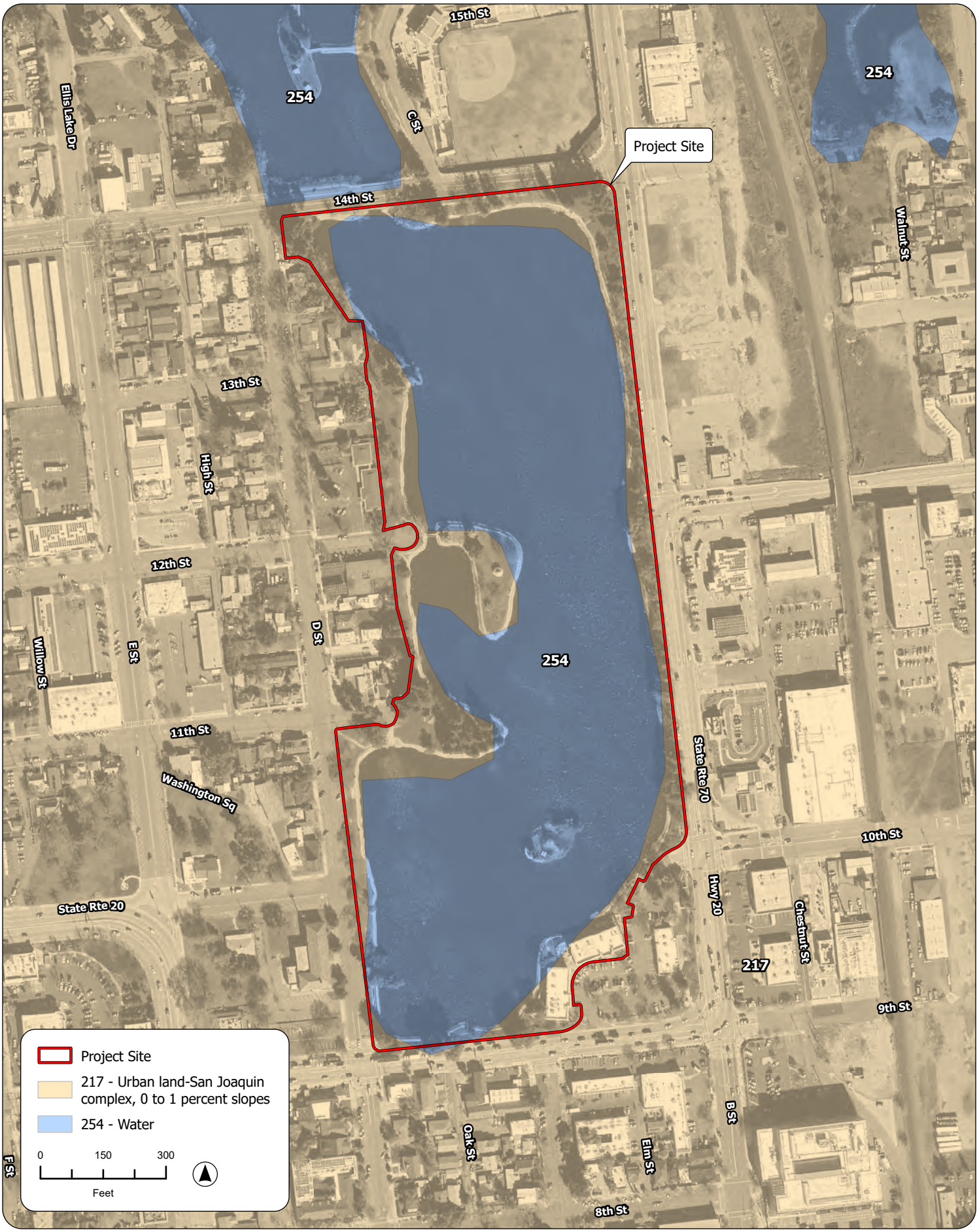


SOURCE: "Yuba City, CA" USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle, T15N R3E, Section 13, Mt. Diablo Baseline & Meridian; NHD, 2025; ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/1/2025

Figure 2
Site and Vicinity

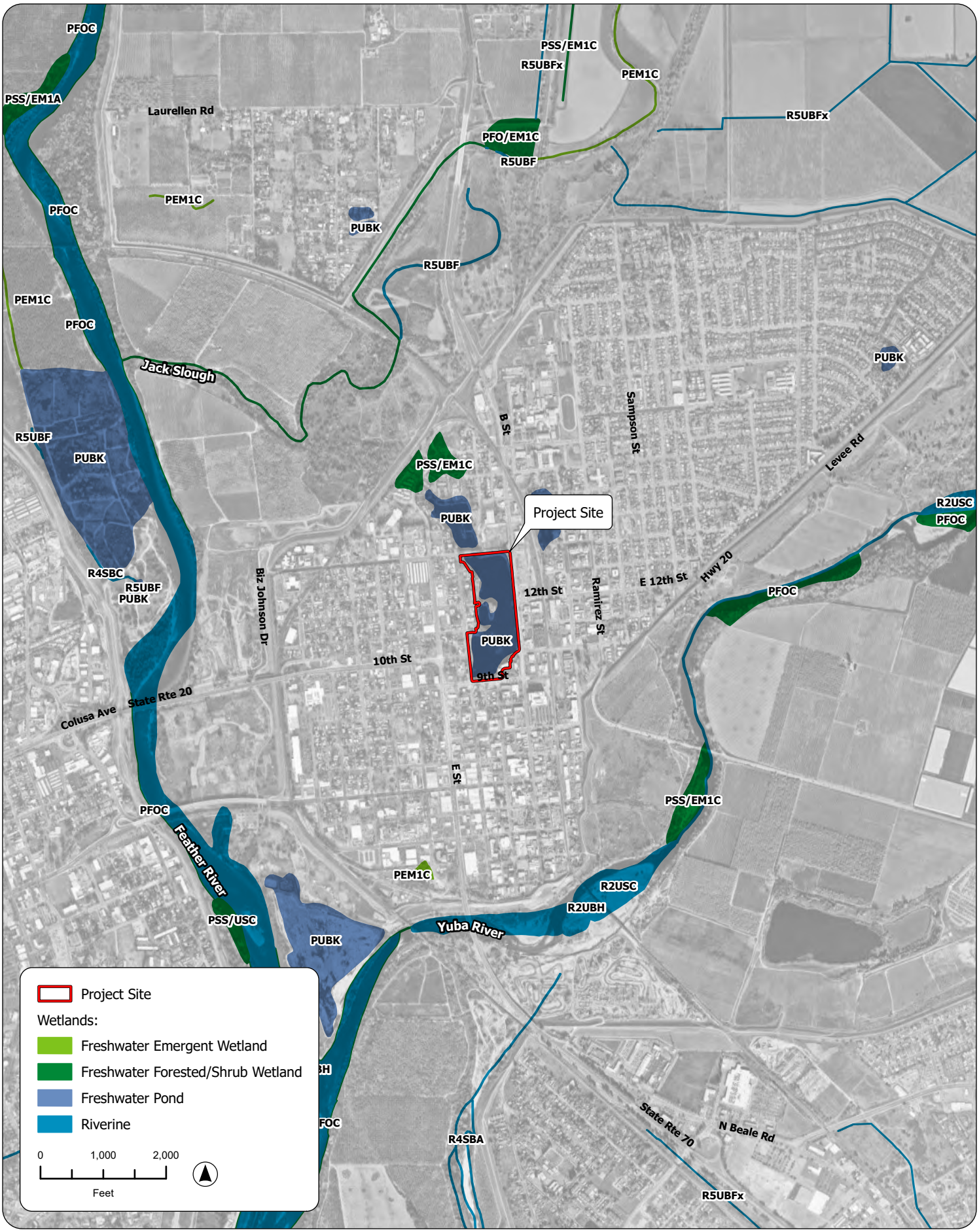
SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/1/2025

Figure 3
Aerial Overview



SOURCE: NRCS Soils, 2025; ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025;
Acorn Environmental, 8/1/2025

Figure 4
Soil Types



SOURCE: USFS, 5/7/2025; NHD, 2025; ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 6/6/2024; Acorn Environmental, 8/1/2025

Figure 5

National Wetlands Inventory

3.2 Delineation Procedures

Acorn Environmental Senior Biologist and Project Manager Kt Alonzo and Biologist Kimberlina Gomez conducted a jurisdictional aquatic resource delineation on July 10, 2025. The delineation was conducted in accordance with the manuals relevant to the region, including the following:

- 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual
- 2008 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0)
- 2008 A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States.

The purpose of the delineation was to: 1) identify water features within the Project Site that may be subject to State or federal jurisdiction; and 2) if present, determine the boundary of each potentially jurisdictional water feature. The Project Site was assessed in such a manner as to view all areas to the degree necessary to determine the vegetation community types and the presence or absence of jurisdictional water features. Wetland field determination procedures followed the USACE Wetlands Delineation Manual technical guidelines for a Level 2 Routine Field Determination (Environmental Laboratory, 1987). Additionally, the appropriate USACE regional supplement was also consulted.

The diagnostic environmental characteristics of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (i.e., 3-parameter approach) were used as the standard for determining if specific areas qualified as wetlands (Environmental Laboratory, 1987). A subject area was determined to be a wetland if all 3 requisite characteristics were present; as a general rule, evidence of a minimum of one positive indicator for each parameter must be found in order to make a positive wetland determination.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.1 Soil Types

Topography on and around the Project Site is relatively flat. The NRCS mapped soil units occurring within the Project Site are listed and described in **Table 1** and shown in **Figure 4**. None of the NRCS mapped soil units within the Project Site were considered "hydric" by the NRCS. The NRCS provides this disclaimer: "Lists of hydric soils along with soil survey maps are good off-site ancillary tools to assist in wetland determinations, but they are not a substitute for observations made during on-site investigations."

Table 1: Soils within the Project Site

Soil Type	Soil Characteristics	Hydric Soil?
Urban land-San Joaquin complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	▪ Not prime farmland ▪ Moderately well drained ▪ Very low runoff class ▪ 80+ inches to groundwater	No

Source: NRCS, 2025

4.2 Hydrology

The Project Site is within the Ellis Lake-Feather River (HUC 180201590502) watershed, which is part of the larger Honcut Headwaters-Lower Feather watershed (HU 18020159) (USEPA, 2025). Surface water is comprised of the manmade Ellis Lake, which provides recreational use to the public.

The lake is routinely dewatered for maintenance via a municipal drainage. Ellis Lake contains approximately 120 acre-feet of water that is supplied via a groundwater well. The lake is stocked with various fish species for angler style fishing. While the lake contains a variety of species, it does not present a natural aquatic habitat. According to the FEMA Flood Hazard Boundary Map of the region and shown in **Figure 6**, the upland portions of the Project Site are within an Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee (Zone X) and the lake is within the 100-year floodplain (Flood Zone A) (FEMA, 2025).

4.3 Habitat Types

The Project Site is subject to regular management activities and human use and is located in an urban setting. Therefore, habitat types within the Project Site are limited to urban and open water (Ellis Lake). Urban habitat within the Project Site includes a recreational public park with concrete pathways, playground equipment, a pedestrian/bike bridge and pathways, and an event island with a gazebo. Ellis Lake within the Project Site is man-made with concrete-lined banks. Representative site photographs are included as **Attachment A** and a habitat map is provided in **Figure 7**.

4.4 Aquatic Resources

Ellis Lake within the Project Site is isolated, has concrete-lined banks, is not connected to other water sources, and is dewatered via a municipal drainage facility approximately 0.35 miles northwest. Water drained from the lake flows into an open field that is dry for most of the year and lacks channelization. Water from the open field eventually drains via surface flow towards Jack Slough which eventually flows into the Feather River, located approximately 0.6 miles and 0.8 miles from the project site, respectively.

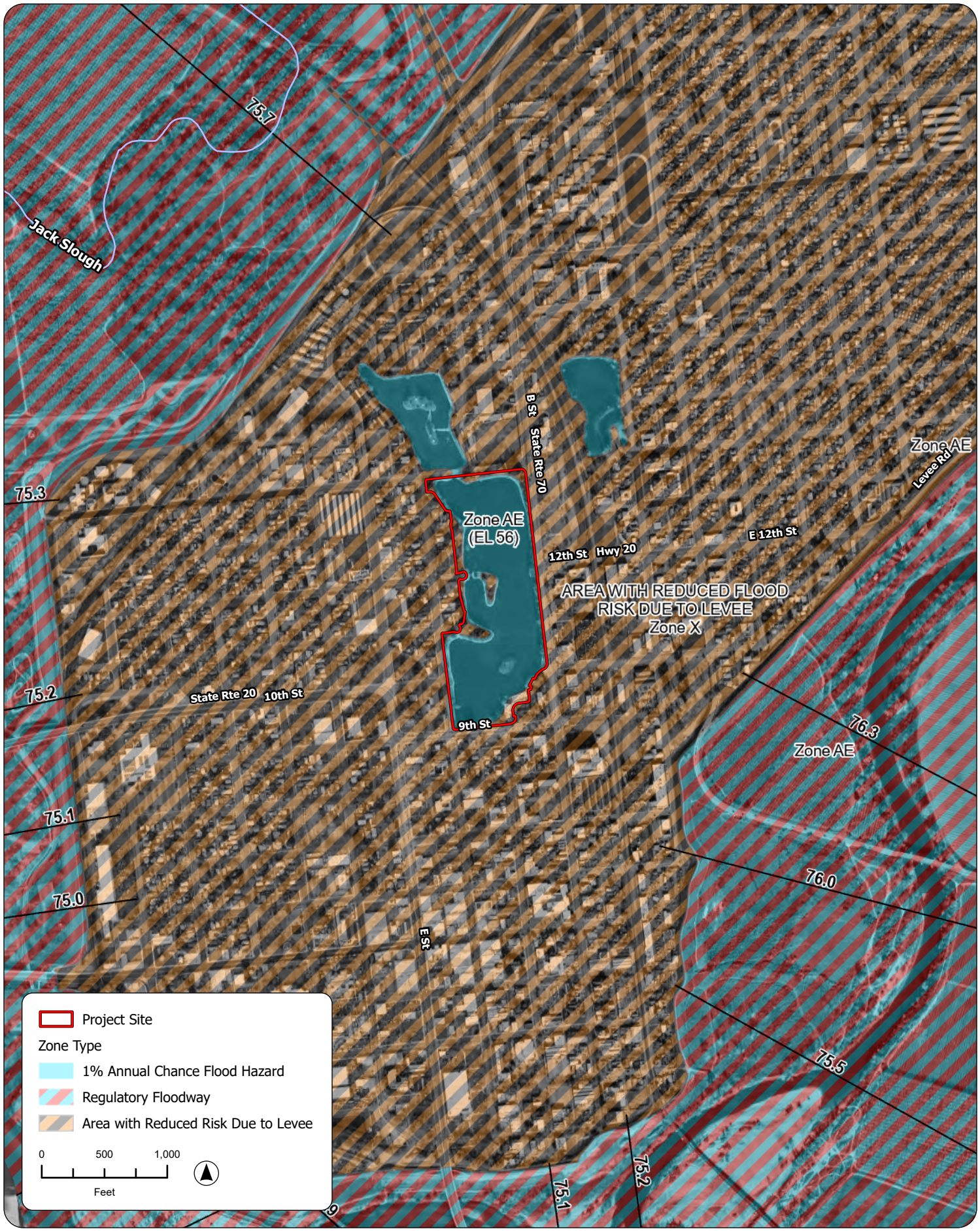
4.5 National Wetlands Inventory

The NWI map of the Project Site is included in **Figure 5**. NWI features within the Project Site are described as “Freshwater Pond” (PUBK). NWI reports the location of these features as being interpreted using 1:120,000 scale, color infrared imagery from 1976. Jack Slough is shown north of the Project Site and is classified by NWI as a “Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland” (NWI, 2025).

5.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Waters of the U.S.

Per 40 CFR §120.2(a)(5), Ellis Lake would not constitute a “water of the U.S.” as it does not maintain a continuous surface connection to navigable waters. The lake is periodically dewatered via a municipal drainage facility. Water drained from the lake flows into an open field that is dry for most of the year and lacks channelization. Water from the open field eventually drains towards Jack Slough, which eventually flows into the Feather River. Jack Slough is classified by NWI as a “Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland” (NWI, 2025). The Feather River is located approximately 0.6 miles west of Jack Slough and flows in a north-south direction. The Feather River is considered a water of the U.S. and is classified by NWI as “Riverine” (NWI, 2025). Man-made isolated features that do not maintain a continuous hydrologic connection to other surface waters do not meet the definition of a water of the U.S. Therefore, Ellis Lake does not meet the criteria to be considered a potential water of the U.S. and proposed improvements would not be subject to a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit/Section 401 Water Quality Certification.



SOURCE: NFHL, 7/23/2024; ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/6/2025

Figure 6

FEMA Flood Hazard Boundary Map

SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/6/2025

Figure 7
Habitat Types

5.2 Waters of the State

Waters of the State are defined to include any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters and man-made features, within the boundaries of the State. In 2020, recreational ponds over one acre in size became regulated as waters of the State. When a discharge is proposed to waters outside of federal jurisdiction, the State Water Resource Control Board or Regional Water Quality Control Board has the authority to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act through the issuance of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). Per the State Policy for Water Quality Control: State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State, Ellis Lake is considered a water of the State and the Proposed Project would be subject to WDR permitting if it were to result in the discharge of dredged or fill material to the lake.

Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code establishes the Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Program, which requires that any entity must notify CDFW prior to commencing activities including, but not limited to, alteration of the bed or bank of a lake. An LSA would be necessary should the Proposed Project involve alterations to the bed and/or bank within Ellis Lake.

6.0 REFERENCES

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Attachment A

Site Photographs

View of the tree grove located in the northeast portion of the project site.

View of pedestrian path located along B street along the eastern boundary of the project site.

View facing west of the project site and central island.

View of Cananda geese in central island within the project site.

Location of dewatering site located approximately 0.35 miles northwest of the project site.

Appendix D

Cultural Resources Inventory

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Technical Memorandum
Cultural Resources Inventory

To: Jennifer Wade, Project Director
From: Mike Taggart, RPA, Consulting Archaeologist
Date: December 13, 2025
Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory: Ellis Lake Enhancement Project

Introduction

This technical memorandum presents the scope and results of a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Ellis Lake Enhancement Project (Project) in the City of Marysville, California. The Proposed Project includes recreational enhancements associated with the main lake of Ellis Lake. Attachments to this memorandum include the following:

A. Figures
B. Native American Outreach Documentation
C. Photographs
D. Records Search Results (confidential)

The Project site is situated in Township 15 North, Range 3 East, Section 15 as depicted on the *Yuba City, CA* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see **Figures 1** and **2**, Attachment A). A number of enhancements are proposed, including replacing the existing concrete paths on the north and east sides of the main lake with new, wider concrete paths or concrete boardwalks to create a shared bicycle/pedestrian pathway from 14th Street to 9th Street. A staircase would be installed in the northwestern corner of the lake. The existing access paths between the existing crosswalks at 10th and B Street and 12th and B Street would be replaced. Play equipment and an accessible picnic table would be added to the west side of Ellis Lake just east of 11th Street. Improvements to the existing event island would include a new accessible bridge, accessible pathways, utility upgrades on the island, and reseeding the lawn. Other features include new signage, benches, fishing pads, disposal receptacles, and public art.

The proposed improvements would occur in the area bound by 14th Street to the north, B Street to the east, 9th Street to the south, and D Street to the west. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) covers approximately 20 acres. The APE encompasses the main (southern) portion of Ellis Lake and the surrounding park. The APE is depicted in the attached and satellite imagery map (see **Figure 3**, Attachment A).

Permitting and approval of the Project requires compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). An inventory of cultural resources potentially occurring within the APE was achieved by conducting a records search[1], review of published and gray literature, examining historic maps and aerial photographs, outreach to Native American tribes, and an archaeological survey.

Summary of Findings

This study sought to identify cultural resources occurring within the APE by conducting a records search, reviewing published and gray literature, examining historic maps and aerial photographs, outreach to Native American representatives, and completing an archaeological survey. The study did not positively identify any cultural resources within the APE.

However, there is a high potential for buried historic artifacts to occur within the APE as minor constituents of fill placed along the margins of Simmerly Slough, which became Ellis Lake (Fuerstenberg 2013). Prior discoveries of buried historic material adjacent to the APE lacked the integrity and clear associations required to meet National Register eligibility criteria.

A Sacred Lands File search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was positive. Outreach by the City to Native American tribes regarding the Proposed Project was initiated by contacting representatives of five tribes: Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe, Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe, TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, and Wilton Rancheria**.** Of the tribes contacted, only Wilton Rancheria replied. The Wilton Cultural Resources Department responded on behalf of the Tribe to the outreach, indicating that they do not have any comments and do not wish to open consultation on the Project.

The records search and literature review found that three prior historic built environment surveys intersect the APE (Wirth et al. 1978; Garavaglia Architecture 2013; Helix Environmental Planning 2022). The park itself was previously documented and evaluated as a historical resource in the Marysville Parks & Open Space Master Plan Draft Historic Resources Evaluation Report, prepared by Helix Environmental Planning (2022). The evaluation concluded that Ellis Lake Park is ineligible for listing on federal, state, and local registers.

A fourth prior study documents subsurface archaeological monitoring adjacent to the APE within 9th and B streets (Fuerstenberg 2013). The Fuerstenberg report provides two linear samples of buried contexts around the southern portion of the park and identified buried historic materials as minor constituents of fill placed build up the streets and fill in along the margins of Simmerly Slough. The deposits were judged to lack the integrity and clear associations required to meet California Register and National Register eligibility criteria. Similar deposits may extend into the APE.

The records search identified 106 built environment resources within 0.25-mile of the APE, comprised of homes, apartment buildings, commercial buildings and district, churches, motels, a levee, a tavern, a railroad, and Washington Square. Nine of the resources are located within one block of the APE. The Project is not expected to affect any of the historic buildings surrounding the park considering there is no change in land use, refurbishments are not visually prominent, and upgrades are largely in-kind.

[1] This memorandum includes confidential cultural resource information that may not be publicly disclosed.

New amenities such as signage, public art, and a playground are in keeping with the existing character and use of the park.

The APE was surveyed by a Register Professional Archaeologist on July 11, 2025. Architectural and landscape features related to the park were noted and photographed but not otherwise documented. No new cultural resources were identified during the survey. Resource protection measures provided at the conclusion of this report are recommended to address the potential for the inadvertent discovery of buried archaeological materials or human remains during construction of the Proposed Project.

Regulatory Context

This study was performed consistent with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. The following sections provide a summary of the applicable regulatory frameworks.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Section 106 of the NHPA as amended, and the implementing regulations found at 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800 (36 CFR 800), requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of undertakings on historic properties located within the area of potential effects (APE). An undertaking is a "project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a federal permit, license or approval" (36 CFR 800.16(y).

The APE is defined as "...the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist" (36 CFR 800.16[d]). While the APE will be determined by the lead federal agency, this study assessed the entirety of the main Ellis Lake Park where direct effects could occur, including locations of in-water work that will be subject to federal permitting.

A *historic property* is defined as "...any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, features, and sites that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a tribal entity and that meet the National Register criteria" (36 CFR 800.16(I).

The criteria of adverse effect (36 CFR 800.5(a)[1]) establish thresholds for determining whether an undertaking would alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property such that the integrity of the property would be significantly impaired. Examples of adverse effects include:

1. Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
2. Alteration of a property;
3. Removal of the property from its historic location;
4. Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
5. Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
6. Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration; and transfer, lease, or sale of the property.

If an adverse effect is found, the agency official shall consult further to resolve the adverse effect pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The eligibility of a resource for listing in the NRHP is evaluated using criteria defined in 36 CFR 60.4, as follows:

> *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 integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and*
>
> A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
>
> B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
>
> C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Resources less than 50 years of age, unless of exceptional importance, are not eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition to meeting at least one of the criteria listed above, the resource must also retain enough integrity for it to convey historic significance. A historic property will always possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity. The NRHP recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity (National Park Service 1991):

- Location – the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- Design – the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting – the physical environment of a historic property.
- Materials – the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- Workmanship – the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- Feeling – a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association – the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Precontact archaeological sites are most often found eligible under Criterion D because they have "yielded or [are] likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." Native-affiliated sites may also be eligible under other criteria for association with specific events visible in the archaeological record (Criterion A), for association with historic or ethnographic people (Criterion B), or as a significant site that embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, oldest, or best preserved (Criterion C). Historic sites may be eligible under any of the four criteria depending on the nature of the resource.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Projects in California requiring discretionary approval from public agencies are subject to CEQA, which requires consideration of potential impacts to historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21083.2). As applied in CEQA, historical resources are defined as "buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance" (PRC Section 50201).

The CEQA Guidelines, found in Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3 of the California Code of Regulations, serve as administrative regulations that oversee the execution of CEQA. These guidelines align with the stipulations outlined in the PRC, in addition to court rulings that provide interpretation of the law, and pragmatic factors related to planning.

Under the CEQA Guidelines, an effect is considered significant if a project will result in a substantial adverse change to the resource (PRC Section 21084.1). Actions that would cause a substantial adverse change to a historical resource include demolition, replacement, substantial alteration, and relocation. When it is determined that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to a historical resource, alternative plans or measures to mitigate effects to the resource must be considered.

The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5) define four cases in which a cultural resource may qualify as a significant historical resource for the purpose of CEQA review:

The resource is listed in or determined eligible for the listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Section 5024.1 defines eligibility requirements and states that a resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Resources must retain integrity to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. Resources that are listed in or eligible for listing in the are automatically considered eligible for listing in the CRHR, and thus are significant historical resources for the purpose of CEQA (PRC Section 5024.1[d][1]).

- The resource is included in a local register of historic resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the PRC, or is identified as significant in a historical resources survey that meets the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC (unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant).
- The lead agency determines it is a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1, as supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.
- The resource is found to be a unique archaeological resource, defined as "an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated" as meeting any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52)

Signed into law in September of 2014, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) established Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) as a new category under CEQA and mandated a more rigorous process for consultation among California Native American Tribes and CEQA lead agencies. The law also requires noticing and consultation with affected Native American tribes for projects filing a Notice of Preparation, Notice of Mitigated Negative Declaration or Notice of Negative Declaration on or after July 1, 2015 (Stats. 2114, ch. 532, § 11 (c)). TCRs are defined in PRC 21074 as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

- Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or is listed in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 [of the PRC]. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

A project that has potential to impact a TCR such that it would cause a substantial adverse change constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

Natural and Cultural Setting

Environmental Setting

The APE is located in western Yuba County in the lower Sacramento Valley, near the confluence of the Yuba and Feather rivers. At approximately 50 feet above sea level, the urban Project site lies within the broad alluvial plain that extends from the base of the Klamath Mountains in the north to the Delta in the south. The underlying bedrock of the valley is concealed beneath extremely deep alluvium that has been washed out of the Sierra Nevada for millennia. Prior to the 20th Century, the Sacramento Valley was distinguished by the predominance of vast grasslands, oak savannas, scrub lands, vernal pool complexes, valley oak woodlands, riparian forests, and fresh water wetlands (Vaghti 2003).

Frequent flooding of the lower Yuba, Feather, and Sacramento rivers prior to reclamation produced a number of landscape features such as a maze of distribution channels, sloughs, and ephemeral lakes with freshwater marshes (Vaghti 2003). Much of the topography of the lower Sacramento Valley is markedly flat, having been shaped by flooding. The valley floor is underlain by a mass of granite known as a batholith. Glacial outwash and more recent alluvium capping the batholith is miles thick in some locations.

Alluvial fans spreading from the large rivers exiting the lower Sierra Nevada have shaped the drainage patterns of the eastern Sacramento Valley. Regional sediment deposits are composed of alluvium from granitic, volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rock sources. Soils within the APE belong exclusively to the Urban land – San Joaquin complex, which forms on alluvial fan remnants (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2025).

The climate of the region is classified as Mediterranean / hot summer according to the Köppen system, with mild, wet winters and dry, hot summers. The mean annual precipitation is 18 – 20 inches per year, nearly all of which falls as rain. Prevailing winds are from the southwest.

Prior to significant landscape modifications related to mining, reclamation, agriculture, and urban development, the area around Marysville supported multiple vegetation communities, including hardwood forest, grassland, riparian forest, and wetlands. The APE lies within a lobe of the former hardwood forest that included valley oak, blue oak, interior live oak, and gray pine (Rosenthal 2018). The present vegetation at the Project site is landscaped with a mix of California native species (e.g., redwood) and non-natives (London plane, crepe myrtle, Chinese pistache, etc.).

Current animal populations in Yuba County are substantially altered in density, composition, and distribution from prehistoric populations. The grasslands and riparian corridors in the region supported a diverse array of fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species. Prior to the introduction of agriculture in the valley and mining in the foothills, the Yuba and Feather rivers and their tributaries formed a productive salmon fishery with spring and fall runs of Chinook (Yoshiyama et al. 2001). Wildlife commonly observed along the riparian corridor include rabbits, hares, Western Pond Turtles, ground squirrels, gophers, and mice. Common birds of prey are present in the Sacramento Valley including Red-shouldered hawks, Red-tailed hawks, Swainson's hawks, Black-shouldered kite, and American kestrel Larger. The regional bird population is vast given the Project site's location near the Pacific Flyway. Other common birds include quail, crow acorn woodpecker, barn owl, dove, black-crowned night heron, green heron, northern flicker, ring-necked pheasant, vulture, and songbirds. Medium sized mammals include skunk, bobcat, kit fox, and coyote. Prior to extirpation during the Gold Rush and subsequent agricultural development, large mammals roamed the valley floor including grizzly and black bears, tule elk, pronghorn, and black-tailed deer (Schoenherr 1992).

Archaeological Overview

The chronological framework for human habitation in the Sacramento Valley used here follows Rosenthal et al. (2007). The refined chronology builds on Fredrickson (1974 and 1994) and includes the following periods, which are detailed in the paragraphs below: Paleoindian (13,550 – 10,550 B.P.), Lower Archaic (10,550 – 7,550 B.P.), Middle Archaic (7,550 – 2,550 B.P.), Upper Archaic 2,550 – 850 B.P.), and Emergent (900 B.P. - historic period).

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian period was characterized by small, highly mobile groups occupying broad geographic areas. Evidence of human occupation of northern California during this period is limited, but known tool assemblages point to the Fluted Point Tradition (FPT). Sites in California that have yielded artifacts attributed to the FPT include Tulare Lake (Riddell and Olsen 1969), Borax Lake (Harrington 1948; Meighan and Haynes 1970), China Lake (Davis 1978), Ebbetts Pass (Davis and Shutler 1969), and Tracy Lake (Beck 1971), among others. While a FPT variant within the Sacramento or Delta regions has not been defined,

the Post Pattern is the regional manifestation in the adjacent North Coast Ranges.
It is characterized by the use of Clovis-like fluted points and stone crescents. Based on landscape associations, the Post Pattern is presumed to represent a subsistence economy focused on lacustrine environments, such as those found on the margins of Clear Lake (White et al. 2002).

Archaic Period

The Lower Archaic period, stretching from approximately 10,550 – 7,550 B.P., is not well documented in the Delta region (or Central Valley) due to inferred low population density and taphonomic processes that tend to deeply bury archaeological deposits from the early and middle Holocene. Sites in the Central Valley corresponding to the Lower Archaic are primarily isolated artifacts such as stemmed projectile points and lithic crescents (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Localities attributed to Lower Archaic occupations occur primarily along the valley's margin, where it meets the Sierra foothills, as well as within the Tulare Lake Basin.

The second half of the Holocene is better represented in the archaeological record. The Middle Archaic period in the Central Valley is marked by the onset of an extended period of warm and dry climatic conditions, the expansion of the Delta, and marked changes in human adaptation. Roughly 7,500 years ago central California experienced the onset of a warm and dry period resulting in Delta growth as rising sea levels pushed the tidal waters deeper into the Central Valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007: 152). The Middle Archaic also witnessed rapid deposition on alluvial landforms early on, followed by an extended period of landscape stability. Rosenthal et al. (2007:153) observed that the "...late Middle Archaic record reveals a distinct adaptive pattern reflecting the emergence of logistically organized subsistence practices and increasing residential stability along river corridors of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys." Fishing grew in importance as indicated by the appearance of gorge hooks, composite bone hooks, spears, and abundant fish bone in archaeological deposits. The riverine focus of people in the Central Valley manifested in extended residential stays, the development of specialized tool assemblages, and exotic trade items.

During the Upper Archaic Period, regional cultural traditions emerged throughout the Central Valley, Sierra Foothills, and Coast Ranges. This period benefited from late Holocene environmental conditions with a relatively cool, wet, and stable climate. Water flow to the Delta increased, as did the rate of sedimentation, which capped the previously stable surfaces. Regional expressions of culture developed and are evident in the archaeological record marked by specific burial postures, artifact styles, and diversifying material culture (Rosenthal 2007:156). The Upper Archaic period saw the rise of large village mounds around the Delta and rivers of the lower Sacramento Valley. Subsistence practices reflect bulk harvest of plentiful resources in the Delta region including acorns, salmon, and deer.

The period between ca. 2,500 – 940 B.P. is characterized by large and varied assemblages including worked bone and antler items, ceremonial implements, whistles, and carved gaming pieces. Other bone and antler artifacts included perforated needles, atlatl components, and unbarbed harpoon points. Haliotis and Olivella shell beads are present with obsidian and chert projectile points (concave or stemmed), charmstones, and shell ornaments. Additional constituents of Middle Period (per CCTS) assemblages include quartz crystals, milling stones and hand stones, red ochre, bitumen, carved steatite ornaments, pendants, baked clay disks, and fishing net sinkers. Mortars and pestles occur infrequently during this period (Heizer 1949).

Emergent Period

The Emergent Period corresponds to the lifeways that were present at the time of Spanish contact with Central California native people. It was a time of increasing social complexity while some of the technologies and practices of the Archaic traditions were shed. Burials show more diversity in posture and grave offerings. Settlements host semi-sedentary populations, which are focused on streams, rivers, and sloughs. The hallmark technological change during this period is the introduction of the bow and arrow between roughly 900 – 650 B.P. During this period the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (ca. 1,150 – 600 B.P.) presented a "...long-term, low-frequency global warming pattern" that has been correlated with higher incidence of health stress on people (Schwitalla 2013:1). The Emergent Period saw the establishment of "populous towns" at significant salmon weirs in the northern Sacramento Valley and more modest mound villages around the Delta. The Lower Phase of the Emergent is distinguished by banjo-like Haliotis ornaments, bird bone whistles, soapstone pipes, and rectangular Olivella sequins (Rosenthal et al. 2007:158). The Stockton serrated projectile point was developed in the Delta during the Lower Emergent, becoming an icon of period. Diagnostic artifacts of the Upper Emergent include small Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood series projectile points, Olivella lipped and clam disk beads, magnesite cylinders, hopper mortars, and house pits associated with ethnographic settlements.

Ethnographic Overview

The Project site lies within the traditional territory of the Nisenan, who occupied the area north of the Cosumnes River, including the American, Bear, and Yuba river drainages. The following summary addresses aspects of language, territory, settlement, subsistence, and trade for the ethnographic Nisenan.

The Nisenan, along with the Maidu and Konkow, belong to a subgroup of the California Penutian linguistic family (Wilson and Towne 1978). Nisenan is further divided by dialect: Northern Hill Nisenan of the Yuba River drainage, Southern Hill Nisenan along the American River, and Valley Nisenan in the Sacramento River Valley. Key sources on Nisenan ethnography include Gifford (1927), Kroeber (1925), Littlejohn (1928), Wilson and Towne (1978), as well as Faye (1923), Powers (1976), and Ritter and Schulz (1972).

Traditionally, Nisenan territory extended west into the Sacramento Valley, north to the Yuba River, south through the Bear and American River drainages and upper Cosumnes River, and east to the Sierra crest (Wilson and Towne 1978). Their western boundary was generally the Sacramento River's west bank, except for the village of *Nawe*, situated just below the Feather River confluence on the east side (Wilson and Towne 1978). South of the American River, the Nisenan were bordered by the Plains Miwok, as previously noted.

Nisenan political organization was based on triblets, each comprising multiple large, semi-autonomous villages. Headmen advised on decisions, ceremonies, and communal hunts but held limited authority. Triblet centers included several large villages or clusters of smaller ones. Village sizes varied widely—some had just a few houses, while others had 40–50, with valley triblets numbering over 500 people (Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1982). Settlements were commonly located on low rises or mounds near water. Their subsistence strategy involved seasonal mobility focused on hunting and gathering. Acorns, particularly from California Black Oak, were the dietary staple and were gathered in fall for year-round storage. Other plant resources included buckeye, wild onions, Indian potato, wild carrot, and many fruits, berries, herbs, and grasses. People moved to higher elevations in summer for specific resources. Spring and fall salmon runs ensured a regular fish supply, supplemented by other fish such as suckers, pike, whitefish, and trout caught with hooks, nets, weirs, or soaproot poisons. Birds were captured with nooses, nets, or bows and arrows (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Nisenan maintained trade networks with neighboring groups to obtain unavailable foods and materials. They acquired clam shell disk beads, used as currency, from the Patwin and others. Obsidian, a valued trade item, was obtained from the north, beyond Nisenan lands (Littlejohn 1928:32). In return, the Nisenan traded salmon, deer, and acorns (Davis 1961).

Historic Overview

Mission Period

Following the founding of San Diego in 1769, the Spanish gradually explored Alta California's coastal areas, but the northern Sacramento Valley remained largely unknown. Between 1772 and 1828, Spaniards occasionally entered the lower Sacramento Valley in search of escaped mission laborers, livestock thieves, and potential mission sites. These incursions had limited impact on interior native groups compared to the coastal regions. Spanish expeditions into the upper Sacramento Valley occurred from 1808 to 1821. Gabriel Moraga named the Sacramento River "Jesús María" in 1808. In 1817, Fray Narciso Duran described Mt. Shasta as a "high snow-covered hill." Diaries from 1821 by Argüello and Padre Blas Ordaz reference "Los Quates," possibly Mt. Lassen and Mt. Shasta. Despite these observations, Spanish presence remained minimal in the region. After 1820, Spain's control over California grew ever more tenuous. Spain initiated secularization of California missions in 1813, and formally declared secularization in 1821 (Caughey 1940). That same year, Mexican forces prevailed in their struggle for independence from Spain and declared California part of the Mexican empire. This event marked the beginning of the short-lived Mexican Period in California history.

Mexican Period

Newcomers to the interior of California spread in the decades after Jedediah Smith blazed an overland trail in 1826. With Smith's opening a route to the interior of California, additional trappers and pioneers ventured into California's interior. The Hudson's Bay Trading Company soon entered, following the Siskiyou Trail from their outpost at Fort Vancouver. These early fur traders likely introduced malaria into the Central Valley in 1833 (Hurtado 1988). Disease spread rapidly through the Central Valley and foothills, significantly affecting local indigenous people.

Beginning in 1833, Mexican governors of Alta California granted large land holdings, formerly mission lands, to native and naturalized Mexican citizens. Three such land grants were established in what is now Yuba County: New Helvetia, Honcut, and Johnson's Rancho (Beck and Haase 1974; Shumway 1998). The Project site falls within the former New Helvetia land grant, granted to John Sutter by Governor Alvarado in 1841. The land grant covered nearly 49,000 acres in two discontiguous sections, the northern portion stretching from north of Marysville along the Feather River, down to southern Sutter County. The southern portion of the land grant covers the northwestern part of the City of Sacramento along the American and Sacramento rivers. Sutter had landed on the south bank of the American River in what is now Sacramento in 1839. By 1844 Sutter had constructed an adobe and over the next five years developed an independent colony. He built a flour mill, a lumber mill, raised livestock, and grew crops. Sutter also provided supplies, shelter, and information to immigrants and travelers stopping in the valley on their way elsewhere, and Sutter's Fort became a popular destination.

The Honcut land grant borders New Helvetia on the north in Yuba and Butte counties. It covered 31,080 acres east of the Feather River. Honcut was granted to Theodore Cordua in 1844 by Governor Micheltorena. The third Mexican land grant in Yuba County was Johnson Rancho, which was located on the north side of the Bear River, stretching from Camp Far West to Leach Road.

Pablo Gutierrez was granted the 22,197-acre rancho by Governor Micheltorena in 1844 (Shumway 1998). The Johnson Rancho became an important stop for rest and provisions as emigrants made their way west on the California Trail (Hoover et al. 2002).

Shortly after the establishment of Sutter's Fort, the Bear Flag Revolt took place in June 1846, marking the beginning of the American period. The Bear Flag Revolt, though relatively brief, was a catalyst in California's transition to American control. With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, California was officially ceded to the United States.

American Period

The discovery of gold at Coloma on the American River by James Marshall in January 1848 was soon followed by a discovery on the lower Yuba River in April of that year by Jonas Spect (Lewis Publishing Co. 1891). The discoveries set off a chain of events that would change California and the West irrevocably. Word of the discoveries spread quickly and by the fall of 1848 gold seekers began to trickle into the veritable wilderness. By 1849 the trickle of emigrants had surged into a full-blown rush with thousands of miners pouring into the Sacramento Valley and Sierra foothills from all over the world. The ensuing California Gold Rush further fueled the decline of indigenous people throughout the state. As thousands of emigrants came to California, the native people were overwhelmed, displaced, abused, and murdered. Newcomers from around the world transformed the region's demographics and economy. This period of rapid growth and migration paved the way for California's admission to the Union as the 31st state on September 9, 1850.

Marysville and Region

Yuba County was established in 1850 as one of California's original 27 counties. The county is named for the river, whose name is derived from the Maidu village of *Yubu* located near the confluence of the Yuba and Feather rivers (Gudde 1998). The discovery of gold in 1848 at locations such as Rose's Bar and Long Bar quickly transformed the Yuba River corridor into a network of boomtowns. These settlements, which included Rose's, Parks', and Long Bar, flourished briefly before being buried beneath hydraulic mining debris. By the early 20th century, dredging operations revived gold extraction on a larger scale, leading to the formation of towns like Hammonton (Lewis Publishing Co. 1891).

Marysville grew out of a small settlement established circa 1841 when Theodore Cordua leased land from John Sutter at the confluence of the Yuba and Feather rivers that came to be known as New Mecklenburg (Lewis Publishing Co. 1891). Cordua eventually transferred his interest in the land and it passed to Charles Covillaud, John Sampson, J. M. Ramirez, and Theodore Sicard. In January 1850, these four men formally laid out a town under the business name C. Covillaud & Co. As the settlement developed, competing suggestions emerged for its name, including Yubaville, Yuba City, Norwich, and Sicardora. Amid ongoing debate, a public meeting was convened to address broader civic concerns, during which Captain Edward Power of St. Louis proposed naming the town in honor of Mary Covillaud, then the only white woman residing on the site. The proposal was accepted, and the town was officially named Marysville (Lewis Publishing Co. 1891). Marysville was incorporated in February of 1851.

The Gold Rush quickly propelled Marysville into a regional hub for the surrounding diggings. Following exhaustion of the easily accessible placers, industrialization soon gave rise to hydraulic mining, beginning around 1854 in the hills near Timbuctoo. Hydraulic mining would forever alter the regional landscape by depositing vast quantities of mining debris, or "slickens", downstream which buried settlements and agricultural lands under mud and raised the riverbed by dozens of feet.

Following the 1884 Sawyer decision that curtailed hydraulic mining, the region restored and expand agricultural production. The county's geography, marked by rich alluvial soils and numerous watercourses, facilitated a revived agricultural economy focused on fruit, grain, and livestock (Lewis Publishing Co. 1891).

Marysville emerged as a critical transportation node during and after the Gold Rush. It served as the terminus of key emigrant trails, including the Lassen, Beckwourth, and Humbug routes and a common jumping off point for the northern mines. Early travel relied on mule trains and stagecoaches until steamship lines such as the California Steam Navigation Company expanded river access. Railroads rapidly overtook earlier transport systems, with the California Central Railroad reaching Marysville in 1858, followed by the California Northern Railroad in 1864. By the early 20th century, multiple rail lines, such as the Western Pacific and Northern Electric, connected Marysville with regional markets, firmly establishing its role as a logistical and economic center in the northern Sacramento Valley (Fuerstenberg 2013).

Agricultural development in the Marysville region began in the Mexican period with expansion in the 1850s. Initially, the absence of fencing allowed for open-range grazing, but the introduction of barbed wire in 1868 facilitated the transition to intensive farming. Early settlers such as Theodore Cordua and Michael Nye cultivated crops along riverbanks, including grains, legumes, and melons. Flooding in 1862 and 1875 severely disrupted agricultural activity, but the local economy rebounded in the late 19th century. By the 1890s, Marysville had become a center for the commercial olive industry, with Freda Ehmann pioneering olive processing methods that catalyzed regional production (Fuerstenberg 2013).

Marysville became a significant destination for Chinese immigrants, many of whom arrived during the early 1850s following initial settlement in San Francisco and Sacramento. Relegated to flood-prone areas along the river, the Chinese community nonetheless established a vibrant commercial district by the 1880s, operating laundries, markets, and mercantile shops. Amid escalating anti-Chinese sentiment and violence across California, Marysville's Chinese residents fortified their neighborhood, transforming it into a sanctuary for those displaced from smaller Chinatowns. This resilience was symbolized by the construction of the Bok Kai Temple in 1880, which continues to serve as a cultural and religious focal point. Marysville's Chinatown remained one of the few in the state to persist through decades of racial hostility (Fuerstenberg 2013).

Marysville's history is punctuated by significant environmental disruptions, particularly damaging floods caused by the Yuba and Feather rivers. The natural hydrology, including a network of sloughs running through the town, exacerbated flood risk until the construction of a comprehensive levee system in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Notably, major floods in 1862 and 1875 disrupted agriculture and urban development, while sedimentation from upstream hydraulic mining raised riverbeds and buried parts of the city. Sloughs that once supported aquatic life and drainage were gradually filled in by the early 1900s to reduce health hazards and enable expansion. These disasters shaped both the physical and socio-economic development of Marysville (Fuerstenberg 2013).

Beyond Marysville, Yuba County developed a diversified economy after the Gold Rush. Wheatland, to the south, emerged as a key grain and hop center, while the foothill and mountain communities like Brown's Valley and Camptonville pursued mining, lumbering, and farming. Citrus cultivation and irrigation projects further expanded agricultural potential in the region, drawing settlers and investment into to the rich lands (Lewis Publishing Co. 1891).

Ellis Lake Park

Ellis Lake grew out of a natural feature, Simmerly Slough, and the lake functioned as a drainage basin. Following persistent flooding related to massive sedimentation from hydraulic mining, the city undertook significant land reclamation and infrastructure improvements to mitigate the effects. By 1896, the city had filled portions of submerged land around the lake, paving the way for development. This period also saw the continued development around the lake, including railroad infrastructure, dwellings, gardens, and industrial facilities. In 1916, the Ellis Lake Improvement Company, led by W.T. Ellis, deeded significant acreage to the city under the condition that it develop the area with improved drainage and public amenities (Helix Environmental Planning 2022).

In the early 1920s, civic ambitions for Ellis Lake Park culminated in a formal landscape design by the firm MacRorie-McLaren, associated with renowned landscape architect John McLaren. The 1924 plan envisioned an urban recreational space inspired by Oakland's Lake Merritt, featuring lawns, tree plantings, formal gardens, walkways, a boathouse, bandstand, and small beaches. Despite initial development, large-scale improvements were largely realized through federal relief during the Great Depression. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) undertook major enhancements between 1939 and 1940, which included dredging the lake, installing cobblestone banks, constructing bridges and boat landings, and building recreational facilities such as tennis courts, a swimming pool, and ornamental lighting. These efforts solidified the park's dual role as a civic space and flood control infrastructure (Helix Environmental Planning 2022).

In subsequent decades, Ellis Lake Park underwent various modifications reflecting changes in municipal priorities and recreational trends. Some of the original McLaren and WPA features were altered or removed, often in response to maintenance needs or urban development pressures. Today, the park encompasses 7.5 acres of green space surrounding a 32-acre lake lined with cobblestone riprap. It includes walking paths, picnic areas, monuments, and decorative elements like lampposts and fountains. Beyond its aesthetic and recreational value, Ellis Lake continues to serve as a vital component of Marysville's stormwater management system, a legacy of its formation in response to the city's historical struggle with flooding (Helix Environmental Planning 2022).

Methods & Results

A full accounting of cultural resources occurring within the APE was achieved by conducting a records search, review of published and gray literature, examining historic maps, Native American outreach, and an intensive field survey in July 2025. The survey did not identify any archaeological, Native-affiliated, or historic resources. A prior study documented Ellis Lake Park as a and concluded that it does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA (Helix Environmental Planning 2022).

Mike Taggart, M.A., RPA, served as principal investigator and field director for this study. Mr. Taggart is a seasoned cultural resource manager and Registered Professional Archaeologist (No. 12572), with 25+ years of experience in northern California and the Pacific Northwest. He has conducted cultural resource investigations in support of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, and various local regulations.

Literature Review

A range of sources were consulted as part of the literature review including archaeological, ethnographic, and historic documents in the public domain and from the author's library. The literature review informed expectations for the survey and supported interpretation of observations in the field. Sources reviewed include the *National Register of Historic Places* (NPS 2025*), California Historical Landmarks in Yuba County* (OHP 2025), *Historic Spots in California* (Hoover et al. 2002), *California Ranchos* (Shumway 1998), *Historical Atlas of California* (Beck and Haase 1974), *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992), *Handbook of North American Indians Volume 8: California* (Wilson and Towne 1978), *California Gold Camps* (Gudde and Gudde 1975), *California Place Names* (Gudde 1998), *Gold Districts of California* (Clark 1970), *California Heritage* (Caughey and Caughey 1962), and *California* (Caughey 1940).

The APE is situated within an older Pleistocene-age alluvial fan mapped in the San Joaquin soil series derived primarily from granitic alluvium (Meyer and Rosenthal 2008; Rosenthal 2018). The age of this formation predates human occupation of the Sacramento Valley, thus the potential for buried pre-contact archaeological deposits in the APE is very low. Rosenthal observed that "...pre-contact Native settlements in the Marysville area are associated with landforms that developed prior to the deluge of historic-era mining debris." Such sites are known to occur at or near the surface, and positioned close to the Feather River on early Holocene-age landforms (Rosenthal 2018).

At least three ethnographic Nisenan villages were located near the confluence of the Feather and Yuba Rivers, though their exact locations are contested. The best-documented is *Yuba* (*Yu'bah, Yupu, Yu-pu, Yu'ba,* or *Yubu*, depending on the source), often placed west of the Feather River near present-day Yuba City. *Yammanhu* (*Ya'manhü*) may correspond to archaeological site CA-YUB-27 on the west side of Marysville near the Highway 20 bridge, which shows evidence of long-term occupation and early historic use. A third settlement, Molaw'kum (Molo'k'um), has been reported but its location is unclear. Thus, the documented Nisenan villages occupied in the historic period were located adject to the rivers.

There is a high potential for buried historic deposits to occur within the APE. Buried historic deposits have been previously identified adjacent to the APE at the corner of 9th and D streets and along B Street between 11th and 13th streets (Fuerstenberg 2013). The deposits were interpreted as fill purposely dumped to dispose of and reclaim land around the former Simmerly Slough. Moreover, the edges of sloughs and backwaters were common dumping grounds prior to modern waste management.

A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Townsite Properties in California describes solid waste management thusly, "In terms of garbage disposal, these methods ranged from using garbage as food for swine, to landfill, to fertilizer, to rendering, to burning, and to dumping into watercourses, lakes, or the ocean (Caltrans 2010:151)." Sanitary waste was a vexing problem in in California throughout the 19th and into the 20th centuries. "As late as 1917, vault privies were still common in many, if not most, California towns, and sewage was being disposed of in a wide variety of ways, including discharge into the ocean, sloughs, creeks, drainage ditches, sewage ponds or farms, and in rare cases, modest treatment facilities (Caltrans 2010:67)." Historic trash deposits and cultural fill along the margins of Ellis Lake are to be expected, but not necessarily significant. As Fuerstenberg (2013:92) concluded, the jumbled deposits around Ellis Lake lacked clear associations and the integrity required to meet National Register eligibility criteria.

Several historic maps and aerial photographs were examined, including:

- General Land Office original survey plat for Township 15 North Range 3 East (GLO 1867);
- Official Map of Yuba County (1887);
- *Map of Yuba River: showing the flooded lands adjacent thereto and the impounding reservoir of mining detrities*, 1:63,360 (California State Engineering Department 1879)
- *Marysville, California,* 1:125,000 USGS topographic map (USGS 1888, 1891, 1895);
- *Bird's Eye View of Marysville and Yuba City, Cal. And Surrounding Country* (Cook 1888);
- *Marysville, California Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* (Sanborn-Perris Map Co. 1890);
- *Yuba City, California,* 1:31,680 USGS topographic quadrangle (1911);
- *Marysville, California,* 1:62,500 USGS topographic quadrangle (1952);
- *Yuba City, California,* 1:24,000 USGS topographic quadrangle (1952, 1993);
- *Chico, California,* 1:250,000 USGS topographic map (1958, 1960); and
- Historic aerial photography:
    - Fairchild Aerial Surveys (1941) Flight C_7490, Frame 461 1:18,000
    - Cartwright Aerial Surveys (1957) Flight CAS_1957, Frame Marysville 1:24,000

The literature review identified past land uses in the vicinity of the APE, which included occupation by the Nisenan people, settlement, ranching and agriculture, transportation, civil infrastructure, and commerce. The legacy of flooding and hydraulic mining shaped the development of Marysville. Following devastating floods in 1861-62 the City began the process of protecting the town with levees. The 1867 GLO plat depicts very few features within the New Helvetia Rancho, which included Marysville. Bridges over the Yuba and Feature rivers are depicted, but not much else. More flooding in 1866-67 and 1875 would require continued improvements to the levee system that continue to the present.

The Official Map of Yuba County (Doyle 1887) includes a detailed map of Marysville with city blocks laid out from First Street on the south to 19th Street on the north. Simmerly Slough is depicted running through town and the affected lots. An 1879 map prepared by the California State Engineering Department shows the broad floodplains of the lower Yuba River stretching for miles east of Marysville and the roads and railroads that bisected the region. The extent of "slickens" washed down the Yuba River and deposited on farming lands south and west of Marysville in the 1879 map illustrate the environmental impacts of hydraulic mining on the valley residents.

The 1888 Marysville, California topographic map illustrates the major geographic features in the region but lacks detail in its depiction of Marysville. In contrast, the *Bird's Eye View* map published the same year (Cook 1888) shows a rather expansive Simmerly Slough in the center of town. The index sheet for the Marysville Sanborn fire insurance maps drafted in 1890 shows Simmerly Slough winding through the center of town (see **Figure 4**, Attachment A). While detail for the APE is lacking, details on plates 14 and 15 depict marginal submerged lands where Ellis Lake is now. By 1911, the *Yuba City, California* 1:31,680 USGS topographic quadrangle depict additional development and encroachment around the lake (see **Figure 5**, Attachment A).). By 1952 the modern configuration of Ellis Lake Park is visible on the *Yuba City, California* (1:24,000) Marysville, California (1:62,500) USGS topographic quadrangles.

Historic aerial photography for the region is limited, but a 1941 image clearly shows Ellis Lake Park with relatively sparce development around it particularly on the east and north sides (see **Figure 6**, Attachment A). Another aerial photograph from 1957 shows the land developed on all sides around the park with a density approaching modern times.

Records Search

A record search was completed on July 10, 2025, at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) located at California State University, Sacramento (File YUB-25-23; Attachment D). A 0.25-mile search radius was used for the records search to capture previously recorded resources and prior studies in proximity to the APE with the potential to be impacted. Cultural resource site records, survey reports, historic maps, regional inventories, and other pertinent materials were reviewed as part of the records search. The records search included the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) Built Environment Resources Directory, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976).

The records search found that two prior built environment surveys and one archaeological study intersect or abut the APE. These studies are summarized in Table 1 below and depicted in **Figures 7** and **8,** Attachment A. Fuerstenberg (2013) reports on archaeological monitoring conducted during the Phase I utility and drainage system replacement for the Marysville Pavement Rehabilitation Project that abutted the current APE on the south and east. Monitoring during project construction identified more than two dozen buried historic-era deposits, including some within 9th and B streets adjacent to the park. As minor constituents of fill placed along the margins of Simmerly Slough, the historic detritus lacked any clear associations or integrity. Fuerstenberg concluded that the buried historic-era deposits are not eligible for listing in the National, California, or local registers. Findings from the Fuerstenberg study suggest that buried historic deposits extend into the APE representing dumping and filling of the low-lying slough that once lay within the lands of Ellis Lake Park.

The two prior built environment studies documented historic residences and commercial buildings around the APE. The 1978 historic building survey identified several buildings that "possess particular attributes which make them significant in the cultural fabric of the city (Wirth et al. 1978:11)." The Garavaglia Architecture (2013) study was focused on identifying buildings that are susceptible to damage as a result of levee work. No such buildings were identified in the APE. A third built environment study that is not yet part of the NCIC inventory, *Marysville Parks & Open Space Master Plan Draft Historic Resources Evaluation Report*, evaluates the historical significance of Ellis Lake Park and concludes that it does not qualify as a historical resource (Helix Environmental Planning (2022).

An additional 19 prior studies have been conducted within 0.25-mile radius of the APE. The studies are summarized in **Table 2** below and mapped in **Figures 7** and **8**, Attachment A. Conducted between 1997 and 2020, these prior studies represent a broad range topics, including archaeological survey, evaluation, and monitoring, geoarchaeological investigation, architectural/historical field study reports, and management plans.

Prior studies identified 106 built environment resources within 0.25-mile of the APE, comprised of homes, apartment buildings, commercial buildings and district, churches, motels, a levee, a tavern, a railroad, and Washington Square (see **Figures 9** and **10**, Attachment A). Of those, nine are located within one block of the APE and are summarized below in **Table 3**. The balance of 97 resources is summarized in a table within Attachment D. Four historic buildings occupy parcels that abut Ellis Lake Park, the most prominent being the Boy Scout Building and former municipal swimming pool (P-58-002525) that was built in 1930 and is located at 9th and B streets. Three historic residential buildings have been documented on the eastern margin of the park along D Street (P-58-002494, P-58-002517, and P-58-002515). The homes range in age from c. 1880 to 1925, reflecting the Mission Revival, Italianate, and Eastlake architectural styles.

Table 1: Prior Cultural Resource Studies Intersecting the APE.

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation	Type
NCIC-10058	Gary Wirth, Jay Hyde, Kathy Manotas, Denise Schaefer, and Duane Evans	1978	Marysville Historic Building Survey	Schaefer, Wirth, Long AIA	Architectural
NCIC-11234	Garavaglia Architecture, Inc	2013	Marysville Historic Commercial District: Historic Structure Impact Report	Garavaglia Architecture, Inc	Architectural
NCIC-11773	Theadora L. Fuerstenberg	2013	Marysville Pavement Rehabilitation Project Yuba County, California Phase 1	Pacific Legacy, Inc	Archaeological, Monitoring
N/A	Helix Environmental Planning	2022	Marysville Parks & Open Space Master Plan Draft Historic Resources Evaluation Report. Prepared for City of Marysville by Helix Environmental Planning, La Mesa.	Helix Environmental Planning	Architectural / Historical

Table 2: Prior Cultural Resource Studies Within 0.25-Mile of the APE.

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation	Type
NCIC-00990	Eleanor H. Derr	1997	Pacific Bell Mobile Services, Marysville, Yuba County Cultural Resources Study.	QUAD	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical
NCIC-07919	St. John, Gail	2004	Historical Resource Complaince Report Parcel Exchange Project Marysville, Yuba County, California EA 03-4C1900	CalTrans District 3	Archaeological, Field study
NCIC-06909	Harrington, Lori	2005	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Lakeview Development Yuba County, Marysville, CA		Archaeological, Field study
NCIC-12149	Ric Windmiller and Stephen B. McFarlin	2005	FCC New Tower Submission Packet Form 620, Tower Site #301376 720, Yuba Street, City of Marysville, Yuba County, California	White Buffalo Environmental, Inc.	Architectural/Historical, Field study
NCIC-08619	Cindy Arrington et al	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Archaeological, Field study, Monitoring
NCIC-09018	Lori Harrington and Cindy Arrington	2007	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Washington Square Project, Yuba County, Marysville, California	Cultural Resource Associates	Archaeological, Field study
NCIC-09409	L. Kyle Napton	2008	Cultural Resources investigations of the Proposed Washington Square Commercial Center, 2.43 Acres in Marysville, Yuba County California	Consulting Archaeologist	Archaeological, Field study

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation	Type
NCIC-09423	Joanne S. Grant	2008	Cultural Resources Survey for the Urban Levee Project	URS	Archaeological, Field study
NCIC-09880	John E. Berg, Sharon A. Waechter, Kimberley Carpenter, and Cindy Baker	2008	Pease-Marysville 60kV Transimission Line Project	Far Western	Archaeological, Field study
NCIC-10409	Melissa Montag	2010	Cultural Resources Archaeological Survey and National Register Evaluation of the Marysville Ring Levee and Properties for the Marysville Ring Levee Project, Yuba County, California	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, South Pacific Division	Architectural/Historical, Evaluation, Field study
NCIC-10409	Erik James	2010	Marysville Ring Levee EDR-Bok Kai Temple Construction Impact Evaluation		Field study
NCIC-10409	Roger Zemba	2010	Structural Observations and Analysis for Historic Structures-Marysville Ring Levee Construction		Field study
NCIC-10635	Carolyn Losee	2010	Cultural Resources Study of the Marysville CA 3 Project, American Tower Corporation Site No. 301376, 107 9th Street, Marysville, Yuba County, California 95901	Archaeological Resources Technology	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study
NCIC-11716	Erin Dwyer and Kimberly Wooten	2011	Archaeological Resources Management Plan for the State Route 20/70 Pavement Rehabilitation Project, Yuba County, California	California Department of Transportation	Archaeological, Management/planning
NCIC-11716	Allison Vanderslice	2011	Marysville Pavement Rehabilitation Project, Archaeological Monitoring for Hazmat Borings	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	Archaeological, Monitoring
NCIC-11560	Ric Windmiller	2014	Archaeological Survey Report TO-WAIR Site No. 301376 APN #010-132-0003 720 Yuba Street Marysville	Ric Windmiller Consulting Archaeologist	Archaeological
NCIC-12476	Jeffrey S. Rosenthal and Sam Willis	2018	Addendum Archaeological Survey and Geoarchaeological Investigation for Phases 2 and 3 of the Marysville Ring Levee Improvements Project, Marysville, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Excavation, Field study
NCIC-13798	Kendra Schmidl	2019	Establish new full-service bank branch location at 904 B Street, Marysville, Yuba County	River Valley Community Bank	Field study
NCIC-13797	Marti Brown	2020	Project Area Update to Prior Consultation HUD_2020_0213_002, HUD-Funded Project Section 106 Consultation, Road Rehabilitation and Sidewalk Accessibility Project, Marysville	City of Marysville	Field study

Table 3: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Within One Block of the APE.

Address	Primary No.	Name	Other Names	Abuts APE
1227 D ST Marysville	P-58-002494	Kenneson	Resource Name - Kenneson; OHP PRN - 5901-0227-0000; Other - Kenneson, Jennie	Yes
1113 D ST Marysville	P-58-002515	Duane House	Resource Name - Duane House; OHP PRN - 5901-0248-0000; Other - Duane, William	Yes
1120 D ST Marysville	P-58-002516	Lehman House	Resource Name - Lehman House; OHP PRN - 5901-0249-0000; Other - Lehman, W.H.	No
1226 D ST Marysville	P-58-002517	N/A	OHP PRN - 5901-0250-0000; Italianate house	Yes
1229 D ST Marysville	P-58-002518	Kenneson House	Resource Name - Kenneson House; OHP PRN - 5901-0251-0000; Other - Kenneson, Fred	No
9TH & B ST Marysville	P-58-002525	Boy Scout Building	Resource Name - Boy Scout Building; OHP PRN - 5901-0258-0000; Other - Municipal Swimming Pool	Yes
419 11TH ST Marysville	P-58-002529	Dempsey House	Resource Name - Dempsey House; OHP PRN - 5901-0262-0000; Other - Dempsey, W.J.	No
416 13TH ST Marysville	P-58-002531	N/A	OHP PRN - 5901-0264-0000; Simplified Eastlake style house	No

In summary, the literature review and records search found that the potential to encounter precontact archaeological resources at the surface and in buried contexts is low. In contrast, the high potential for buried historic deposits is estimated based on prior archaeological studies and the historic context.

Native American Outreach

The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted in July of 2025 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and a list of local Native American contacts that may have information regarding the project area. Ms. Pricilla Torres-Fuentes of the NAHC responded via email on July 14, 2025, and stated that the SLF search for the API was positive. The NAHC also provided a list of 12 representatives from four Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources near the API.

Outreach to Native American tribes was initiated by contacting representatives of the five tribes identified: Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe, Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe, TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, and Wilton Rancheria. The initial communication sent by the City on October 1, 2025, introduced the Proposed Project, provided maps of the APE, and disclosed that the Sacred Lands File was positive (refer to Appendix B for correspondence). The letter and maps were primarily sent via email to contacts and hard copy letters were mailed to Richard Cunningham and Ben Cunningham. Follow-up emails or hard copy letters were sent on October 30, 2025, to Tribes that had yet to respond. To-date, only Wilton Rancheria has responded.

The Wilton Rancheria Cultural Preservation Department responded on behalf of the Tribe via email on October 7, 2025. The Cultural Preservation Department stated, “Although your project is within the ancestral territory of the Wilton Rancheria, we do not have any comments and do not wish to open consultation at this time. We appreciate your continued outreach and/ or consultation for future projects and respectfully request that you contact us if there are any project updates or changes.”

Refer to Attachment B for a tabular summary of the Native American outreach and related correspondence.

Field Survey

The APE was subject to a thorough pedestrian survey on July 11, 2025. The survey was conducted by Mike Taggart, RPA (No. 12572). The survey used transects spaced 5 - 15 meters apart (intensive) across the upland portion of the APE (excluding the small fountain island) that forms a narrow swath of land around the lake. The survey was focused on identifying artifacts, ecofacts, features, and landforms associated with precontact Native American occupation and historic uses. The area surveyed is depicted in Attachment A, Figure 9. Representative photographs are presented in Attachment B.

Ground surface visibility was variable, with many areas presenting bare dirt or patchy Bermuda grass among mature trees. In other areas, concrete pathways, grass, park amenities, and cobble revetment obscured the underlying ground surface. Architectural and landscape features related to the park were noted and photographed but not otherwise documented (see Helix Environmental Planning 2022).

No new cultural resources were identified during the survey.

Findings & Recommendations

Findings

An accounting of cultural resources occurring within the APE was achieved by conducting a records search, reviewing published and gray literature, examining historic maps and aerial photographs, outreach to Native American representatives, and completing an archaeological survey. The study did not positively identify any cultural resources in the APE. The park itself was previously evaluated as ineligible for listing on federal, state, and local registers (Helix Environmental Planning 2022).

However, the literature review found there is a high potential for buried historic artifacts to occur within the APE as minor constituents of fill placed along the margins of Simmerly Slough, which became Ellis Lake (Fuerstenberg 2013). Prior discoveries of buried historic material adjacent to the APE lacked the integrity and clear associations required to meet California Register and National Register eligibility criteria.

A Sacred Lands File search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was positive. Outreach by the City to Native American tribes was initiated by contacting representatives of five tribes: Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe, Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe, TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, and Wilton Rancheria**.** The initial communication sent by the City on October 1, 2025, introduced the Proposed Project, provided maps of the project site, and invited Tribes to consult. Follow-up outreach was made on October 30, 2025. Wilton Rancheria was the only Tribe to respond, stating they do not have any comments on the Project and do not wish to consult at this time.

The records search and literature review found that three prior historic built environment surveys and one archaeological study intersect or abut the APE. Prior studies identified 106 built environment resources within 0.25-mile of the APE, comprised of homes, apartment buildings, commercial buildings and district, churches, motels, a levee, a tavern, a railroad, and Washington Square. Nine of the resources are located within one block of the APE. The Project is not expected to affect any of the historic buildings surrounding the park considering there is no change in land use, refurbishments are not visually prominent, and upgrades are largely in-kind. New amenities such as signage, public art, and a playground are in keeping with the existing character and use of the park.

The APE was surveyed by a Register Professional Archaeologist on July 11, 2025. The survey was focused on identifying artifacts, ecofacts, features, and landforms associated with precontact Native American occupation and historic uses. Architectural and landscape features related to the park were noted and photographed but not otherwise documented. No new cultural resources were identified during the survey.

Resource protection measures provided in the following section are recommended to address the potential for the inadvertent discovery of buried archaeological materials or human remains during construction of the Proposed Project.

Recommendations

Implementation of the following recommendations will address the potential for the inadvertent discovery of historic artifacts or features during Project construction.

CUL-1: Cultural Resource Awareness and Response Training

Awareness and response training will be developed to support the early identification of cultural artifacts or features by construction workers involved in trenching, grading, or digging. Workers will receive a pre-job tailboard that describes the materials that could be unearthed and the steps to follow in such an event. The tailboard will be reinforced with a brochure to be kept on site during construction.

CUL-2: Inadvertent Discovery – Cultural Resources

In the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural artifacts or features during Project construction:

1. Stop ground disturbing work within 50 feet of the find.
2. Following notification to the responsible City representative, an archaeologist shall assess the find and make recommendations for avoidance, minimization of impacts, and/or treatment.
3. Ground disturbing activities may not resume in the area of the find until the significance is assessed and further instruction is provided.

CUL-3: Inadvertent Discovery – Human Remains

If suspected or confirmed human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing activities, immediate action is required. Removal or possession of any Native American human remains or artifacts from a grave or cairn is a felony unless otherwise permitted by law (PRC 5097.99). In compliance with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, implement the following:

1. Stop all ground disturbing work in the vicinity and secure the discovery location from damage.
2. Immediately contact the Yuba County Coroner through the Sheriff's Office.
   - The coroner has two working days to examine human remains after being notified by the responsible person. If the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission.
   - The Native American Heritage Commission will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased individual(s).
3. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the landowner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition of the human remains and grave goods.
   - If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours the owner shall re-inter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance, or:
   - If the landowner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendant may request mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission.

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List of Attachments

A) Figures
B) Native American Outreach Documentation
C) Photographs
D) Records Search Results (Confidential)

Attachment A: Figures

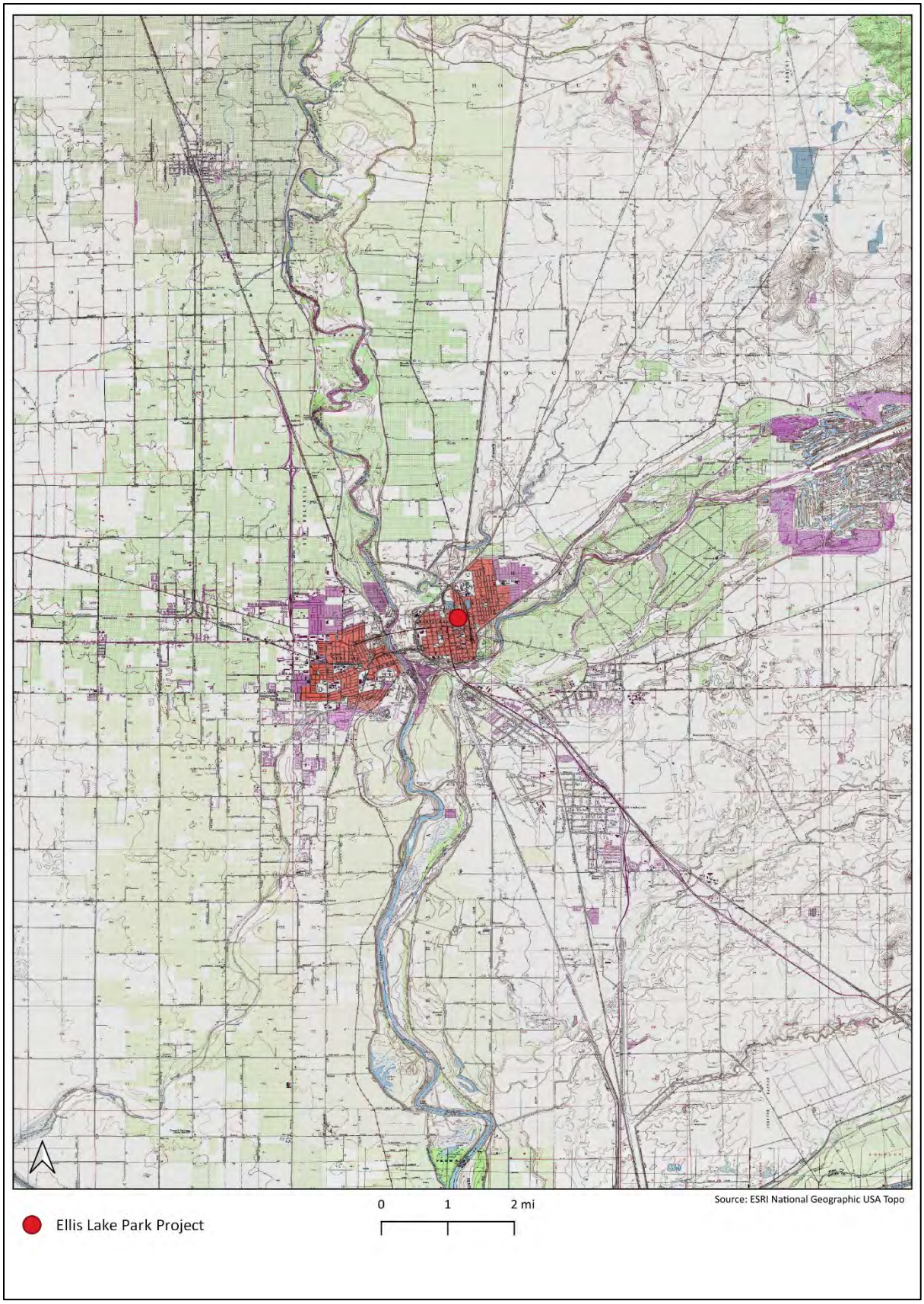


Figure 1. Vicinity Map.

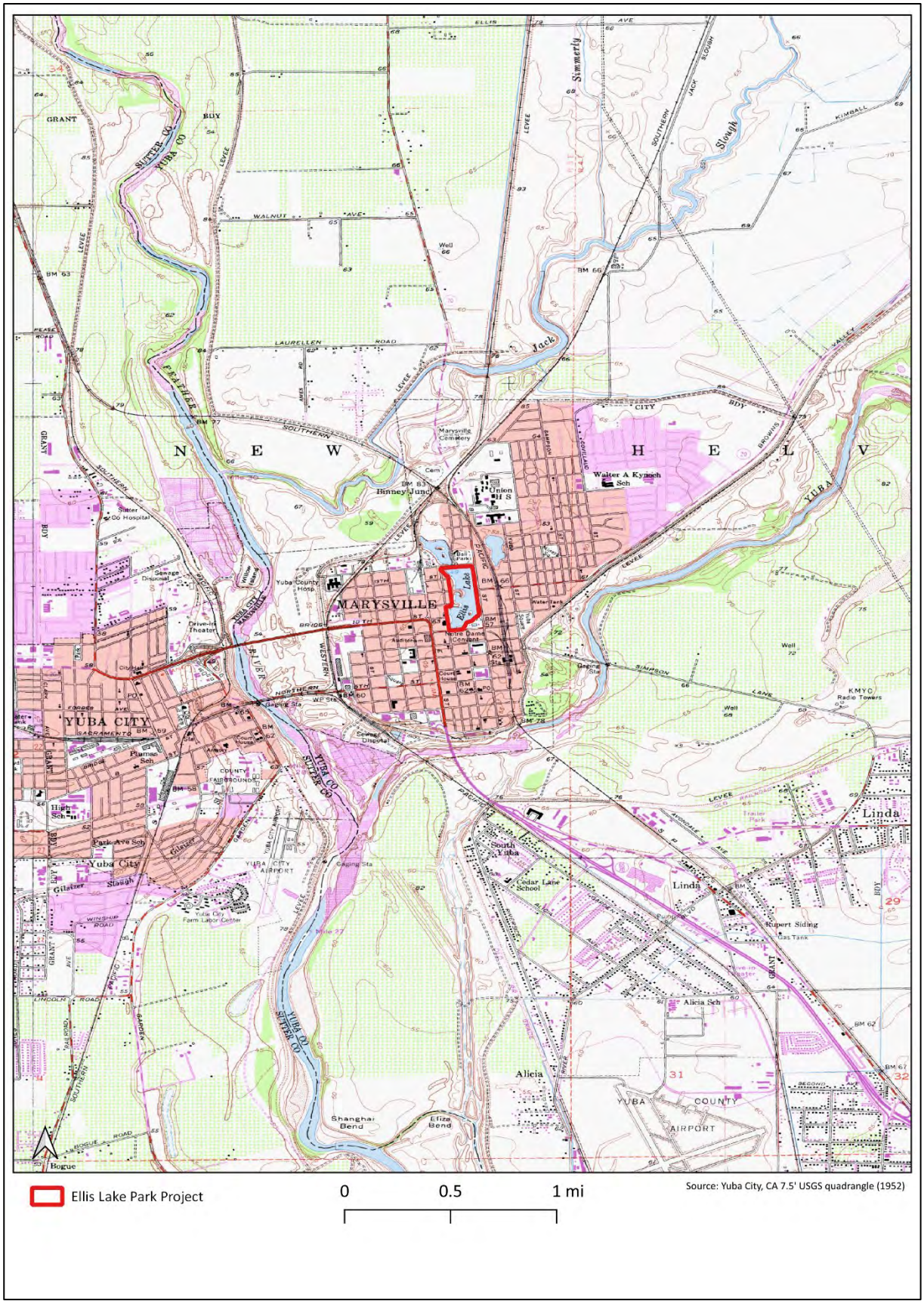


Figure 2. Project Location Map (USGS Topographic Quadrangle).

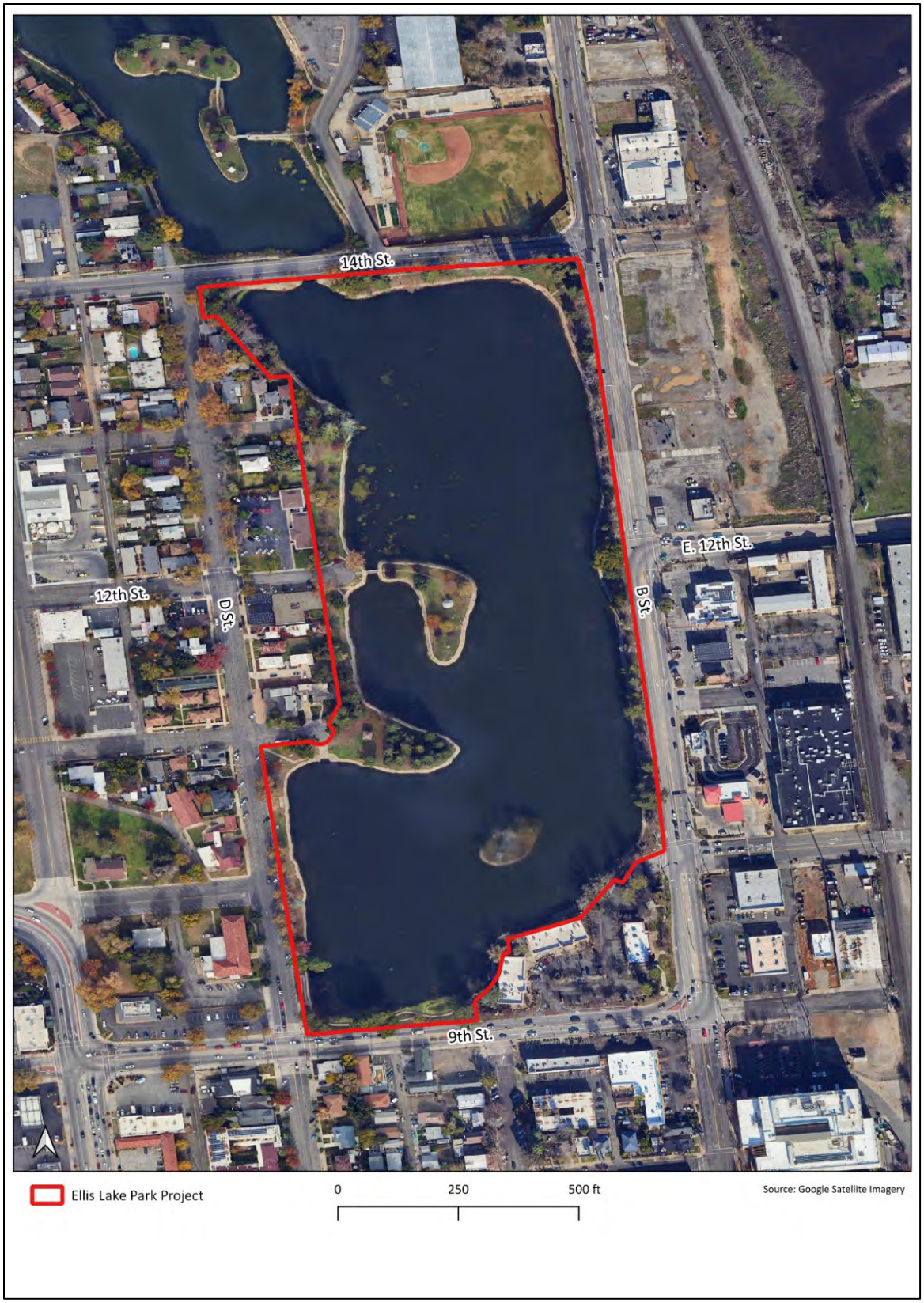


Figure 3. Area of Potential Effects Map (Satellite Imagery).

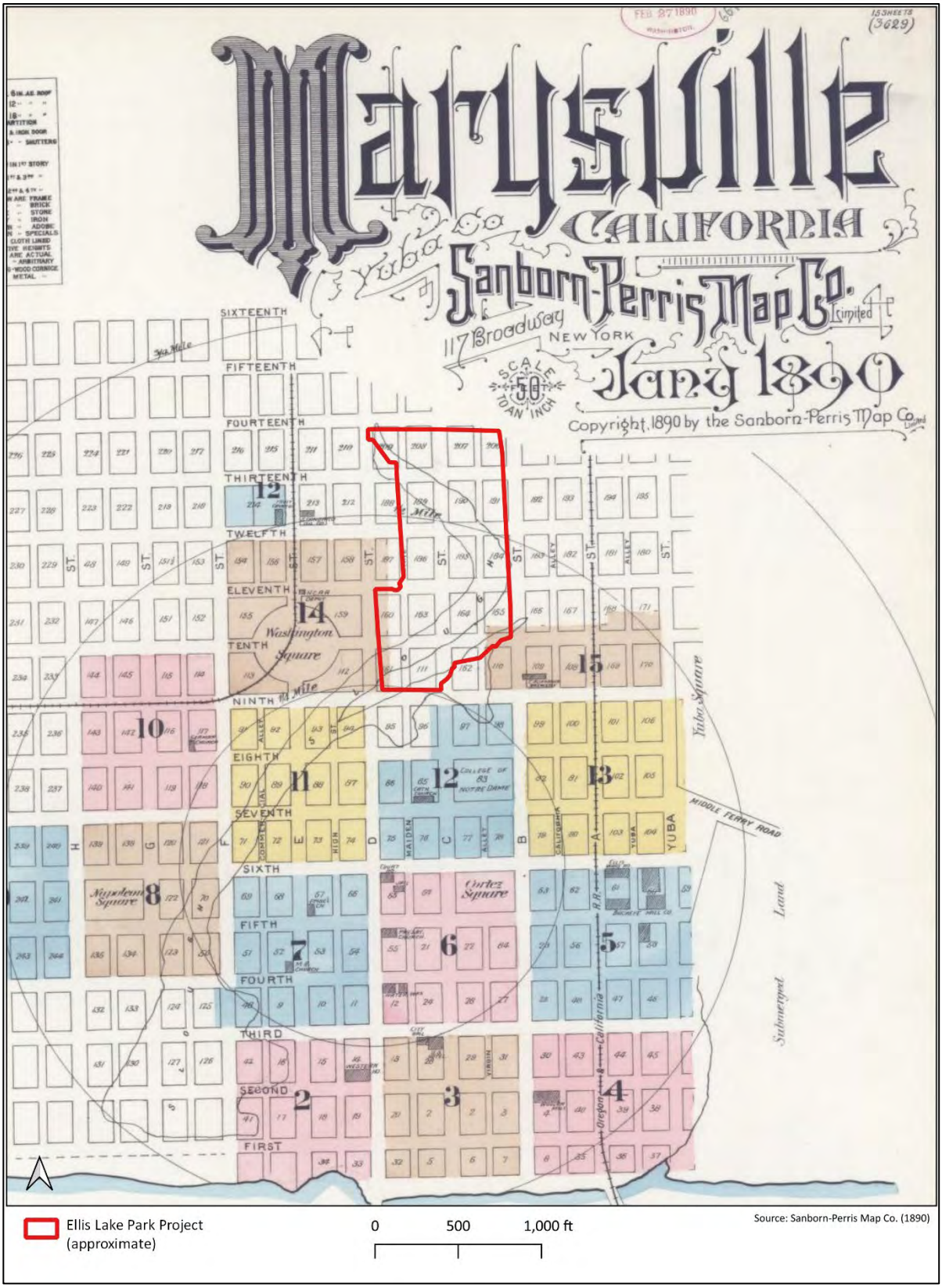


Figure 4. Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map (1890).

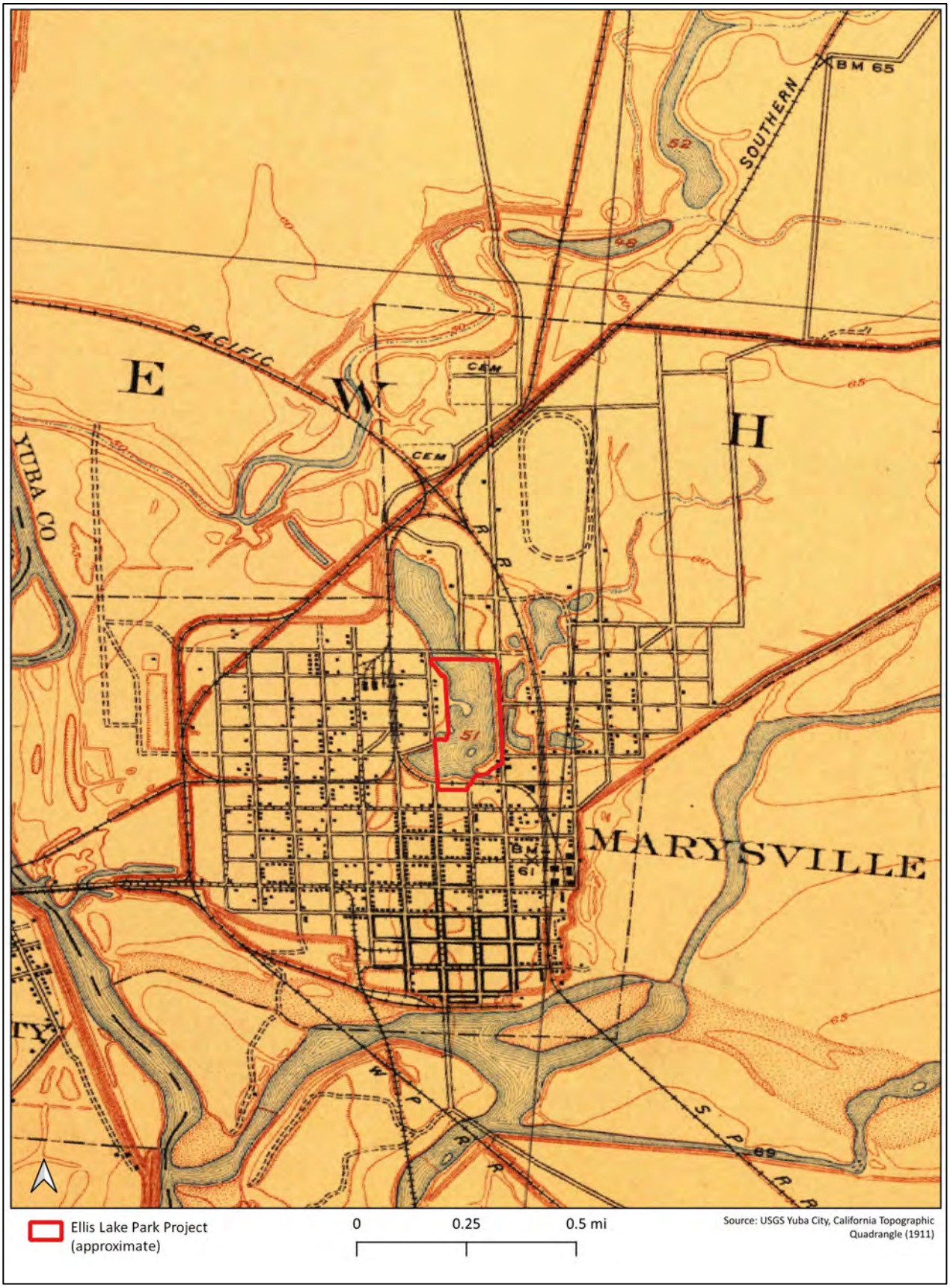


Figure 5. *Yuba City, California* Topographic Quadrangle (1911).

Figure 6. Aerial Photograph of Marysville (1941).

Figure 7. Records Search Results Map - Prior Survey (Polygons).

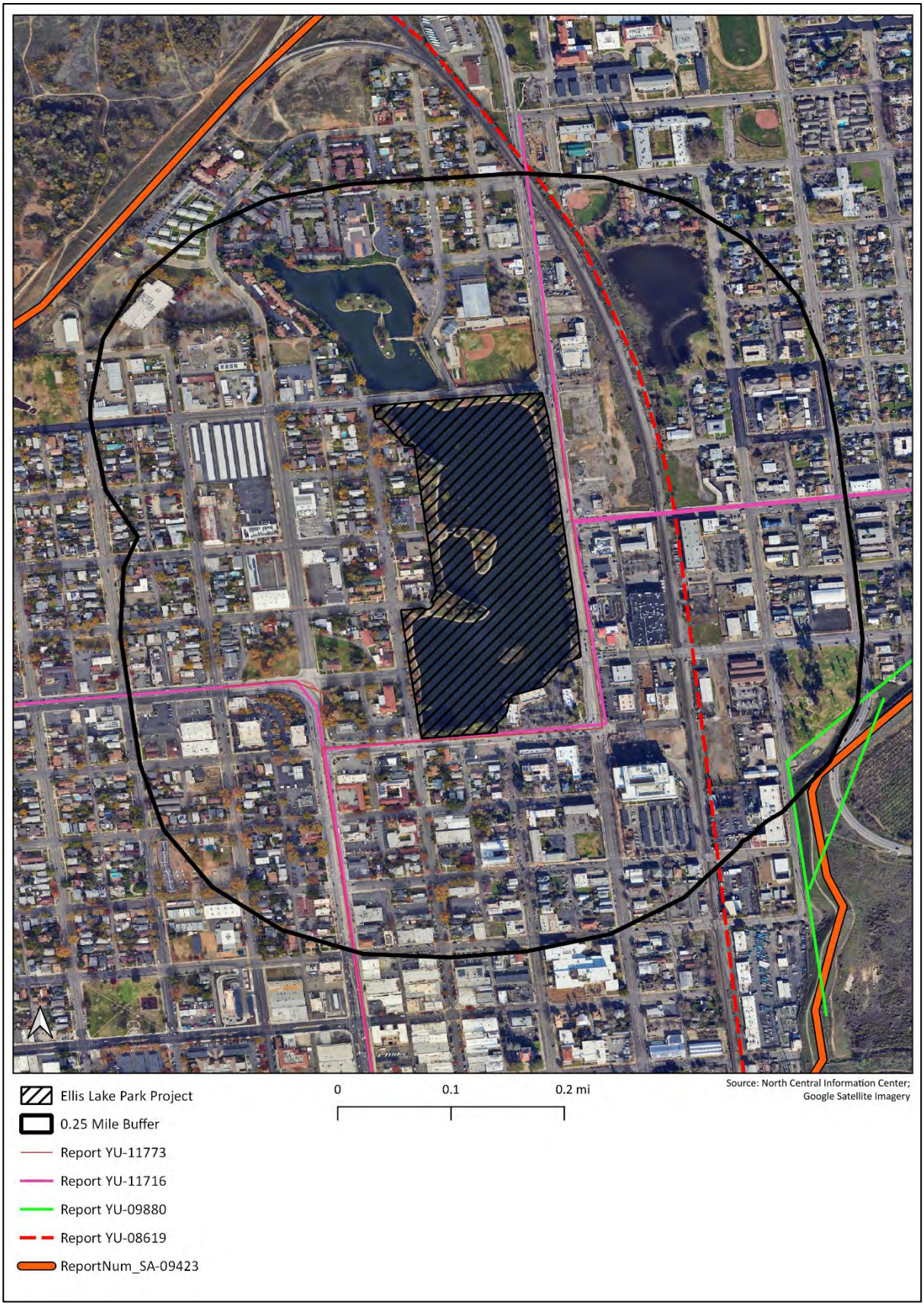


Figure 8. Records Search Results Map - Prior Survey (Linear).

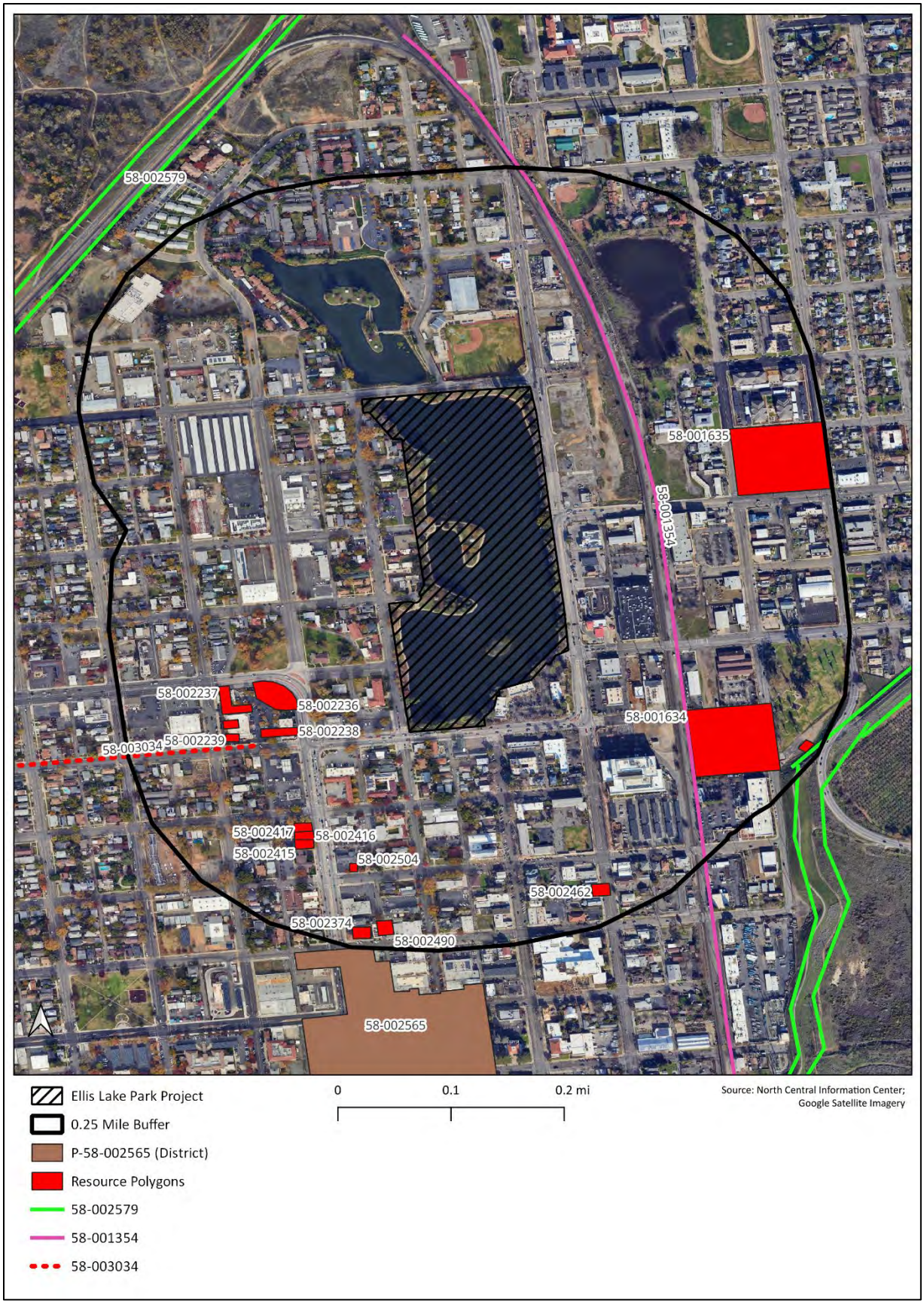


Figure 9. Records Search Results Map - Previously Recorded Resources (Polygons and Linear).

Figure 10. Records Search Results Map - Previously Recorded Resources (Points).

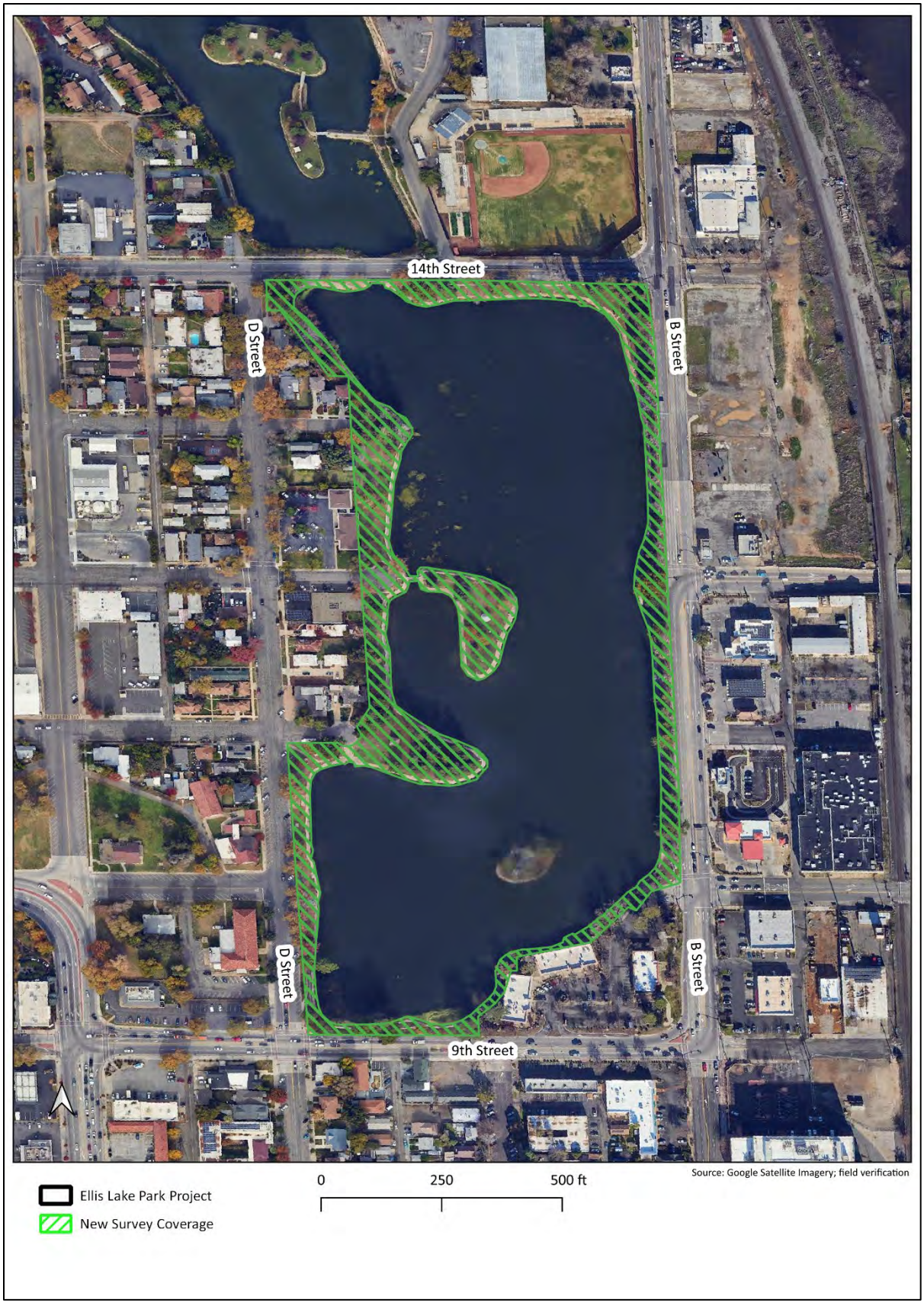


Figure 11. New Survey Coverage Map.

Attachment B: Native American Outreach Documentation

Outreach Log

Organization / Tribe	Contact	Initial Outreach	Follow Up	Response / Comments
Native American Heritage Commission	Prcilla Torres-Fuentes	7.14.25	N/A	NAHC responded via email on July 14 , 2025, and stated that the Sacred Lands File search for the project site was positive. The NAHC also provided a list of 12 representatives from four Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the study area. The representatives identified by the NAHC were then contacted. Initial emails were sent to representatives on October 1, 2025, with a brief letter attached and a 2-map set of the project location.
Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe	Richard Johnson, Chairman	10/1/2025	10/30/2025	Initial outreach sent by Kathy Pease on 10/1/25; Mike Taggart followed up with Tribe via email on 10/30/25. Mr. Johnson's email was returned undeliverable. No response has been received to date.
Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe	Saxon Thomas, Tribal Council Member	10/1/2025	10/30/2025	
Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe	Shelly Covert, Tribal Secretary	10/1/2025	10/30/2025	
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	Ben Cunningham-Summerfield, Cultural Advisor	10/1/2025	10/30/2025	Initial outreach sent by Kathy Pease on 10/1/25; Mike Taggart followed up with Tribe via email on 10/30/25. Hard copies were mailed to Vice Chairman Richard Cunningham and Tribal Council Member Ben Cunningham on 10/30/25. No response has been received to date.
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	James Moon Jr, Tribal Member	10/1/2025	10/30/2025	
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	Ben Cunningham, Tribal Council Member	10/1/2025	10/30/2025	
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	Richard Cunningham, Vice Chairman	10/1/2025	10/30/2025	
TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	Donald Ryberg, Chairman	10/1/2025	10/30/2025	
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	Josef Fore, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	10/1/2025	10/30/2025	Initial outreach sent by Kathy Pease on 10/1/25; Mike Taggart followed up with Tribe via email on 10/30/25. No response has been received to date.
Wilton Rancheria	Steven Hutchason, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	10/1/2025	N/A	Initial outreach sent by Kathy Pease on 10/1/25. The Cultural Resources Department responded on behalf of the Tribe to the initial outreach, indicating that they do not have comments and do not wish to open consultation on the project.
Wilton Rancheria	Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation	10/1/2025	N/A	

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 HARBOR BOULEVARD
SUITE 100
WEST SACRAMENTO,
CALIFORNIA 95691
(916) 373-3710

July 14, 2025

Mike Taggart
Taggart & Associates

Submitted via Electronic
Via Email to: taggart.mike@gmail.com

Re: Ellis Lake Park Project, Yuba County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov .

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Yuba County
7/14/2025

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Yuba	Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe	N	Richard Johnson, Chairman	10338 Park Avenue Nevada City, CA, 95959	(530) 265-6563		richard@nevadacityrancheria.org	Nisenan	Butte,Nevada,Placer,Sierra,Sutter,Yuba	4/30/2025
	Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe	N	Saxon Thomas, Tribal Council Member	P.O. Box 2624 Nevada City, CA, 95959	(530) 210-3590		saxon@chirpca.org	Nisenan	Butte,Nevada,Placer,Sierra,Sutter,Yuba	4/30/2025
	Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan Tribe	N	Shelly Covert, Tribal Secretary	P.O. Box 2624 Nevada City, CA, 95959	(530) 460-8494		info@chirpca.org	Nisenan	Butte,Nevada,Placer,Sierra,Sutter,Yuba	4/30/2025
	TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Ben Cunningham-Summerfield, Cultural Advisor	4933 Ponderosa Way Medpines, CA, 95345	(209) 966-8082		brftcrtn@sti.net	Maidu	Alpine,Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sierra,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	4/3/2024
	TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	James Moon Jr, Tribal Member	342 American Hill Road Nevada City, CA, 95959	(530) 913-7257		wemoons@yahoo.com	Maidu	Alpine,Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sierra,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	4/3/2024
	TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Ben Cunningham, Tribal Council Member	P.O. Box 577 Greenville, CA, 95947	(530) 249-7692			Maidu	Alpine,Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sierra,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	4/3/2024
	TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Richard Cunningham, Vice Chairman	P.O. Box B-111 Greenville, CA, 95947	(530) 250-9584			Maidu	Alpine,Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sierra,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	4/3/2024
	TSI-AKIM Maidu of the Taylorsville Rancheria	N	Donald Ryberg, Chairman	17886 Oak Way Grass Valley, CA, 95945	(530) 955-5998		Siakumne@gmail.com	Maidu	Alpine,Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,Sierra,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	4/3/2024
	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	F	Josef Fore, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	10720 Indian Hill Road Attn: Tribal Preservation Auburn, CA, 95603	(530) 492-9508		THPO@auburnrancheria.com	Nisenan (Southern Maidu) Miwok	Amador,Butte,El Dorado,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Sierra,Solano,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	9/5/2024
	Wilton Rancheria	F	Steven Hutchason, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000		shutchason@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov	Nisenan Miwok	Alameda,Alpine,Amador,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Solano,Stanislaus,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	2/12/2025
	Wilton Rancheria	F	Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000		mstclair@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov	Nisenan Miwok	Alameda,Alpine,Amador,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Solano,Stanislaus,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	2/12/2025
	Wilton Rancheria	F	Cultural Preservation Department,	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 313-4493		cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov	Nisenan Miwok	Alameda,Alpine,Amador,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Solano,Stanislaus,Sutter,Yolo,Yuba	2/12/2025

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 Resources Code and 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 Ellis Lake Park Project, Yuba County.

Record: PROJ-2025-003798
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Yuba
NAHC Group: All

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Kathy Pease** <kpease@masfirm.com>
Date: Wed, Oct 1, 2025 at 3:40 PM
Subject: Ellis Lake AB 52 Consultation
To: richard@nevadacityrancheria.org <richard@nevadacityrancheria.org>, saxon@chirpca.org <saxon@chirpca.org>, info@chirpca.org <info@chirpca.org>
Cc: Dan Flores <dflores@marysville.ca.us>, Jennifer Wade <jwade@acorn-env.com>

Please see attached consultation letter from the City of Marysville for the Ellis Lake Project.

Thank you,

Kathy Pease, AICP
Planning Consultant
Management Advisory Services
(916) 812-0749

3 attachments

Marysville Ellis Lake Consultation.pdf
230K

Figure 2 Site and Vicinity_072825.pdf
1450K

Figure 3 Aerial Overview_072825.pdf
1289K

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Kathy Pease** <kpease@masfirm.com>
Date: Wed, Oct 1, 2025 at 3:41 PM
Subject: Fw: Ellis Lake AB 52 Consultation
To: brftcrtn@sti.net <brftcrtn@sti.net>, wemoons@yahoo.com <wemoons@yahoo.com>, siakumne@gmail.com <siakumne@gmail.com>
Cc: Dan Flores <dflores@marysville.ca.us>, Jennifer Wade <jwade@acorn-env.com>

Please see attached consultation letter from the City of Marysville for the Ellis Lake Project.

Thank you,

Kathy Pease, AICP
Planning Consultant
Management Advisory Services
(916) 812-0749

3 attachments

Marysville Ellis Lake Consultation.pdf
230K

Figure 2 Site and Vicinity_072825.pdf
1450K

Figure 3 Aerial Overview_072825.pdf
1289K

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Kathy Pease** <kpease@masfirm.com>
Date: Wed, Oct 1, 2025 at 3:43 PM
Subject: Fw: Ellis Lake AB 52 Consultation
To: THPA@auburnrancheria.com <THPA@auburnrancheria.com>
Cc: Dan Flores <dflores@marysville.ca.us>, Jennifer Wade <jwade@acorn-env.com>

Please see attached consultation letter from the City of Marysville for the Ellis Lake Project.

Thank you,

Kathy Pease, AICP
Planning Consultant
Management Advisory Services
(916) 812-0749

3 attachments

Marysville Ellis Lake Consultation.pdf
230K

Figure 2 Site and Vicinity_072825.pdf
1450K

Figure 3 Aerial Overview_072825.pdf
1289K

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Kathy Pease** <kpease@masfirm.com>
Date: Wed, Oct 1, 2025 at 3:44 PM
Subject: Fw: Ellis Lake AB 52 Consultation
To: shutchason@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov <shutchason@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov>, mstclair@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov <mstclair@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov>, cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov <cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov>
Cc: Dan Flores <dflores@marysville.ca.us>, Jennifer Wade <jwade@acorn-env.com>

Please see attached consultation letter from the City of Marysville for the Ellis Lake Project.

Thank you,

Kathy Pease, AICP
Planning Consultant
Management Advisory Services
(916) 812-0749

3 attachments

Marysville Ellis Lake Consultation.pdf
230K

Figure 2 Site and Vicinity_072825.pdf
1450K

Figure 3 Aerial Overview_072825.pdf
1289K

October 1, 2025

Dear Tribal Representative:

RE: AB 52 Consultation City of Marysville Ellis Lake Enhancement Project

The City of Marysville is proposing improvements to the existing Ellis Lake, located south of 14th Street and east of B Street; north of the Downtown area of the City (Please see attached regional vicinity map and aerial photograph).

The proposed project includes recreational enhancements associated with the southern portion of Ellis Lake. The existing paths on the north and east sides of the lake would be upgraded and/or replaced with a concrete boardwalk to create a shared bicycle and pedestrian pathway. Improvements to the existing event island would include a new accessible bridge, accessible pathways, utility upgrades, and reseeded lawn. Other features include improved or new signage, benches, fishing pads, and public art.

The City of Marysville would like to provide you with an opportunity to communicate concerns you might have regarding historical resources or tribal cultural resources important to your community that could be impacted by the proposed project. The City requests your participation in the identification and protection of historical resources and tribal cultural resources that could be impacted by the proposed project, with the understanding that you or other members of your community might possess specialized knowledge of the area.

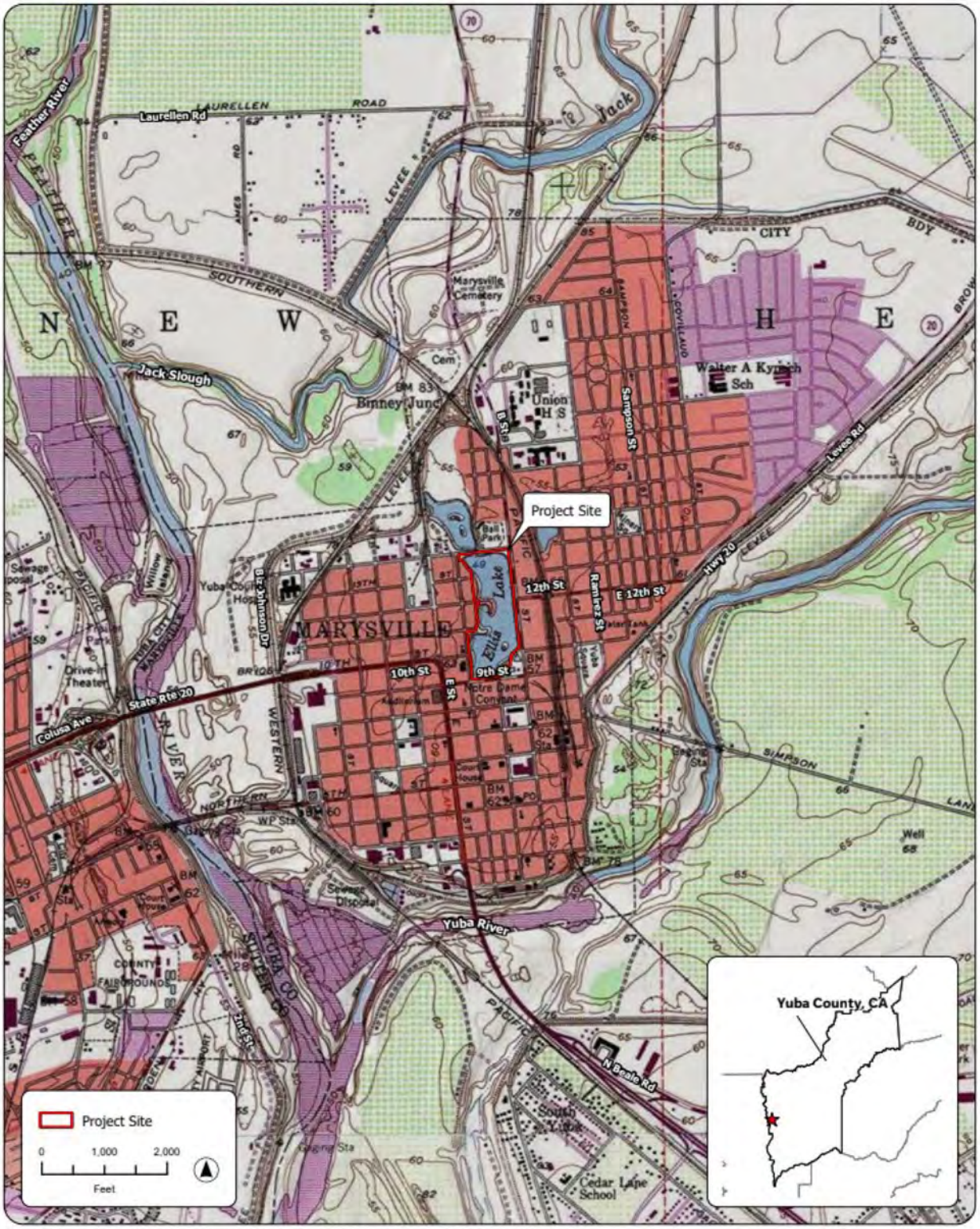
Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as formal notification of a proposed project and invitation to consult under Public Resource Code 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014 (Assembly Bill 52). The City will prepare an Initial Study and a potential Mitigated Negative Declaration consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Please respond within 30 days if you wish to request consultation regarding possible significant effects that the proposed project may have on tribal cultural resources.

Please provide a designated lead contact person if you have not already provided such information. If you or any of your tribal members have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed project, please contact me at kpease@masfirm.com or (916) 812-0749.

Sincerely,

Kathy Pease, AICP
Planning Consultant
Management Advisory Services.



SOURCE: "Yuba City, CA" USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle, T15N R3E, Section 13, Mt. Diablo Baseline & Meridian; NHD, 2025; ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 7/28/2025

Figure 2
Site and Vicinity

SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 3/6/2025; Acorn Environmental, 7/28/2025

Figure 3
Aerial Overview

Re: Ellis Lake Enhancement Project

1 message

Begin forwarded message:

From: Cultural Preservation Department Inbox <cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov>
Date: October 7, 2025 at 3:24:32 PM CDT
To: Kathy Pease <kpease@masfirm.com>
Subject: Ellis Lake Enhancement Project

Good afternoon,

Thank you for your letter dated October 1, 2025, regarding the proposed project. Wilton Rancheria ("Tribe") is a federally recognized Tribe as listed in the Federal Register, Vol. 74, No. 132, p. 33468-33469, as "Wilton Rancheria of Wilton, California". The Tribe's Service Delivery Area ("SDA") as listed in the Federal Register, Vol. 78, No. 176, p. 55731, is Sacramento County. The Tribe's Trust Lands are in Sacramento County however, the Tribe's ancestral territory spans from Sacramento County to portions of the surrounding Counties.

Although your project is within the ancestral territory of the Wilton Rancheria, we do not have any comments and do not wish to open consultation at this time. We appreciate your continued outreach and/ or consultation for future projects and respectfully request that you contact us if there are any project updates or changes.

Thank you,

Wilton Rancheria
Department of Cultural Preservation
Front Desk: 916-313-4493
cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Attachment C: Photographs

Photograph 1. Southwest Corner Ellis Lake Park Looking East.

Photograph 2. Southwest Corner Ellis Lake Park Looking North Along D Street.

Photograph 3. Western Margin of Ellis Lake Park Looking North.

Photograph 4. Northern Margin of Main Ellis Lake at 14th Street Looking East.

Photograph 5. Eastern Margin of Ellis Lake Park Looking South.

Photograph 6. Southeast Corner of Ellis Lake Park Looking Northwest Towards the Fountain Island.

Attachment D: Records Search Results

NOTICE:

This attachment may contain confidential information including the nature and location of archaeological resources, tribal cultural sites, or other significant resources. Public disclosure of confidential cultural resources information may cause harm to resources or impede traditional use. The authority to withhold sensitive cultural resources information varies depending on the source of the information, content, and the applicable regulatory context. Federal authorities include, but may not be limited to:

- National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC §307103), which provides authority for withholding public disclosure of information about the "location, character, and ownership" of historic properties.
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC §470hh), which provides authority to limit information on the "nature and location" of archaeological resources on federal land.