

October 14, 2016

NOV 2 | 2016

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

BERKELEY
CARLSBAD
FRESNO
IRVINE
PALM SPRINGS
POINT RICHMOND
RIVERSIDE
ROCKLIN
SAN LUIS OBISPO

Via email: rishi@rugstan.com

Rishi Khanna SRAJ Development Inc. 104 Constitution Drive, Suite 4 Menlo Park, CA 94025

Subject: Results of Biological Assessment at the Filbert Street Villas Project in Newark, California

Dear Mr. Khanna:

This letter reports the results of a biological survey of a vacant lot on Filbert Street (project site), in Newark, Alameda County, California. The project site is the site of a proposed development to provide housing for the community. The City of Newark (City) requires a *Biological Assessment* (BA) report to safeguard against the destruction of habitat suitable for listed endangered, rare, or threatened species. This BA addresses the effects the development would have on biological resources including special-status plant and animal species, wetlands, or other sensitive habitats.

The project site is within the Newark General Plan Land Use Category of medium density residential. The project site is located in the southeast corner of the Newark 7.5 minute quadrangle and is located approximately 1 mile from salt marsh habitat on the edge of the San Francisco Bay (Figure 1). The character of the neighborhood is residential-industrial. The project site has street frontage on Filbert Street to the east. The site is secured with a 6-foot chain link fence on the street frontage. The south and west sides are bordered by fences separating the project site from residential units. The north is bound by an 8-foot concrete block wall with a railroad right-of-way beyond (Figure 2).

METHODS

With a focus on the Filbert Street lot and the greater Newark surroundings, LSA reviewed the following sources (literature review): Google Earth aerial imagery; CNDDB for records of special-status vascular-plant and vertebrate-animal species; and a nine-quad search of the CNPS Inventory for rare plants.^{3,4,5} The CNPS nine-quad reference is centered on the Newark 7.5 minute quadrangle.

LSA senior botanist, Tim Milliken surveyed the project site on October 4, 2016. The project site was accessed from Filbert Street. Data gathered during the site visit included identification of plant communities on the site, observations of wildlife or signs of wildlife use of the site (including special-status wildlife), identification of trees on the site, identification of potential wetlands, and identification of sensitive vegetation or sensitive habitats. Field data sheets were used to document existing conditions of the project site.

¹ In email for Courtney Fogal on September 20, 2016.

² General Plan Tune Up Final EIR for the City of Newark, The Planning Center | DC&E, 2013.

³ Google Earth Pro 2016.

⁴ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB), September 7, 2016.

⁵ California Native Plant Society (CNPS) – Inventory of Rare Plants, October 7, 2016.



RESULTS

Biological Setting

A continuous view of the project site on Google Earth in aerial images from 1993 to the present shows a grassy field, with no structures, and no signature patterns that would suggest wetlands on the site. The field survey confirmed that annual grassland is the dominant ground cover and no wetlands were present. Trees associated with the project site provide shade, cover, and potential nesting sites for birds. There is evidence of imported soil in the south of the project site and a small pile of wood debris in the north of the project site. There are gopher holes onsite, but no ground squirrels, ground squirrel burrows, or evidence of burrowing owls observed on or adjacent to the site. There are no jurisdictional wetlands or sensitive habitats on the project site.

Vegetation Types

The vegetation types on the project site consist of non-native grassland and trees.

Non-native Grassland is the dominant land vegetation type on the project site. This vegetation type typically includes plant species that are indicative of disturbed sites. Herbaceous non-native species observed on the project site's non-native grassland include wild oats (*Avena fatua*), field bind-weed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*), horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), hare barley (*Hordeum murinum* subsp. *Ieporinum*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), California burclover (*Medicago polymorpha*), buckhorn plantain (*Plantago coronopus*), and smilo grass (*Stipa miliacea*). Shrubby non-native plants present include fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). Only two native plants were observed on the project site, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) and California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*).

Trees. Two trees are located on the project site, a blackwood acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*) with three trunks and a plum (*Prunus* sp.) with two trunks. The blackwood acacia is next to the fence on Filbert Street, and the plum occurs at the rear fence that borders residences to the west. An Australian willow (*Geijera parviflora*) and an Italian stone pine (*Pinus pinea*) are off-site, but are included in this discussion because of their proximity to the boundary of the project site. The Australian willow is a City-owned parkway tree planted in a tree pit on Filbert Street, while the canopy of the Italian stone pine hangs over a portion of the western boundary of the project site.

Wildlife

The wildlife species that occur on the project site are those species adapted to live in urban environments in close association with humans. Because the perimeter of the project site is fenced, the project site provides no habitat or movement corridor for large mammals such as coyote (Canis latrans) or deer (Odocoileus hemionus). However, the project site does provide these features for smaller mammal species and birds. Wildlife, or their sign, observed on the project site include turkey vulture (Cathartes aura), American crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos), dark-eyed junco (Junco hyemalis),

raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) tracks, Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) mounds, and golden-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*).

Special-status Species

In this assessment, special-status species are those species listed as threatened or endangered (or threatened or endangered candidate species) under the California and/or federal endangered species act, fully protected species, California species of special concern, and plants with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, or 3. 1,2

The literature search produced a list of 31 special-status plants and 17 species of special-status animals (Attachments: Literature Search). Twenty-nine (29) of these special-status plants and 14 special-status animals are associated with habitats not present on the site including alkaline soils, chaparral, cismontane woodland, bat roosting habitat, coastal bluff scrub, vernal pools, tidal, salt, and brackish marsh, large brambles of blackberry, or primarily aquatic habitats. Special-status species associated with habitat on the site (grasslands and debris piles) are unlikely to occur on the project site because of the prior disturbance to the site, including dominance of non-native plant species onsite, relative lack of native plant species onsite, the urban setting, the presence of imported soil, the lack of connection to other natural open spaces, and the enclosed nature of the site. This section also addresses the likelihood of presence or absence of special-status species from the project site given the existing habitat conditions.

Plants. The project site has been altered from its natural state by human use. The grassland onsite is weedy, has imported fill, and from the appearance of cut grass are routinely mowed. Based on records in the CNDDB and CNPS Inventory, bent-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinckia lunaris*) and Congdon's tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* subsp. *congdonii*) are the only special-status plant species potentially occurring in grassland habitats in the vicinity of the site. Neither of these species was observed during field survey.

- Bent-flowered fiddleneck is a CRPR 1B species. Its habitats include gravelly slopes, grassland, and openings in woodland. It is often found growing in serpentine soils. This species can be found growing within a wide elevation range from 5 to 800 meters. It usually blooms within the springtime months of March, April, May, and June. Although there are grasslands on the project site, suitable natural grassland habitat is not present and making the site unsuitable for this species.
- Congdon's tarplant is a CRPR 1B species. Its habitats include terraces, swales, floodplains, grassland, and disturbed sites. This species can be found growing at elevations below 300 meters. It usually blooms in summer to early fall (June October). This species is known to occur in grassland areas with high disturbance. The site visit coincided with the flowering time for this species, and the species was not observed.

¹ CNDDB, op. cit. September 7, 2016.

² CNPS, op. cit. October 7, 2016.

The presence of bent-flowered fiddleneck is highly unlikely due to the preponderance of weedy vegetation, the urban location, and the prior disturbance on the site. Alternatively, the site conditions are favorable for Congdon's tarplant. The October 4 site survey occurred during the flowering period when Congdon's tarplant would have been identifiable; however, it was not observed and is considered absent from the site. No special-status plants were observed on the project site, nor are they expected to occur there. No surveys for special-status plants are recommended.

Animals. The habitat on the project site is entirely upland and contains no suitable habitat for fish, amphibian, mammal, or bird species associated with salt marsh or estuarine system. The closest salt marsh and estuarine systems are approximately one mile to the west of the project site. Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) are the only special-status animal species known from the area that could forage, roost, or nest within habitats such as those onsite. ¹

- Burrowing owl is a California species of concern. Burrowing owls prefer to forage and nest in open habitats (e.g., grasslands, agricultural areas). They prefer sites with existing mammal burrows or other features (e.g., culverts, pipes, debris piles) suitable for nesting. Recent observations of burrowing owls have been recorded in the vicinity of the project site (CNDDB occurrence #18, approximately 1.26 miles west of the project site). Although the site is small in size, the debris pile may provide suitable temporary cover for owls; however, there was no owl sign on the site or around the debris pile and no owls or suitable burrows were observed on or adjacent to the site.
- Northern harrier is a California species of concern. Northern harriers nest in wet meadows and marshes, and forage over open grasslands and agricultural fields. The site provides foraging habitat for northern harriers. The nearest occurrence of northern harrier is approximately 1.9 miles northwest of the project site (CNDDB #5). However, given the small size of the site, the amount of surrounding development, and the availability of higher-quality habitat throughout the surrounding region (i.e., the marshlands of San Francisco Bay), it is unlikely that this species would nest on the project site. Suitable wet meadow and marsh nesting habitat is not present on the project site.
- White-tailed kite is a fully protected species. White-tailed kites require dense-topped trees or shrubs for nesting and perching, and forage over open grasslands, meadows, and marshes. The nearest occurrence of white-tailed kite is approximately 0.6 miles northwest of the project site (CNDDB #2). The site provides foraging habitat for white-tailed kite. However, given the small size of the site, the amount of surrounding development, and the availability of higher-quality habitat throughout the surrounding region (i.e., the marshlands of San Francisco Bay), it is unlikely that this species would regularly occur on the project site. Suitable dense-topped nesting habitat is not present in the trees on the project site.

¹ CNDDB, op. cit. September 7, 2016.



POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Special-status Plant Species

The potentially occurring special-status plant species are unlikely to occur on the project site because the site does not provide suitable habitat for most species or the species were determined absent based on a lack of observations of the species during an appropriately timed field survey. Special-status plant species are unlikely to occur on the project site.

Special-status Animal Species

The potentially occurring special-status animal species are unlikely to occur on the project site because of the small size of the site, lack of connection to natural open spaces, and lack of suitable habitat features (e.g., ground squirrel burrow, short grass) on the site. No special-status animal species were observed on the site during the survey.

Migratory Birds

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Sections 3503 and 3505 of the California Fish and Game Code protect most species of native birds, their nests, and eggs from harm. Birds could be harmed if bird nests and eggs are present in areas proposed for construction during the breeding season. Furthermore, if birds were nesting near the construction area, construction may result in the abandonment of the nest. If eggs or nestlings are present in the abandoned nest, their mortality would result in a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code. In the San Francisco Bay Region, the nesting season is generally considered to extend between February 1 and August 31.

Tree Ordinance

City of Newark Municipal Code Chapter 12.28.050 - Removal of trees (tree ordinance). The removal or permission to remove trees planted within the parkways shall be subject to the following:

A property owner may be permitted to remove a parkway tree under any one of several nuisance conditions including:

 Where removal is necessary for construction or other improvements to the property owner's property which have been approved by the city.

A parkway tree may not be removed without the property owner first securing a tree removal permit issued by the City of Newark Public Works Director. The property owner who is permitted to remove a parkway tree shall replace said tree and bear the cost for its replacement. The parkway tree removal shall be subject to all conditions set forth in the tree ordinances.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO MITIGATE PROJECT IMPACTS

The proposed project would not have a significant effect on the biological resources of the Filbert Street project site given the implementation of the measures described below.

PARKWAY TREE REMOVAL

It may be possible to develop the project without removing the parkway tree on Filbert Street. However, if the project requires the removal of a parkway tree, a tree removal permit must be secured from the City of Newark's Public Works Director. The property owner who is permitted to remove a parkway tree shall replace said tree and bear the cost of its replacement. All tree replacements shall be with an officially designated tree purchased through the city.

TREE REMOVAL / NESTING BIRDS

It is likely that nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code nest in the trees on the property. The trees should therefore be removed in the period outside of the nesting bird season. While the actual timing of nesting varies by species, weather, and location, the generally accepted breeding timeframe is February 1 through August 31. Some bird species nest before February 1, so the ideal time to remove the trees would be between September 1 and December 31. Because brush piles serve as an attractive refuge for wildlife including special-status species, the wood from the trees should be removed from the site or chipped immediately.

If the trees are removed during the nesting bird season, a qualified biologist will be required to conduct nesting bird surveys prior to removal. Trees containing active nests and adjacent trees will not be removed until after the young birds have fledged and are foraging independently.

Preconstruction Surveys for Breeding Birds

Pre-construction surveys should be initiated within 14 days prior to earth-disturbing activities during the breeding season. The breeding season begins February 1 and ends August 31. Breeding bird surveys should be conducted for species that could nest in the grasslands and trees. If a raptor nest is encountered, a buffer approximately 250 feet from the nest should be established, and if a songbird nest is encountered, a buffer of 50 feet from the nest should be established. People, construction equipment, staging, storage, and other construction related activity will be prohibited within the buffer area while the nest is active. If the qualified biologist determines that the nesting birds are acclimated to human activity, the buffer may be reduced. If the buffer is reduced, the birds should be periodically monitored to ensure that human activity is not causing stress or otherwise disrupting their normal behavior. The buffer can be removed from the nest once the young birds have fledged and are foraging independently.

CONCLUSION

The project site does not contain and sensitive habitats including wetlands, so no impacts to such resources are expected. The site is not expected to provide suitable habitat for special-status plant or animal species, and impacts to such species are unlikely. With the implementation of the recommended measures, the proposed project would not result in any significant adverse biological impacts.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

Lin Milli

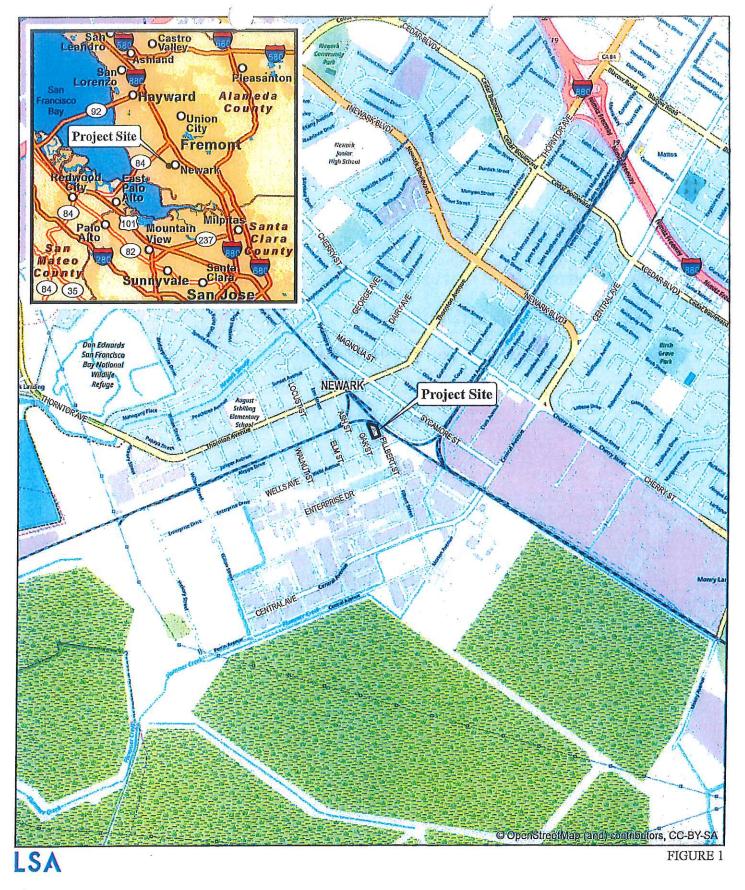
Tim Milliken

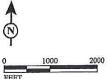
Senior Botanist

Attachments: Figure 1: Project Location

Figure 2: Project Site

Literature Search Results (CNDDB Animal List, CNDDB Plant List, CNPS Plant List)





Fillbert Villas Project Newark, Alameda County, California

Regional Location





lected Elements by Scientific Na

California Department of Fish and Wildlife





Query Criteria:

Taxonomic Group IS (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals)

| Syan>Group

| Syan>Reptiles<| OR Mammals</br>
| Syan>Syan style='color:Red'> OR Quad IS (Newark (3712251))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agelaius tricolor	ABPBXB0020	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
tricolored blackbird						
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2S3	SSC
Circus cyaneus northern harrier	ABNKC11010	None	None	G5	S3 .	SSC
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa saltmarsh common yellowthroat	ABPBX1201A	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
Melospiza melodia pusillula Alameda song sparrow	ABPBXA301S	None	None	G5T2?	S2S3	SSC
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	Threatened	None	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	÷
Rallus longirostris obsoletus California clapper rail	ABNME05016	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Reithrodontomys raviventris salt-marsh harvest mouse	AMAFF02040	Endangered	Endangered	G1G2	S1S2	FP
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
Sorex vagrans halicoetes salt-marsh wandering shrew	AMABA01071	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
Spirinchus thaleichthys longfin smelt	AFCHB03010	Candidate	Threatened	G5 .	S1	SSC
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP

Record Count: 17



ected Elements by Scientific Nat California Department of Fish and Wildlife California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria:

Taxonomic Group IS (Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots)
style='color:Red'> AND Quad IS (Newark (3712251))

						Rare Plant
Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Astragalus tener var. tener	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
alkali milk-vetch						
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii	PDAST4R0P1	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Congdon's tarplant						
Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri	PDAPI0Z043	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Hoover's button-celery						100 N
Extriplex joaquinana	PDCHE041F3	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
San Joaquin spearscale						15560 N
Lasthenia conjugens	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Contra Costa goldfields						7.5
Plagiobothrys glaber	PDBOR0V0B0	None	None	GH	SH	1A
hairless popcornflower						
Senecio aphanactis	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
chaparral ragwort						
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina	PMPOT03091	None	None	G5T5	S3	2B.2
slender-leaved pondweed				nave n		40.0
Trifolium hydrophilum	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
saline clover					D1 0	

Record Count: 9

Scientific Name	Common ie	Family	Lifeform (Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global · Rank
Amsinckia lunaris	bent-flowered fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2S3	G2G3
Astragalus tener var. tener	alkali milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	1B,2	S2	G2T2
Atriplex depressa	brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Atriplex minuscula	lesser saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G2
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2 .
Campanula exigua	chaparral harebell	Campanulaceae	annual herb	1B-2	S2	G2
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii	Congdon's tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre	Point Reyes bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	1B.2	S2	G4?T2
Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	Thymelaeaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	1B.2	S2	G2
Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri	Hoover's button-celery	Apiaceae	annual / perennial herb	1B.1	S1	G5T1
Eryngium jepsonii	Jepson's coyote thistle	Apiaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Extriplex joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Helianthella castanea	Diablo helianthella	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Holocarpha macradenia	Santa Cruz tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1
Lessingia hololeuca	woolly-headed lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	3	S3?	G3?
Micropus amphibolus	Mt. Diablo cottonweed	Asteraceae	annual herb	3,2	S3S4	G3G4
Monardella antonina ssp. antonina	San Antonio Hills monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	3	S1S3	G4T1T3Q
Monolopia gracilens	woodland woolythreads	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.2	S3	G3
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G2
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2	G3T2Q
Plagiobothrys glaber	hairless popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	1A	SH	GH
Polemonium carneum	Oregon polemonium	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	2B.2	S2	G3G4
Puccinellia simplex	California alkali grass	Poaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2	G3
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	2B.2	S2	G3
<u>Streptanthus albidus ssp.</u> peramoenus	most beautiful jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2	G2T2
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina	slender-leaved pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.2	S3	G5T5
Suaeda californica	California seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.1	S1	G1
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Tropidocarpum capparideum	caper-fruited tropidocarpum	Brassicaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1

Suggested Citation

CNPS, Rare Plant Program. 2016. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-02). California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA. Website http://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 07 October 2016].

RESOLUTION NO.

RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF NEWARK APPROVING VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 8387 AND SUBDIVISON AND ZONING VARIANCES THERETO

WHEREAS, SRAJ Development Inc. has submitted TTM-17-07, Tentative Map 8387, to the Planning Commission of the City of Newark with subdivision and zoning variances covered by P-17-05, a planned unit development, and U-17-08, a conditional use permit, for a 16-unit residential condominium project at 37243 and 37257 Filbert Street (APN(s): 092-0131-001-09, 092-0131-002-04 AND 092-0131-003).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Planning Commission of the City of Newark does hereby approve TTM-17-07, Tentative Tract Map 8387 with said subdivision and zoning variances covered by P-17-05 and U-17-08, as shown on Exhibit A, pages 1 through 7 and made part hereof by reference, subject to the following conditions:

- a. All applicable conditions listed in Planning Commission Resolution No. _____, dated August 22, 2017, recommending approval of P-17-05, a planned unit development, and U-17-08, a conditional use permit, for a 16-unit residential condominium project at 37243 and 37257 Filbert Street (APN(s): 092-0131-001-09, 092-0131-002-04 AND 092-0131-003).
- b. The developer shall ensure that all upstream drainage is not blocked and that no ponding is created by this development. Any construction necessary to ensure this shall be the developer's responsibility.
- c. That if any condition of this tentative tract map be declared invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, this tentative tract map shall terminate and be of no force and effect, at the election of the City Council on motion.

Resolution No. (Pres1707)

This Resolution wa by Commissioner	, seconded by Commissioner	, and passed as follows:
AYES:		
NOES:		•
ABSENT:		
TERRENCE GRINDALL.	Secretary BERNIE N	VILLO Chairperson

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT AND VESTING TENTATIVE MAP

A 16 UNIT RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUM PROJECT BEING A 6 LOT SUBDIVISION OF LOTS 4, 6, 8, and 10, OF BLOCK 187, LYING SOUTHWESTERLY OF THE RAILROAD AS SHOWN ON THE "MAP OF THE TOWN OF NEWARK" FILED MAY 6, 1878 IN MAP BOOK 17, PAGE 10 CITY OF NEWARK, CALIFORNIA ALAMEDA COUNTY RECORDS

PRELIMINARY STORM WATER CONTROL PLAN

PRELIMINARY DEMOLTION PLAN

PRELIMINARY UTILITY PLAN

· PROPOSED BOUNDARY LINE

2" GRIND and OVERLAY

BOUNDARY LINE

BIO-RETENTION AREA

ASPHALT PAVEMENT

PROPOSED CENTERLINE

- EASEMENT LINE

LOT LINE UNIT LINE

PRELIMINARY GRADING and DRAINAGE PLAN

TIM-3 TMA TAMS

VESTING TENTATIVE MAP

TITLE SHEET SHEET INDEX

OWNER SRAJ DEVELOPMENT INC. 104 CONSTITUTION DRIVE, SUITE 4 MENLO PARK, CA 94025

SURENDRA VAID ASHOK VAID JIMMY SINGH

(510) 205-7847 (510) 940-3380

(650) 292-2493

BKBC ARCHITECTS INC. 1371 GAKLAND BLVD., SUITE 101 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94595-8483 SANJIV BHANDARI - PRINCIPAL COURTNEY FOGAL - PROJECT I

(925) 930-9700

SURVEYOR / CIVIL ENGINEER DEBOLT CIVIL ENGINEERING B11 SAN RAMON VALLEY BLVD. DANVILLE, CA 94228

(925) 837-3780

(925) 372-5300 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
BORRECCO / KILIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
1241 PINE STREET
MARTHEZ, CA 94553
(9)

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER

GEI 38750 PASEO PADRE PARKWAY, STE. B-1 FREMONT, CA 94526 (510) 791-0100

ELMST

HHHHHH EXISTING RAILROAD TRACKS MADRONEST PROJECT LOCATION NA HOR MELSA DAKST

EXISTING UTILITY POLE w/ GUY WIRE

EXISTING WATER LINE

EXISTING SURVEY MONUMENT

DIRECTION OF FLOW

EXISTING SIGN

EXISTING TREE

EXISTING SPOT ELEVATION

EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED

EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LIN

EXISTING GAS LINE

PROPOSED STORM DRAINAG

- EXISTING FENCE

- - EXISTING WALL

ESSENCE EXISTING CURB & GUTTER

CURBLINE

EXISTING SANITARY SEWER LINE

LOCATION MAP

VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 8387

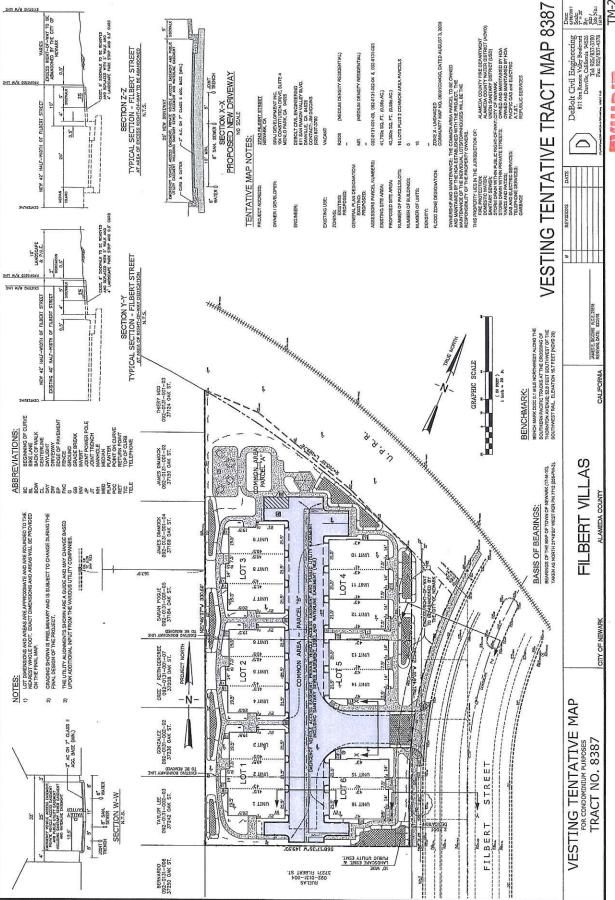
VESTING TENTATIVE MAP FOR CONDOMINIUM PURPOSES TRACT NO. 8387

FILBERT VILLAS

JAMES E. DISCINS R.C.E. 27818 RENEWAL DATE: 023118

DeBolt Civil Engineering 811 San Ramon Valley Boulevard Darwille, California 94226 Tet 225/873-7389 Faze 925/837-34378 \triangle

Date Von/2017 Scale NONE By: Jeb / Jeb / Job No.:



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