NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Notice is hereby given that, as Lead Agency, the City of Roseville, Development Services Department, Planning Division has prepared an Initial Study leading to a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project referenced below. This Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for public review and comment.

Project Title/File#: INFILL PCL 315 – Champion Oaks GPA & Rezone; File #PL19-0047

Project Location: 2014 North Cirby Way (APN 469-130-031-000) and 1202 Samoa Way (APN 469-130-032-000), Roseville, Placer County, CA 95661

Project Applicant: Greg Bardini, Morton & Pitalo, Inc.

Project Owner: Dan Wilson, Sunset West Executive Communities, Inc.

Project Planner: Kinarik Shallow, Associate Planner - City of Roseville; (916) 746-1309

Project Description: The applicant requests approval of a General Plan Amendment to change the land use designation of the two subject parcels from Open Space/Parks and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP) to Low Density Residential (LDR) and a Rezone to change the zoning designation of the parcels from Floodway (FW) to Single-Family Residential (R1) to facilitate the development of two single-family dwelling units.

The project site is not identified on any list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to California Government Code Section 65962.5.

Document Review and Availability: The public review and comment period begins on **May 17, 2023** and ends on **June 16, 2023**. The Mitigated Negative Declaration may be reviewed during normal business hours (8:00 am to 4:00 pm) at the Planning Division offices, located at 311 Vernon Street. It may also be viewed online at https://www.roseville.ca.us/environmentaldocuments (under Private Development Projects).

Written comments on the adequacy of the Mitigated Negative Declaration may be submitted to Kinarik Shallow, Associate Planner, Planning Division, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678, and must be received no later than 5:00 pm on June 16, 2023.

This project will be scheduled for a public hearing before the City's Planning Commission. At this hearing, the Planning Commission will consider the Mitigated Negative Declaration and associated project entitlements. Separate notices will be published when the hearing is scheduled.

Mike Isom
Development Services Director

Dated: May 12, 2023

Publish: May 15, 2023

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT – PLANNING DIVISION
311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

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Project Location:	2014 North Cirby Way (APN 469-130-031-000) and 1202 Samoa Way (APN 469-130-032-000), Roseville, Placer County, CA 95661
Project Applicant:	Greg Bardini, Morton & Pitalo; (916) 835-9306; 75 Iron Point Circle, Folsom, CA 95630
Property Owner:	Dan Wilson, Sunset West Executive Communities, Inc.; (916) 835-9306; 8222 Smith Farm Court, Fair Oaks, CA 95628
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Kinarik Shallow, Associate Planner - City of Roseville; (916) 746-1309
Date:	May 15, 2023

Project Description:

The applicant requests approval of a General Plan Amendment to change the land use designation of the two subject parcels from Open Space/Parks and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP) to Low Density Residential (LDR) and a Rezone to change the zoning designation of the parcels from Floodway (FW) to Single-Family Residential (R1) to facilitate the development of two single-family dwelling units.

DECLARATION

The Planning Manager has determined that the above project will not have significant effects on the environment and therefore does not require preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. The determination is based on the attached initial study and the following findings:

A. *The project will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of 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 an endangered, rare or threatened species, reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.*
B. *The project will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.*
C. *The project will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.*
D. *The project will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.*
E. *No substantial evidence exists that the project may have a significant effect on the environment.*
F. *The project incorporates all applicable mitigation measures identified in the attached initial study.*
G. *This Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency.*

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT–PLANNING DIVISION

311 Vernon St, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

INITIAL STUDY & ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Project Title/File Number:	INFILL PCL 315 – Champion Oaks GPA & Rezone; File #PL19-0047
Project Location:	2014 North Cirby Way (APN 469-130-031-000) and 1202 Samoa Way (APN 469-130-032-000), Roseville, Placer County, CA 95661
Project Description:	The applicant requests approval of a General Plan Amendment to change the land use designation of the two subject parcels from Open Space/Parks and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP) to Low Density Residential (LDR) and a Rezone to change the zoning designation of the parcels from Floodway (FW) to Single-Family Residential (R1) to facilitate the development of two single-family dwelling units.
Project Applicant:	Greg Bardini, Morton & Pitalo, Inc.
Property Owner:	Dan Wilson, Sunset West Executive Communities Inc.
Lead Agency Contact:	Kinarik Shallow, Associate Planner; Phone (916) 746-1309

This initial study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the above described project application. The document relies on site-specific studies prepared to address in detail the effects or impacts associated with the project. Where documents were submitted by consultants working for the applicant, City staff reviewed such documents in order to determine whether, based on their own professional judgment and expertise, staff found such documents to be credible and persuasive. Staff has only relied on documents that reflect their independent judgment, and has not accepted at face value representations made by consultants for the applicant.

This document has been prepared to satisfy the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). CEQA requires that all state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before acting on those projects.

The initial study is a public document used by the decision-making lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. If the lead agency finds substantial evidence that any aspect of the project, either individually or cumulatively, may have a significant effect on the environment, regardless of whether the overall effect of the project is adverse or beneficial, the lead agency is required to prepare an EIR. If the agency finds no substantial evidence that the project or any of its aspects may cause a significant effect on the environment, a negative declaration shall be prepared. If in the course of analysis, the agency recognizes that the project may have a significant impact on the environment, but that by incorporating specific mitigation measures to which the applicant agrees, the impact will be reduced to a less than significant effect, a mitigated negative declaration shall be prepared.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project site is located on two contiguous and vacant parcels within the City's Infill Planning area. The addresses are 2014 North Cirby Way (APN 469-130-031-000, 0.19 acres) and 1202 Samoa Way (APN 469-130-032-000, 0.17 acres).

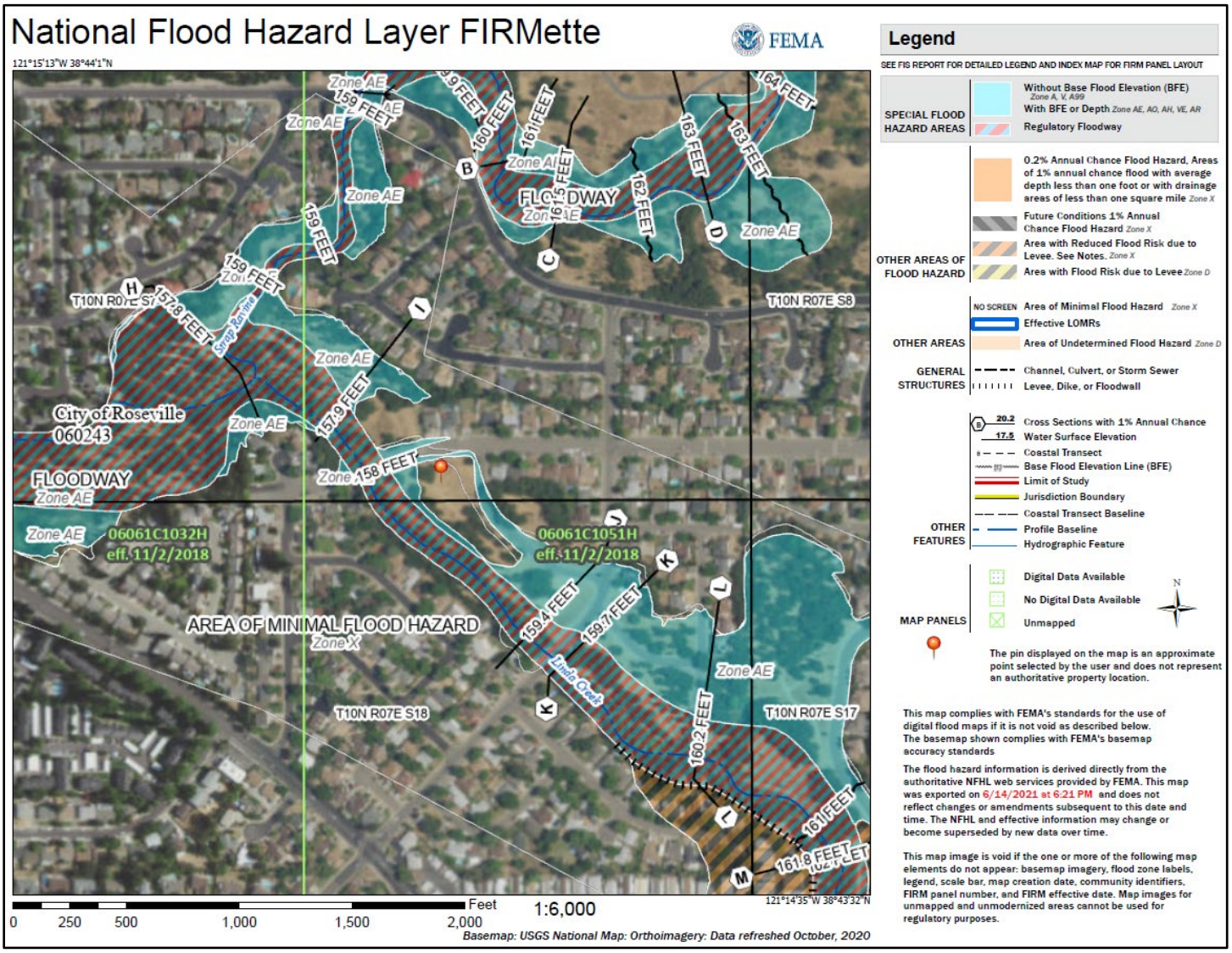
Figure 1: Project Site

Background & Environmental Setting

The subject properties have a zoning designation of Floodway (FW) and a General Plan land use designation of Open Space/Park and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP). Frontage improvements, including sidewalks, and curb and gutter exist along North Cirby Way and Samoa Way. Parcels immediately adjacent to the properties are vacant and are also zoned FW, while existing single-family residences are located to the north and east across North Cirby Way and Samoa Way. In addition, the project site is within close proximity to Linda Creek to the west, which consists of several native oak trees. The site is vegetated with native and non-native grasses and consists of native oak trees at the corner of North Cirby Way and Samoa Way.

The surrounding area is located within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Zone AE, which is identified as a special flood hazard area with a base flood elevation (BFE) of 158 feet (see Figure 2 below). The boundary of the FEMA Floodplain, as shown on Figure 2 below, indicates that the roadways surrounding the subject properties would be inundated during a flood event.

Figure 2: FEMA Flood Hazard Map



The site is also located within the City's Regulatory Floodplain (see Figure 3 below). The extent of the City's floodplain is determined using the FEMA floodplain as a minimum in conjunction with in-process and future drainage master plans and updated studies. The result is a floodplain that represents the cumulative local conditions. As shown on Figure 3, the extent of the City's Regulatory Floodplain is beyond that of the FEMA floodplain with more of the subject property and the entire street inundated. Figure 4 shows the comparison of these two floodplain boundaries with sections showing the expected floodplain elevations. The FEMA floodplain is shown in dark blue and the City's Regulatory floodplain is shown in light blue. Per the Safety Element of the City's General Plan, no development is permitted within the regulatory floodway in Infill areas of the City. However, development may be permitted by the City within the regulatory floodway fringe (i.e., the areas of a floodplain on either side of the designated floodway), provided that such development is limited to that which cumulatively results in no more than one-foot of rise in the water surface elevation.

Figure 3: City's Regulatory Floodplain

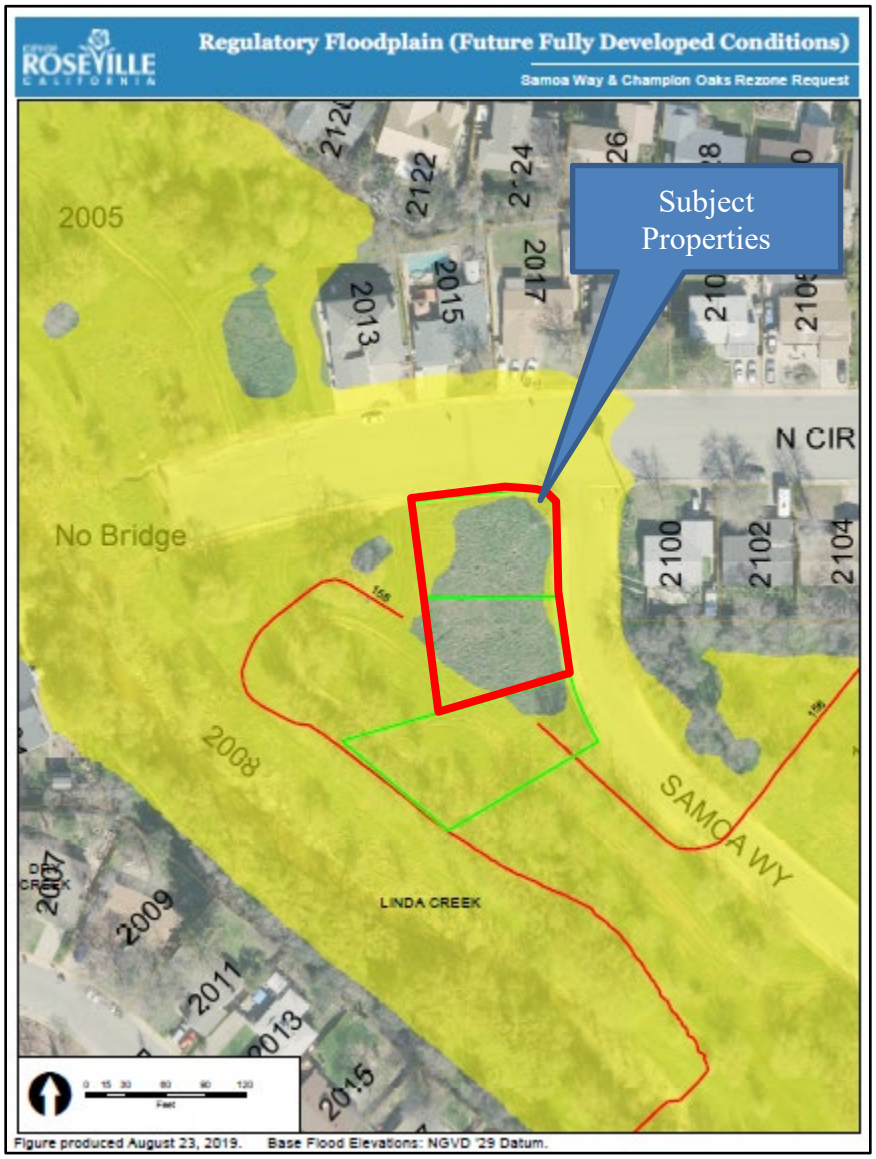


Figure 4: Combined Floodplain

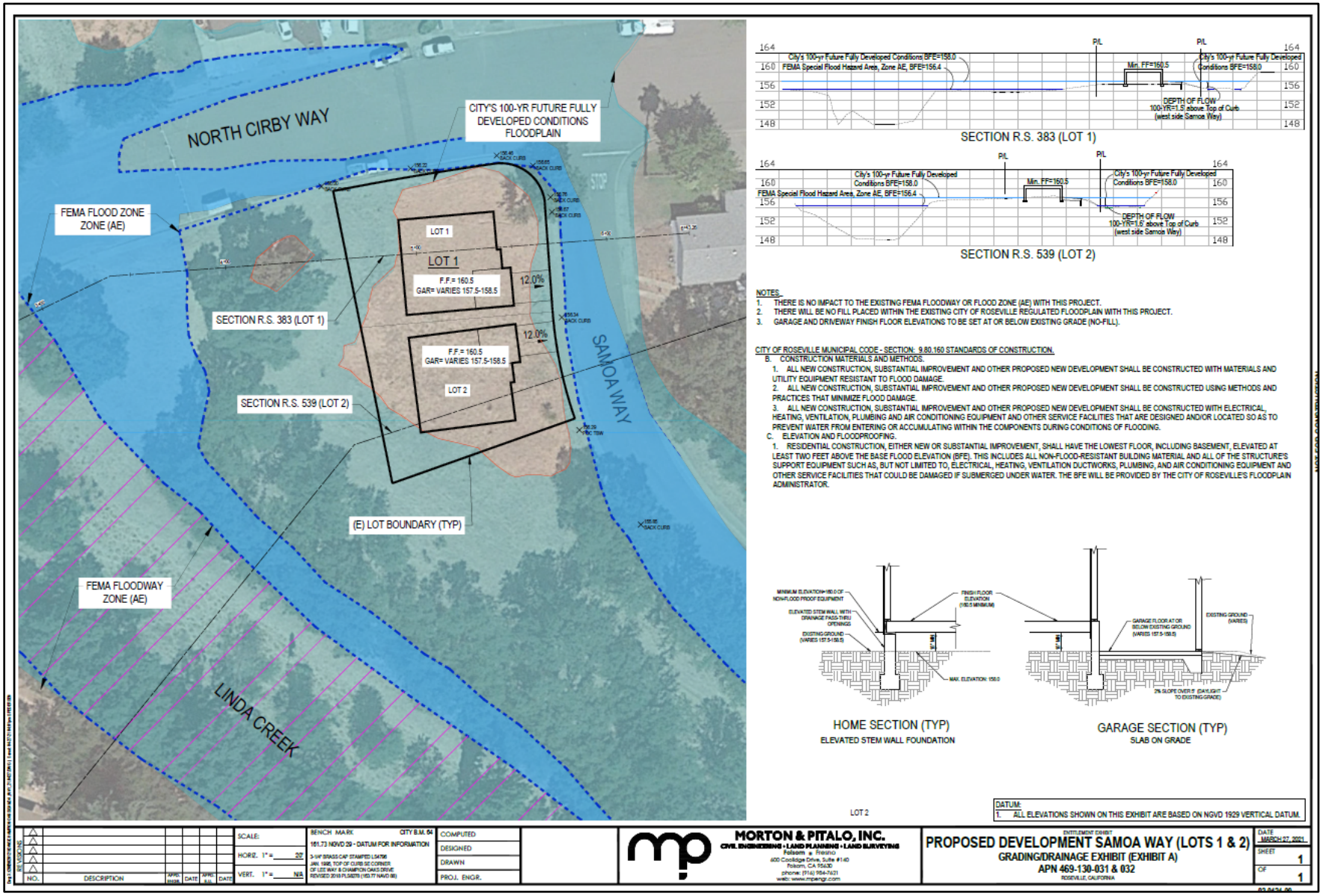


Table 1: Site and Surrounding Zoning/Land Use

Location	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Actual Use of Property
Site	Floodway (FW)	Open Space/Park and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP)	Vacant
North	Single-Family Residential (R1) across North Cirby Way	Low Density Residential (LDR-3.5)	Single-Family Home
South	FW	OS/PR/FP	Vacant
East	FW and R1 across Samoa Way	OS/PR/FP and LDR-3.5	Single-Family Home/Vacant
West	FW	OS/PR/FP	Vacant

Proposed Project

The applicant requests approval of a General Plan Amendment to change the land use designation of the two subject parcels from Open Space/Parks and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP) to Low Density Residential (LDR) and a Rezone to change the zoning designation of the parcels from Floodway (FW) to Single-Family Residential (R1) to facilitate the development of two single-family dwelling units.

As shown in Figure 4 above, the proposed structures are located outside of the City's Regulatory Floodplain; however, flood waters for the regulated flood event would occupy Samoa Way and North Cirby Way. The dwelling units are proposed to be constructed on elevated stem walls with openings in the foundation walls to allow drainage pass-thru during high-flow rain events and to ensure no additional fill is placed within the City's Regulatory Floodplain. A minimum finish floor elevation of 160.5 (NGVD 29) will be used on each of the lots to meet this objective, namely the lowest floor and building support equipment (e.g., heating and ventilation ductwork) are all a minimum of two (2') feet above the required BFE. Garages and associated driveways will be constructed at or below existing grade to ensure no fill is placed in the City's Regulatory Floodplain. The finished floor elevation for the houses constructed on the two (2) lots will meet the City requirements for a minimum two feet (2') above the 100-year water surface elevation adjacent to open space. Additionally, the required finish floor elevation of at least 160.5 (NVGD29) guarantees that the houses constructed on the two (2) lots will be above the 200-yr water surface elevation as required by the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE MITIGATION ORDINANCES, GUIDELINES, AND STANDARDS

For projects that are consistent with the development density established by existing zoning, community plan, or general plan policies for which an EIR was certified, CEQA Guidelines Section 15183(f) allows a lead agency to rely on previously adopted development policies or standards as mitigation for the environmental effects, when the standards have been adopted by the City, with findings based on substantial evidence, that the policies or standards will substantially mitigate environmental effects, unless substantial new information shows otherwise (CEQA Guidelines §15183(f)). The City of Roseville adopted CEQA Implementing Procedures (Implementing Procedures) which are consistent with this CEQA Guidelines section. The current version of the Implementing Procedures were adopted in April 2008 (Resolution 08-172), along with Findings of Fact, and were updated in January 2021 (Resolution 21-018). The below regulations and ordinances were found to provide uniform

mitigating policies and standards, and are applicable to development projects. The City's Mitigating Policies and Standards are referenced, where applicable, in the Initial Study Checklist.

- Noise Regulation (RMC Ch.9.24)
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80)
- Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch.4.44)
- Drainage Fees (Dry Creek [RMC Ch.4.49] and Pleasant Grove Creek [RMC Ch.4.48])
- City of Roseville Improvement Standards (Resolution 02-37 and as further amended)
- City of Roseville Design and Construction Standards (Resolution 01-208 and as further amended)
- Tree Preservation Ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66)
- Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation (Tribal Consultation Policy) (Resolution 20-294)
- Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Title 18)
- Community Design Guidelines
- Specific Plan Design Guidelines:
    - Development Guidelines Del Webb Specific Plan
    - Landscape Design Guidelines for North Central Roseville Specific Plan
    - North Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Northeast Roseville Specific Plan (Olympus Pointe) Signage Guidelines
    - North Roseville Area Design Guidelines
    - Northeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines
    - Southeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines
    - Stoneridge Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Highland Reserve North Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - West Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Sierra Vista Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Creekview Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
- City of Roseville 2035 General Plan

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON

- 2035 General Plan Update Final Environmental Impact Report, certified August 5, 2020; located online at: https://roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8774544

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183, any project which is consistent with the development densities established by zoning, a Community Plan, or a General Plan for which an EIR was certified shall not require additional environmental review, except as may be necessary to examine whether there are project-specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or its site. The 2035 General Plan Update EIR (General Plan EIR) updated all Citywide analyses, including for vehicle miles traveled, greenhouse gas emissions, water supply, water treatment, wastewater treatment, and waste disposal. The proposed project changes the land use designation for two small lots (less than 1/5-acre) for the purpose of building two homes, when compared to the analyses of the General Plan EIR. This small change is negligible, and would result in no measurable change to the citywide impacts assessed by the General Plan EIR. Thus, thus this Initial Study focuses on effects

particular to the specific project site, impacts which were not analyzed within the EIR, and impacts which may require revisiting due to substantial new information. When applicable, the topical sections within the Initial Study summarize the findings within the environmental documents listed above. The analysis, supporting technical materials, and findings of the environmental document are incorporated by reference, and are available for review at the Civic Center, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA.

EXPLANATION OF INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines recommend that lead agencies use an Initial Study Checklist to determine potential impacts of the proposed project on the physical environment. The Initial Study Checklist provides a list of questions concerning a comprehensive array of environmental issue areas potentially affected by this project. This section of the Initial Study incorporates a portion of Appendix G Environmental Checklist Form, contained in the CEQA Guidelines. Within each topical section (e.g. Air Quality) a description of the setting is provided, followed by the checklist responses, thresholds used, and finally a discussion of each checklist answer.

There are four (4) possible answers to the Environmental Impacts Checklist on the following pages. Each possible answer is explained below:

1) A “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from the information that a fair argument based on substantial evidence can be made to support a conclusion that a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change may occur to any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project. When one or more “Potentially significant Impact” entries are made, an EIR is required.

2) A “Less Than Significant With Mitigation” answer is appropriate when the lead agency incorporates mitigation measures to reduce an impact from “Potentially Significant” to “Less than Significant.” For example, floodwater impacts could be reduced from a potentially-significant level to a less-than-significant level by relocating a building to an area outside of the floodway. The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation measures are identified as MM followed by a number.

3) A “Less Than significant Impact” answer is appropriate if there is evidence that one or more environmental impacts may occur, but the impacts are determined to be less than significant, or the application of development policies and standards to the project will reduce the impact(s) to a less-than-significant level. For instance, the application of the City’s Improvement Standards reduces potential erosion impacts to a less-than-significant level.

4) A “No Impact” answer is appropriate where it can be demonstrated that the impact does not have the potential to adversely affect the environment. For instance, a project in the center of an urbanized area with no agricultural lands on or adjacent to the project area clearly would not have an adverse effect on agricultural resources or operations. A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study. Where a “No Impact” answer is adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study, further narrative explanation is not required. A “No Impact” answer is explained when it is based on project-specific factors as well as generous standards.

All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off- and on-site, indirect, direct, construction, and operation impacts, except as provided for under State CEQA Guidelines.

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

I. Aesthetics

The project site consists of two undeveloped parcels in the City's Infill planning area. Both parcels have a zoning designation of Floodway (FW) and a General Plan land use designation of Open Space/Park and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP). Parcels immediately adjacent to the properties are vacant and also located in the floodplain, while existing single-family residences are located to the north and east across North Cirby Way and Samoa Way. The public view of the site and its visual setting is from North Cirby Way and Samoa Way. The view includes no distinct topography or other visual elements. Two vacant lots zoned FW separate the site from the open space corridor to the west, which contains a tributary of Linda Creek. The corridor is intended to preserve existing drainage patterns, and is not developed for pedestrian or recreational use. The background of the view includes the native oak trees on the adjacent FW parcels and the open space corridor.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			X	
c) In non-urbanized area, 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 a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of an environmental impact cannot always be determined through the use of a specific, quantifiable threshold. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(b) affirms this by the statement "an ironclad definition

of significant effect is not always possible because the significance of an activity may vary with the setting." This is particularly true of aesthetic impacts. As an example, a proposed parking lot in a dense urban center would have markedly different visual effects than a parking lot in an open space area. For the purpose of this study, the significance thresholds are as stated in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, as shown in a–d of the checklist below. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Zoning Ordinance (e.g. building height, setbacks, etc), Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Ch. 18), Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347), and applicable Specific Plan Policies and/or Specific Plan Design Guidelines will prevent significant impacts in urban settings as it relates to items a, b, and c, below.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) There are no designated or eligible scenic vistas or scenic highways within or adjacent to the City of Roseville.

c–d) The project site is in an urban setting, and as a result lacks any prominent or high-quality natural features which could be negatively impacted by development. The City of Roseville has adopted Community Design Guidelines (CDG) for the purpose of creating building and community designs which are a visual asset to the community. The CDG includes guidelines for building design, site design and landscape design, which will result in a project that enhances the existing urban visual environment. As it relates to light and glare, outdoor lighting is conditioned to comply with City standards (i.e., CDG) to limit the height of light standards and to require cut-off lenses and glare shields to minimize light and glare impacts. The project will not create a new source of substantial light. Accordingly, the project will not contribute to an increased source of glare and the aesthetic impacts of the project are less than significant.

II. Agricultural & Forestry Resources

The State Department of Conservation oversees the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, which was established to document the location, quality, and quantity of agricultural lands, and the conversion of those lands over time. The primary land use classifications on the maps generated through this program are: Urban and Built Up Land, Grazing Land, Farmland of Local Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Prime Farmland. According to the current California Department of Conservation Placer County Important Farmland Map (2012), the majority of the City of Roseville is designated as Urban and Built Up Land and most of the open space areas of the City are designated as Grazing Land. There are a few areas designated as Farmland of Local Importance and two small areas designated as Unique Farmland located on the western side of the City along Baseline Road. The current Williamson Act Contract map (2013/2014) produced by the Department of Conservation shows that there are no Williamson Act contracts within the City, and only one (on PFE Road) that is adjacent to the City. None of the land within the City is considered forest land by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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 of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Prime Farmland are called out as protected farmland categories within CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. Neither the City nor the State has adopted quantified significance thresholds related to impacts to protected farmland categories or to agricultural and forestry resources. For the purpose of this study, the significance thresholds are as stated in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, as shown in a–e of the checklist above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–e) The project site is not used for agricultural purposes, does not include agricultural zoning, is not within or adjacent to one of the areas of the City designated as a protected farmland category on the Placer County Important Farmland map, is not within or adjacent to land within a Williamson Act Contract, and is not considered forest land. Given the foregoing, the proposed project will have no impact on agricultural resources.

III. Air Quality

The City of Roseville, along with the south Placer County area, is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB is within the Sacramento Federal Ozone Non-Attainment Area. Under the Clean Air Act, Placer County has been designated a "serious non-attainment" area for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, "non-attainment" for the state ozone standard, and a "non-attainment" area for the federal and state PM_{10} standard (particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter). Within Placer County, the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) is responsible for ensuring that emission standards are not violated.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In responding to checklist items a–c, project-related air emissions would have a significant effect if they would result in concentrations that either violate an ambient air quality standard or contribute to an existing air quality violation. To assist in making this determination, the PCAPCD adopted thresholds of significance, which were developed by considering both the health-based ambient air quality standards and the attainment strategies outlined in the State Implementation Plan. The PCAPCD-recommended significance threshold for reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) is 82 pounds daily during construction and 55 pounds daily during operation, and for particulate matter (PM) is 82 pounds per day during both construction and operation. For all other constituents, significance is determined based on the concentration-based limits in the Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards. Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) are also of public health concern, but no

thresholds or standards are provided because they are considered to have no safe level of exposure. Analysis of TAC is based on the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective (*April 2005, California Air Resources Board), which lists TAC sources and recommended buffer distances from sensitive uses. For checklist item c, the PCAPCD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (*Handbook*) recommends that the same thresholds used for the project analysis be used for the cumulative impact analysis.

With regard to checklist item d, there are no quantified significance thresholds for exposure to objectionable odors or other emissions. Significance is determined after taking into account multiple factors, including screening distances from odor sources (as found in the PCAPCD CEQA Handbook), the direction and frequency of prevailing winds, the time of day when emissions are detectable/present, and the nature and intensity of the emission source.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) Analyses are not included for sulfur dioxide, lead, and other constituents because there are no mass emission thresholds; these are concentration-based limits in the Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards which require substantial, point-source emissions (e.g. refineries, concrete plants, etc) before exceedance will occur, and the SVAB is in attainment for these constituents. Likewise, carbon monoxide is not analyzed because the SVAB is in attainment for this constituent, and it requires high localized concentrations (called carbon monoxide "hot spots") before the ambient air quality standard would be exceeded. "Hot spots" are typically associated with heavy traffic congestion occurring at high-volume roadway intersections. The General Plan EIR analysis of Citywide traffic indicated that more than 70% of signalized intersections would operate at level of service C or better—that is, they will not experience heavy traffic congestion. It further indicated that analyses of existing CO concentrations at the most congested intersections in Roseville show that CO levels are well below federal and state ambient air quality standards. The discussions below focus on emissions of ROG**,** NO_x, or PM. A project-level analysis has been prepared to determine whether the project will, on a singular level, exceed the established thresholds.

PCAPCD recommends that lead agencies use the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) to quantify a project's construction and operational emissions for criterial air pollutants (NO_x, ROG, and PM). The results are then compared to the significance thresholds established by the district, as detailed above. However, according to PCAPCD's published screening table, a single family residential project must involve at least 617 units before the project will result in operation-related NO_x emissions that exceed 55 lbs/day and exceed the PCAPCD significance thresholds for criteria pollutants. Typically, NO_x emissions are substantially higher than ROG and PM10; therefore, it can be assumed that projects that do not exceed the NO_x threshold will not exceed the ROG and PM10 thresholds, and will not result in a significant impact related to operational emissions.

Similarly, the construction of two single-family homes does not have the potential to result in the significant emissions of construction-related NO_x, ROG, or PM10 emissions. The construction of two single-family homes is a de minimums project that, were it not for the required change in land use and zoning designations, would be ordinary or routine ministerial construction activities subject only to a building permit process.

Given this, the project is not expected to result in construction or operational emissions that would exceed the district's thresholds for significance. To substantiate this determination, the proposed project's emissions were modeled using CalEEMod (version 2022.1). The CalEEMod was run using the model defaults as well as project specific information such as land use and lot acreage. The results are included as Attachment 2 and are summarized in Table 2 below. The modeled emissions for the project do not exceed the construction and operational thresholds of significance. Therefore, the project will not result in a significant impact related to construction or operational emissions. Impacts are less than significant.

Table 2: CalEEMod Results

Pollutant	Project Emissions (lbs/day)	Significance Threshold (lbs/day)	Exceeds Threshold?
Construction Emissions			
ROG	6.24	82	No
NO_x	12.6	82	No
PM_{10}	5.99	82	No
Operational Emissions			
ROG	1.64	55	No
NO_x	0.16	55	No
PM_{10}	0.38	82	No

The proposed project would not exceed the applicable thresholds of significance for air pollutant emissions during construction or operation. As such, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the *Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan* (which is the SIP) or contribute substantially to the PCAPCD's nonattainment status for ozone. In addition, because the proposed project would not produce substantial emissions of criteria air pollutants, CO, or TACs, adjacent residents would not be exposed to significant levels of pollutant concentrations during construction or operation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts, and consistent with the analysis methodology outlined in the Significance Thresholds and Regulatory Setting section, cumulative impacts are less than significant.

With regard to TAC, there are hundreds of constituents which are considered toxic, but they are typically generated by stationary sources like gas stations, facilities using solvents, and heavy industrial operations. The proposed project is not a TAC-generating use, nor is it within the specified buffer area of a TAC-generating use, as established in the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective*. Impacts due to substantial pollutant concentrations are less than significant.

e) Diesel fumes from construction equipment and delivery trucks are often found to be objectionable; however, construction is temporary and diesel emissions are minimal and regulated. Typical urban projects such as residences and retail businesses generally do not result in substantial objectionable odors when operated in compliance with City Ordinances (e.g. proper trash disposal and storage). The Project is a typical urban development that lacks any characteristics that would cause the generation of substantial unpleasant odors. Thus, construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in the creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. A review of the project surroundings indicates that there are no substantial odor-generating uses near the project site; the project location meets the recommended screening distances from odor-generators provided by the PCAPCD. Impacts related to odors are less than significant.

IV. Biological Resources

The site is vegetated with native and non-native grasses and includes native oak trees at the corner of North Cirby Way and Samoa Way. To the west of the site are two vacant parcels that also include native oak trees. These parcels separate the project site from the tributary of Linda Creek to the west, which is also vegetated with numerous native oak trees. Although the tributary is located entirely offsite, the site is located within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Zone AE, which is identified as a special flood hazard area with a base flood elevation (BFE) of 158 feet. In addition, the site is also located within the City's Regulatory Floodplain.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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?		X		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?			X	
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?			X	
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

There is no ironclad definition of significance as it relates to biological resources. Thus, the significance of impacts to biological resources is defined by the use of expert judgment supported by facts, and relies on the policies, codes, and regulations adopted by the City and by regulatory agencies which relate to biological resources (as cited and described in the Discussion of Checklist Answers section). Thresholds for assessing the significance of environmental impacts are based on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–f, above. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15065, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if:

> The project has 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; [or] substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species . . .

Various agencies regulate impacts to the habitats and animals addressed by the CEQA Guidelines checklist. These include the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration–Fisheries, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The primary regulations affecting biological resources are described in the sections below.

Checklist item a addresses impacts to special status species. A “special status” species is one which has been identified as having relative scarcity and/or declining populations. Special status species include those formally listed as threatened or endangered, those proposed for formal listing, candidates for federal listing, and those classified as species of special concern. Also included are those species considered to be “fully protected” by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (California Fish and Wildlife), those granted “special animal” status for tracking and monitoring purposes, and those plant species considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The primary regulatory protections for special status species are within the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code, and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Checklist item b addresses all "sensitive natural communities" and riparian (creekside) habitat that may be affected by local, state, or federal regulations/policies while checklist item c focuses specifically on one type of such a community: protected wetlands. Focusing first on wetlands, the 1987 Army Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual is used to determine whether an area meets the technical criteria for a wetland. A delineation verification by the Army Corps verifies the size and condition of the wetlands and other waters in question, and determines the extent of government jurisdiction as it relates to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 401 of the State Clean Water Act.

The Clean Water Act protects all "navigable waters", which are defined as traditional navigable waters that are or were used for commerce, or may be used for interstate commerce; tributaries of covered waters; and wetlands adjacent to covered waters, including tributaries. Non-navigable waters are called isolated wetlands, and are not subject to either the Federal or State Clean Water Act. Thus, isolated wetlands are not subject to federal wetland protection regulations. However, in addition to the Clean Water Act, the State also has jurisdiction over impacts to surface waters through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne), which <u>does not</u> require that waters be "navigable". For this reason, isolated wetlands are regulated by the State of California pursuant to Porter-Cologne. The City of Roseville General Plan also provides protection for wetlands, including isolated wetlands, pursuant to the General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element. Federal, State and City regulations/policies all seek to achieve no net loss of wetland acreage, values, or function.

Aside from wetlands, checklist item b also addresses other "sensitive natural communities" and riparian habitat, which includes any habitats protected by local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The City of Roseville General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element includes policies for the protection of riparian areas and floodplain areas; these are Vegetation and Wildlife section Policies 2 and 3. Policy 4 also directs preservation of additional area around stream corridors and floodplain if there is sensitive woodland, grassland, or other habitat which could be made part of a contiguous open space area. Other than wetlands, which were already discussed, US Fish and Wildlife and California Department of Fish and Wildlife habitat protections generally result from species protections, and are thus addressed via checklist item a.

For checklist item d, there are no regulations specific to the protection of migratory corridors. This item is addressed by an analysis of the habitats present in the vicinity and analyzing the probable effects on access to those habitats which will result from a project.

The City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) requires protection of native oak trees, and compensation for oak tree removal. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) will prevent significant impacts related to loss of native oak trees, referenced by item e, above.

Regarding checklist item f, there are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans within the City of Roseville.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project site is located within the Citrus Heights, CA United States Geological Society (USGS) 7.5 minute quadrangle. A search of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) using the Citrus Heights, Folsom, Buffalo Creek, Carmichael, Pleasant Grove, Rio Linda, Sacramento East, Roseville, and Rocklin quadrangles identified the special status plant wildlife species with known occurrences within the region. Many of the identified special status species are associated with habitat types that are not present on the site and no suitable special status plant habitat exits on the site. Only those species known to be present and those that are associated with habitat on and adjacent to the site are discussed further.

Onsite native oak trees as well as the trees and stream in the open space corridor located to the west of the site provide suitable habitat for the following special status species: western pond turtle, pallid bat, silver-haired bat,

white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, song sparrow, and purple martin. The site is located within close proximity to an open space corridor containing a tributary of Linda Creek. The bank adjacent to the creek contains riparian habitat typical of streams and creeks. The vegetation within the riparian habitat includes native oak trees protected by the City's Tree Preservation ordinance. The project will have no impacts to these trees as development activities will be limited to the project parcels.

To ensure impacts are less than significant, the project shall comply with **Mitigation Measure BIO-1**, which requires pre-construction nesting surveys to ensure that nesting birds are not harmed if construction occurs during the nesting season. **Mitigation Measures BIO-2 and BIO-3** require pre-construction surveys for the non-bird species identified above. If these species are identified on the site the applicant is directed to cease all construction activities, contact the City, and to apply the appropriate protection measures. With implementation of these measures, impacts to special status species are less than significant.

b) No riparian habitat or other sensitive communities are located on the subject property. The property is located within close proximity to an open space corridor that contains riparian habitat adjacent to a tributary of Linda Creek; however, no ground disturbance will occur within the open space corridor. Therefore, no direct impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive communities is anticipated. The project is required to implement the best management practices as outlined in the City's Stormwater BMP Guidance Manual. Application of the BMP will prevent runoff during project construction. Additionally, **Mitigation Measure BIO-4**, which requires exclusion fencing around the perimeter of the riparian habitat will ensure that impacts are less than significant.

c) No wetland features are present on the subject property; however, the subject property is located within close proximity to an open space corridor containing a tributary of Linda Creek. Implementation of the project does not require alteration of this tributary as all improvements will be contained within the site and BMPs are included to prevent runoff on to adjacent properties. **Mitigation Measure BIO-4,** requiring exclusion fencing around the riparian habitat, will ensure that all construction and staging activities remain onsite. Impacts are less than significant.

d) The City includes an interconnected network of open space corridors and preserves located throughout the City, to ensure that the movement of wildlife is not substantially impeded as the City develops. The development of the project site will not negatively impact these existing and planned open space corridors, nor is the project site located in an area that has been designated by the City, United States Fish and Wildlife, or California Department of Fish and Wildlife as vital or important for the movement of wildlife or the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

e) As defined by the City of Roseville Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 19.66, Tree Preservation), native oak trees greater than six (6") diameter at breast height are defined as protected. A Tree Permit is required for the removal of any protected tree, and for any regulated activity within the protected zone of a protected tree where the encroachment exceeds 20 percent. City staff visited the property and observed native oak trees located on one of the two subject parcels, on the corner of the parcel located at 2014 North Cirby Way (APN 469-130-031-000). The project does not propose to remove or encroach within the protected zone of the native oak trees. The project is subject to the City's ordinances and policies regarding oak tree preservation and mitigation. The City of Roseville Tree Preservation Ordinance requires a permit and mitigation should there be any encroachment or removal of oak trees. Thus, impacts are less than significant.

f) There are no Habitat Conservation Plans; Natural Community Conservation Plans; or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that apply to the project site.

V. Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region was within the territory of the Nisenan (also Southern Maidu or Valley Maidu). Two large

permanent Nisenan habitation sites have been identified and protected within the City's open space (in Maidu Park). Numerous smaller cultural resources, such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, have also been recorded in the City. The gold rush which began in 1848 marked another settlement period, and evidence of Roseville's ranching and mining past are still found today. Historic features include rock walls, ditches, low terraces, and other remnants of settlement and activity. A majority of documented sites within the City are located in areas designated for open space uses.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource pursuant to in Section 15064.5?		X		
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?		X		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?		X		

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts to cultural resources is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources section of the City of Roseville General Plan also directs the proper evaluation of and, when feasible, protection of significant resources (Policies 1 and 2). There are also various federal and State regulations regarding the treatment and protection of cultural resources, including the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Act (which regulate items of significance in history), Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.9 of the California Public Resources Code (which regulates the treatment of human remains) and Section 21073 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code (regarding Tribal Cultural Resources). The CEQA Guidelines also contains specific sections, other than the checklist items, related to the treatment of effects on historic resources.

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)). A *historical resource* is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) No cultural or paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site; however, standard mitigation measures, as detailed in the Tribal Cultural Resources section, apply which are designed to reduce impacts to cultural resources, should any be found on the site. The measures require an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. With mitigation, project impacts are less than significant.

VI. Energy

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy inefficiency?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Established in 2002, California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) currently requires that 33 percent of electricity retail sales by served by renewable energy resources by 2020, and 50 percent by 2030. The City published a Renewables Portfolio Standard Procurement Plan in June 2018, and continues to comply with the RPS reporting and requirements and standards. There are no numeric significance thresholds to define "wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary" energy consumption, and therefore significance is based on CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b, above, and by the use of expert judgment supported by facts, relying on the policies, codes, and regulations adopted by the City and by regulatory agencies which relate to energy. The analysis considers compliance with regulations and standards, project design as it relates to energy use (including transportation energy), whether the project will result in a substantial unplanned demand on the City's energy resources, and whether the project will impede the ability of the City to meet the RPS standards.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a & b) The project would consume energy both during project construction and during project operation. During construction, fossil fuels, electricity, and natural gas would be used by construction vehicles and equipment. However, the energy consumed during construction would be temporary, and would not represent a significant demand on available resources. There are no unusual project characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment or methods that would be less energy-efficient or which would be wasteful.

The completed project would consume energy related to building operation, exterior lighting, landscape irrigation and maintenance, and vehicle trips to and from the use. In accordance with California Energy Code Title 24, the project would be required to meet the Building Energy Efficiency Standards. This includes standards for water and space heating and cooling equipment; insulation for doors, pipes, walls, and ceilings; and appliances, to

name a few. The project would also be eligible for rebates and other financial incentives from both the electric and gas providers for the purchase of energy-efficient appliances and systems, which would further reduce the operational energy demand of the project. The project was distributed to both PG&E and Roseville Electric for comments, and was found to conform to the standards of both providers; energy supplies are available to serve the project.

The GPU EIR included an assessment of energy impacts for the entire plan area. The analysis included consideration of transportation energy, and evaluated walkability, alternative transportation modes, and the degree to which the mix and location of uses would reduce vehicle miles traveled in the plan area. The EIR also included a citywide assessment of energy demand based on the existing and proposed land uses within the City. Impacts related to energy consumption were found to be less than significant. The project proposes to amend the land use of the project site to allow construction of two single-family residential units. As discussed in Section XVII (Transportation) of this Initial Study, the addition of two units would result in a de minimis increase in the amount of total vehicle miles traveled in the area. Accordingly, the project will not result in substantial unplanned, inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy; impacts are less than significant.

VII. Geology and Soils

As described in the Safety Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, there are three inactive faults (Volcano Hill, Linda Creek, and an unnamed fault) in the vicinity, but there are no known active seismic faults within Placer County. The last seismic event recorded in the South Placer area occurred in 1908, and is estimated to have been at least a 4.0 on the Richter Scale. Due to the geographic location and soil characteristics within the City, the General Plan indicates that soil liquefaction, landslides, and subsidence are not a significant risk in the area.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:			X	
i) Ruptures of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?			X	

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to geology and soils is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–f listed above. Regulations applicable to this topic include the Alquist-Priolo Act, which addresses earthquake safety in building permits, and the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, which requires the state to gather and publish data on the location and risk of seismic faults. The Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources section of the City of Roseville General Plan also directs the proper evaluation of and, when feasible, protection of significant archeological resources, which for this evaluation will include paleontological resources (Policies 1 and 2). Section 50987.5 of the California Public Code Section is only applicable to public land; this section prohibits the excavation, removal, destruction, or defacement/injury to any vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints or other paleontological feature.

The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80) and Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist item b. The Ordinance and standards include permit requirements for construction and development in erosion-prone areas and ensure that grading activities will not result in significant soil erosion

or loss of topsoil. The use of septic tanks or alternative waste systems is not permitted in the City of Roseville, and therefore no analysis of criterion e is necessary.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic shaking, ground failure or landslides.

i–iii) According to United States Geological Service mapping and literature, active faults are largely considered to be those which have had movement within the last 10,000 years (within the Holocene or Historic time periods)[1] and there are no major active faults in Placer County. The California Geological Survey has prepared a map of the state which shows the earthquake shaking potential of areas throughout California based primarily on an area's distance from known active faults. The map shows that the City lies in a relatively low-intensity ground-shaking zone. Commercial, institutional, and residential buildings as well as all related infrastructure are required, in conformance with Chapter 16, *Structural Design Requirements*, Division IV, *Earthquake Design* of the California Building Code, to lessen the exposure to potentially damaging vibrations through seismic-resistant design. In compliance with the Code, all structures in the Project area would be well-built to withstand ground shaking from possible earthquakes in the region; impacts are less than significant.

iv) Landslides typically occur where soils on steep slopes become saturated or where natural or manmade conditions have taken away supporting structures and vegetation. The existing and proposed slopes of the project site are not steep enough to present a hazard during development or upon completion of the project. In addition, measures would be incorporated during construction to shore minor slopes and prevent potential earth movement. Therefore, impacts associated with landslides are less than significant.

b) Grading activities will result in the disruption, displacement, compaction and over-covering of soils associated with site preparation (grading and trenching for utilities). Grading activities for the project will be limited to the project site. Grading activities require a grading permit from the Engineering Division. The grading permit is reviewed for compliance with the City's Improvement Standards, including the provision of proper drainage, appropriate dust control, and erosion control measures. Furthermore, the project would be subject to the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance construction standards to ensure there are no impacts to the floodplain. Grading and erosion control measures will be incorporated into the required grading plans and improvement plans. Therefore, the impacts associated with disruption, displacement, and compaction of soils associated with the project are less than significant.

c, d) A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey for Placer County, accessed via the Web Soil Survey (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/), indicates that the soils on the site are Xerofluvents, which are listed as frequently flooded. However, as mentioned in the Background section, the project does not propose any development within the City's Regulatory Floodplain nor is there any grading/fill within the existing Federal Flood Zone (AE). The project is subject to the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, which includes standards of construction to avoid impacts to the floodplain and impacts to the structures in a flood event. The standards for residential construction including having the lowest floor be elevated at least two feet above the base flood elevation (BFE). The proposed homes will be constructed with elevated stem wall foundations at least two feet above the BFE with pass-through for flood waters. Compliance with the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance construction standards would insure impacts would be less than significant.

f) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site per the General Plan Update (GPU) EIR; however, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to such resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the

[1] United States Geological Survey, http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/?term=active%20fault, Accessed January 2016

appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the GPU EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

VIII. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases trap heat in the earth's atmosphere. The principal greenhouse gases (GHGs) that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and fluorinated gases. As explained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency[2], global average temperature has increased by more than 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit since the late 1800s, and most of the warming of the past half century has been caused by human emissions. The City has taken proactive steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which include the introduction of General Plan policies to reduce emissions, changes to City operations, and climate action initiatives.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In Assembly Bill 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act), signed by Governor Schwarzenegger of California in September 2006, the legislature found that climate change resulting from global warming was a threat to California, and directed that "the State Air Resources Board design emissions reduction measures to meet the statewide emissions limits for greenhouse gases . . .". The target established in AB 32 was to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. CARB subsequently prepared the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (Scoping Plan) for California, which was approved in 2008. The Scoping Plan provides the outline for actions to reduce California's GHG emissions, and has been updated twice.

The current 2017 Scoping Plan updated the target year from 2020 to 2030, based on the targets established in Senate Bill 32 (SB 32). SB 32 was signed by the Governor on September 8, 2016, to establish a reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Critically, the 2017 Scoping Plan also sets the path toward compliance with the 2050 target embodied within Executive Order S-3-05 as well. According to the 2017 Scoping Plan the statewide 2030 target is 260 million metric tons. The Scoping Plan recommends an efficiency target approach for local governments for 2030 and 2050 target years.

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) recommends that thresholds of significance for GHG be related to statewide reduction goals and has adopted thresholds of significance which take into account the

[2] http://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/science/overview.html, Accessed January 2016

2030 reduction target. The thresholds include a de minimis and a bright-line maximum threshold, as well as residential and non-residential efficiency thresholds. In adopting the General Plan 2035, the City included an appendix that contained "implementation measures" consistent with recommended mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR. On the question of how to assess the significance of proposed projects' operational GHG-related impacts, the appendix provides that the City should assess whether such projects' GHG emissions exceed "PCAPCD-recommended thresholds of significance" (see GP, Appendix A, p. A-21[3]). The analysis here takes that approach. Any project emitting less than 1,100 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year (MT CO2e/yr) during construction or operation results in less than significant impacts. The PCAPCD considers any project with emissions greater than the bright-line cap of 10,000 MT CO2e/yr to have significant impacts. For projects exceeding the de minimum threshold but below the bright-line threshold, comparison to the appropriate efficiency threshold is recommended. The significance thresholds are shown in Table 3 below

Table 3: GHG Significance Thresholds

Bright-line Threshold 10,000 MT CO_2e/yr			
Residential Efficiency (MT CO_2e/capita[1])		**Non-Residential Efficiency (MT CO_2e/ksf[2])**	
Urban	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Rural**
4.5	5.5	26.5	27.3
De Minimis Threshold 1,100 MT CO_2e/yr			

1. Per Capita = per person
2. Per ksf = per 1,000 square feet of building

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) Greenhouse gases are primarily emitted as a result of vehicle operation associated with trips to and from a project, and energy consumption from operation of the buildings. Greenhouse gases from vehicles is assessed based on the vehicle miles traveled (VMT) resulting from a project, on a Citywide basis. Residential projects, destination centers (such as a regional mall), and major employers tend to increase VMT in a study area, either by adding new residents traveling in an area, or by encouraging longer trip lengths and drawing in trips from a broader regional area. However, non-residential projects and neighborhood-serving uses (e.g. neighborhood parks) tend to lower VMT in a study area because they do not generate new trips within the study area, they divert existing trips. These trips are diverted because the new use location is closer to home, on their way to another destination (e.g. work), or is otherwise more convenient.

The City's General Plan Update (GPU) EIR included an analysis of GHG emissions, which would result from buildout of the City's General Plan. The EIR concluded that the General Plan build out would exceed the City's threshold of 2.25 MT CO_2e per service population and that the affect was cumulatively considerable. Although mitigation measures were adopted as part of the General Plan, those measures would not reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels and impacts were considered significant and unavoidable. The project proposes amending the land use of the two subject parcels to Low Density Residential (LDR) and rezoning the parcels to Single-Family Residential (R1), to facilitate the development of two detached single-family residential dwelling units. As further discussed in Section XVII (Transportation) of this Initial Study, the project would generate a de minimus amount of VMT. The project does not include any unique characteristics which would draw in regional traffic, or which would prompt longer trips. The project is presumed to have a less-than-significant impact to the

[3] See https://cdn5-hosted.civiclive.com/UserFiles/Servers/Server_7964838/File/Government/Departments/Development%20Services/Planning/General%20Plan/Final%20General%20Plan%202020/A_Implementation%20Measures_Final.pdf

transportation system on the basis of project-generated VMT. Therefore, the focus of this analysis is on the emissions which would result from the construction and operation of the buildings.

As detailed in Attachment 2, CalEEMod (version 2022.1) was used to model the project's construction related and operational related GHG emissions (CO_2e). Construction-related GHG emissions occur at one point in time and are therefore not typically expected to significantly contribute to climate change. Climate change is a cumulative effect that occurs over time, as emissions increase on a year-to-year basis due to increases in developed area and other factors; construction emissions are a one-time emission source, which end once the project is built. The CalEEMod results indicate the project would result in annual construction emissions of 50.1 MT CO_2e in the most active construction year, which is below the PCAPCD de minimis threshold of 1,100 MT CO_2e/yr. Thus, the project-generated GHG emissions would not result in significant construction emissions of GHG.

The operational emissions of the project include energy to run the building, area emissions such as landscape equipment to maintain the site, and water and wastewater energy demands. According to the CalEEMod results, the project would result in annual operational emissions of 38.3 MT CO_2e, which is below the de minimis threshold of 1,100 MT CO_2e/yr. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant operational emissions of GHG.

The project includes reasonable and feasible design measures to reduce emissions, including implementation of the latest Cal-Green and energy efficiency code requirements. The project complies with General Plan policy related to GHG and the project does not result in any new GHG impacts not previously analyzed in the GPU EIR; therefore, impacts are less than significant.

Based on the foregoing, project-generated GHG emissions would not conflict with and are consistent with statewide goals for greenhouse gas emissions reduction. This impact is considered less than significant.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

There are no hazardous cleanup sites of record within 1,000 feet of the site according to both the State Water Resources Control Envirostor database (http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/) and the Department of Toxic Substances Control Envirostor database (http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/). The project is not located on a site where existing hazardous materials have been identified, and the project does not have the potential to expose individuals to hazardous materials. Asbestos and lead, which can be present in older buildings, are not onsite as the site is currently undeveloped.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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?			X	

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hazardous materials is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–g listed above. A material is defined as hazardous if it appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state or local regulatory agency, or if it has characteristics defined as hazardous by such an agency. The determination of significance based on the above criteria depends on the probable frequency and severity of consequences to people who might be exposed to the health hazard, and the degree to which Project design or existing regulations would reduce the frequency of or severity of exposure. As an example, products commonly used for household cleaning are classified as hazardous when transported in large quantities, but one would not conclude that the presence of small quantities of household cleaners at a home would pose a risk to a school located within ¼-mile.

Many federal and State agencies regulate hazards and hazardous substances, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), and the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (CalOSHA). The state has been granted primacy (primary responsibility for oversight) by the US EPA to administer and enforce hazardous waste management programs. State regulations also have detailed planning and management requirements to ensure that hazardous materials are handled, stored, and disposed of properly to reduce human health risks. California regulations pertaining to hazardous waste management are published in the California Code of Regulations (see 8 CCR, 22 CCR, and 23 CCR).

The project is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public or private use airport. Therefore, no further discussion is provided for item e.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a, b) Standard construction activities would require the use of hazardous materials such as fuels, oils, lubricants, glues, paints and paint thinners, soaps, bleach, and solvents. These are common household and commercial materials routinely used by both businesses and average members of the public. The materials only pose a hazard if they are improperly used, stored, or transported either through upset conditions (e.g. a vehicle accident) or mishandling. In addition to construction use, the operational project would result in the use of common hazardous materials as well, including bleach, solvents, and herbicides. Regulations pertaining to the transport of materials are codified in 49 Code of Federal Regulations 171–180, and transport regulations are enforced and monitored by the California Department of Transportation and by the California Highway Patrol. Specifications for storage on a construction site are contained in various regulations and codes, including the California Code of Regulations, the Uniform Fire Code, and the California Health and Safety Code. These same codes require that all hazardous materials be used and stored in the manner specified on the material packaging. Existing regulations and programs are sufficient to ensure that potential impacts as a result of the use or storage of hazardous materials are reduced to less than significant levels.

c) See response to Items (a) and (b) above. While development of the site will result in the use, handling, and transport of materials deemed to be hazardous, the materials in question are commonly used in both residential and commercial applications, and include materials such as bleach and herbicides. The project will not result in the use of any acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. In addition, the site is not located within ¼-mile of an existing or proposed school.

d) The project is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5[4]; therefore, no impact will occur.

[4] http://www.calepa.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/CorteseList/SectionA.htm

e) This project is located within an area currently receiving City emergency services and development of the site has been anticipated and incorporated into emergency response plans. As such, the project will cause a less than significant impact to the City's Emergency Response or Management Plans. Furthermore, the project will be required to comply with all local, State and federal requirements for the handling of hazardous materials, which will ensure less-than-significant impacts.

g) The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible for wildland fire protection and management. As part of that task, CAL FIRE maintains maps designating Wildland Fire Hazard Severity zones. The City is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area; fire suppression is entirely within local responsibility. The project site is in an urban area, and therefore would not expose people to any risk from wildland fire. There would be no impact with regard to this criterion.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

As described in the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the City is located within the Pleasant Grove Creek Basin and the Dry Creek Basin. Pleasant Grove Creek and its tributaries drain most of the western and central areas of the City and Dry Creek and its tributaries drain the remainder of the City. Most major stream areas in the City are located within designated open space.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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?			X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:			X	
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site;			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;			X	
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or			X	
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?			X	
d) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			X	
e) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiches zones, risk release of pollutants due to project innundation?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hydrology and water quality is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. For checklist item a, c (i), d, and e, the Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107), Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20), and Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 16-152) will prevent significant impacts related to water quality or erosion. The standards require preparation of an erosion and sediment control plan for construction activities and includes designs to control pollutants within post-construction urban water runoff. Likewise, it is indicated that the Drainage Fees for the Dry Creek and Pleasant Grove Watersheds (RMC Ch.4.48) and City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist items c (ii) and c (iii). The ordinance and standards require the collection of drainage fees to fund improvements that mitigate potential flooding impacts, and require the design of a water drainage system that will adequately convey anticipated stormwater flows without increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff. These same ordinances and standards prevent impacts related to groundwater (items a and d), because developers are required to treat and detain all stormwater onsite using stormwater swales and other methods which slow flows and preserve infiltration. Finally, it is indicated that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch. 9.80) will prevent significant impacts related to items c (iv) and e. The Ordinance includes standard requirements for all new construction, including regulation of development with the potential to impede or redirect flood flows, and prohibits development within flood hazard areas. Impacts from tsunamis and seiches were screened out of the analysis (item e) because the project is not located near a water body or other feature that would pose a risk of such an event.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a,c (i),d, e) The project will involve the disturbance of on-site soils and the construction of impervious surfaces, such as asphalt paving and buildings. Disturbing the soil can allow sediment to be mobilized by rain or wind, and cause displacement into waterways. To address this and other issues, the developer is required to receive approval of a grading permit and/or improvement plants prior to the start of construction. The permit or plans are required to incorporate mitigation measures for dust and erosion control. In addition, the City has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permit issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board which requires the City to reduce pollutants in stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. The City does this, in part, by means of the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, which require preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). However, a SWPPP is not required for projects under one acre, unless they are part of a larger development encompassing over one acre. For projects less than one-acre, such as the proposed project, preparation and implementation of an erosion and sediment control plan is required. For these reasons, impacts related to water quality are less than significant.

b, d) The project does not involve the installation of groundwater wells. The City maintains wells to supplement surface water supplies during multiple dry years, but the effect of groundwater extraction on the aquifer was addressed in the City's Urban Water Master Plan and evaluated in the General Plan EIR. The project proposes to amend the existing land use designation of the project site from Open Space/Parks and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP) to Low Density Residential (LDR), which would result in an increase in the water demand assumed for the site. Given there are no residential units allocated to the site, and the land use is OS/PR/FP, the City-defined baseline water usage for the site is 0-acre-feet per year. The proposed project would result in a density of approximately 5 units per acre based on the parcel acreages. According to the City's design standards, the water demand factor for the proposed LDR designation at a density of 5 to 6 dwelling units per acre is 521 gallons per day per dwelling unit (GPD/unit), resulting in a total annual demand of 1.2 acre-feet of water per year (AF/yr). This is not a significant increase in water demand, and there are sufficient water supplies available to accommodate the project. Project impacts related to groundwater extraction are less than significant. Furthermore, all permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the Stormwater Quality Design Manual, which requires the use of bioswales and other onsite detention and infiltration methods. These standards ensure that stormwater will continue to infiltrate into the groundwater aquifer.

c (ii and iii)) The project has been reviewed by City Engineering staff for conformance with City ordinances and standards. The project includes adequate and appropriate facilities to ensure no net increase in the amount or rate of stormwater runoff from the site, and which will adequately convey stormwater flows.

c (iv) and e) The project has been reviewed by City Engineering staff for conformance with City ordinances and standards. The project is located within the Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain and the City's Regulatory Floodplain (defined as the floodplain which will result from full buildout of the City). Per the Safety Element of the City's General Plan, no development is permitted within the regulatory floodway in Infill areas of the City. However, development may be permitted by the City within the regulatory floodway fringe (i.e., the areas of a floodplain on either side of the designated floodway), provided that such development is limited to that which cumulatively results in no more than one-foot of rise in the water surface elevation.

The City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Title 9, Chapter 9.80) includes standards to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions. Per Section 9.80.160.C.1, "Residential construction, either new or substantial improvement, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least two feet above the base flood elevation (BFE). This includes all non-flood-resistant building material and all of the structure's support equipment such as, but not limited to, electrical, heating, ventilation ductworks, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that could be damaged if submerged under water. The BFE

will be provided by the City of Roseville's floodplain administrator." Per City policy, the more conservative BFE (FEMA FIRM 100-year event elevation or 100-year Future Fully Developed floodplain) is to be used, therefore the BFE at the site is 158.0 (NGVD 29). For the proposed homes, the proposed pad elevation is 160.0 (NGVD 29) which would meet the City requirements for two feet above the 100-year water surface elevation adjacent to Open Space, and it would be one foot above the 200-year WSE and above the 500-year water surface elevation.

A technical memorandum was prepared by Morton & Pitalo (see Attachment 3) which reviewed the existing hydraulic conditions along the project's boundary with the FEMA and City Regulatory Floodplain and determined there would be no impacts to the hydraulic conditions from the proposed project. The following parameters will be adhered to during site development and house construction to ensure that there are no off-site impacts to the existing water surface elevations in the Linda Creek Flood Channel or adjacent City streets.

- There is no proposed grading/fill within the existing Federal Flood Zone (AE).
- There is no proposed house construction within the City of Roseville Regulatory Floodplain.
- Previous subdivision development has provided utility and frontage improvements on non-graded lots.
- Development activity within the Regulatory Floodplain will not elevate existing elevations: i.e., no fill will be placed within the Regulatory Floodplain limits and house construction will include elevated stem wall foundations with pass-through for flood waters.
- Houses will be constructed on elevated stem walls with finish floor elevations a minimum of two feet (2') above the City's Regulatory 100-yr BFE flood elevation. The minimum Finish Floor Elevation shall be 160.5 (NGVD29). A Guarantee letter will be provided to the City's Engineering Division prior to plan approval or issuance of a building permit in accordance with Section 10-3 of the City's Design Standards.
- Garage and driveway construction within the Regulatory Floodplain will not increase existing elevations: i.e., no fill will be placed within the Regulatory Floodplain limits for garage and driveway construction.
- A Flood Water Conservation Easement will be provided over portions of the proposed lots that are encumbered by the City of Roseville Regulatory Floodplain.

Houses will be constructed on elevated stem walls with openings in the foundation walls, as required, to allow drainage pass-thru during high-flow rain events and to ensure no additional fill is placed within the City's Regulatory Floodplain. A minimum finish floor elevation of 160.5 (NGVD 29) will be used on each of the lots to meet this objective, namely the lowest floor and building support equipment (e.g., heating and ventilation ductwork) are all a minimum of two (2') feet above the required BFE, as required by the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance construction standards. Garages and associated driveways will be constructed at or below existing grade to ensure no fill is placed in the Regulatory Floodplain. The finished floor elevation for the houses constructed on the two (2) lots will meet the City requirements for a minimum two feet (2') above the 100-year water surface elevation adjacent to open space. Additionally, the required finish floor elevation of at least 160.5 (NVGD29) ensures that the houses constructed on the two (2) lots will be above the 200-yr water surface elevation as required by the City. As such, the project will not impede or redirect flood flows, nor will it be inundated. Compliance with the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and the parameters above will ensure impacts will be less than significant.

XI. Land Use and Planning

The project site is located in the City's Infill planning area and has a land use designation of Open Space/Park and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP). The site is zoned Floodway (FW). Parcels immediately adjacent to the properties are vacant and are also zoned FW, while existing single-family residences are located to the north and east across North Cirby Way and Samoa Way. In addition, the project site is within close proximity to Linda Creek to the west, which consists of several native oak trees.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to land use is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above. Consistency with applicable City General Plan policies, Improvement Standards, and design standards is already required and part of the City's processing of permits and plans, so these requirements do not appear as mitigation measures.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project area has been planned for development, including adequate roads, pedestrian paths, and bicycle paths to provide connections within the community. The project will not physically divide an established community.

b) The project includes an amendment to the General Plan to change the land use from Open Space/Park and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP) to Low Density Residential (LDR), and a Rezone to change the zoning designation from Floodway (FW) to Single-Family Residential (R1), in order to facilitate the development of two single-family residential buildings. Although the requested General Plan Amendment and Rezone would locate residential housing in a flood prone area, compliance with the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, which includes construction standards to minimize flood damage, would ensure impacts would be less than significant. The proposed project would be developed in conformance with all applicable land use plans and ordinances, and would not conflict with any agency's plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Thus, impacts would be less than significant.

XII. Mineral Resources

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975 requires the State Geologist to classify land into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ's) based on the known or inferred mineral resource potential of that land. The California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) was historically responsible for the classification and designation of areas containing—or potentially containing—significant mineral resources, though that responsibility now lies with the California Geological Survey (CGS). CDMG published Open File Report 95-10, which provides the mineral classification map for Placer County. A detailed evaluation of mineral resources has not been conducted within the City limits, but MRZ's have been identified. There are four broad MRZ categories (MRZ-1 through MRZ-4), and only MRZ-2 represents an area of known significant mineral resources. The City of Roseville General Plan EIR included Exhibit 4.1-3, depicting the location of MRZ's in the City limits. There is only one small MRZ-2 designation area, located at the far eastern edge of the City.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to mineral resources is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) The project site is not in the area of the City known to include any mineral resources that would be of local, regional, or statewide importance; therefore, the project has no impacts on mineral resources.

XIII. Noise

The project site is located adjacent to North Cirby Way and Samoa Way. Neither of these roadways are identified as a transportation noise source in the City's General Plan Noise Element (City of Roseville General Plan 2035 Noise Element, Figure IX-1 and Figure IX-2). The nearest sensitive receptors are the existing single-family residences to the north and east across North Cirby Way and Samoa Way, respectively.

Would the project result in:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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?			X	
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration of ground borne noise levels?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Standards for transportation noise and non-transportation noise affecting existing or proposed land uses are established within the City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element, and these standards are used as the thresholds to determine the significance of impacts related to items a and c. The significance of other noise impacts is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items b and c listed above. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City Noise Regulation (RMC Ch. 9.24) will prevent significant non-transportation noise as it relates to items a and b. The Ordinance establishes noise exposure standards that protect noise-sensitive receptors from a variety of noise sources, including non-transportation/fixed noise, amplified sound, industrial noise, and events on public property. The project is not within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public or public use airport and there are also no private airstrips in the vicinity of the project area. Therefore, item c has been ruled out from further analysis.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The proposed project will facilitate the construction of two single-family homes. Residential uses are not considered to be a substantial noise-generating source. Therefore, the project will not generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of City standards; thus, impacts are less than significant.

b) Surrounding uses may experience short-term increases in groundborne vibration, groundborne noise, and airborne noise levels during construction. However, these increases would only occur for a short period of time. When conducted during daytime hours, construction activities are exempt from Noise Ordinance standards, but the standards do apply to construction occurring during nighttime hours. While the noise generated may be a minor nuisance, the City Noise Regulation standards are designed to ensure that impacts are not unduly intrusive. Based on this, the impact is less than significant.

XIV. Population and Housing

The project site is located within the City's Infill Planning area and has a land use designation of Open Space/Park and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP). The City of Roseville General Plan Table II-4 identifies the total number of residential units and population anticipated as a result of buildout of the City. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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, though extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			X	
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to population and housing is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The CEQA Guidelines identify several ways in which a project could have growth-inducing impacts (Public Resources Code Section 15126.2), either directly or indirectly. Growth-inducement may be the result of fostering economic growth, fostering population growth, providing new housing, or removing barriers to growth. Growth inducement may be detrimental, beneficial, or of no impact or significance under CEQA. An impact is only deemed to occur when it directly or indirectly affects the ability of agencies to provide needed public services, or if it can be shown that the growth will significantly affect the environment in some other way. The project proposes to rezone the two subject parcels from Floodway (FW) to Single-Family Residential (R1) and amend the land use from Open Space/Park and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP) to Low Density Residential (LDR) in order to construct two residential units. These two additional Low Density Residential units were not contemplated in the City's General Plan; however, the City has existing infrastructure to accommodate the units. The project will not result in additional infrastructure that will lead to additional growth and the project will not negatively affect the City's ability to provide public services. Therefore, impacts of the project related to growth inducement are less than significant.

b) The project site is vacant. No housing exists on the project site, and there would be no impact with respect to these criteria.

XV. Public Services

Fire protection, police protection, park services, and library services are provided by the City. The project is located within the Roseville Elementary School District and the Roseville Joint Union High School District. Would

the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government 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 following public services:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Fire protection?			X	
b) Police protection?			X	
c) Schools?			X	
d) Parks?			X	
e) Other public facilities?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to public services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The EIR for the Specific Plan addressed the level of public services which would need to be provided in order to serve planned growth in the community. Development Agreements and other conditions have been adopted in all proposed growth areas of the City which identify the physical facilities needed to serve growth, and the funding needed to provide for the construction and operation of those facilities and services; the project is consistent with the Specific Plan. In addition, the project has been routed to the various public service agencies, both internal and external, to ensure that the project meets the agencies' design standards (where applicable) and to provide an opportunity to recommend appropriate conditions of approval.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) Existing City codes and regulations require adequate water pressure in the water lines, and construction must comply with the Uniform Fire and Building Codes used by the City of Roseville. Additionally, the applicant is required to pay a fire service construction tax, which is used for purchasing capital facilities for the Fire Department. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

b) Sales taxes and property taxes resulting from the development will add revenue to the General Fund, which also serves to fund police services. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

c) The applicant for this project is required to pay school impact fees at a rate determined by the local school districts. School fees will be collected prior to the issuance of building permits, consistent with City requirements. School sites have already been designated as part of the Specific Plan process. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

d) Future park and recreation sites and facilities have already been identified in the General Plan. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

e) The City charges fees to end-users for other public facilities and services, such as garbage and greenwaste collection, in order to fund those services. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

XVI. Recreation

There are no existing or planned parks or other recreation facilities immediately adjacent to the site. The nearest recreation area is Maidu Regional Park, located approximately 0.5-mile north of the site.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to recreation services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project has the potential to increase the use of existing neighborhood and recreational facilities, but the increase is not anticipated to be substantial or result in accelerated physical deterioration of existing recreational facilities. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less-than-significant impacts.

b) The project does not include recreational facilities nor will it require additional recreational facilities. Thus, the project will not cause any unforeseen or new impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities.

XVII. Transportation

The parcel located at 2014 North Cirby Way is a corner lot and has frontage on both North Cirby Way to the north and Samoa Way to the east. The parcel located at 1202 Samoa Way is an interior lot with frontage on Samoa Way to the east. Both of these roadways are residential roadways with fully constructed sidewalks.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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?			X	
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			X	
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature(s) (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X	
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The City has adopted the following plans, ordinances, or policies applicable to checklist item a: Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan, and General Plan Circulation Element. The project is evaluated for consistency with these plans and the policies contained within them. For checklist item b, the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 establishes a detailed process for evaluating the significance of transportation impacts. In accordance with this section, the analysis must focus on the generation of vehicle miles traveled (VMT); effects on automobile delay cannot be considered a significant impact. The City developed analysis guidance and thresholds as part of the 2035 General Plan Update project approved in July 2020. The detailed evaluation and justification is contained within the General Plan EIR.

Future projects consistent with the General Plan will not require further VMT analysis, pursuant to the tiering provisions of CEQA. For projects which are inconsistent, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) allows lead agencies discretion to determine, in the context of a particular project, whether to rely on a qualitative analysis or performance-based standards. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7(b) allows lead agencies the discretion to select their own thresholds and allow for differences in thresholds based on context.

Quantitative analysis would not be required if it can be demonstrated that the project would generate VMT which is equivalent to or less than what was assumed in the General Plan EIR. Examples of such projects include:

- Local-serving retail and other local-serving development, which generally reduces existing trip distances by providing services in closer proximity to residential areas, and therefore reduce VMT.

- Multi-family residences, which generally have fewer trips per household than single-family residences, and therefore also produce less VMT per unit.

- Infill projects in developed areas generally have shorter trips, reduced vehicle trips, and therefore less VMT.

- Pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and electric vehicle transportation projects.

- Residential projects in low per-capita household VMT areas and office projects in low per-worker VMT areas (85 percent or less than the regional average) as shown on maps maintained by SACOG or within low VMT areas as shown within Table 4.3-8 of the General Plan EIR.

When quantitative analysis is required, the threshold of 12.8 VMT/capita may be used for projects not within the scope of the General Plan EIR, provided the cumulative context of the 2035 General Plan has not changed substantially. Since approval of the 2035 General Plan, the City has not annexed new land, substantially changed roadway network assumptions, or made any other changes to the 2035 assumptions which would require an update to the City's VMT thresholds contained within the General Plan EIR. Therefore, the threshold of 12.8 VMT/capita remains appropriate. Given the project involves a General Plan Amendment, a quantitative analysis was prepared for this project as discussed in item b below.

Impacts with regard to items c and d are assessed based on the expert judgment of the City Engineer and City Fire Department, as based upon facts and consistency with the City's Design and Construction Standards.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The City of Roseville has adopted a Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan. The project was reviewed for consistency with these documents. The surrounding pedestrian, transit, and bicycle facilities have already been constructed and the project will not decrease the performance or safety of those facilities. The project is consistent with these plans and impacts are less than significant.

b) Traffic analyses focus on the number of trips traveling in specified areas during peak periods, in order to quantify impacts as specific intersections. However, there is no direct relationship between the number of trips and the amount of VMT generated by a use. Projects which substantially increase trips to a specific area may in fact decrease VMT in the City. As an example, if a new grocery store is added to an area, customers who go to that store were already going to a grocery store elsewhere, and are most likely to choose the new store because it is closer to home or on their way to another location (e.g. work). So while the store would generate substantial new trips, it would lower Citywide VMT.

The proposed project is a residential development of an infill property, located adjacent to an existing residential subdivision and in close proximity to public transit and services. Infill projects in developed areas generally have shorter trips, reduced vehicle trips, and therefore less VMT. While the project will add two units that were not contemplated in the General Plan, the project does not include any unique characteristics which would draw in regional traffic, or which would prompt longer trips. The GPU EIR assumed a household size of 2.7 persons per unit, which amounts to a total of 5.4 residents for the two units proposed with the project. The GPU EIR determined that properties within the Infill area of the City have a home-based production VMT of 13.9 VMT per capita. Applying this to the project, the total VMT resulting from the project would be 75.06 VMT. According to the City's VMT thresholds, a project would not be found to have a significant impact if it causes an increase of 1,000 VMT or less; such an increase is de minimis, representing an increase of 0.05% or less compared to General Plan buildout VMT. As such, project impacts related to VMT are less than significant.

c, d) The project has been reviewed by the City Engineering and City Fire Department staff, and has been found to be consistent with the City's Design Standards. Furthermore, standard conditions of approval added to all City project require compliance with Fire Codes and other design standards. Compliance with existing regulations ensure that impacts are less than significant.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region was within the territory of the Nisenan (also Southern Maidu or Valley Maidu). Two large permanent Nisenan habitation sites have been identified and protected within the City's open space (in Maidu Park). Numerous smaller cultural resources, such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, have also been recorded in the City. A majority of documented sites within the City are located in areas designated for open space uses.

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as 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:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?			X	
b) 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.		X		

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In addition to archeological resources, tribal cultural resources are also given particular treatment. Tribal cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074, as either 1) a site, feature, place, geographically-defined cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, that is listed or eligible for listing on the California Register or Historical Resources, or on a local register of historical resources or as 2) a resource determined by the lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, to be significant according to the historical register criteria in Public Resources Code section 5024.1(c), and considering the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The General Plan Update EIR included historic and cultural resources studies, which included research on whether any listed or eligible sites had been documented in the project area. No such sites were found. As discussed in the Cultural Resources section of this document, a mitigation measure designed to reduce impacts to any previously undiscovered resources has been included to ensure that impacts are less than significant (MM CUL-1). The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the General Plan EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

b) Notice of the proposed project was mailed to tribes which had requested such notice pursuant to AB 52 and SB18. A request for consultation was received from the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC). UAIC conducted background search for the identification of TCRs for this project, which included a review of pertinent literature, historic maps, and a records search using UAIC's Tribal Historic Information System (THRIS). UAIC's THRIS database is composed of UAIC's areas of oral history, ethnographic history, and places of cultural and religious significance, including UAIC Sacred Lands that are submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The THRIS resources shown in this region also include previously recorded indigenous resources identified through the California Historic Resources Information System Center (CHRIS) as well as historic resources and survey data. On June 30, 2022, staff met with a representative of the tribe on the project site. Although Linda Creek and the woodlands adjacent to the site were identified as resources, the tribe's representative determined there were no resources on the project site itself. The UAIC subsequently concluded consultation with a recommendation that standard mitigation measures be made a requirement of the project. These measures, listed in the table of applicable mitigation measures as **Mitigation Measures TCR-1 and TCR-2** (see Attachment 1), are designed to reduce impacts to resources, should any be found on-site and require an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the General Plan Update EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

Water and sewer services will be provided by the City of Roseville. The developer will be responsible for extending new lines onto the site in order to serve the project. Storm water will be collected on-site and transferred via the existing storm drain system into an off-site storm drain system. Solid waste will be collected by the City of Roseville's Refuse Department. The City of Roseville will provide electric service to the site, while natural gas will be provided by PG&E. Comcast will provide cable. The project has been reviewed by the City's Engineering Division, Environmental Utilities, Roseville Electric and PG&E. Adequate services are available for the project.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to utilities and service systems is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) Minor additional infrastructure will be constructed within the project site to tie the project into the major systems, but these facilities will be constructed in locations where site development is already occurring as part of the overall project; there are no additional substantial impacts specific or particular to the minor infrastructure improvements.

b) The City of Roseville 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), adopted May 2016, estimates water demand and supply for the City through the year 2040, based on existing land use designations and population projections. In addition, the GPU EIR estimates water demand and supply for ultimate General Plan buildout. The UWMP indicates that existing water supply sources are sufficient to meet all near term needs, estimating an annual water demand of 48,762 acre-feet per year (AFY) by the year 2035 and existing surface and recycled water supplies in the amount of 60,400 AFY in normal years. The UWMP establishes some water supply deficit during dry year scenarios, but establishes that mandatory water conservation measures and the use of groundwater to offset reductions in surface water supplies are sufficient to offset the deficit.

The applicant proposes a General Plan Amendment to change the land use designation on the subject parcels from Open Space/Parks and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP) to Low Density Residential (LDR), which will add two residential units to the site that were not assumed in the UWMP or the GPU EIR. The water demand factor for the proposed LDR designation at a density of 5 to 6 dwelling units per acre is 521 gallons per day per dwelling unit (GPD/unit). This amounts to a total project water demand of 1,042 GPD or approximately 1.2 acre-feet of water per year (AF/yr). There are sufficient water supplies available to allocate the additional water demand; the project would not require new or expanded water supply entitlements.

c) The proposed project would be served by the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (DCWWTP). The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates water quality and quantity of effluent discharged from the City's wastewater treatment facilities. The DCWWTP has the capacity to treat 18 million gallons per day (mgd) and is currently treating 8.9 mgd. The volume of wastewater generated by the proposed project could be accommodated by the facility; the proposed project will not contribute to an exceedance of applicable wastewater treatment requirements. The impact would be less than significant.

d, e) The Western Placer Waste Management Authority is the regional agency handling recycling and waste disposal for Roseville and surrounding areas. The regional waste facilities include a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL). Currently, the WRSL is permitted to accept up to 1,900 tons of municipal solid waste per day. According to the solid waste analysis of the General Plan EIR, under current projected development conditions the WRSL has a projected lifespan extending through 2058. There is sufficient existing capacity to serve the proposed project. Though the project will contribute incrementally to an eventual need to find other means of waste disposal, this impact of City buildout has already been disclosed and mitigation applied as part of each Specific Plan the City has approved. All residences and business in the City pay fees for solid waste collection, a portion of which is collected to fund eventual solid waste disposal expansion. The project will not result in any new impacts associated with major infrastructure. Environmental Utilities staff has reviewed the project for consistency with policies, codes, and regulations related to waste disposal and waste reduction regulations and policies and has found that the project design is in compliance.

XX. Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to wildfire is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–d listed above. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible for wildland fire protection and management. As part of that task, CAL FIRE maintains maps designating Wildland Fire Hazard Severity zones. The City is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area; fire suppression is entirely within local responsibility.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–d) Checklist questions a–d above do not apply, because the project site is not within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

Significance Criteria and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to mandatory findings of significance is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–c listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) Long term environmental goals are not impacted by the proposed project. The cumulative impacts do not deviate beyond what was contemplated in the GPU EIR, and mitigation measures have already been incorporated. With implementation of the City's Mitigating Ordinances, Guidelines, and Standards and best management practices, mitigation measures described in this chapter, and permit conditions, the proposed project will not have a significant impact on the habitat of any plant or animal species. Based on the foregoing, the proposed project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of any wildlife species, or create adverse effects on human beings.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

In reviewing the site specific information provided for this project and acting as Lead Agency, the City of Roseville, Development Services Department, Planning Division has analyzed the potential environmental impacts created by this project and determined that with mitigation the impacts are less than significant. As demonstrated in the initial study checklist, there are no "project specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or site" that cannot be reduced to less than significant effects through mitigation (CEQA Section 15183) and therefore an EIR ***is not*** *required. Therefore,* ***on the basis of the foregoing initial study:***

[**X**] I find that the proposed project COULD, but with mitigation agreed to by the applicant, clearly will not have a significant effect on the environment and a *MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION* has been prepared.

Initial Study Prepared by:

Kinarik Shallow

Kinarik Shallow, Associate Planner
City of Roseville, Development Services – Planning Division

Attachments:

1. Mitigation Monitoring & Reporting Program
2. CalEEMod Results
3. Technical Memorandum prepared by Morton & Pitalo, May 26, 2021

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT – PLANNING DIVISION
311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Project Title/File Number:	INFILL PCL 315 – Champion Oaks GPA & Rezone; File #PL19-0047
Project Location:	2014 North Cirby Way (APN 469-130-031-000) and 1202 Samoa Way (APN 469-130-032-000), Roseville, Placer County, CA 95661
Project Description:	The applicant requests approval of a General Plan Amendment to change the land use designation of the two subject parcels from Open Space/Parks and Recreation/Floodplain (OS/PR/FP) to Low Density Residential (LDR) and a Rezone to change the zoning designation of the parcels from Floodway (FW) to Single-Family Residential (R1) to facilitate the development of two single-family residences.
Environmental Document	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
Project Applicant:	Greg Bardini, Morton & Pitalo
Property Owner:	Sunset West Executive Communities, Inc.
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Kinarik Shallow, Associate Planner; Phone (916) 746-1309

Section 21081.6 of the California Public Resources Code requires public agencies to "adopt a reporting and monitoring program for the changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment." This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program has been adopted for the purpose of avoiding environmental impacts

MONITORING PROCESS: Existing monitoring mechanisms are in place that assist the City of Roseville in meeting the intent of CEQA. These existing monitoring mechanisms eliminate the need to develop new monitoring processes for each mitigation measure. These mechanisms include grading plan review and approval, improvement/building plan review and approval and on-site inspections by City Departments. Given that these monitoring processes are requirements of the project, they are not included in the mitigation monitoring program.

It shall be the responsibility of the project applicant/owner to provide written notification to the City using the Mitigation Verification Cover Sheet and Forms, in a timely manner, of the completion of each Mitigation Measure as identified on the following pages. The City will verify that the project is in compliance with the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. Any non-compliance will be reported by the City to the applicant/owner, and it shall be the project applicant's/owner's responsibility to rectify the situation by bringing the project into compliance. The purpose of this program is to ensure diligent and good faith compliance with the Mitigation Measures which have been adopted as part of the project.

TABLE OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Timing	Reviewing Party	Documents to be Submitted to City	Staff Use Only
MM BIO-1 Migratory birds and other birds of prey, protected under 50 CFR 10 of the MBTA and/or Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code, including Nuttall's woodpecker, loggerhead shrike, yellow-billed magpie, oak titmouse, grasshopper sparrow, song sparrow, purple martin, and white-tailed kite have the potential to nest within the trees within the riparian woodland and within the annual grassland. Ground-disturbing activities and/or vegetation clearing operations, including pruning or removal of trees and shrubs, shall be completed between September 1 to February 14, if feasible. If ground-disturbing activities and/or vegetation removal begins during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31), the developer shall have a qualified biologist conduct a pre-construction survey for active nests within 300 feet of the Project Site. The pre-construction survey will be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities and/or vegetation removal. The biologist shall provide a brief written report (including the date, time of survey, survey method, name of surveyor, and survey results) to City Planning prior to any ground-disturbing activity or vegetation removal. If the pre-construction survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, no additional measures are required. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, an additional pre-construction survey shall be required. If any active nests are located within the vicinity of the proposed project the qualified biologist shall delineate an appropriate buffer zone, subject to approval of City Planning and in consultation with any other appropriate agencies, with construction tape or pin flags and maintain the buffer zone until the end of the breeding season or the young have successfully fledged. Buffer zones are typically 100 feet for migratory bird nests and 250 feet for raptor nests. If active nests are found onsite, a qualified biologist shall monitor nests weekly during construction to ensure activities are not causing nesting disturbance.	Results of preconstruction surveys shall be submitted prior to the issuance of a grading permit or Improvement Plans. Applicable construction restrictions shall be reflected within plans.	*Pre-Construction and Construction*: Surveys required prior to construction. If surveys are positive for birds, then remainder of mitigation steps are required prior to construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans.	Planning and Engineering	Nesting bird surveys	
MM BIO-2 Within 14 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, the developer shall have a qualified biologist conduct a pre-construction survey for western pond turtles. Ground disturbance includes any grading and excavation activities and any work associated with work adjacent to Cirby Creek. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey or halts for more than 14 days and the site still contains undisturbed habitat, a new survey shall be required. The biologist shall provide a brief written report (including the date, time of survey, survey method, name of surveyor, and survey results) to City Planning prior to any ground-disturbing activity. If no western pond turtles are found, no additional measures are required. If western pond turtles are found, all on-site work shall cease and the applicant shall submit a mitigation plan for review and approval by City Planning, in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The plan shall document all proposed measures, including avoidance, minimization, exclusion, relocation, the presence of a biological monitor, or other measures, and include a plan to monitor mitigation success. Work on the site shall not resume until the mitigation plan is approved and appropriate measures have been implemented.	Results of preconstruction surveys shall be submitted prior to the issuance of a grading permit or Improvement Plans. Applicable construction restrictions shall be reflected within plans.	*Pre-Construction and Construction*: Surveys required prior to construction. If surveys are positive for birds, then remainder of mitigation steps are required prior to construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans.	Planning and Engineering	Western pond turtle survey	

Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Timing	Reviewing Party	Documents to be Submitted to City	Staff Use Only
MM BIO-3 The trees within the riparian woodland provide roosting habitat for special-status bats. The developer shall have a qualified biologist perform onsite pre-construction surveys for special-status bat species within 14 days prior to the start of ground disturbance and tree removal. The biologist shall provide a brief written report (including the date, time of survey, survey method, name of surveyor, and survey results) to City Planning prior to any ground-disturbing activity or tree removal. If no bats are observed, then no additional measures are required. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey or halts for more than 14 days and the site still contains undisturbed habitat, a supplemental survey is required. If bats are found, all on-site work shall cease and the applicant shall submit a mitigation plan for review and approval by City Planning, in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The plan shall document all proposed measures, including avoidance, minimization, exclusion, relocation, the presence of a biological monitor, or other measures, and include a plan to monitor mitigation success. Work on the site shall not resume until the mitigation plan is approved and appropriate measures have been implemented. If the bat is roosting in a tree anticipated for removal, then that tree shall not be removed until a qualified biologist has determined that the tree is no longer occupied by the bat.	Results of preconstruction surveys shall be submitted prior to the issuance of a grading permit or Improvement Plans. Applicable construction restrictions shall be reflected within plans.	*Pre-Construction and Construction*: Surveys required prior to construction. If surveys are positive for birds, then remainder of mitigation steps are required prior to construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans.	Planning and Engineering	Special-status bat survey	
MM BIO-4 Prior to commencement of ground disturbing activities, a qualified biologist shall mark the boundaries of onsite riparian habitat and the contractor shall install exclusion fencing around these boundaries to exclude construction equipment and personnel. The fencing shall be inspected and approved by City Planning prior to ground-disturbing activities. The exclusion area shall be maintained until ground-disturbing activities are completed and soil within the adjacent area is stabilized.	The applicants shall design the project to avoid and preserve riparian vegetation.	*Pre-Construction*: Temporary fencing shall be installed prior to construction. Permanent measures shall be shown on Improvement Plans. Add as note on Improvement Plans.	Planning, Engineering, and Parks	None	
MM TCR-1 If any suspected TCRs are discovered during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. A Tribal Representative from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area shall be immediately notified and shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC §21074). The Tribal Representative will make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary. When avoidance is infeasible, preservation in place is the preferred option for mitigation of TCRs under CEQA and UAIC protocols, and every effort shall be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project redesign, if feasible. Culturally appropriate treatment may be, but is not limited to, processing materials for reburial, minimizing handling of cultural objects, leaving objects in place within the landscape, or returning objects to a location within the project area where they will not be subject to future impacts. Permanent curation of TCRs will not take place unless approved in writing by UAIC or by the California Native American Tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed by the CEQA lead agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize impacts to the resource, including, but not limited to, facilitating the appropriate tribal treatment of the find, as necessary. Treatment that preserves or restores the cultural character and integrity of a TCR may include Tribal Monitoring, culturally	This condition shall be reflected in all construction and building plans, and construction site workers shall be advised by the site manager of this measure.	*Construction:* Measure applies if resources are discovered during construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans.	Planning		

Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Timing	Reviewing Party	Documents to be Submitted to City	Staff Use Only
appropriate recovery of cultural objects, and reburial of cultural objects or cultural soil. Work at the discovery location cannot resume until all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of the CEQA, including AB52, have been satisfied.					
MM TCR-2 A minimum of seven days prior to beginning earthwork, clearing and grubbing, or other soil disturbing activities, the applicant shall notify lead agency of the proposed earthwork start-date. The lead agency shall contact the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) with the proposed earthwork start-date and a UAIC Tribal Representative or Tribal Monitor shall be invited to inspect the project site, including any soil piles, trenches, or other disturbed areas, within the first five days of groundbreaking activity, or as appropriate for the type and size of project,. During this inspection, a UAIC Tribal Representative or Tribal Monitor may provide an on-site meeting for construction personnel information on TCRs and workers awareness brochure. If any TCRs are encountered during this initial inspection, or during any subsequent construction activities, work shall be suspended within 100 feet of the find and the measures included in the **Mitigation Measure TCR-1** shall be implemented. Preservation in place is the preferred alternative under CEQA and UAIC protocols, and every effort must be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project redesign. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed by CEQA lead agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize significant effects to the resources, including the use of a paid Native American Monitor during ground disturbing activities.	The applicant shall notify the Planning Division of the pre-construction meeting date.	Add as note on Improvement Plans.	Planning		

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

Project Title/Planning File # _____

Project Address _____

Property Owner _____

Planning Division Contact _____

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

Mitigation Measure	Supporting Attachments Included	Date Complete

I HAVE ATTACHED THE FOLLOWING REQUIRED ITEMS:

☐ Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures

☐ Mitigation Verification Form(s)

☐ Specific supporting documentation required by measure(s), if applicable (e.g. biologist's report)

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that I am the property owner or an agent of the property owner and am authorized to submit this Mitigation Verification Form. I also certify that the above-listed mitigation measures have been completed in the manner required, and that all of the information in this submittal is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge:

Signature and Date	Print Name	Contact Number

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure _____

Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. The following information is a required part of the description: dates, personnel names or titles, and the stage/phase of construction work. Additional notes sheets may be attached, if necessary, or the below may simply reference a separate attachment that provides the required information.

INSTRUCTIONS

COVER SHEET:

A Cover Sheet for the project/development is prepared by City staff, with the top portion filled out. Each time Mitigation Verification Forms(s) are being submitted, a Cover Sheet completed by the Developer, Contractor, or Designee is required. An example of a completed summary table is provided below. The signature on the Cover Sheet must be *original wet ink*.

EXAMPLE MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

Project Title/Planning File #	New Coffee Shop, PL15-0000
Project Address	10 Justashort Street
Property Owner	Jane Owner
Planning Division Contact	Joe Planner, Associate Planner, (916) 774-####

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

Mitigation Measure	Supporting Attachments Included	Date Complete
MM-3	Copy of survey report signed by biologist	5/10/2016
MM-4	All information included in Mitigation Verification Form	5/12/2016
MM-5	E-mail from Air District approving Dust Control Plan	5/05/2016

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM:

A Mitigation Verification Form is provided by City staff, along with the Cover Sheet and Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures. A form is filled in and submitted for each mitigation measure by the Developer, Contractor, or Designee. The form needs only the mitigation number to be filled in, along with the Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. Multiple forms may be submitted simultaneously, under one cover sheet. It is also permissible to submit a form for each part of a measure, on separate dates. For instance, in the example measure MM-4 in the table above, the actual mitigation requires informing construction workers *and* retaining a qualified archeologist if resources are uncovered. Thus, a developer may submit a form in May certifying that construction workers have been informed, and also submit a second copy of the form in July because resources were discovered and additional actions had to be undertaken.

Each mitigation measure specifies the type of supporting documentation required; this must be submitted in order for the City to accept the mitigation as complete. An example of a completed Mitigation Verification Form is provided below.

EXAMPLE
MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure MM3

Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. The following information is a required part of the description: dates, personnel names or titles, and the stage/phase of construction work. Additional notes sheets may be attached, if necessary, or the below may simply reference a separate attachment that provides the required information.

The mitigation measure text is included on the Improvement Plans General Notes page (Improvement Plan EN15-0001). On May 4, 2016, prior to any ground-disturbing activities (the pre-construction phase), a site meeting was held. At this meeting, workers on the site were informed of the potential to unearth remains, and were instructed to cease work and notify their supervisor immediately if any resources were observed.

IS/MND ATTACHMENT 2

Champion Oaks Rezone Summary Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

1.2. Land Use Types

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2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

7. Health and Equity Details

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Champion Oaks Rezone
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.50
Precipitation (days)	36.8
Location	2014 N Cirby Way, Roseville, CA 95661, USA
County	Placer-Sacramento
City	Roseville
Air District	Placer County APCD
Air Basin	Sacramento Valley
TAZ	454
EDFZ	15
Electric Utility	Roseville Electric
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric

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
Single Family Housing	2.00	Dwelling Unit	0.36	3,900	23,426	—	5.00	—

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.	1.56	1.31	12.6	11.8	0.02	0.60	5.39	5.99	0.55	2.59	3.14	—	1,800	1,800	0.07	0.02	0.49	1,807
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.70	6.24	5.94	7.03	0.01	0.28	0.18	0.39	0.26	0.04	0.26	—	1,318	1,318	0.05	0.01	0.02	1,323
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.17	0.14	1.41	1.66	< 0.005	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.08	—	302	302	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	303
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.03	0.03	0.26	0.30	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	—	50.0	50.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	50.1

2.4. Operations 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.	1.66	1.64	0.15	3.28	0.01	0.32	0.06	0.38	0.31	0.01	0.33	36.2	250	286	0.19	0.01	0.77	295
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.64	1.62	0.16	3.03	0.01	0.32	0.06	0.38	0.31	0.01	0.33	36.2	233	270	0.19	0.01	0.05	278
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.45	0.51	0.12	1.28	< 0.005	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.08	8.69	217	225	0.11	0.01	0.34	231
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	1.44	35.9	37.3	0.02	< 0.005	0.06	38.3

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	4	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	2	0	0	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	0	0	0	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	4	1	1	4
Extreme Precipitation	2	1	1	3
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	1	1	1	2
Drought	1	1	1	2
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

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

7. Health and Equity Details

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	3.00
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	80.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
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.

mortonpitalo

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May 26, 2021

Brian Walker, PE, CFM
City of Roseville, City Floodplain Manager

311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678

Re: Champion Oaks: Technical Memorandum identifying flood potential for Existing Lots on Samoa Way (APN 469-130-031 and 032)- City Project # PE19-0047

Proposed Development

Champion Oaks is composed of two (2) existing lots in an existing subdivision located east of Linda Creek, and southwest of the intersection of Samoa Way and North Cirby Way in the City of Roseville. The project is located in an area designated as "infill" in the City's General Plan. Road Frontages and lot utilities have been previously provided to the lots. Existing trees located on the lots within the City of Roseville Regulatory Floodplain on the western half of the project area will not be disturbed.

The project proposes to construct two (2) residential units on Lot 31 & Lot 32. Houses are proposed to be custom built homes on non-graded lots. Houses will be constructed on elevated stem walls with openings in the foundation walls, as required, to allow drainage pass-thru during high-flow rain events. Garages and associated driveways are proposed to be constructed at or below existing grade. As shown within the 'Proposed Development of Samoa Way Lots 1 & 2, Grading/Drainage Exhibit' within Appendix A, the proposed development is located within an island of the City's Regulatory Floodplain. The proposed structures are entirely outside of the City's Regulatory Floodplain; however, flood waters for the regulated flood event would occupy Samoa Way and North Cirby Way. Given these parameters, the project will have no hydraulic impact to the City of Roseville's Regulatory Floodplain, which includes the Federal FEMA Floodway.

9.80.160 Standards of construction

In all areas of special flood hazards the following standards shall be met:

B. Construction Materials and Methods.

1. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
2. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

3. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

C. Elevation and Floodproofing.

1. Residential construction, either new or substantial improvement, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least two feet above the base flood elevation (BFE). This includes all non-flood-resistant building material and all of the structure's support equipment such as, but not limited to, electrical, heating, ventilation ductworks, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that could be damaged if submerged under water. The BFE will be provided by the City of Roseville's floodplain administrator.
2. Upon the completion of the structure, the elevation of the lowest floor including basement and the structure's support equipment shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or a licensed land surveyor, and verified by the floodplain administrator to be properly elevated.
3. A deed restriction shall be recorded with the property that limits the use of the part of the structure that is below the base flood elevation to parking of vehicles, building access, or storage, as appropriate under the circumstances as determined by the public works director.

Purpose

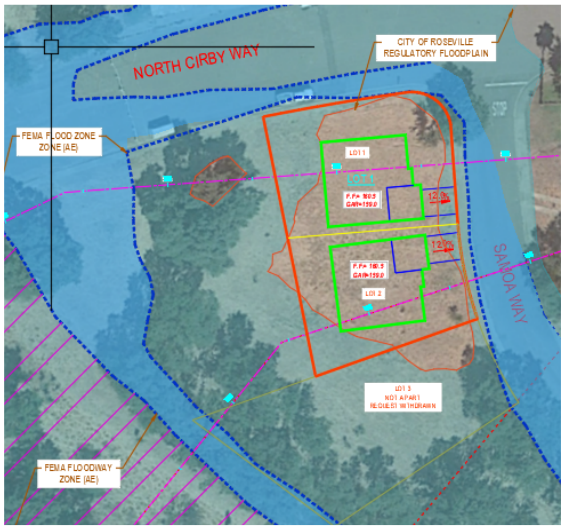
The purpose of this Technical Memorandum is to review the existing hydraulic conditions along the projects boundary with the FEMA and City Regulatory Floodplain, clarify the impacts (no impacts proposed) to the hydraulic conditions from the proposed project and define proposed construction within the two (2) existing lot areas with sufficient detail to adequately model potential drainage impacts to the surrounding area and to demonstrate that the proposed project will have no negative hydraulic effect. The following parameters will be adhered to during site development and house construction to ensure that here are no off-site impacts to the existing water surface elevations in the Linda Creek Flood Channel or adjacent City streets.

- ✓ There is no proposed grading/fill within the existing Federal Flood Zone (AE).
- ✓ There is no proposed house construction within the City of Roseville Regulatory Floodplain.
- ✓ Previous subdivision development has provided utility and frontage improvements on non-graded lots.
- ✓ Development activity within the Regulatory Floodplain will not elevate existing elevations: i.e., no fill will be placed within the Regulatory Floodplain limits and house construction will include elevated stem wall foundations with pass-through for flood waters.
- ✓ Houses will be constructed on elevated stem walls with finish floor elevations a minimum of two feet (2') above the City's Regulatory 100-yr BFE flood elevation. The minimum Finish Floor Elevation shall be 160.5 (NGVD29). A Guarantee letter will be provided to the City's Engineering Division prior to plan approval or issuance of a building permit in accordance with Section 10-3 of the City's Design Standards.
- ✓ Garage and driveway construction within the Regulatory Floodplain will not increase existing elevations: i.e., no fill will be placed within the Regulatory Floodplain limits for garage and driveway construction.

- ✓ A Flood Water Conservation Easement will be provided over portions of the proposed lots that are encumbered by the City of Roseville Regulatory Floodplain.

Background

Per City policy in Section 10-3 of the Design Standards / Drainage "Development in or Adjacent to a Regulatory Floodplain" (10-3) "All development in the City's Regulatory Floodplain shall comply with the regulations of the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and the City's General Plan."



The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) issued a revised map (FIRM 06061C1031H), effective 11/02/2018. Based on this revised FEMA Flood Map, the subject lots are not located within the FEMA designated floodway or the FEMA designated Flood Zone.

City of Roseville Regulatory Floodplain

In addition to the FEMA Flood designation, the City of Roseville also has a "City Regulated Floodplain" (see Conceptual Grading/Drainage exhibit). Per the 2035 General Plan (Safety Element), for "Infill Areas" of the City, *"No development is permitted within the regulatory floodway. Development may be permitted by the City within the regulatory floodway fringe. Such development shall be limited to that which cumulatively results in no more than one-foot of rise in the water surface elevation."* Thus, despite portions of the project being located within the City's Regulatory Floodplain, because the project does not alter the Floodplain water surface elevations either on-site or off-site, the General Plan expressly authorizes the City to permit development of the project (see Conceptual Grading/Drainage exhibit attached).

The City's Regulatory Floodplain is a composite floodplain which incorporates the FEMA 100-year SFHA, the City's 100-year Future Fully Developed Conditions floodplain, and on select creeks in Roseville per SB5 requirements, the 200-year floodplain with depths greater than 3-ft (ULOP). The Draft Roseville 200-Year ULOP Flood Mapping Exhibit (September 2013) identifies the site as being located within shallow (less than 3') flood depths, therefore, the City's Regulatory Floodplain 200-year ULOP Conditions do not apply to this proposed development.

Per City Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Flood Ordinance) definition of "Special flood hazard area" or "SFHA": "SFHA may also be designated by the City of Roseville engineering division for riverines not shown on the FIRM, when a hydraulic study has defined the base flood

elevations and the area of inundation." The City recognizes their 100-year Future Fully Developed floodplain and the 200-year ULOP floodplain as a part of their SFHA.

Per City's Flood Ordinance §9.80.160.C.1 "Residential construction, either new or substantial improvement, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least two feet above the base flood elevation (BFE). This includes all non-flood-resistant building material and all of the structure's support equipment such as, but not limited to, electrical, heating, ventilation ductworks, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that could be damaged if submerged under water. The BFE will be provided by the City of Roseville's floodplain administrator."

Summary

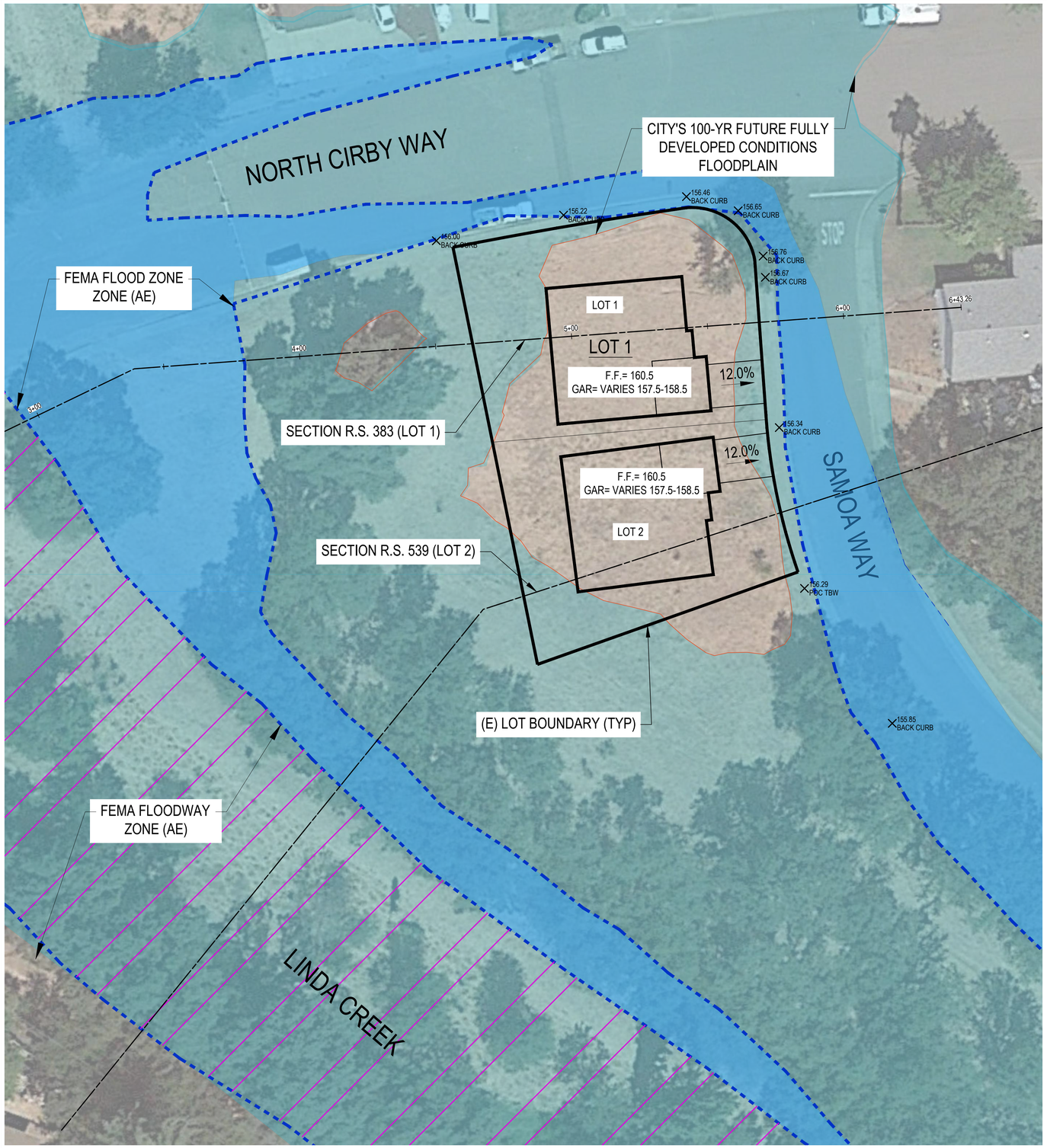
Per City policy, the more conservative BFE (FEMA FIRM 100-year event elevation or 100-year Future Fully Developed floodplain) is to be used; accordingly, **the BFE at the site is 158.00 (NGVD 29)**.

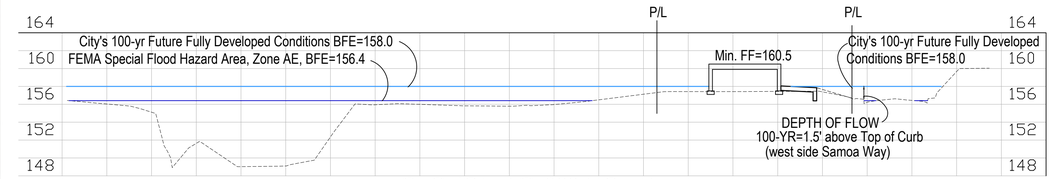
Houses will be constructed on elevated stem walls with openings in the foundation walls, as required, to allow drainage pass-thru during high-flow rain events and to ensure no additional fill is placed within the City of Roseville Regulatory Floodplain. **A minimum finish floor elevation of 160.5 (NGVD 29) will be used on each of the lots to meet this objective, namely the lowest floor and building support equipment (e.g., heating and ventilation ductwork) are all a minimum of two (2') feet above the required BFE.** Garages and associated driveways will be constructed at or below existing grade to ensure no fill is placed in the Regulatory Floodplain. The finished floor elevation for the houses constructed on the two (2) lots will meet the City requirements for a minimum two feet (2') above the 100-year water surface elevation adjacent to open space. Additionally, the required finish floor elevation of at least 160.5 (NVGD29) guarantees that the houses constructed on the two (2) lots will be above the 200-yr water surface elevation as required by the City.

As illustrated in Exhibit A, the City's 100-yr Future Fully Developed Conditions BFE of 158.00 would result in a depth of flow of 1.5'-1.6'above Top of Curb on Samoa Way during an event.

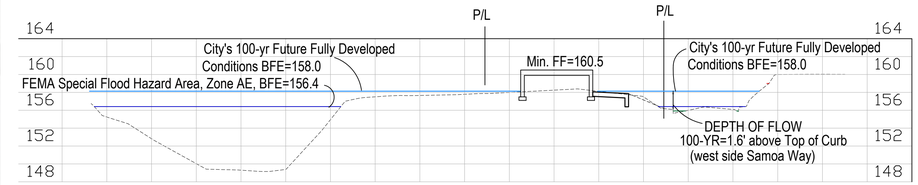
Appendix A

Proposed Development of Samoa Way Lots 1 & 2, Grading/Drainage Exhibit





SECTION R.S. 383 (LOT 1)



SECTION R.S. 539 (LOT 2)

NOTES

1. THERE IS NO IMPACT TO THE EXISTING FEMA FLOODWAY OR FLOOD ZONE (AE) WITH THIS PROJECT.
2. THERE WILL BE NO FILL PLACED WITHIN THE EXISTING CITY OF ROSEVILLE REGULATED FLOODPLAIN WITH THIS PROJECT.
3. GARAGE AND DRIVEWAY FINISH FLOOR ELEVATIONS TO BE SET AT OR BELOW EXISTING GRADE (NO-FILL).

CITY OF ROSEVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE - SECTION: 9.80.160 STANDARDS OF CONSTRUCTION.

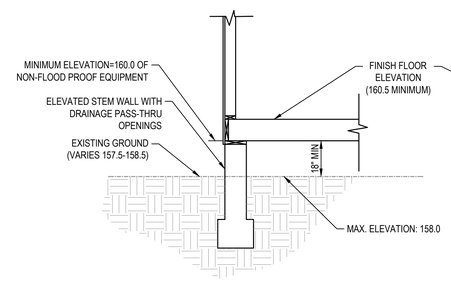
B. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS.

1. ALL NEW CONSTRUCTION, SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT AND OTHER PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH MATERIALS AND UTILITY EQUIPMENT RESISTANT TO FLOOD DAMAGE.
2. ALL NEW CONSTRUCTION, SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT AND OTHER PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED USING METHODS AND PRACTICES THAT MINIMIZE FLOOD DAMAGE.
3. ALL NEW CONSTRUCTION, SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT AND OTHER PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH ELECTRICAL, HEATING, VENTILATION, PLUMBING AND AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT AND OTHER SERVICE FACILITIES THAT ARE DESIGNED AND/OR LOCATED SO AS TO PREVENT WATER FROM ENTERING OR ACCUMULATING WITHIN THE COMPONENTS DURING CONDITIONS OF FLOODING.

C. ELEVATION AND FLOODPROOFING.

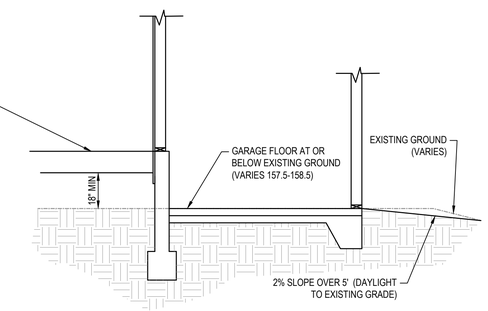
1. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION, EITHER NEW OR SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT, SHALL HAVE THE LOWEST FLOOR, INCLUDING BASEMENT, ELEVATED AT LEAST TWO FEET ABOVE THE BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE). THIS INCLUDES ALL NON-FLOOD-RESISTANT BUILDING MATERIAL AND ALL OF THE STRUCTURE'S SUPPORT EQUIPMENT SUCH AS, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ELECTRICAL, HEATING, VENTILATION DUCTWORKS, PLUMBING, AND AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT AND OTHER SERVICE FACILITIES THAT COULD BE DAMAGED IF SUBMERGED UNDER WATER. THE BFE WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE'S FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



HOME SECTION (TYP)

ELEVATED STEM WALL FOUNDATION



GARAGE SECTION (TYP)

SLAB ON GRADE

LOT 2

DATUM:

1. ALL ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS EXHIBIT ARE BASED ON NGVD 1929 VERTICAL DATUM.

REVISIONS						
NO.	DESCRIPTION	APPD. ENGR.	DATE	APPD. E.U.	DATE	

SCALE:

HORIZ. 1" = 20'

VERT. 1" = N/A

BENCH MARK CITY B.M. 64

161.73 NGVD 29 - DATUM FOR INFORMATION

3-1/4" BRASS CAP STAMPED LS4796
JAN. 1995, TOP OF CURB SE CORNER
OF LEE WAY & CHAMPION OAKS DRIVE
REVISED 2018 PLS8278 (163.77 NAVD 88)

COMPUTED

DESIGNED

DRAWN

PROJ. ENGR.

MORTON & PITALO, INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERING • LAND PLANNING • LAND SURVEYING
Folsom ∗ Fresno
600 Coolidge Drive, Suite #140
Folsom, CA 95630
phone: (916) 984-7621
web: www.mpengr.com

ENTITLEMENT EXHIBIT

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SAMOA WAY (LOTS 1 & 2)

GRADING/DRAINAGE EXHIBIT (EXHIBIT A)

APN 469-130-031 & 032

ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA

DATE MARCH 27, 2021

SHEET 1 OF 1

JOB NO. 02-0121-00

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