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#: SVSP PCL KT-42 – Circle K, File # PL21-0233

Project Address: 5900 Baseline Rd.
Project Applicant: Justin Pierce, Land Development Consultants, LLC

Project Planner: Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner

Project Description: The applicant requests approval of a Design Review Permit to allow the development of a 5,200 square feet convenience store with associated fuel canopy and car wash. The request also includes a Parcel Map to create a 2.0 acre parcel for the project and leave the remaining parcel for future development. The project site consists of two standalone commercial buildings and a fueling canopy with ample surface parking throughout the site. The convenience store is proposed along the western property line setback approximately 24-feet from the property line. The fueling station canopy is proposed to be located at the center of the property with the pumps running east to west. As part of the project lighting and landscaping will also be installed.

Document Review and Availability: The public review and comment period begins on **December 20, 2021** and ends on **January 10, 2022**. The Mitigated Negative Declaration may be reviewed online at:

https://www.roseville.ca.us/government/departments/development_services/planning/environmental_documents_public_notices

You can also find the webpage via the City of Roseville Planning Division website, www.roseville.ca.us/planning, and use the page subheadings to navigate to Environmental Documents & Public Notices> Private Development Projects (Circle K).

Written comments on the adequacy of the Mitigated Negative Declaration may be submitted to Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner at emar@roseville.ca.us or in person at 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (Monday—Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.), and must be received no later than 5:00 pm on January 10, 2022.

This project will be scheduled for a public hearing before the City's Design Committee. At this hearing, the Design Committee will consider the Mitigated Negative Declaration and associated project entitlements. The tentative hearing date is January 20, 2022. Separate notices will be published when the hearing is scheduled.

Mike Isom, Development Services Director

Dated: December 17, 2021 Publish: December 20, 2021

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

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

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title/File Number:	SVSP PCL KT-42 – Circle K; File # PL21-0233
Project Location:	5900 Baseline Road, Roseville, Placer County; 499-010-081-000
Project Applicant:	Justin Pierce, Land Development Consultants, LLC; (602) 525-4823; 3281 E Guasti Road, #700, Ontario, CA 91761
Property Owner:	KV Sierra Vista LLC; 7801 Folsom Boulevard, Sacramento, CA 95826
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner - City of Roseville; (916) 774-5247
Date:	December 20, 2021

Project Description:

The applicant requests approval of a Design Review Permit to allow the development of a 5,200 square feet convenience store with associated fuel canopy and car wash. The request also includes a Parcel Map to create a 2.0 acre parcel for the project and leave the remaining parcel for future development.

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:	SVSP PCL KT-42 – Circle K/ File # PL-21-0233
Project Location:	5900 Baseline Road; APN 499-010-081-000
Project Description:	The applicant requests approval of a Design Review Permit to develop a portion of the project site with a 5,200 square foot convenience store, a 1,458 square foot car wash building, a fuel canopy (with 6 pumps), and associated site improvements including parking, lighting, and landscaping. A Tentative Parcel Map is proposed to create a 2.1 acre parcel for the project and a second parcel for future development.
Project Applicant:	Justin Pierce, Land Development Consultants, LLC
Property Owner:	KV Sierra Vista LLC
Lead Agency Contact:	Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner

This initial study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the above described project application. The document relies on previously prepared environmental documents for the Sierra Vista Specific Plan and site-specific studies prepared to address in detail the effects or impacts associated with the project (see Attachments). 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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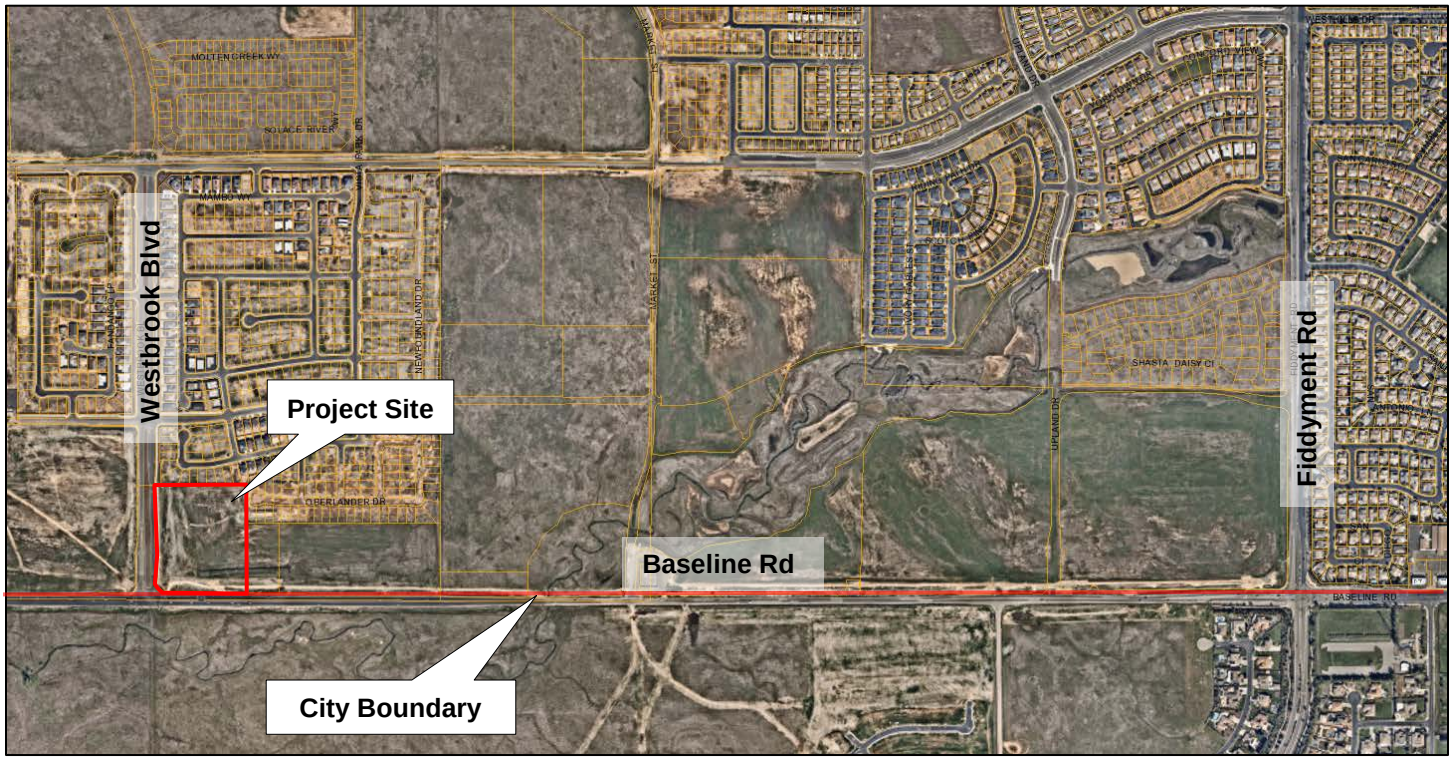
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project site is located at the northeast corner of Baseline Road and Westbrook Boulevard approximately one mile west of the intersection of Fiddyment Road and Baseline Road and within the Sierra Vista Specific Plan (SVSP) area (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Project Location



Background

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was certified (SCH #2008032115) and a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program was adopted for the SVSP project (File 2007PL-044) on May 5, 2010. The SVSP plan area includes 2,064 acres located west of Fiddyment Road and north of Baseline Road. The SVSP sets the framework for development of the plan area with a mix of residential, commercial, parks, and open space land uses.

Location	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Actual Use of Property
Site	General Commercial (GC)	Community Commercial (CC)	Vacant
North	Small Lot Residential/Development Standards (RS/DS)	Low Density Residential (LDR)	Single-Family Dwelling Units
South	SPL-PVSP	Placer Vineyards Specific Plan	Vacant / Dry Farm land
East	CC/Special Area (SA)	CC	Vacant
West	Westbrook Boulevard; across the street GC	Westbrook Boulevard; across the street CC	City Street/ Vacant

Environmental Setting

The project is located on a vacant property on the north side of Baseline Road within a developing portion of the City of Roseville. Topography of the site is relatively flat, however, there are some areas of the site where tall mountains of soil are evident. The site has been heavily disturbed from previous grading and site preparation for adjacent development. Currently, there are no trees or other biological resources present on the site. The current land use and zoning of the site allow for commercial and business professional uses. The site is surrounded by a vacant parcel to the east, south, and west. The parcel to the east of the project site is slated for commercial development (e.g. storage facility). To the north, a residential community is under construction. Public improvements (i.e. sidewalks, streetlights, curb, and gutter) are present along Westbrook Boulevard. Fully operating traffic signals are installed at the intersection of Baseline Road and Westbrook Boulevard.

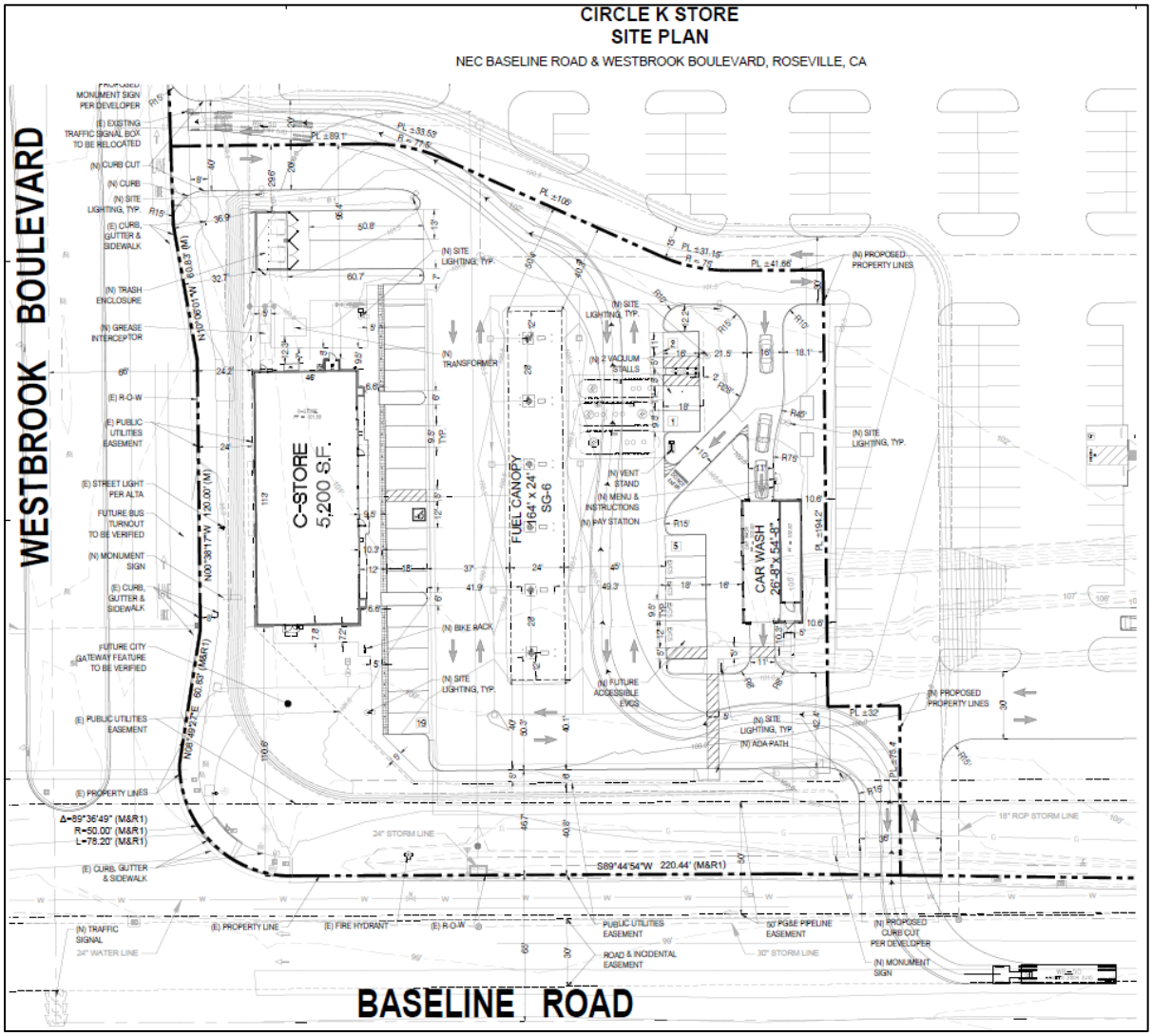
Proposed Project

The project includes a Design Review Permit and a Tentative Parcel Map for an approximately 5,200 square foot convenience store, a 1,450 square foot car wash facility, and a fuel canopy with 6 pumps (Figure 2). A Tentative Parcel Map is also proposed to create a 2.0 acre parcel for the project and a second parcel for future development.

The project site consists of two standalone commercial buildings and a fueling canopy with ample surface parking throughout the site. The convenience store is proposed along the western property line setback approximately 24-feet from the property line. The fueling station canopy is proposed to be located at the center of the property with the pumps running east to west. As part of the part of the project lighting and landscaping will also be installed.

The location of the fueling canopy was strategically designed to allow safe site circulation for vehicle fueling. The car wash building is proposed along the eastern side of the proposed property. Vehicles would enter the car wash building on the north side, and exit the south side of the building. In the event that a vehicle using the car wash decides to exit the queue line, an exit route is provided before the car wash entrance. For this purpose, a drive aisle is proposed before the car wash entrance. Surface parking throughout the project site is proposed to accommodate patrons of the business, a total of 28 standard off-street parking stalls are proposed. Lastly, the project site is located at one of several major arterial streets along Baseline Road. The site fronts Westbrook Blvd. a major north/south linkage between Sierra Vista Specific Plan and West Roseville Specific Plan. Both Westbrook Blvd. and Baseline Rd. arterial streets were designed in the SVSP as having a 50' landscape corridor, with the flexibility to reduce the width dependent on existing and proposed street features (i.e. auxiliary lanes, bus pull-outs, etc.). The project proposes a 40-foot landscape corridor along Baseline Road and a 24-foot landscape corridor and a future bus turnout along Westbrook Boulevard.

Figure 2: Project Site Plan



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
- Sierra Vista Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report, certified May 5, 2010

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 is consistent with the adopted land use designations examined within the environmental documents listed above, and 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 is located on the southeast corner of the City limits. Public views of the site are from Baseline Road and Westbrook Boulevard, both designated arterial roadways. The site is undeveloped and contains no native oak trees and some native grass land. The site appears to have been previously disturbed. The project

site surrounded by Baseline Road and Westbrook Boulevard to the south and west respectively, a self-storage facility to the east, and a single-family subdivision to the north approximately 300 feet from the project site.

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) 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. Accordingly, the aesthetic impacts of the project are less than significant.

d) The project involves nighttime lighting to provide for the security and safety of project users. However, the project is already located within an urbanized setting with many existing lighting sources. 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. None of the project elements are highly reflective, and thus the project will not contribute to an increased source of glare.

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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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.

The Sierra Vista Specific Plan EIR did not analyze the air quality impacts of the specific use of a proposed gas station on the project site, but the air permitting process required for the proposed gas station will ensure the project results in no significant air quality impacts. State law gives local air pollution control districts "the primary responsibility for control of air pollution from all sources, other than emissions from motor vehicles." (Health & Safety Code, § 40000.) Pursuant to this authority, the Place County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) requires that gas stations obtain a permit known as an "Authority to Construct" prior to building the facility and another annual permit known as a "Permit to Operate" before dispensing gasoline. The PCAPCD's Rules and Regulations require denial of these permits if the proposed gas station's air emissions would violate federal, state, or local air quality standards. (PCAPCD, Rules and Regulations, Rule 501, § 303, and Rule 502, § 408.) In addition to controlling the emission of various "criteria pollutants," it should be noted that the PCAPCD's permits will address any potential emission of Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) from the gas station, including benzene. The PCAPCD will review the proposed "annual throughput" for the gas station and will place any necessary restrictions on the operation to ensure that that the facility's emissions of TACs do not exceed the APCD's established "health risk" threshold of 10 in 1 million. (PCAPCD Advisory Notice for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities) Notably, this "10 in 1 million" threshold is identical to the PCAPCD's CEQA threshold of significance for TACs. Accordingly, it can be said with certainty that a gas station which must obtain an Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate from APCD will not result in any significant TAC emission impacts.

In conjunction with PCAPCD's air permitting process, staff requested the applicant complete a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) for the project that demonstrates the project would not result in exposure of sensitive receptors to unacceptable TAC levels. Trinity Consultants determined that the maximum cancer residential risk associated with the project would be 0.39 cancers/million, well below the PCAPCD's significance threshold of 10 cancers/million. Trinity Consultants determined that the maximum non-cancer risks at nearby homes would be a hazard index (HI) of 0.002 for maximum chronic non-cancer risk and an HI of 0.02 for maximum acute non-cancer risk, both numbers well below the PCAPCD's significance threshold of 1.0 HI for both chronic and acute non-cancer health risks. A copy of that health risk assessment is included in Attachment 2 of this document. (Trinity Consultants, December, 2021.)

As outlined in the Sierra Vista Specific Plan Mitigation Monitoring Program, 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.

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 project site is currently undeveloped and consists of annual grasses and dirt. The site has no natural features present onsite, it should be noted the site was previously graded. The project site is devoid of trees, vernal pools, and other water features.

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 native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 does not 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&b) A Biological Resource Assessment was prepared as part of the SVSP. The assessment included list of species with the potential to occur within the SVSP plan area based on the species known to occur within the Pleasant Grove and Roseville 7.5 minute U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. A review of this list determined that the project site contains potential habitat for nesting burrowing owls. Pursuant to the SVSP Mitigation Measure 4.8-3, preconstruction surveys for active burrows will be required prior to grading plan approval. As this is a requirement of the Specific Plan EIR, no mitigation is required. This measure will ensure that no nesting burrowing owls are impacted during grading and ground disturbing activities. Impacts are less than significant.

c) As discussed in the Environmental Setting, the project site is located in an urbanized area. The site is adjacent to paved roadways and is adjacent to single-family residential homes which are under construction. The property does not contain sensitive natural communities which are protected by federal, state or local policies, nor does it contain any wetlands; thus, the project will have no impact with regard to this criterion.

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 discussed, the site has been previously disturbed. Therefore, there are no protected trees or unprotected trees on the subject property; thus the project will have no impact with regard to this criterion.

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–b) No cultural resources are known to exist on the project site per the Sierra Vista Specific Plan EIR; however, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to cultural resources, should any be found on-site. 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 Sierra Vista Specific Plan EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

c) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site per the Sierra Vista Specific Plan 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 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 Sierra Vista Specific Plan EIR; project-specific 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.

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 project is consistent with the existing land use designation of Community Commercial, and has therefore been assumed for development with commercial uses in citywide environmental analyses, such as in the Sierra Vista Specific Plan. The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Sierra Vista Specific Plan 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 and Specific Plan. Impacts related to energy consumption were found to be less than significant. The project is consistent with the existing land use designation, and therefore is consistent with the current citywide assessment of energy demand, and 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:				
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	
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	

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

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

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. 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 Fiddyment loam with 1 to 8 percent slope and Fiddyment-Kaseberg loams with 2 to 9 percent slope, which are not listed as geologically unstable or sensitive.

f) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site per the Sierra Vista Specific Plan 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 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 Sierra Vista Specific Plan 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	

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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 2030 reduction target. The thresholds include a de minimis and a bright-line maximum threshold, as well as residential and non-residential efficiency thresholds. However, the City developed its own thresholds as part of the 2035 General Plan Update project approved in July 2020. The justification for the City's thresholds is contained within the General Plan EIR. The thresholds were developed based on statewide emissions data adjusted for relevant local conditions and land uses. The significance thresholds are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: GHG Significance Thresholds

	2020	2030	2035	2050
Per Capita Emissions Efficiency Targets (MT CO_2e/capita/yr)	**7.21**	**4.00**	**3.22**	**1.19**
Per Service Population Emissions Efficiency Targets (MT CO_2e/SP/yr)	**5.07**	**2.79**	**2.25**	**0.83**
Projects which use these thresholds for environmental analysis should include a brief justification of the type of efficiency target and the target year selected. Per capita is most applicable to projects which only include residential uses, or in cases where reliable data to generate a service population estimate is unavailable. Projects should generally use the 2035 target year. Note that future projects consistent with the General Plan will not require further analysis, per the tiering provisions of CEQA. Note: MMT CO_2e = million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent; Service Population (SP) = population + employment				

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 project would not be anticipated to increase VMT, since it is providing services in closer proximity to both developed and under construction residential areas in the City. The project site is located in an urbanized area of the City that is currently under construction, various single-family residential subdivisions are underway and anticipated to go on-line within the next couple of years. Therefore, the project would not increase the VMT in the area, since it would provide a service to those residential areas.

The focus of this analysis is on the emissions which would result from the operation of the proposed buildings. CalEEMod Version 2020.4.0 was used to calculate the operational emissions of the project (see Attachment 1), which includes energy run to the convenience store and car wash, 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 425.0158 MT CO_2e, which is below the de minimis threshold of 1,100 MT CO_2e. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant operational emissions of GHG.

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 242.9015 CO_2e in the most active construction year, which is below the de minimis threshold of 1,100 MT CO_2e/yr. Thus, the project-generated GHG emissions would not conflict with, and are consistent with, the State goals listed in AB32 and other policies and regulations adopted by the California Air Resources Board. This impact is considered less than significant.

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) screening threshold for GHG indicates that projects resulting in less than 1,100 CO_2e/yr will result in less than significant impacts. The proposed project will result in GHG emissions which are below thresholds established by the PCAPCD. Thus, project-generated GHG emissions would not conflict with, and are consistent with, the State goals listed in AB32 and policies and regulation adopted by the California Air Resources Board pursuant to AB32. 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.

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	
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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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.

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[3]; therefore, no impact will occur.

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. These will require the following programs:

- A Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP) is required of uses that handle toxic and/or hazardous materials in quantities regulated by the California Health and Safety Code and/or the City.

- Businesses that handle toxic or hazardous materials are required to complete a Hazardous Materials Management Program (HMMP) pursuant to local, State, or federal requirements.

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	

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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site;			X	
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. All permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the City's Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Standards for New Development, the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance, and Stormwater Quality Design Manual. 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 proposed project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation, and is thus consistent with the citywide evaluation of water supply. 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 not located within either the Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain or the City's Regulatory Floodplain (defined as the floodplain which will result from full buildout of the City). Therefore, the project will not impede or redirect flood flows, nor will it be inundated. The proposed project is located within an area of flat topography and is not near a waterbody or other feature which could cause a seiche or tsunami. There would be no impact with regard to these criterion.

XI. Land Use and Planning

The project site has a General Plan land use designation of Community Commercial (CC) and a zoning designation of General Commercial (GC). Surrounding properties have commercial and residential land use and zoning designations, as described in the Background section of this Initial Study.

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 master 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 proposed development is consistent with the Sierra Vista Specific Plan and does not conflict with policies or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental impact. Impacts are 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 consists of a convenience store, a car wash building, and a fuel canopy. Potential sources of noise at the project site would include patrons talking while entering and exiting the convenience store or users of the car wash facility. By nature a car wash facility would produce noise levels that are unavoidable, a car wash facility noise levels are generated from the vacuum dryers, air dryers, and blowers typically placed near the exit of the car wash. The project site was design in order to respect the single-family residential approximately 300-feet away, as proposed Circle K would be constructed closest to the street intersection of Westbrook Boulevard and Baseline Road. By designing the project site at the corner, there is approximately 300-feet between the car wash building and the closest residence. The applicant has noted that a future tenant/s would design the remaining parcel at a later date. Consequently, leaving the project closest to the intersection. Further, the project site is adjacent to two (2) roadways identified as transportation noise sources in the City's General Plan Noise Element. According to the General Plan, the project site is within the 60 dB L_{dn} noise contour for future roadways (City of Roseville 2015, Figure IX-2).

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	
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 City's Noise Ordinance includes sound limits for sensitive receptors. Section 9.24.100 states that noise measured at the property line of a sensitive receptor shall not exceed the ambient sound level by 3 dBA, or exceed the sound level standard in Table 1 (Figure 3), whichever is greater.

Currently, the project site is a single parcel approximately 8.58 acres in size. In conjunction with the Design Review Permit for the Circle K project, the applicant is requesting a Tentative Subdivision Map to allow for the creation of two (2) parcels. Parcel 1 would be approximately 6.57-acres and Parcel 2 (Circle K) would be

approximately 2.01-acres in size. The subdivision of the single parcel into two (2) parcels would result in a buffer between the residence and the Circle K site. Albeit, a significant buffer between the residence and the project site would be present, the proposed project is designed with the air blowers facing Baseline Road.

The convenience store and car wash facility hours of operation are proposed to be 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The hours of operation and the noise levels generated by the project would be less than significant to the surrounding land uses, as the project site would not be adjacent to sensitive land uses (i.e. residential). Further, as part of the improvements for the subdivision to the north of the project site, a soundwall was installed along the residential property line. The soundwall would provide an additional sound barrier between the residence and the future commercial development.

Figure 3: Noise Ordinance Table 1

Table 1
SOUND LEVEL STANDARDS
(for non-transportation or fixed sound sources)

Sound Level Descriptor	Daytime (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.)	Nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.)
Hourly l_{eq}, dB	50	45
Maximum level, dB	70	65

A. Each of the sound level standards specified in Table 1 shall be reduced by five dB for simple tone noises, consisting of speech and music. However, in no case shall the sound level standard be lower than the ambient sound level plus three dB.

B. If the intruding sound source is continuous and cannot reasonably be discontinued or stopped for a time period whereby the ambient sound level can be measured, the sound level measured while the source is in operation shall be compared directly to the sound level standards of Table 1. (Ord. 3638 § 1, 2001.)

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 Sierra Vista Specific Plan and has a land use designation of Community Commercial (CC). 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, and the Specific Plan likewise includes unit allocations and population projections for the Plan Area. 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	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 is consistent with the land use designation of the site. Therefore, while the project in question will induce some level of growth, this growth was already identified and its effects disclosed and mitigated within the Sierra Vista Specific Plan EIR. Therefore, the impact of the project is 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 Center Joint Unified 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) Pursuant to the Development Agreement for the project area, the developer is required to pay fees into a Community Facilities District, which provides funding for police services. 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) Pursuant to the Development Agreement for the project area, the developer will be required to pay fees into a Community Facilities District, which provides funding for park services. Future park and recreation sites and facilities have already been identified as part of the Specific Plan process. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

e) Pursuant to the Development Agreement for the project area, the developer will be required to pay fees into a Community Facilities District, which provides funding for the library system and other such facilities and services. In addition, the City charges fees to end-users for other 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

The project is in a developing part of the City with no existing parks within the vicinity of the subject property. There are parks planned northeast and northwest 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 EIR for the Specific Plan addressed the level of park services—including new construction, maintenance, and operations—which would need to be provided in order to serve planned growth in the community. Given that the project is consistent with the General Plan and Specific Plan, the project would not cause any unforeseen or new impacts related to the use of existing or proposed parks and recreational facilities. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

b) Park sites and other recreational facilities were identified within the Specific Plan, and the plan-level impacts of developing those facilities were addressed within the Final EIR for the Specific Plan. The project will not cause any unforeseen or new impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities.

XVII. Transportation

The project site is located at the northeast corner of Westbrook Boulevard and Baseline Road. Both roads are designated as arterial lanes in the Sierra Vista Specific Plan. Baseline Road is planned to be constructed or improved in phases, which consist of 4-lane arterial roadway with a two-way left turn lane. The ultimate buildout of Baseline Road would accommodate 6 lanes (100-foot right-of-way). The ultimate buildout of Baseline Road would provide a 14'-wide landscaped median and landscape corridors on either side of the right of way. Westbrook Boulevard is also planned to be constructed and improved in phases, with an ultimate buildout of 6 lanes (100-foot right-of-way). Similar to the ultimate buildout of Baseline Roadway, Westbrook Boulevard would provide for 14'-wide landscape medians and landscape corridors on both side of the right of way.

The project proposes two (2) points of entry, one off of Baseline Road and the other on Westbrook Boulevard. As part of the project scope of work the applicant proposes frontage improvements along Baseline Road, which include a new driveway and landscaping along Baseline Road. The expansion of Baseline Road is not within the

scope of this project. Frontage improvements along Westbrook Boulevard have already been completed. The only improvements along Westbrook Boulevard proposed is the new driveway and landscaping improvements.

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.

The project proposes to use quantitative analysis since the project is a local-serving retail which would generally reduce existing trip distances by providing services in closer proximity to residential areas, and therefore reduce VMT.

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. Pedestrian facilities have already been constructed adjacent to Westbrook Boulevard, as well as a small portion of Baseline Road. Bicycle facilities have also been constructed adjacent to Westbrook Boulevard, frontage improvements along Baseline Road are proposed with the project. The project will not decrease the performance or safety of those facilities. The project design includes installation of sidewalks along the Baseline Road, which would complete a portion of the pedestrian circulation system in the project vicinity. Thus, the project results in a beneficial impact related to pedestrian access and circulation. The project is consistent with the policies of the Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan. Further, the project is consistent with the land use assumed by the SVSP, and therefore the project trips that were accounted for the roadway system were planned to accommodate the development. The proposed project would be constructed consistent with the planned roadway system and in compliance with the requirements of the SVSP and the General Plan.

b) Traffic analyses focus on the number of trips traveling in specified areas 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. Unless a project includes unique characteristics, nonresidential projects do not increase VMT; they divert existing trips into a similar or more efficient pathway.

The proposed project is non-residential development of a vacant property, surrounded by future development. The project does not include any unique characteristics which would draw in regional traffic, or which would prompt longer trips. The project would locate services and employment in proximity to existing developed areas, and would therefore have a neutral or positive impact on vehicle miles traveled. Impacts 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 Sierra Vista Specific Plan EIR included historic and cultural resources study, which included research on whether any listed or eligible sites had been documented in the project area. No such sites were found. However, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to any previously undiscovered resources, should any be found on-site. 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 Sierra Vista Specific 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. On August 23, 2021, a consultation request was received from the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC), which included a request for the results of a cultural resource survey work that had been conducted and inclusion of a mitigation measure to document processes in the event of an unanticipated discovery. The UAIC further requested an opportunity to review and comment on the project's CEQA documentation. Staff provided the analysis that was previously prepared for the SVSP. As a result of the consultation, UAIC provided staff with a mitigation measure intended to address the evaluation and treatment of inadvertent/unanticipated discoveries of potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs), archaeological, or cultural resources during a project's ground disturbing activities. The following mitigation measure was developed to address this potential impact taking into account tribal references and best practices.

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Post-Review Discovery Procedures
If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction, all work shall halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery, and the Construction Manager shall immediately notify the City of Roseville Development Services Director by phone. The Construction Manager shall also immediately coordinate with the monitoring archeologist or project archaeologist and tribal monitor (if present), or, in the absence of either, contact consulting tribe(s) and a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and subject to approval by the City, to evaluate the significance of the find and develop appropriate management recommendations, in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) if the find is a tribal cultural resource.

All management recommendations shall be provided to the City in writing for the City's review and approval. If recommended by the qualified professional archeologist, and consulting tribe(s), and approved by the City, this may include modification of the no-work radius.

The professional archaeologist must make a determination, based on professional judgement and supported by substantial evidence, within one business day of being notified, as to whether or not the find represents a cultural or tribal cultural resource or has the potential to be a cultural or tribal cultural resource. The consulting tribe shall also be provided the opportunity to determine, within one business day of being notified, whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource or has the potential to be a tribal cultural resource. The subsequent actions will be determined by the type of discovery, as described below. These include: 1) a work pause that, upon further investigation, is not actually a discovery and the work pause was simply needed in order to allow for closer examination of soil (a "false alarm"); 2) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are clearly

not related to tribal resources, such as can and bottle dumps, artifacts of European origin, and remnants of built environment features; and 3) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are likely related to tribal resources, such as midden soil, bedrock mortars, groundstone, or other similar expressions.

Whenever there is question as to whether or not the discovery represents a tribal resource, culturally affiliated tribes shall be consulted in making the determination. Whenever a tribal monitor is present, the monitor shall be consulted.

The following processes shall apply, depending on the nature of the find, subject to the review and approval of the City:

- Response to False Alarms: If the professional archaeologist determine that the find is negative for any cultural indicators and tribal representatives have not indicated the find is a tribal cultural resource, then work may resume immediately upon notice to proceed from the City's representative. No further notifications or archaeological consultation is necessary if it is determined that the discovery is not a cultural or tribal cultural resource of any kind. The professional archaeologist shall provide written documentation of this finding to the City, which shall include as an attachment any written documentation provided by tribal representatives or monitors.

- Response to Non-Tribal Discoveries: If a tribal monitor is not present at the time of discovery and a professional archaeologist determines that the find represents a non-tribal cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the City shall be notified immediately, to consult on a finding of eligibility and implementation of appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. The professional archaeologist shall provide a photograph of the find and a written description to the City of Roseville. The City of Roseville will notify any [tribe(s)] who, in writing, requested notice of unanticipated discovery of non-tribal resources. Notice shall include the photograph and description of the find, and a tribal representative shall have the opportunity to determine whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource. If a response is not received within 24 hours of notification (none of which time period may fall on weekends or City holidays), the City will deem this portion of the measure completed in good faith as long as the notification was made and documented. If requested by a [tribe(s)], the City may extend this timeframe, which shall be documented in writing (electronic communication may be used to satisfy this measure). If a notified tribe responds within 24 hours to indicate that the find represents a tribal cultural resource, then the Response to Tribal Discoveries portion of this measure applies. If the tribe does not respond or concurs that the discovery is non-tribal, work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

- Response to Tribal Discoveries: If the find represents a tribal or potentially tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, the consulting tribe(s) and City shall be notified. The City will consult with the tribe(s) on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be either a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) not a

Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code; or 3) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

- Response to Human Remains: If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the construction supervisor or on-site archaeologist and (if present) tribal monitor shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641) and shall notify the City and Placer County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 shall be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. Public Resources Code § 5097.94 provides structure for mediation through the NAHC if necessary. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code).

  If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains in a respectful manner where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

With implementation of MM TCR-1, potential impacts to unknown subsurface tribal cultural resources that might be of significance to applicable tribes would be less than significant.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

The project site is within a developed area with the major utility infrastructure already installed, consistent with the Sierra Vista Specific Plan. Existing sewer system, stormwater treatment facilities, and water facilities are available to serve the project site.

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	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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) The project is consistent with the Specific Plan, and will be required to construct any utilities infrastructure necessary to serve the project, as well as pay fees which fund the operation of the facilities and the construction of major infrastructure. The construction impacts related to building the major infrastructure were disclosed in the EIR for the Specific Plan, and appropriate mitigation was adopted. 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 General Plan EIR estimates water demand and supply for ultimate General Plan buildout. The project is consistent with existing land use designations, and is therefore consistent with the

assumptions of the UWMP and General Plan EIR. 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 project, which is consistent with existing land use designations, would not require new or expanded water supply entitlements.

c) The proposed project would be served by the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP). 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 Pleasant Grove WWTP has the capacity[4] to treat 12 million gallons per day (mgd) and is currently treating 7.0[5]. The project is consistent with existing land use designations, which is how infrastructure capacity is planned. Therefore, 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

[4] Waste Discharge Requirements/Monitoring & Reporting Program/NPDES Permit No. CA0079502, Adopted on 28 March 2014
[5] Dave Samuelson, City of Roseville Environmental Utilities, Personal communication, July 6, 2016.

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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				
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 Specific Plan EIR, and mitigation measures have already been incorporated via the Specific Plan EIR. 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 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:

Escarlet Mar

Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner
City of Roseville, Development Services – Planning Division

Attachments:

1. Mitigation Monitoring & Reporting Program
2. CalEEMod Annual Calculation, November 29, 2021
3. Health Risk Assessment, December 2021

ATTACHMENT 1

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:	SVSP PCL KT-42 – Circle K; File #PL21-0233
Project Location:	5900 Baseline Road, Roseville, Placer County; 499-010-081-000
Project Description:	The applicant requests approval of a Design Review Permit to allow the development of a 5,200 square feet convenience store with associated fuel canopy and car wash. The request also includes a Parcel Map to create a 2.0 acre parcel for the project and leave the remaining parcel for future development.
Environmental Document	Mitigated Negative Declaration
Project Applicant:	Justin Pierce, Land Development Consultants, LLC
Property Owner:	KV Sierra Vista LLC
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner; Phone (916) 774-5247

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	Staff Use Only
Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Post-Review Discovery Procedures If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction, all work shall halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery, and the Construction Manager shall immediately notify the City of Roseville Development Services Director by phone. The Construction Manager shall also immediately coordinate with the monitoring archeologist or project archaeologist and tribal monitor (if present), or, in the absence of either, contact consulting tribe(s) and a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and subject to approval by the City, to evaluate the significance of the find and develop appropriate management recommendations, in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) if the find is a tribal cultural resource. All management recommendations shall be provided to the City in writing for the City's review and approval. If recommended by the qualified professional archeologist, and consulting tribe(s), and approved by the City, this may include modification of the no-work radius. The professional archaeologist must make a determination, based on professional judgement and supported by substantial evidence, within one business day of being notified, as to whether or not the find represents a cultural or tribal cultural resource or has the potential to be a cultural or tribal cultural resource. The consulting tribe shall also be provided the opportunity to determine, within one business day of being notified, whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource or has the potential to be a tribal cultural resource. The subsequent actions will be determined by the type of discovery, as described below. These include: 1) a work pause that, upon further investigation, is not actually a discovery and the work pause was simply needed in order to allow for closer examination of soil (a "false alarm"); 2) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are clearly not related to tribal resources, such as can and bottle dumps, artifacts of European origin, and remnants of built environment features; and 3) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are likely related to tribal resources, such as midden soil, bedrock mortars, groundstone, or other similar expressions. Whenever there is question as to whether or not the discovery represents a tribal resource, culturally affiliated tribes shall be consulted in making the determination. Whenever a tribal monitor is present, the monitor shall be consulted. The following processes shall apply, depending on the nature of the find, subject to the review and approval of the City: • <u>Response to False Alarms</u>: If the professional archaeologist determine that the find is negative for any cultural indicators and tribal representatives have not indicated the find is a tribal cultural resource, then work may resume immediately upon notice to proceed from the City's representative. No further notifications or archaeological consultation is necessary if it is determined that the discovery is not a cultural or tribal cultural resource of any kind. The professional archaeologist shall provide written documentation of this finding to the City, which shall include as an attachment any written documentation provided by tribal representatives or monitors. • <u>Response to Non-Tribal Discoveries</u>: If a tribal monitor is not present at the time of discovery and a professional archaeologist determines that the find represents a non-tribal cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the City shall be notified immediately, to consult on a finding of eligibility and implementation of appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. The professional archaeologist shall provide a photograph of the find and a written description to the City of Roseville. The City of Roseville will notify any [tribe(s)] who, in writing, requested notice of unanticipated discovery of non-tribal resources. Notice shall include the photograph and description of the find, and a tribal representative shall have the opportunity to determine whether or not the find represents a	This condition shall be reflected in all construction and building plans. The Development Services Department shall review plans for inclusion and permits of specifications prior to the issuance of building permits.	Prior to the issuance of grading permit and/or approval of improvement plans. Add as note on Improvement Plans.	The Development Services Department will ensure that appropriate measures are reflected in the grading permit and/or building improvement plans. The Building Official shall ensure that construction contractors comply with the measures. The Code Enforcement Inspector shall enforce the City's regulations.	

tribal cultural resource. If a response is not received within 24 hours of notification (none of which time period may fall on weekends or City holidays), the City will deem this portion of the measure completed in good faith as long as the notification was made and documented. If requested by a [tribe(s)], the City may extend this timeframe, which shall be documented in writing (electronic communication may be used to satisfy this measure). If a notified tribe responds within 24 hours to indicate that the find represents a tribal cultural resource, then the Response to Tribal Discoveries portion of this measure applies. If the tribe does not respond or concurs that the discovery is non-tribal, work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction. • Response to Tribal Discoveries: If the find represents a tribal or potentially tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, the consulting tribe(s) and City shall be notified. The City will consult with the tribe(s) on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be either a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) not a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code; or 3) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction. • Response to Human Remains: If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the construction supervisor or on-site archaeologist and (if present) tribal monitor shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641) and shall notify the City and Placer County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 shall be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. Public Resources Code § 5097.94 provides structure for mediation through the NAHC if necessary. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains in a respectful manner where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.				

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.

ATTACHMENT 2

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Circle K

Placer-Sacramento County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	6.00	Pump	2.01	847.05	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	74
Climate Zone	14			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	Roseville Electric				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	471.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Changed default to accurate depict project site size.

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.02	2.01

2.0 Emissions Summary

Circle K - Placer-Sacramento County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.0245	0.2449	0.1748	3.1000e-004	0.0128	0.0124	0.0252	4.2300e-003	0.0115	0.0158	0.0000	27.1024	27.1024	7.0500e-003	3.0000e-005	27.2876
2022	0.2171	1.6943	1.6672	2.9000e-003	0.0160	0.0816	0.0976	7.1600e-003	0.0781	0.0852	0.0000	241.7012	241.7012	0.0478	2.0000e-005	242.9015
Maximum	**0.2171**	**1.6943**	**1.6672**	**2.9000e-003**	**0.0160**	**0.0816**	**0.0976**	**7.1600e-003**	**0.0781**	**0.0852**	**0.0000**	**241.7012**	**241.7012**	**0.0478**	**3.0000e-005**	**242.9015**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.0245	0.2449	0.1748	3.1000e-004	0.0128	0.0124	0.0252	4.2300e-003	0.0115	0.0158	0.0000	27.1023	27.1023	7.0500e-003	3.0000e-005	27.2876
2022	0.2171	1.6943	1.6672	2.9000e-003	0.0160	0.0816	0.0976	7.1600e-003	0.0781	0.0852	0.0000	241.7009	241.7009	0.0478	2.0000e-005	242.9012
Maximum	**0.2171**	**1.6943**	**1.6672**	**2.9000e-003**	**0.0160**	**0.0816**	**0.0976**	**7.1600e-003**	**0.0781**	**0.0852**	**0.0000**	**241.7009**	**241.7009**	**0.0478**	**3.0000e-005**	**242.9012**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	**11-29-2021**	**2-27-2022**	0.5988	0.5988
2	**2-28-2022**	**5-28-2022**	0.5291	0.5291
3	**5-29-2022**	**8-28-2022**	0.5408	0.5408
4	**8-29-2022**	**9-30-2022**	0.1940	0.1940
		Highest	0.5988	0.5988

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	3.7100e-003	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004
Energy	3.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6766	2.6766	1.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	2.6885
Mobile	0.6552	0.5673	3.7703	4.4300e-003	0.3819	4.7600e-003	0.3866	0.1023	4.4500e-003	0.1068	0.0000	409.5811	409.5811	0.0614	0.0370	422.1398
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0199	0.1015	0.1214	2.0500e-003	5.0000e-005	0.1873
Total	**0.6589**	**0.5676**	**3.7706**	**4.4300e-003**	**0.3819**	**4.7800e-003**	**0.3867**	**0.1023**	**4.4700e-003**	**0.1068**	**0.0199**	**412.3592**	**412.3791**	**0.0637**	**0.0371**	**425.0158**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	3.7100e-003	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004
Energy	3.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6766	2.6766	1.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	2.6885
Mobile	0.6552	0.5673	3.7703	4.4300e-003	0.3819	4.7600e-003	0.3866	0.1023	4.4500e-003	0.1068	0.0000	409.5811	409.5811	0.0614	0.0370	422.1398
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0199	0.1015	0.1214	2.0500e-003	5.0000e-005	0.1873
Total	**0.6589**	**0.5676**	**3.7706**	**4.4300e-003**	**0.3819**	**4.7800e-003**	**0.3867**	**0.1023**	**4.4700e-003**	**0.1068**	**0.0199**	**412.3592**	**412.3791**	**0.0637**	**0.0371**	**425.0158**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	11/29/2021	12/24/2021	5	20	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	12/25/2021	12/29/2021	5	3	
3	Grading	Grading	12/30/2021	1/6/2022	5	6	

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4	Building Construction	Building Construction	1/7/2022	11/10/2022	5	220	
5	Paving	Paving	11/11/2022	11/24/2022	5	10	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	11/25/2022	12/8/2022	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 4.5

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 6

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 1,271; Non-Residential Outdoor: 424; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	8.00	9	0.56
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Building Construction	Cranes	1	8.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	2	7.00	89	0.20
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Scrapers	1	8.00	367	0.48
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	4	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

3.2 Demolition - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0199	0.1970	0.1449	2.4000e-004		0.0104	0.0104		9.7100e-003	9.7100e-003	0.0000	21.0713	21.0713	5.3900e-003	0.0000	21.2060
Total	**0.0199**	**0.1970**	**0.1449**	**2.4000e-004**		**0.0104**	**0.0104**		**9.7100e-003**	**9.7100e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.0713**	**21.0713**	**5.3900e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.2060**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Demolition - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.9000e-004	2.9000e-004	3.4300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0300e-003	2.7000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.8000e-004	0.0000	0.8482	0.8482	3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.8565
Total	**3.9000e-004**	**2.9000e-004**	**3.4300e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0200e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0300e-003**	**2.7000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8482**	**0.8482**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.8565**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0199	0.1970	0.1449	2.4000e-004		0.0104	0.0104		9.7100e-003	9.7100e-003	0.0000	21.0713	21.0713	5.3900e-003	0.0000	21.2060
Total	**0.0199**	**0.1970**	**0.1449**	**2.4000e-004**		**0.0104**	**0.0104**		**9.7100e-003**	**9.7100e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.0713**	**21.0713**	**5.3900e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.2060**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Demolition - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.9000e-004	2.9000e-004	3.4300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0200e-003	1.0000e-005	1.0300e-003	2.7000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.8000e-004	0.0000	0.8482	0.8482	3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.8565
Total	**3.9000e-004**	**2.9000e-004**	**3.4300e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0200e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0300e-003**	**2.7000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8482**	**0.8482**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.8565**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					2.3900e-003	0.0000	2.3900e-003	2.6000e-004	0.0000	2.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.3200e-003	0.0274	0.0161	4.0000e-005		1.0500e-003	1.0500e-003		9.7000e-004	9.7000e-004	0.0000	3.2290	3.2290	1.0400e-003	0.0000	3.2551
Total	**2.3200e-003**	**0.0274**	**0.0161**	**4.0000e-005**	**2.3900e-003**	**1.0500e-003**	**3.4400e-003**	**2.6000e-004**	**9.7000e-004**	**1.2300e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.2290**	**3.2290**	**1.0400e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.2551**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	3.2000e-004	0.0000	9.0000e-005	0.0000	9.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0783	0.0783	0.0000	0.0000	0.0791
Total	**4.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**9.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**9.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0783**	**0.0783**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0791**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					2.3900e-003	0.0000	2.3900e-003	2.6000e-004	0.0000	2.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.3200e-003	0.0274	0.0161	4.0000e-005		1.0500e-003	1.0500e-003		9.7000e-004	9.7000e-004	0.0000	3.2290	3.2290	1.0400e-003	0.0000	3.2551
Total	**2.3200e-003**	**0.0274**	**0.0161**	**4.0000e-005**	**2.3900e-003**	**1.0500e-003**	**3.4400e-003**	**2.6000e-004**	**9.7000e-004**	**1.2300e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.2290**	**3.2290**	**1.0400e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.2551**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	3.2000e-004	0.0000	9.0000e-005	0.0000	9.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0783	0.0783	0.0000	0.0000	0.0791
Total	**4.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**9.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**9.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0783**	**0.0783**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0791**

3.4 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					9.2000e-003	0.0000	9.2000e-003	3.6500e-003	0.0000	3.6500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.8300e-003	0.0202	9.7600e-003	2.0000e-005		9.2000e-004	9.2000e-004		8.4000e-004	8.4000e-004	0.0000	1.8104	1.8104	5.9000e-004	0.0000	1.8250
Total	**1.8300e-003**	**0.0202**	**9.7600e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**9.2000e-003**	**9.2000e-004**	**0.0101**	**3.6500e-003**	**8.4000e-004**	**4.4900e-003**	**0.0000**	**1.8104**	**1.8104**	**5.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.8250**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	2.6000e-004	0.0000	8.0000e-005	0.0000	8.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0652	0.0652	0.0000	0.0000	0.0659
Total	**3.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**8.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0652**	**0.0652**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0659**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					9.2000e-003	0.0000	9.2000e-003	3.6500e-003	0.0000	3.6500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.8300e-003	0.0202	9.7600e-003	2.0000e-005		9.2000e-004	9.2000e-004		8.4000e-004	8.4000e-004	0.0000	1.8104	1.8104	5.9000e-004	0.0000	1.8250
Total	**1.8300e-003**	**0.0202**	**9.7600e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**9.2000e-003**	**9.2000e-004**	**0.0101**	**3.6500e-003**	**8.4000e-004**	**4.4900e-003**	**0.0000**	**1.8104**	**1.8104**	**5.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.8250**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	2.6000e-004	0.0000	8.0000e-005	0.0000	8.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0652	0.0652	0.0000	0.0000	0.0659
Total	**3.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**8.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0652**	**0.0652**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0659**

3.4 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0152	0.0000	0.0152	6.9600e-003	0.0000	6.9600e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.0800e-003	0.0340	0.0184	4.0000e-005		1.4800e-003	1.4800e-003		1.3700e-003	1.3700e-003	0.0000	3.6205	3.6205	1.1700e-003	0.0000	3.6498
Total	**3.0800e-003**	**0.0340**	**0.0184**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0152**	**1.4800e-003**	**0.0167**	**6.9600e-003**	**1.3700e-003**	**8.3300e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.6205**	**3.6205**	**1.1700e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.6498**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	4.9000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	4.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1265	0.1265	0.0000	0.0000	0.1277
Total	**6.0000e-005**	**4.0000e-005**	**4.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.6000e-004**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.1265**	**0.1265**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.1277**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0152	0.0000	0.0152	6.9600e-003	0.0000	6.9600e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.0800e-003	0.0340	0.0184	4.0000e-005		1.4800e-003	1.4800e-003		1.3700e-003	1.3700e-003	0.0000	3.6205	3.6205	1.1700e-003	0.0000	3.6498
Total	**3.0800e-003**	**0.0340**	**0.0184**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0152**	**1.4800e-003**	**0.0167**	**6.9600e-003**	**1.3700e-003**	**8.3300e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.6205**	**3.6205**	**1.1700e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.6498**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 Grading - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	4.9000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	4.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1265	0.1265	0.0000	0.0000	0.1277
Total	**6.0000e-005**	**4.0000e-005**	**4.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.6000e-004**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.1265**	**0.1265**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.1277**

3.5 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.2041	1.6064	1.5789	2.7500e-003		0.0772	0.0772		0.0740	0.0740	0.0000	228.4481	228.4481	0.0441	0.0000	229.5500
Total	**0.2041**	**1.6064**	**1.5789**	**2.7500e-003**		**0.0772**	**0.0772**		**0.0740**	**0.0740**	**0.0000**	**228.4481**	**228.4481**	**0.0441**	**0.0000**	**229.5500**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.2041	1.6064	1.5789	2.7500e-003		0.0772	0.0772		0.0740	0.0740	0.0000	228.4478	228.4478	0.0441	0.0000	229.5497
Total	**0.2041**	**1.6064**	**1.5789**	**2.7500e-003**		**0.0772**	**0.0772**		**0.0740**	**0.0740**	**0.0000**	**228.4478**	**228.4478**	**0.0441**	**0.0000**	**229.5497**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.5 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

3.6 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	4.7100e-003	0.0467	0.0585	9.0000e-005		2.4400e-003	2.4400e-003		2.2500e-003	2.2500e-003	0.0000	7.7550	7.7550	2.4600e-003	0.0000	7.8165
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**4.7100e-003**	**0.0467**	**0.0585**	**9.0000e-005**		**2.4400e-003**	**2.4400e-003**		**2.2500e-003**	**2.2500e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.7550**	**7.7550**	**2.4600e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.8165**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.6 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.1000e-004	1.5000e-004	1.8300e-003	1.0000e-005	5.9000e-004	0.0000	5.9000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.4744	0.4744	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.4789
Total	**2.1000e-004**	**1.5000e-004**	**1.8300e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**5.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**5.9000e-004**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.4744**	**0.4744**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.4789**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	4.7100e-003	0.0467	0.0585	9.0000e-005		2.4400e-003	2.4400e-003		2.2500e-003	2.2500e-003	0.0000	7.7550	7.7550	2.4600e-003	0.0000	7.8165
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**4.7100e-003**	**0.0467**	**0.0585**	**9.0000e-005**		**2.4400e-003**	**2.4400e-003**		**2.2500e-003**	**2.2500e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.7550**	**7.7550**	**2.4600e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.8165**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.6 Paving - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.1000e-004	1.5000e-004	1.8300e-003	1.0000e-005	5.9000e-004	0.0000	5.9000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.4744	0.4744	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.4789
Total	**2.1000e-004**	**1.5000e-004**	**1.8300e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**5.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**5.9000e-004**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.4744**	**0.4744**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.4789**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	3.9300e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.0200e-003	7.0400e-003	9.0700e-003	1.0000e-005		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004	0.0000	1.2766	1.2766	8.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2787
Total	**4.9500e-003**	**7.0400e-003**	**9.0700e-003**	**1.0000e-005**		**4.1000e-004**	**4.1000e-004**		**4.1000e-004**	**4.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2766**	**1.2766**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2787**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	3.9300e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.0200e-003	7.0400e-003	9.0700e-003	1.0000e-005		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004	0.0000	1.2766	1.2766	8.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2787
Total	**4.9500e-003**	**7.0400e-003**	**9.0700e-003**	**1.0000e-005**		**4.1000e-004**	**4.1000e-004**		**4.1000e-004**	**4.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2766**	**1.2766**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2787**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.6552	0.5673	3.7703	4.4300e-003	0.3819	4.7600e-003	0.3866	0.1023	4.4500e-003	0.1068	0.0000	409.5811	409.5811	0.0614	0.0370	422.1398
Unmitigated	0.6552	0.5673	3.7703	4.4300e-003	0.3819	4.7600e-003	0.3866	0.1023	4.4500e-003	0.1068	0.0000	409.5811	409.5811	0.0614	0.0370	422.1398

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	1,935.00	1,935.00	1935.00	1,037,942	1,037,942
Total	1,935.00	1,935.00	1,935.00	1,037,942	1,037,942

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Convenience Market with Gas	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.80	80.20	19.00	14	21	65

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	0.463296	0.061073	0.209857	0.155594	0.036099	0.008566	0.013676	0.011873	0.000564	0.000399	0.032288	0.000990	0.005727

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.3538	2.3538	1.6000e-004	2.0000e-005	2.3639
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.3538	2.3538	1.6000e-004	2.0000e-005	2.3639
NaturalGas Mitigated	3.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3227	0.3227	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.3247
NaturalGas Unmitigated	3.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3227	0.3227	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.3247

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	6047.94	3.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3227	0.3227	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.3247
Total		**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-004**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0000**		**2.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**		**2.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.3227**	**0.3227**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.3247**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	6047.94	3.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	2.5000e-004	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3227	0.3227	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.3247
Total		**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-004**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0000**		**2.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**		**2.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.3227**	**0.3227**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.3247**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	10994.7	2.3538	1.6000e-004	2.0000e-005	2.3639
Total		**2.3538**	**1.6000e-004**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.3639**

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	10994.7	2.3538	1.6000e-004	2.0000e-005	2.3639
Total		**2.3538**	**1.6000e-004**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.3639**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	3.7100e-003	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004
Unmitigated	3.7100e-003	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	3.9000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	3.3100e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.0000e-005	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004
Total	**3.7100e-003**	**0.0000**	**6.0000e-005**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.1000e-004**	**1.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.1000e-004**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	3.9000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	3.3100e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.0000e-005	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.1000e-004
Total	**3.7100e-003**	**0.0000**	**6.0000e-005**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.1000e-004**	**1.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.1000e-004**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.1214	2.0500e-003	5.0000e-005	0.1873
Unmitigated	0.1214	2.0500e-003	5.0000e-005	0.1873

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	0.0627431 / 0.0384554	0.1214	2.0500e-003	5.0000e-005	0.1873
Total		**0.1214**	**2.0500e-003**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.1873**

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	0.0627431 / 0.0384554	0.1214	2.0500e-003	5.0000e-005	0.1873
Total		**0.1214**	**2.0500e-003**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.1873**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

ATTACHMENT 3

HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

Placer County Air Pollution Control District

Land Development Consultants, LLC / Roseville, CA

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Project 210506.0103

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land Development Consultants, LLC is developing a gas pad (The Facility) in the northeast corner Baseline Road and Westbrook Boulevard in the Sierra Vista development in Roseville, California. The Facility is under the jurisdiction of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD). In September, 2021, Land Development Consultants submitted a permit application to PCAPCD for the construction and operation of the Facility. In response to the application, PCAPCD has requested that Land Development Consultants prepare and submit a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) for the Project. Land Development Consultants is submitting this HRA for the Facility to demonstrate that health risk impacts are below 10 in 1 million cancer risk and a hazard index of 1. This report constitutes the results of the HRA performed in accordance with the Placer County Air Pollution Control District's guidelines for preparing a health risk assessment and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) developed Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Health Risk Assessments (OEHHA HRA Guidance Manual).[1] The analysis uses the Hotspots Analysis and Reporting Program (HARP) Version 2.0 with inputs from US-EPA's AERMOD modeling program to perform the exposure/risk assessment.

The objectives of this HRA are to: (1) estimate off-site air concentrations of the substances identified in AB2588 and emitted from the facility, (2) evaluate potential exposures to the surrounding community, (3) characterize the potential health risks to individuals and the exposed population associated with those levels of exposure, and (4) determine if additional actions are required. This report presents the results of the HRA analysis. In addition to this HRA report, supplemental modeling and HRA files have been provided via an electronic data transfer system.

The results obtained from HARP provide the necessary information to generate the zones of impact (ZOIs) and identify potentially exposed populations. In addition, potential health effects were evaluated for the maximum exposed individual resident (MEIR) and the maximum exposed individual worker (MEIW) for both non-carcinogenic and carcinogenic health impacts. The results of the HRA are summarized in Table 1-1 below.

[1] Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program, Risk Assessment Guidelines, Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments,* February 2015, California Environmental Protection Agency.

Table 1-1. HRA Results Summary

Receptor Type	Cancer Risk		Chronic		Acute	
	Receptor ID	Risk (in a million)	Receptor ID	Hazard Index	Receptor ID	Hazard Index
Point of Maximum Impact	319	38.69	319	0.17	398	0.81
Maximum Exposed Individual Resident	1373	0.39	1373	0.002	1373	0.02
Maximum Exposed Individual Worker	264	0.85	264	0.04	264	0.56

1.1 Applicable Regulations

In accordance with Trinity's correspondence with Emmanuel Orozco of Placer County, dated March 24, 2016, and "AB2588 District Prioritization Scores and Risk Threshold Levels"[2], public notice and risk reduction are triggered for a cancer risk greater than or equal to 10 in 1 million and non-cancer hazard index greater than or equal to 1. The thresholds for cancer and chronic health impacts apply only to receptors where it is expected that an individual would spend significant time over a multi-year time period. While the point of maximum impacts (PMI) exceeds the 10 in 1 million threshold for cancer risk, the location of the PMI is within the gas station boundary and therefore the thresholds for cancer and chronic impacts do not apply to this location. As such, the results in Table 1-1 show that the Facility does not trigger the public notice or risk reduction thresholds for cancer risk or any of the non-cancer hazard indices.

HARP – Air Dispersion and Risk Tool (Version 2.0 dated 21081) was utilized for the preparation of this HRA.

[2] https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/ab-2588-district-prioritization-scores-and-risk-threshold-levels, accessed on 12/6/2021

2. FACILITY INFORMATION

Table 2-1. Facility Information

Facility Name	Roseville Circle K
Facility Address	5990 Baseline Road Roseville, CA 95747
UTM Coordinates	640,542.55 m E, 4,290,520.76 m N
Datum	UTM, NAD83, Zone Grid 10S

2.1 Facility Operations

The Facility is a gas station that is being installed as part of the Sierra Vista development project in Roseville, California. The Facility specifically contains fuel pumps and underground fuel tanks with a Phase I & II vapor recovery system. The annual throughput of the Facility will have a maximum throughput of 5 million gallons per year.

2.2 Emissions

The emissions for this HRA are based on the 2017 Risk Assessment Procedures provided by South Coast Air Quality Management District[3], the 1997 and 2021 Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance provided by CARB and CAPCOA[4,5], and the maximum annual gasoline throughput. A summary of facility-wide emissions is provided in Table 2-2. Detailed emissions calculations are included in Appendix C.

Table 2-2. Facility Emissions Summary

Pollutant ID	Pollutant Name	Throughput	
		Lbs/yr	Lbs/hr
71432	Benzene	19.76	4.96E-03
100414	Ethylbenzene	18.14	3.97E-03
91203	Naphthalene	2.10	4.38E-04

[3] South Coast Air Quality Managememtn District, Risk Assessment, procedures for Rule 1401, 1401.1 and 212 version 8.1, September 1, 2017

[4] Toxics Committee of the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Guidelines, November 1997

[5] California Air Resources Board and California Air Pollution Control Officers Association Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance, Draft - September 2021

3. SOURCE AND EMISSION INVENTORY INFORMATION

3.1 Release Information

Emission Source locations and elevations are provided in Table 3-1. Tables 3-2 and 3-3 identify the release information for the point sources and volume sources at the Facility, respectively.

Table 3-1. Emission Source Modeling Locations

Model ID	X (m)	Y (m)	Elevation (m)	Emission Rate (g/s)
LOADING	640,541	4,290,525	30.78	1
BREATHING	640,541	4,290,525	30.78	1
REFUEL	640,541.3	4,290,525	30.78	1
SPILL	640,541.3	4,290,525	30.78	1

Table 3-2. Emission Source Modeling Parameters – Point Sources

Model ID	Stack Height (ft)	Temp (˚F)	Stack Velocity (m/s)	Stack Diameter (in.)
LOADING	12	60	0	2
BREATHING	12	60	0	2

Table 3-3. Emission Source Modeling Parameters – Volume Sources

Model ID	Release Height (m)	Init. Lat. Dimension (m)	Init. Vert. Dimension (m)
REFUEL	1	3.02	1.86
SPILL	0	3.02	1.86

4. EMISSION QUANTIFICATION

The emission factors and weight percent values from South Coast Air Quality Management District Risk Assessment Procedures were used to determine emission rates and potential health impacts. Emissions from the Project were estimated using a maximum yearly throughput of 5 million gallons per year, a maximum Phase I Loading hourly throughput of 8,800 gal/hr, a maximum Phase II (dispensing) throughput of 1,040 gal/hr, and the emission factors listed in Table 4-1. The annual and maximum hourly emissions from the project are summarized in Tables 4-2 below. Detailed emissions calculations are included in Appendix C.

Table 4-1. SCAQMD Risk Assessment Procedure Emission Factors

Pollutant	Source	Pollutant Emission Factor (lb Pollutant/1,000 gal)
Benzene	BREATHING	6.83E-04
	LOADING	1.09E-04
	SPILL	1.70E-03
	REFUEL	1.46E-03
Ethylbenzene	BREATHING	1.61E-04
	LOADING	2.57E-05
	SPILL	3.10E-03
	REFUEL	3.42E-04
Naphthalene	BREATHING	6.00E-07
	LOADING	9.60E-08
	SPILL	4.18E-04
	REFUEL	1.28E-06

Table 4-2. Annual and Hourly Project Emissions

Pollutant	Source	Throughput (gal)	Emission Rate (lb/yr)	Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Benzene	BREATHING	5,000,000	3.42E+00	7.10E-04
	LOADING	5,000,000	5.45E-01	9.59E-04
	SPILL	5,000,000	8.50E+00	1.77E-03
	REFUEL	5,000,000	7.30E+00	1.52E-03
Ethylbenzene	BREATHING	5,000,000	8.05E-01	1.67E-04
	LOADING	5,000,000	1.29E-01	2.26E-04
	SPILL	5,000,000	1.55E+01	3.22E-03
	REFUEL	5,000,000	1.71E+00	3.56E-04
Naphthalene	BREATHING	5,000,000	3.00E-03	6.24E-07
	LOADING	5,000,000	4.80E-04	8.45E-07
	SPILL	5,000,000	2.09E+00	4.35E-04
	REFUEL	5,000,000	6.40E-03	1.33E-06

5. AIR DISPERSION INFORMATION

5.1 Spatial Averaging

Spatial averaging was not used to determine risk values for receptors. Instead, the most conservative, representative value for each receptor was chosen. This methodology results in a higher risk values than spatial averaging and is therefore a more conservative approach.

5.2 Meteorological and Elevation Data

Five years of pre-processed meteorological data supplied by Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District for 2014 through 2018 were used for this model.[6] The surface station data and upper air data are from Sacramento International Airport (WBAN 23232). Terrain data were obtained from the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium (MRLC) in the form of National Elevation Dataset (NED) files at 1/3 arc second resolution.[7]

5.3 Model Options

Air dispersion modeling is performed with US-EPA AERMOD through the EPA approved BREEZE user interface. All modeling exercises were conducted using the previous version of EPA AERMOD (v21112). Modeling was performed utilizing all regulatory defaults as defined by EPA. Selected outputs were for the 1st high 1-hr and 1st high period values.

The following modeling input files are included electronically in Appendix D.

- Surface Met Data File (*.sfc)
- Profile Met Data File (*.pfl)
- National Elevation Database File (*ned)
- AERMAP Source File (*aermap.src)
- AERMAP Receptor File (*aermap.rec)
- BPIP Input File (*bpip.inp)
- AERMOD Input File (*aermod.inp)

The following modeling output files are included electronically in Appendix D.

- AERMAP Output File (*aermap.out)
- BPIP Summary File (*bpip.sum)
- BPIP Output File (*bpip.out)
- AERMOD Output File (*aermod.out)
- AERMOD Error File (*aermod.err)
- Plotfiles (*.plt and *txt)

5.4 Receptor Placement

The following receptors were used for this HRA.

[6] https://www.airquality.org/businesses/ceqa-land-use-planning/ceqa-guidance-tools

[7] https://www.mrlc.gov/viewerjs/

- **Nearby Residences and Workers (Discrete Grid) -** The modeling discrete receptor grid uses a variable density receptor grid with 10 m spacing out to 150 m from the center of the facility, and 25m spacing out to 500m from the center of the facility. An additional discrete receptor grid with 25m spacing was placed over a nearby business facility, approximately 2,000 meters west of the Facility. Given the nature of the facility emissions and the nearby workplaces and residences, a high density receptor approach was used to ensure the worst case Residential and Worker impacts were captured in the modeling exercise. Residential and workplace receptors were identified using a an overlay of modeled HRA impacts with satellite imagery. The MEI receptors were conservatively matched to grid receptors with the maximum impacts on parcels identified as residences and workplaces.

- **Sensitive Receptors -** No sensitive receptors were identified within the Zone of Influence (ZOI) of the facility.

- **Census Block Receptors -** AB2588 also requires an estimate of the number of impacted individuals in residences and off-site workplaces within the ZOI. Census data is used to determine affected populations within geographic areas defined by census tracts. A census tract centroid (geographical center) is identified as a receptor location, which represents exposure to the population within that census tract. For this HRA, affected populations were estimated based on census data obtained from the built-in HARP 2.0 2010 Census Database. Figure B-2 shows the impacted census tracts for this HRA within the ZOI. Census tract information was obtained directly from HARP 2.0 by inputting the facility center point and requesting receptors out to a radius of 1,000 meters. All census block receptors with a population of 0 were excluded from the Cancer Burden analysis. Only one census block receptor was identified within the ZOI and is listed in Table 5-1 below.

- **Onsite Receptors –** No onsite receptors were identified.

Table 5-1. Census Block Receptor

Tract No.	Block No.	X (m)	Y (m)	Elevation (m)	Population
21322	2103	640,781.14	4,291,266.61	34.65	2

5.5 Receptors Evaluated for Multipathway Analysis

A summary of receptor pathways chosen for the analysis is shown in Table 5-2 below.

Table 5-2. Receptor Pathways Evaluated

Pathway	Residential Receptors	Worker Receptors
Inhalation	Y	Y
Soil	Y	Y
Dermal	Y	Y
Mother's Milk	Y	
Homegrown Crop		

Pathway	Residential Receptors	Worker Receptors
Chicken		
Egg		

5.6 Multipathway and Exposure Parameters

Default HARP2 values were used for the pathways identified in Section 5.5 of this report.

5.7 Health Values and HARP Version Used in Risk Analysis

For this HRA, Trinity used the latest version of HARP – Air Dispersion and Risk Tool (Version 2.0 Dated 21081).

6. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Summary results are presented in Appendix A, Tables A-1 through A-4. The content contained within each table is listed below:

- Table A-1. Summary of Maximum Cancer Health Risk Impacts
- Table A-2. Summary of Maximum Chronic Non-Cancer Health Risk Impacts
- Table A-3. Summary of Maximum Acute Non-Cancer Health Risk Impacts
- Table A-4. Census Block Receptors and Impacts

6.1 Risk Driver Tables

Tables A-5 through A-7 show the driving devices and pollutants for each MEIR, MEIW, and PMI for cancer, non-cancer chronic, and non-cancer acute impacts.

7. MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOS REQURIRED BY DISTRICT

Figures B-1 through B-6 included in Appendix B include the required imagery and isopleths and are summarized below:

- Figure B-1. Facility Location
- Figure B-2. Census Receptor
- Figure B-3. 1 in 1 million resident cancer risk isopleth
- Figure B-4. 1 in 1 million worker cancer risk isopleth
- Figure B-5. Acute non-cancer HI of 0.1 risk isopleth
- Figure B-6. Chronic non-cancer HI of 0.1 risk isopleth

8. REQUIRED FILES

The following files are provided electronically.

Written HRA report (*.pdf)
HARP 2 Facility and Emissions Database (*.mdb)
Project Summary Report (ProjectSummaryReport.txt)
Ground Level Concentration Files (*.txt)
Health Database (*.mdb)
Air Dispersion Files

- Surface Met Data File (*.sfc)
- Profile Met Data File (*.pfl)
- National Elevation Database File (*ned)
- AERMAP Source File (*aermap.src)
- AERMAP Receptor File (*aermap.rec)
- BPIP Input File (*bpip.inp)
- AERMOD Input File (*aermod.inp)
- AERMAP Output File (*aermap.out)
- BPIP Summary File (*bpip.sum)
- BPIP Output File (*bpip.out)
- AERMOD Output File (*aermod.out)
- AERMOD Error File (*aermod.err)
- Plotfiles (*.plt and *txt)

Risk Analysis Files

- Input file with risk scenario and site specific information (*HRAInput.hra)
- Supplemental input file with health values (*PolDB.csv)
- Supplemental input file with GLCs (*GLCList.csv)
- Output log file (*output.txt)
- Output file with cancer risk details (*CancerRisk.csv)
- Output file with chronic non-cancer risk details (*NCCHronicRisk.csv)
- Output file with acute non-cancer risk details (*NCAcuteRisk.csv)
- Pathway Receptor Information (*PathwayRec.csv)

APPENDIX A. TABLES

Table A-1. Summary of Maximum Cancer Health Risk Impacts

Receptor Type	Cancer Risk (in a million)	Significance Threshold	Receptor Number	UTME (m)	UTMN (m)
PMI	38.69	N/A	319	640531	4290544.8
MEIR	0.39	≥10	1373	640641	4290724.8
MEIW	0.85	≥10	264	640511	4290534.8

Table A-2. Summary of Maximum Chronic Non-Cancer Health Risk Impacts

Receptor Type	Chronic Non-Cancer HI	Significance Threshold	Receptor Number	UTME (m)	UTMN (m)
PMI	0.17	N/A	319	640531	4290544.8
MEIR	0.002	≥1	1373	640641	4290724.8
MEIW	0.04	≥1	264	640511	4290534.8

Table A-3. Summary of Maximum Acute Non-Cancer Health Risk Impacts

Receptor Type	Acute Non-Cancer HI	Significance Threshold	Receptor Number	UTME (m)	UTMN (m)
PMI	0.81	N/A	398	640561	4290534.8
MEIR	0.02	≥1	1373	640641	4290724.8
MEIW	0.56	≥1	264	640511	4290534.8

Table A-4. Census Block Receptors and Impacts

Track	Block	X (m)	Y (m)	Population	Excess Cancer Risk	Burden
21322	2103	640781.14	4291266.6	2	5.3229E-08	1.06458E-07
					Total:	1.06458E-07

Table A-5. PMI Risk Drivers

Receptor Type	Receptor Number	UTME (m)	UTMN (m)	Driving Pollutant	Driving Source
PMI - Cancer	319	640531	4290544.8	Benzene	SPILL
PMI - NC Chronic	319	640531	4290544.8	Ethyl Benzene	SPILL
PMI - NC Acute	398	640561	4290534.8	Benzene	SPILL

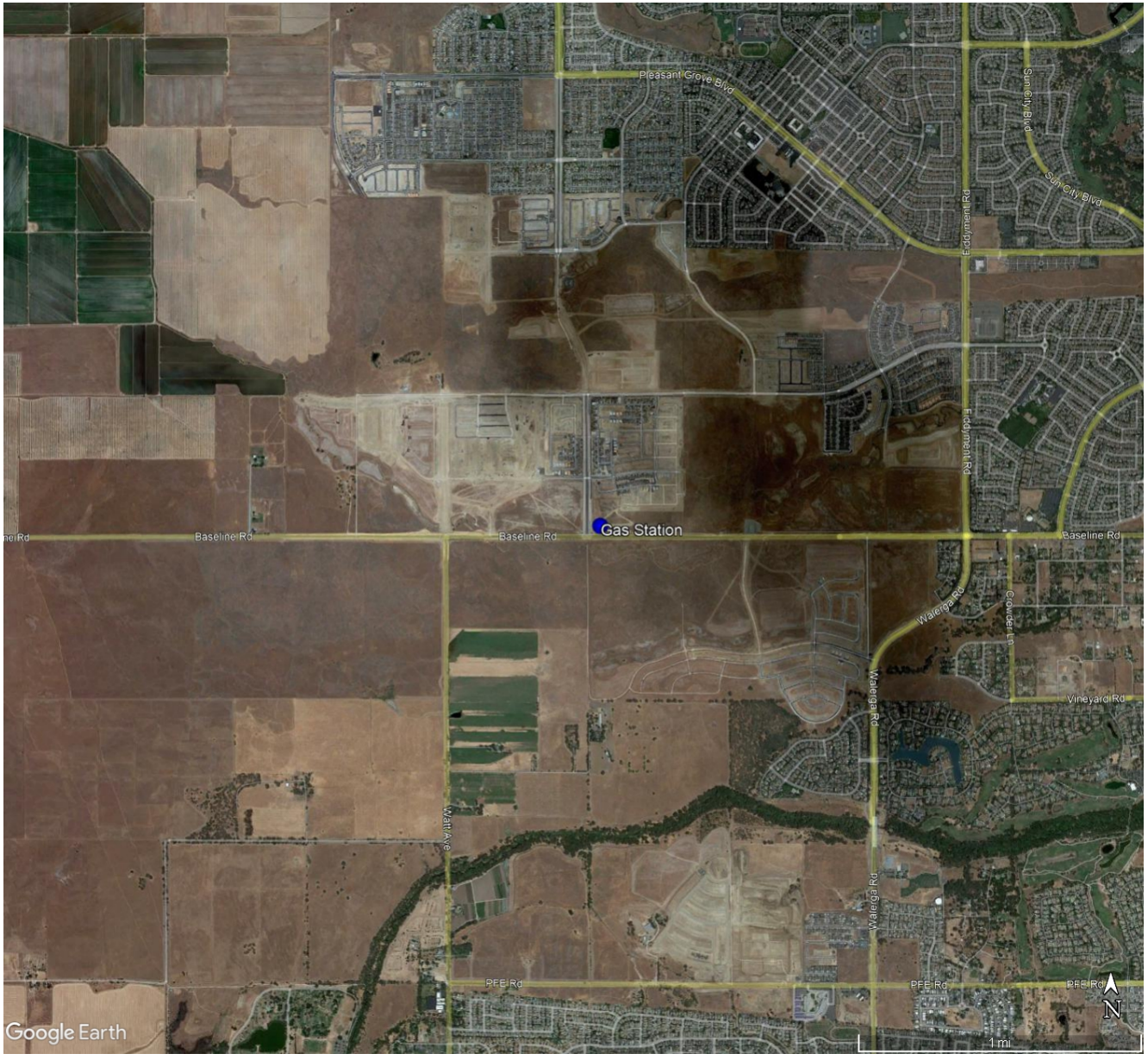
Table A-6. MEIR Risk Drivers

Receptor Type	Receptor Number	UTME (m)	UTMN (m)	Driving Pollutant	Driving Source
MEIR - Cancer	1373	640641	4290724.8	Benzene	SPILL
MEIR - NC Chronic	1373	640641	4290724.8	Benzene	SPILL
MEIR - NC Acute	1373	640641	4290724.8	Benzene	SPILL

Table A-7. MEIW Risk Drivers

Receptor Type	Receptor Number	UTME (m)	UTMN (m)	Driving Pollutant	Driving Source
MEIW - Cancer	264	640511	4290534.8	Benzene	BREATHING
MEIW - NC Chronic	264	640511	4290534.8	Benzene	SPILL
MEIW - NC Acute	264	640511	4290534.8	Benzene	REFUEL

APPENDIX B. FIGURES



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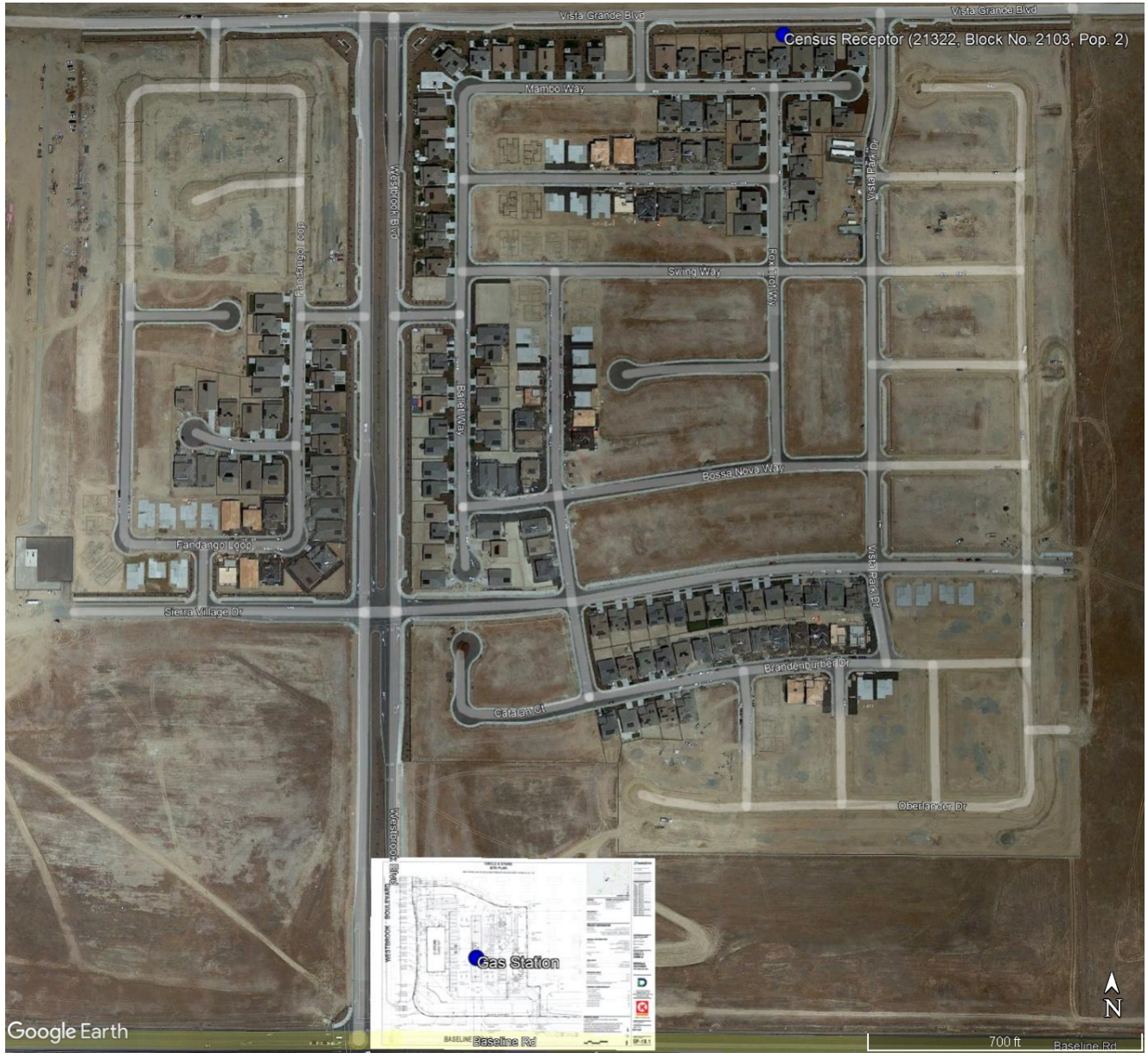
Description		
Figure B-1. Facility Location		
Scale	Date	Figure
N/A	December 2021	1



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Description		
Figure B-2. Census Receptor		
Scale	Date	Figure
N/A	December 2021	1

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Description
Figure B-3. 1 in 1 Million Resident Cancer Risk Isopleth

Scale	Date	Figure
N/A	December 2021	1

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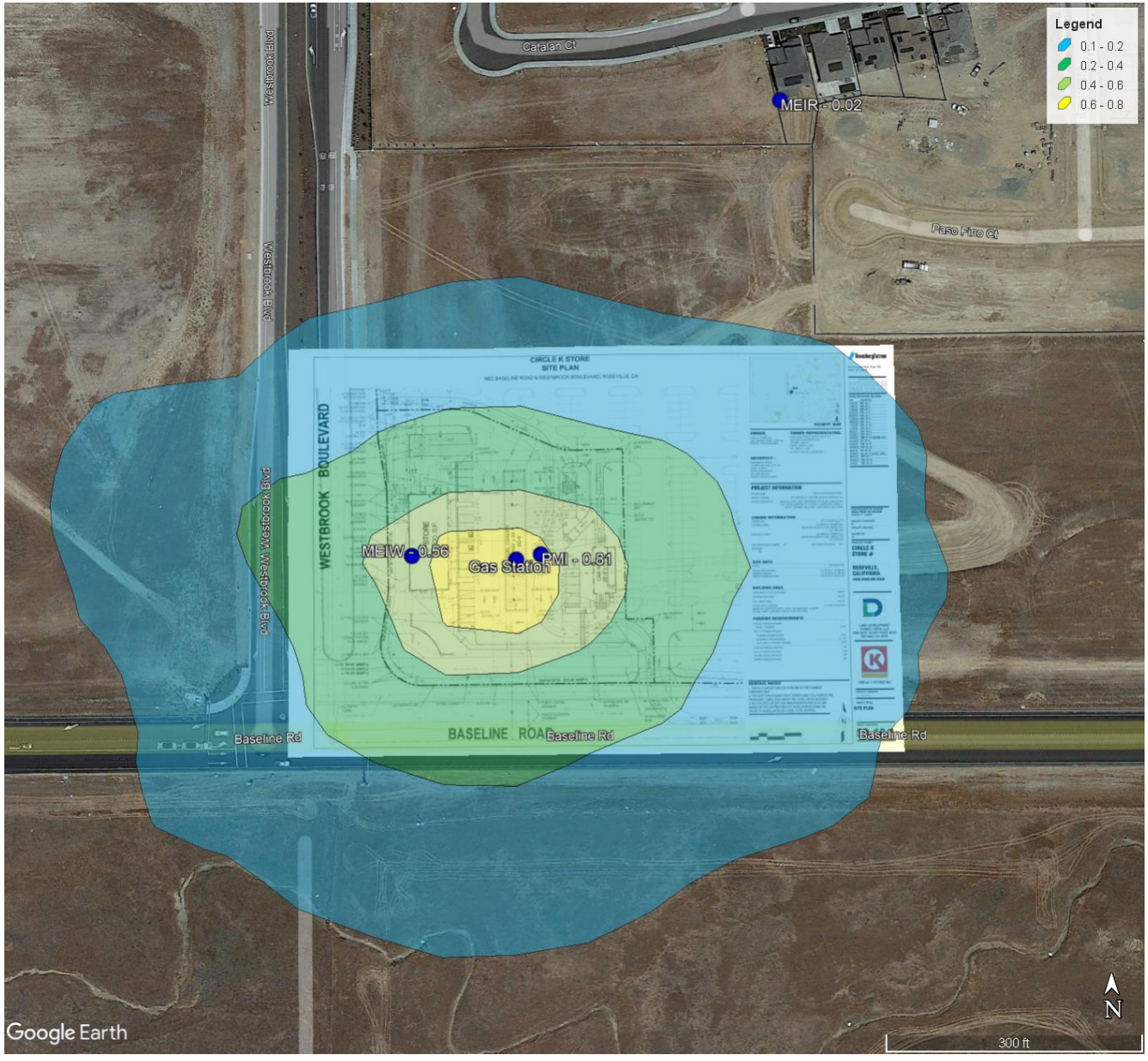
Description		
Figure B-4. 1 in 1 Million Worker Cancer Risk Isopleth		
Scale	Date	Figure
N/A	December 2021	1



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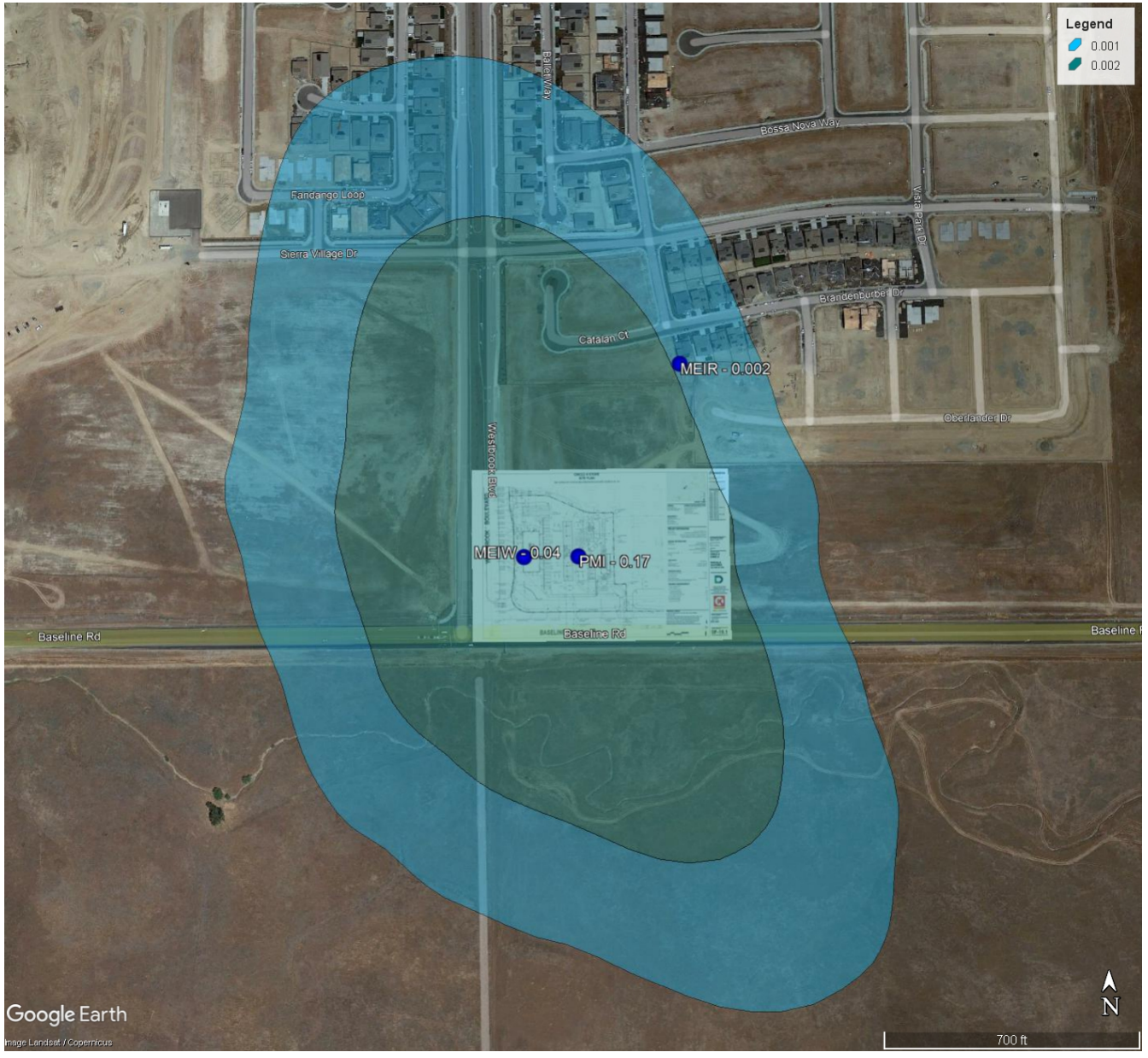
Description		
Figure B-5. Acute Non-Cancer HI of 0.1 Risk Isopleth		
Scale	Date	Figure
N/A	December 2021	1



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Description		
Figure B-6. Chronic Non-Cancer HI of 0.1 Risk Isopleth		
Scale	Date	Figure
N/A	December 2021	1

APPENDIX C. DETAILED EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

Table C-1: Gasoline Station Emission Summary [1]

Pollutant	Source	% Weight pollutant in Gasoline Vapor	Pollutant Emission Factor (lb Pollutant/1,000 gal)	Throughput (gal/yr)	Emission Rate (lb/yr)	Emission Rate[2] (lb/hr)
Benzene	BREATHING	0.455	6.83E-04	5,000,000	3.42E+00	7.10E-04
	LOADING	0.455	1.09E-04	5,000,000	5.45E-01	9.59E-04
	SPILL	0.707	1.70E-03	5,000,000	8.50E+00	1.77E-03
	REFUEL	0.455	1.46E-03	5,000,000	7.30E+00	1.52E-03
Ethylbenzene	BREATHING	0.107	1.61E-04	5,000,000	8.05E-01	1.67E-04
	LOADING	0.107	2.57E-05	5,000,000	1.29E-01	2.26E-04
	SPILL	1.29	3.10E-03	5,000,000	1.55E+01	3.22E-03
	REFUEL	0.107	3.42E-04	5,000,000	1.71E+00	3.56E-04
Naphthalene	BREATHING	0.0004	6.00E-07	5,000,000	3.00E-03	6.24E-07
	LOADING	0.0004	9.60E-08	5,000,000	4.80E-04	8.45E-07
	SPILL	0.174	4.18E-04	5,000,000	2.09E+00	4.35E-04
	REFUEL	0.0004	1.28E-06	5,000,000	6.40E-03	1.33E-06

1. Emission factors and weight percent values from South Coast Air Quality Management District Risk Assessment Procedures, Version 8.1, Table X-1

Available here: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/permitting/rule-1401-risk-assessment/riskassessproc-v8-1.pdf?sfvrsn=12

2. Phase I Loading maximum hourly throughput is assumed to be 8,800 gal/hour and Phase II (dispensing) throughput is conservatively assumed to be 1,040 gal/hour per California Air Resources Board and California Air Pollution Control Officers Association Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance, Draft - September 2021, Table 10. Available here: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2021-10/Draft_2021_Gas_Station_IWG_Technical%20Guidance_PublicComment.pdf

APPENDIX D. MODELING FILES – ELECTRONIC COPY