

Environmental Review Record
for the
Creekview Family Apartments North Project

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Creekview Apartments North
Construction Start Date	5/1/2024
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	City of Roseville
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.50
Precipitation (days)	7.80
Location	3440 Westbrook Blvd, Roseville, CA 95747, USA
County	Placer-Sacramento
City	Roseville
Air District	Placer County APCD
Air Basin	Sacramento Valley
TAZ	432
EDFZ	4
Electric Utility	Roseville Electric
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric
App Version	2022.1.1.14

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
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Apartments Mid Rise	186	Dwelling Unit	2.50	178,560	10,115	—	485	—
Parking Lot	300	Space	2.70	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.41	7.95	36.0	33.9	0.05	1.60	19.8	21.4	1.47	10.1	11.6	—	5,495	5,495	0.22	0.17	8.64	5,516
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.20	7.82	13.5	21.0	0.03	0.54	1.77	2.31	0.49	0.42	0.92	—	4,723	4,723	0.15	0.17	0.22	4,778
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.05	2.80	6.99	9.76	0.01	0.29	1.54	1.84	0.27	0.61	0.88	—	2,033	2,033	0.06	0.06	1.30	2,055
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.19	0.51	1.28	1.78	< 0.005	0.05	0.28	0.34	0.05	0.11	0.16	—	337	337	0.01	0.01	0.22	340

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
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Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	4.41	7.95	36.0	33.9	0.05	1.60	19.8	21.4	1.47	10.1	11.6	—	5,495	5,495	0.22	0.17	8.64	5,516
2025	2.15	7.79	12.4	22.8	0.03	0.47	1.77	2.24	0.43	0.42	0.85	—	4,890	4,890	0.13	0.17	7.94	4,951
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	2.20	7.82	13.5	21.0	0.03	0.54	1.77	2.31	0.49	0.42	0.92	—	4,723	4,723	0.15	0.17	0.22	4,778
2025	2.07	7.71	12.6	20.5	0.03	0.47	1.77	2.24	0.43	0.42	0.85	—	4,681	4,681	0.14	0.17	0.21	4,735
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.05	2.80	6.99	9.76	0.01	0.29	1.54	1.84	0.27	0.61	0.88	—	2,033	2,033	0.06	0.06	1.30	2,055
2025	0.66	2.60	3.98	6.56	0.01	0.15	0.56	0.71	0.14	0.13	0.27	—	1,499	1,499	0.04	0.05	1.09	1,518
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.19	0.51	1.28	1.78	< 0.005	0.05	0.28	0.34	0.05	0.11	0.16	—	337	337	0.01	0.01	0.22	340
2025	0.12	0.47	0.73	1.20	< 0.005	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.05	—	248	248	0.01	0.01	0.18	251

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	6.22	10.0	4.75	49.0	0.09	0.13	6.78	6.91	0.13	1.72	1.85	85.8	10,467	10,552	9.09	0.40	32.4	10,931
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.62	8.44	5.32	32.8	0.08	0.13	6.78	6.91	0.12	1.72	1.85	85.8	9,703	9,788	9.14	0.43	2.09	10,147

Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.90	8.73	4.88	35.9	0.08	0.12	6.45	6.57	0.12	1.64	1.76	85.8	9,474	9,559	9.09	0.40	14.0	9,919
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.89	1.59	0.89	6.55	0.01	0.02	1.18	1.20	0.02	0.30	0.32	14.2	1,568	1,583	1.51	0.07	2.33	1,642

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	5.15	4.81	4.00	38.2	0.08	0.07	6.78	6.85	0.07	1.72	1.79	—	8,584	8,584	0.32	0.36	31.1	8,730
Area	1.00	5.17	0.10	10.5	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.00	28.2	28.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	28.3
Energy	0.08	0.04	0.65	0.28	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,834	1,834	0.16	0.01	—	1,841
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	20.8	32.5	1.20	0.03	—	71.1
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.1	0.00	74.1	7.40	0.00	—	259
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	1.28
Total	6.22	10.0	4.75	49.0	0.09	0.13	6.78	6.91	0.13	1.72	1.85	85.8	10,467	10,552	9.09	0.40	32.4	10,931
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	4.54	4.18	4.67	32.5	0.08	0.07	6.78	6.85	0.07	1.72	1.79	—	7,848	7,848	0.37	0.39	0.81	7,974
Area	0.00	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.08	0.04	0.65	0.28	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,834	1,834	0.16	0.01	—	1,841
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	20.8	32.5	1.20	0.03	—	71.1
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.1	0.00	74.1	7.40	0.00	—	259
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	1.28

Total	4.62	8.44	5.32	32.8	0.08	0.13	6.78	6.91	0.12	1.72	1.85	85.8	9,703	9,788	9.14	0.43	2.09	10,147
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	4.33	4.00	4.18	30.4	0.07	0.07	6.45	6.52	0.07	1.64	1.70	—	7,605	7,605	0.33	0.36	12.8	7,732
Area	0.49	4.69	0.05	5.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.00	13.9	13.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.0
Energy	0.08	0.04	0.65	0.28	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,834	1,834	0.16	0.01	—	1,841
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	20.8	32.5	1.20	0.03	—	71.1
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.1	0.00	74.1	7.40	0.00	—	259
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	1.28
Total	4.90	8.73	4.88	35.9	0.08	0.12	6.45	6.57	0.12	1.64	1.76	85.8	9,474	9,559	9.09	0.40	14.0	9,919
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.79	0.73	0.76	5.55	0.01	0.01	1.18	1.19	0.01	0.30	0.31	—	1,259	1,259	0.05	0.06	2.11	1,280
Area	0.09	0.86	0.01	0.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.00	2.30	2.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.31
Energy	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	304	304	0.03	< 0.005	—	305
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.94	3.44	5.38	0.20	< 0.005	—	11.8
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.3	0.00	12.3	1.23	0.00	—	42.9
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21
Total	0.89	1.59	0.89	6.55	0.01	0.02	1.18	1.20	0.02	0.30	0.32	14.2	1,568	1,583	1.51	0.07	2.33	1,642

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2024) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	4.34	3.65	36.0	32.9	0.05	1.60	—	1.60	1.47	—	1.47	—	5,296	5,296	0.21	0.04	—	5,314
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	19.7	—	10.1	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.12	0.10	0.99	0.90	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	145	145	0.01	< 0.005	—	146
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.54	0.54	—	0.28	0.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.16	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	24.0	24.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.1
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	199	199	< 0.005	0.01	0.78	202

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.95	4.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.02
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.82	0.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.83
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.3. Grading (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.26	1.90	18.2	18.8	0.03	0.84	—	0.84	0.77	—	0.77	—	2,958	2,958	0.12	0.02	—	2,969
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.08	7.08	—	3.42	3.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.12	0.10	1.00	1.03	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.04	—	0.04	—	162	162	0.01	< 0.005	—	163
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.39	0.39	—	0.19	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.19	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	26.8	26.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	26.9
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	171	171	< 0.005	0.01	0.67	173
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.49	8.49	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	8.61
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.41	1.41	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.42
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.44	1.20	11.2	13.1	0.02	0.50	—	0.50	0.46	—	0.46	—	2,398	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.44	1.20	11.2	13.1	0.02	0.50	—	0.50	0.46	—	0.46	—	2,398	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.49	0.41	3.84	4.49	0.01	0.17	—	0.17	0.16	—	0.16	—	821	821	0.03	0.01	—	824

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.08	0.70	0.82	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	136	136	0.01	< 0.005	—	136
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.54	0.53	0.34	7.47	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.32	0.32	—	1,524	1,524	0.02	0.05	5.95	1,547
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.79	0.21	< 0.005	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	576	576	0.01	0.09	1.50	604
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.48	0.42	0.45	5.44	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.32	0.32	—	1,346	1,346	0.03	0.05	0.15	1,363
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.85	0.21	< 0.005	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	576	576	0.01	0.09	0.04	603
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.16	0.16	0.13	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.11	0.11	—	474	474	0.01	0.02	0.88	480
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.29	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	197	197	< 0.005	0.03	0.22	207
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	78.4	78.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.15	79.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.7	32.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	34.2
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.35	1.13	10.4	13.0	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	2,398	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.35	1.13	10.4	13.0	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	2,398	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.42	0.36	3.29	4.11	0.01	0.14	—	0.14	0.13	—	0.13	—	755	755	0.03	0.01	—	758
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08	0.06	0.60	0.75	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	125	125	0.01	< 0.005	—	125
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.52	0.46	0.30	6.98	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.32	0.32	—	1,494	1,494	0.02	0.05	5.38	1,515
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.75	0.20	< 0.005	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	566	566	0.01	0.08	1.49	593
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.46	0.40	0.40	5.09	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.32	0.32	—	1,319	1,319	0.03	0.05	0.14	1,336
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.81	0.20	< 0.005	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	567	567	0.01	0.08	0.04	592
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.14	0.13	0.11	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.10	0.10	—	427	427	0.01	0.02	0.73	433
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	178	178	< 0.005	0.03	0.20	187
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	70.7	70.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.12	71.7
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	29.5	29.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	30.9
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	1.01	0.85	7.81	10.0	0.01	0.39	—	0.39	0.36	—	0.36	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	0.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.43	0.55	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	82.8	82.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	83.1
Paving	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	13.7	13.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8
Paving	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	171	171	< 0.005	0.01	0.67	173
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.49	8.49	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	8.61
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.41	1.41	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.42
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Architectural Coating (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.17	0.14	0.91	1.15	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architect ural Coatings	—	5.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.17	0.14	0.91	1.15	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architect ural Coatings	—	5.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.29	0.36	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	42.1	42.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	42.2
Architect ural Coatings	—	1.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.96	6.96	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.99
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.11	0.07	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	305	305	< 0.005	0.01	1.19	309
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.08	0.09	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	269	269	0.01	0.01	0.03	273
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	87.1	87.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16	88.4

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.4	14.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	14.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.13. Architectural Coating (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.15	0.13	0.88	1.14	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architect ural Coatings	—	5.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.15	0.13	0.88	1.14	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architect ural Coatings	—	5.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.30	0.39	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	45.7	45.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	45.9
Architect ural Coatings	—	2.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.57	7.57	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.60
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.06	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	299	299	< 0.005	0.01	1.08	303
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	264	264	0.01	0.01	0.03	267
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	92.8	92.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16	94.1

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.4	15.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	15.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	5.15	4.81	4.00	38.2	0.08	0.07	6.78	6.85	0.07	1.72	1.79	—	8,584	8,584	0.32	0.36	31.1	8,730
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	5.15	4.81	4.00	38.2	0.08	0.07	6.78	6.85	0.07	1.72	1.79	—	8,584	8,584	0.32	0.36	31.1	8,730
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	4.54	4.18	4.67	32.5	0.08	0.07	6.78	6.85	0.07	1.72	1.79	—	7,848	7,848	0.37	0.39	0.81	7,974
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total	4.54	4.18	4.67	32.5	0.08	0.07	6.78	6.85	0.07	1.72	1.79	—	7,848	7,848	0.37	0.39	0.81	7,974
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	0.79	0.73	0.76	5.55	0.01	0.01	1.18	1.19	0.01	0.30	0.31	—	1,259	1,259	0.05	0.06	2.11	1,280
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.79	0.73	0.76	5.55	0.01	0.01	1.18	1.19	0.01	0.30	0.31	—	1,259	1,259	0.05	0.06	2.11	1,280

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	901	901	0.08	0.01	—	906
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	111	0.01	< 0.005	—	111
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,012	1,012	0.09	0.01	—	1,017
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	901	901	0.08	0.01	—	906
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	111	0.01	< 0.005	—	111
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,012	1,012	0.09	0.01	—	1,017

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	149	0.01	< 0.005	—	150
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.3	18.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	18.4
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	168	0.01	< 0.005	—	168

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	0.08	0.04	0.65	0.28	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	822	822	0.07	< 0.005	—	824
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.08	0.04	0.65	0.28	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	822	822	0.07	< 0.005	—	824
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	0.08	0.04	0.65	0.28	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	822	822	0.07	< 0.005	—	824
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.08	0.04	0.65	0.28	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	822	822	0.07	< 0.005	—	824
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Apartments Mid Rise	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	136	136	0.01	< 0.005	—	136
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	136	136	0.01	< 0.005	—	136

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Consumer Products	—	3.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	1.00	0.95	0.10	10.5	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	28.2	28.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	28.3
Total	1.00	5.17	0.10	10.5	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.00	28.2	28.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	28.3
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Consumer Products	—	3.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.00	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Consumer Products	—	0.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.30	2.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.31
Total	0.09	0.86	0.01	0.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.00	2.30	2.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.31

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	20.8	32.5	1.20	0.03	—	71.1

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	20.8	32.5	1.20	0.03	—	71.1
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	20.8	32.5	1.20	0.03	—	71.1
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	20.8	32.5	1.20	0.03	—	71.1
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.94	3.44	5.38	0.20	< 0.005	—	11.8
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.94	3.44	5.38	0.20	< 0.005	—	11.8

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.1	0.00	74.1	7.40	0.00	—	259

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.1	0.00	74.1	7.40	0.00	—	259
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.1	0.00	74.1	7.40	0.00	—	259
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.1	0.00	74.1	7.40	0.00	—	259
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.3	0.00	12.3	1.23	0.00	—	42.9
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.3	0.00	12.3	1.23	0.00	—	42.9

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	1.28
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	1.28

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	1.28
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	1.28
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequest ered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	5/1/2024	5/14/2024	5.00	10.0	—
Grading	Grading	5/15/2024	6/11/2024	5.00	20.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	7/10/2024	6/10/2025	5.00	240	—
Paving	Paving	6/12/2024	7/9/2024	5.00	20.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	7/24/2024	6/24/2025	5.00	240	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT

Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	15.0	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	134	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	19.9	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	26.8	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	361,584	120,528	0.00	0.00	7,057

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	—	—	15.0	0.00	—
Grading	—	—	20.0	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Apartments Mid Rise	—	0%
Parking Lot	2.70	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2024	0.00	528	0.03	< 0.005
2025	0.00	528	0.03	< 0.005

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Apartments Mid Rise	1,012	913	761	351,088	9,530	8,602	7,165	3,306,824
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)
Apartments Mid Rise	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	56
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	0
No Fireplaces	130
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
361584	120,528	0.00	0.00	7,057

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	180

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Apartments Mid Rise	840,313	391	0.0330	0.0040	2,565,404
Parking Lot	103,028	391	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Apartments Mid Rise	6,113,155	142,237
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Apartments Mid Rise	137	—
Parking Lot	0.00	—

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Apartments Mid Rise	Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	2.50	2.50	10.0
Apartments Mid Rise	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.12	0.60	0.00	1.00

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16.2. Process Boilers

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number	Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day)	Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr)
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5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	26.6	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	5.85	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.00	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about $\frac{3}{4}$ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 50 meters (m) by 50 m, or about 164 feet (ft) by 164 ft.

Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

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

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	63.7
AQ-PM	15.1
AQ-DPM	14.1
Drinking Water	39.7
Lead Risk Housing	5.49
Pesticides	84.3
Toxic Releases	16.8
Traffic	5.90
Effect Indicators	—

CleanUp Sites	40.8
Groundwater	76.6
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	78.8
Impaired Water Bodies	87.0
Solid Waste	97.9
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	26.1
Cardio-vascular	64.3
Low Birth Weights	9.64
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	26.9
Housing	10.8
Linguistic	27.3
Poverty	30.9
Unemployment	22.6

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	73.68150905
Employed	52.68831002
Median HI	80.45682022
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	68.40754523
High school enrollment	5.671756705
Preschool enrollment	30.89952521

Transportation	—
Auto Access	54.54895419
Active commuting	15.8475555
Social	—
2-parent households	79.26344155
Voting	94.30257924
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	92.66007956
Park access	11.4718337
Retail density	3.06685487
Supermarket access	2.399589375
Tree canopy	10.02181445
Housing	—
Homeownership	81.9196715
Housing habitability	62.8127807
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	58.02643398
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	14.53868857
Uncrowded housing	58.74502759
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	93.45566534
Arthritis	71.8
Asthma ER Admissions	71.5
High Blood Pressure	85.1
Cancer (excluding skin)	40.8
Asthma	65.7
Coronary Heart Disease	85.5
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	81.8

Diagnosed Diabetes	91.2
Life Expectancy at Birth	75.3
Cognitively Disabled	96.3
Physically Disabled	86.7
Heart Attack ER Admissions	61.3
Mental Health Not Good	73.6
Chronic Kidney Disease	90.3
Obesity	70.2
Pedestrian Injuries	44.4
Physical Health Not Good	87.1
Stroke	88.3
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	11.9
Current Smoker	64.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	81.2
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	0.5
Elderly	55.1
English Speaking	69.8
Foreign-born	37.6
Outdoor Workers	58.7
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	79.6
Traffic Density	4.8
Traffic Access	23.0

Other Indices	—
Hardship	39.8
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	91.6

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	29.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	63.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Lot acreage adjusted to be representative of total site acreage.
Construction: Construction Phases	Architectural coating assumed to start two weeks after building construction and last for the same duration.

APPENDIX B

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT UPDATED REPORT

**Creekview Incursionary
(Lots C-40 and C-43)
Roseville, California**

PREPARED FOR:

**USA PROPERTIES FUND, INC.
3200 DOUGLAS BLVDM, SUITE 200
ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95661**



PREPARED BY:

**GEOCON CONSULTANTS, INC.
3160 GOLD VALLEY DRIVE, SUITE 800
RANCHO CORDOVA, CALIFORNIA 95742**



GEOCON PROJECT NO. S9578-05-37D

MARCH 2023



Project No. S9578-07-37D
January 11, 2023
Revised March 3, 2023

Hannah Tamari, Development Project Associate
USA Properties Fund, Inc.
3200 Douglas Blvd., Ste. 200
Roseville, California 95661

Subject: PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT UPDATE REPORT
CREEKVIEW INCLUSIONARY (LOTS C-40 AND C-43)
ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA

Ms. Tamari:

In accordance with the *Professional Services Agreement* between Geocon Consultants, Inc. (Geocon) and USA Properties Fund, Inc. (USA PFI, the Client) dated December 20, 2022, Geocon performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) update of Lots C-40 and C-43 (the Site) of the Creekview Property in Roseville, California. We performed the Phase I ESA update for USA PFI to assess the Site for the potential presence of recognized environmental conditions as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) *Designation E1527-21, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process* prior to purchasing the Site. The enclosed report describes the Phase I ESA update and presents our findings, conclusions, and recommendations. This Phase I ESA update provides up-to-date information available for the Site since our November 2021 Phase I ESA report.

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) *Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries* (AAI; CFR Title 40, Part 312) identifies ASTM *Designation E 1527-21* as an acceptable guidance document for performing a Phase I ESA that satisfies the federal requirements for conducting AAI under Sections 101(35)(B)(ii) and (iii) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

We appreciate the opportunity to have assisted USA PFI with this project. Please contact us if you have any questions concerning this report including our findings, conclusions, and recommendations or if we may be of further service.

Sincerely,

GEOCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Chris Bates
Senior Staff Scientist

Matthew Tidwell, PG
Project Geologist

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PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT UPDATE REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Geocon Consultants, Inc. (Geocon) performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) update of Parcels C-40 and C-43 (the Site) of the Creekview Property in Roseville, California (Figure 1). We performed the Phase I ESA update for USA Properties Fund, Inc (USA PFI, the Client) to assess the Site for the potential presence of recognized environmental conditions (REC), as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) *Designation E1527-21, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process* prior to USA PFI purchasing the Site. This report summarizes the methodology and presents the findings of the Phase I ESA update.

This report describes and presents the findings of the Phase I ESA update and provides our conclusions and recommendations based on those findings. The report is organized as follows:

- Section 1.0 provides a description of the purpose and objectives of the Phase I ESA update, defines conditions and/or features that constitute an REC, other qualified RECs, and potential environmental concerns, and describes the Phase I ESA update services, limitations, and any identified data gaps;
- Section 2.0 describes the physical setting and conditions of the Site and surrounding area;
- Section 3.0 summarizes information regarding the Site provided by the USA PFI as the “user” of the Phase I ESA update;
- Section 4.0 summarizes readily available records for the Site and surrounding properties that we obtained from regulatory and administrative agencies and other sources;
- Section 5.0 describes the historical use of the Site and surrounding area ascertained from historical records and information sources;
- Section 6.0 describes the Site and surrounding properties and facilities from our observations during the site reconnaissance;
- Section 7.0 summarizes information obtained from interviews of persons familiar with the Site (owner, occupants, tenants, neighbors, etc.);
- Section 8.0 presents our Phase I ESA update findings, provides our conclusions regarding the environmental conditions of the Site including the potential presence of RECs, other qualified RECs, or potential environmental concerns, and provides recommendations for further environmental assessment, if any;
- Section 9.0 lists references for information sources used during this Phase I ESA update; and
- Section 10.0 provides a qualifications statement from the environmental professional responsible for the Phase I ESA update and report.

1.1 Purpose and Definitions

The purpose of the Phase I ESA update will be to identify evidence or indications of RECs, or other qualified RECs, at the Site as defined by ASTM *Designation E1527-21* and/or any potential environmental concerns. ASTM *Designation E1527-21* defines an REC as “(1) the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property due to a release to the environment; (2) the likely presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property due to a release or likely release to the environment; or (3) the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment. De minimis conditions are further described as “a condition related to a release that generally does not present a threat to human health or the environment and generally would not be the subject of the enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. A condition determined to be a de minimis condition is not a recognized environmental condition nor a controlled recognized environmental condition.”

ASTM *Designation E1527-21* also defines “Historical” and “Controlled” RECs (HREC and CREC, respectively). An HREC is defined as “a previous release of hazardous substances or petroleum products affecting the subject property that has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority or authorities and meeting unrestricted use criteria established by the applicable regulatory authority or authorities without subjecting the subject property to any controls (for example, activity and use limitations or other property use limitations).” A CREC is defined as “recognized environmental condition affecting the subject property that has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority or authorities with hazardous substances or petroleum products allowed to remain in place subject to implementation of required controls (for example, activity and use limitations or other property use limitations).” An HREC is generally not an REC if a property meets current standards for unrestricted residential use. A CREC remains an REC by definition when a property does not meet the unrestricted residential use requirement unconditionally.

We define a “potential environmental concern” as a past use of the Site or adjoining or adjacent property that may have involved the use, storage, and/or release of hazardous substances or petroleum products that could have impacted the Site, but for which there are no records or other information to confirm that use, storage, or release. An example would be the possible application of pesticides to an agricultural field (i.e., irrigated row crop or orchard), but for which there are no records of such application or confirmation from a knowledgeable person (i.e., site owner/occupant/operator) that pesticides were used at the Site.

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (AAI; CFR Title 40, Part 312) identifies ASTM *Designation E1527-21* as an acceptable guidance document for performing a Phase I ESA that satisfies the federal requirements for conducting AAI under

Sections 101(35)(B)(ii) and (iii) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The purpose of conducting AAI is to meet some of the requirements to qualify for certain landowner liability protections under CERCLA. This Phase I ESA update was also performed to assist with documenting compliance with 24 CFR §58.5(i)(2) or §50.3(i) as it specifically pertains to the Phase I ESA stated scope of services, limitations and conclusions, and applicability to ASTM *Designation E1527-21*.

1.2 Phase I ESA Principles

The following principles are an integral part of ASTM *Designation E1527-21*:

- **“Uncertainty Not Eliminated** - No environmental site assessment can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for recognized environmental conditions in connection with a subject property. Performance of this practice is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for recognized environmental conditions in connection with a subject property, and this practice recognizes reasonable limits of time and cost.”
- **“Not Exhaustive** - All Appropriate Inquiries does not mean an exhaustive assessment of a property. There is a point at which the cost of information obtained or the time required to gather it outweighs the usefulness of the information and, in fact, may be a material detriment to the orderly completion of transactions. One of the purposes of this practice is to identify a balance between the competing goals of limiting the costs and time demands inherent in performing an environmental site assessment and the reduction of uncertainty about unknown conditions resulting from additional information.”
- **“Level of Inquiry is Variable** - Not every property will warrant the same level of assessment. Consistent with good commercial and customary standards and practices as defined at 42 U.S.C. § 9601(35)(B), the appropriate level of environmental site assessment will be guided by the type of property subject to assessment, the expertise and risk tolerance of the user, future intended uses of the subject property disclosed to the environmental professional, and the information developed in the course of the inquiry.”
- **“Comparison with Subsequent Inquiry** - It should not be concluded or assumed that an inquiry was not all appropriate inquiries merely because the inquiry did not identify recognized environmental conditions in connection with a subject property. Environmental site assessments must be evaluated based on the reasonableness of judgments made at the time and under the circumstances in which they were made. Subsequent environmental site assessments should not be considered valid standards to judge the appropriateness of any prior assessment based on hindsight, new information, use of developing technology or analytical techniques, or other factors.”
- **“Point in Time** - The environmental site assessment is based upon conditions at the time of completion of the individual environmental site assessment elements.” The following table lists the Phase I ESA update elements and the date they were completed:

Phase I ESA Element	Report Section	Completion Date
Physical Setting Resources	2.0	January 6, 2023
User's Responsibilities	3.0	January 11, 2023
Government Records	4.0	January 6, 2023
Historical Records	5.0	January 6, 2023
Site Reconnaissance	6.0	December 22, 2022
Owner/Operator/Occupant Interviews	7.0	January 10, 2023
Local Government Official Interviews	4.0	January 6, 2023
Evaluation and Report	8.0	January 6, 2023

Therefore, the information contained herein is valid as of December 22, 2022, and will require an update after approximately 180 days to reflect updated records and another site reconnaissance to assess current site conditions.

1.3 Scope of Services

Geocon Proposal No. S9578-07-37DP dated December 14, 2022, and included in the *Professional Services Agreement*, describes the services for this Phase I ESA update. We performed the services as outlined in the proposal with the exception that we did not review Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborn maps) as Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) indicated that Sanborn map coverage does not exist for the Site and vicinity.

The main components of the Phase I ESA update and their objectives, as specified by the referenced standards, include the following:

- **Physical Setting:** We reviewed various references to obtain information concerning the topographic, geologic, and hydrologic/hydrogeologic characteristics of the Site and vicinity. Such information may be indicative of the direction and/or extent that a contaminant could be transported in the event of a spill or release on or near the Site.
- **Records Review:** We reviewed publicly available federal, state, and local regulatory agency records to obtain information that could potentially help identify RECs at or potentially affecting the Site.
- **Site History:** We reviewed historical information sources to assess previous uses of the Site and surrounding area and identify those that could have led to RECs on the Site. Those information sources included historical aerial photographs and topographic maps, and city directories. In addition, we conducted interviews with persons who were expected to be reasonably knowledgeable about historical and/or current uses and conditions at of the Site.
- **Site Reconnaissance:** We performed a site reconnaissance to observe site uses and conditions for evidence or indications of RECs. We viewed adjoining and adjacent offsite properties and features solely from the vantage of the Site and public thoroughfares.

1.4 Report Limitations

We prepared this Phase I ESA update report exclusively for USA PFI. The information obtained is only relevant for the latest dates of the records reviewed, the latest site visit, and completion of interviews with government officials and/or site owner(s), occupant(s), and/or operator(s) as cited in Section 1.1.

USA PFI should recognize that a Phase I ESA update is not a comprehensive site characterization and should not be construed as such. The findings and conclusions presented in this report are predicated on the site reconnaissance, information in the specified regulatory records, and information regarding the historical usage of the Site, as presented in this report. USA PFI should also understand that we did not assess the Site for wetlands or perform testing (sample collection and laboratory analysis) for asbestos-containing building materials, lead-containing paint, lead in drinking water, radon, mercury or other contaminants related to mining, methane, mold, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or potential naturally occurring hazards such as asbestos and arsenic as part of this Phase I ESA update. The Phase I ESA update did not include sample collection or laboratory analysis, nor did it include the evaluation of regulatory compliance, cultural and historical resources, industrial hygiene, health and safety, ecological resources, endangered species, air quality or geologic hazards.

The information provided in this report is not meant to eliminate the risk involved in property transactions. No guarantee or warranty of the results of the Phase I ESA update is implied within the intent of this report or any subsequent reports, correspondence or consultation, either express or implied. We strived to conduct the services summarized herein in accordance with the local standard of care in the geographic region at the time the services were rendered.

1.5 Data Gaps

A data gap is defined by ASTM *Designation E 1527-21* as “a lack of or inability to obtain information required by this practice despite good faith efforts by the environmental professional to gather such information.” Data gaps could include such things as insufficient historical information, the inability to interview persons with direct site knowledge (e.g., the owner(s), past owner(s), tenants, workers, etc.) or the lack of access to all parts of a site during the site reconnaissance.

A “significant” data gap is defined by ASTM *Designation E 1527-21* as “a data gap that affects the ability of the environmental professional to identify a recognized environmental condition.” These data gaps are only significant if “other information and/or professional experience raises reasonable concerns involving the effects of that data gap on the ability of the environmental professional to render an opinion regarding whether conditions exist that are indicative of recognized environmental conditions or controlled recognized environmental conditions.”

We identified no significant data gaps during this Phase I ESA update. As described in Section 1.2, we did not review Sanborn maps for the Site as EDR indicated that Sanborn map coverage does not exist for the Site and vicinity. However, we were able to review other sufficient historical information and therefore do not consider the lack of Sanborn map coverage a significant data gap.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

This section describes the location and physical characteristics of the Site including its size, topography, geologic, soil, and hydrogeologic conditions.

2.1 Location and Legal Description

The Site consist of two lots, C-40 and C-43, within the larger 461-acre Creekview Property in western Roseville (Figure 1). Lot C-40 (Figure 2-1, approximately 5.2 acres) is situated toward the center of the Creekview Property and Lot C-43 (Figure 2-2, approximately 3.9 acres) is situated in the southeastern portion of the Creekview Property. Lot C-43 is adjacent to the north of Blue Oaks Boulevard and approximately 100 feet southwest of Pleasant Grove Creek. Lot C-40 is adjacent to the east of Westbrook Boulevard and approximately 120 feet northeast of Pleasant Grove Creek.

Within the Public Land Survey System of California, the Site is in the southeastern portion of Section 14 of Township 11 North, Range 5 East, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian.

The Placer County assessor's parcel numbers (APNs) for the Site are 017-101-054-000 (Lot C-40) and 017-490-025-000 (Lot C-43). Parcel maps depicting the Site are in Appendix A.

2.2 Site and Vicinity General Characteristics

Lots C-40 and C-43 are vacant land that has been or is in the process of being graded for high-density residential housing and is surrounded by similar vacant and/or residential developments in western Roseville (Figures 2-1 and 2-2).

The surrounding vicinity consists of residential and commercial developments and similar vacant land. Roseville Energy Park is south of the Site.

2.2.1 Topography

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Pleasant Grove, California* topographic map depicts the topography of the Site as nearly flat-lying terrain with elevations ranging from approximately 80 to 85 feet above mean sea level (USGS, 2021).

2.2.2 Geologic Conditions

We obtained geologic information regarding the Site from a variety of sources including:

- California Geology (Harden, 2003);
- Note 36, California Geomorphic Provinces (California Geological Survey [CGS], 2002); and
- Preliminary Geologic Map of the Sacramento 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California (CGS, 2011).

Following are summaries of pertinent information obtained.

2.2.2.1 Geomorphic Region

The Site is situated in the southeastern Sacramento Valley, which is the northern portion of the Great Valley geomorphic province of California. The Sacramento Valley is bounded by the Sierra Nevada and southern Cascade Range to the east and the Coast Ranges to the west and drains south to the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta. The Sacramento Valley is filled with a thick sequence of Jurassic to Recent-age sedimentary deposits, both continental and marine in origin (CGS, 2002; Harden, 2003).

2.2.2.2 Geologic Formations/Stratigraphy

Surficial geology at the Site consists of Pleistocene Riverbank Formation and Turlock Lake Formation. The Riverbank Formation is comprised of loosely consolidated discontinuous interbedded layers of clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited by streams emanating from the Sierra Nevada (CGS, 2011). The Turlock Lake Formation is comprised of deeply weathered and dissected silt, sand, and gravel alluvial deposits.

2.2.3 Soil Conditions

Geocon performed a geotechnical investigation of the Creekview Property, which included the Site, in August 2014. The geotechnical investigation included excavation of 34 exploratory test pits, advancement of 14 hollow-stem auger borings, and collection and testing of the physical properties of soil samples. Soil encountered at the Site included interlayered sandy silt, silty clay, silty sand, lean clay, and poorly graded and well-graded sand to the maximum depth explored of approximately 61 feet (Geocon, 2014).

The United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>) indicates that surficial soil on the Site is classified as follows:

- **Cometa-Fiddymont complex:** well-drained sandy loam and clay derived from alluvium;
- **Xerofluvents, frequently flooded:** somewhat poorly drained stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam to silt loam derived from alluvium; and
- **Xerofluvents, hardpan substratum:** somewhat poorly drained stratified loam to clay loam derived from alluvium.

2.2.4 Hydrologic and Hydrogeologic Conditions

There are no surface water bodies on the Site. The nearest surface water body is Pleasant Grove Creek approximately 120 feet southwest of Lot C-40 and 100 feet northeast of Lot C-43.

Site-specific groundwater information is not available. We did not encounter groundwater during our 2014 geotechnical investigation including exploratory borings completed to a depth of 31.5 feet on Lot C-40 and C-43. The Department of Water Resources' Sustainable Groundwater Management ACT (SGMA) Data Viewer (Data Viewer) web portal (<https://sgma.water.ca.gov/webgis/?appid=SGMADataViewer#gwlevels>) identifies a former water supply well (WCR-2020-013588) approximately 260 feet northwest of Lot C-43. Depth to groundwater in this well was measured at 93 feet in September 2020. Information available on the SGMA Data Viewer indicates that groundwater beneath the Site flows south.

2.3 Current and Planned Uses of the Site

Lot C-43 has been graded and is vacant and Lot C-40 is graded and currently used as an infrastructure material staging area. USA PFI plans to develop the Site with high-density residential housing.

2.4 Descriptions of Structures, Roads, Other Improvements on the Site

No structure or roads are on the Site. Further description of site conditions is in Section 6.0.

2.5 Current Uses of Adjoining and Adjacent Properties

Adjoining properties are either vacant land or undergoing residential development of single-family homes. Beyond Blue Oaks Boulevard to the south of Lot C-43 is the approximate 20-acre Roseville Energy Park facility. Further descriptions of the adjoining properties are in Section 6.0.

3.0 USER-PROVIDED INFORMATION

We provided Hannah Tamari with a user questionnaire regarding environmental conditions at the Site. Following are summaries of information provided by Ms. Tamari.

3.1 Title, Appraisal and Sale Agreement Records

This section summarizes user (USA PFI)-provided information regarding the Site provided by Hannah Tamari with the USA PFI. We also provided Ms. Tamari with a user questionnaire to obtain information from USA PFI as the "user" of the Phase I ESA regarding the past and present uses of the Site and the potential for impacts related to the use, storage, or disposal of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products on the Site. A copy of the completed user questionnaire is in Appendix B.

3.2 Environmental Liens or Activity and Use Limitations

Ms. Tamari indicated that she is not aware of any environmental liens or activity and use limitations for the Site.

3.3 Specialized Knowledge

Ms. Tamari indicated that she has no specialized knowledge regarding past or current uses of the Site that could potentially impair, or could have impaired, the environmental conditions of the Site. We also asked Ms. Tamari if she had knowledge of legal or administrative proceedings involving the Site and she indicated that she did not.

3.4 Commonly Known or Reasonably Ascertainable Information

Ms. Tamari indicated that she is not aware of any commonly known or reasonably ascertainable information regarding the Site other than its past agricultural use.

3.5 Valuation Reduction for Environmental Issues

Ms. Tamari is not aware of any environmental conditions on the Site which could lead to a potential valuation reduction for the Site.

3.6 Owner, Property Manager, and Occupant Information

We provided Ms. Tamari with a Site owner/occupant questionnaire to forward to the owner, Anthem Properties. Steve Porter, Director of Development, with Anthem Properties filled out the Site owner/occupant questionnaire. Information from this questionnaire is summarized in Section 7.0.

3.7 Reason for Performing Phase I ESA Update

USA PFI requested the Phase I ESA update to obtain information regarding the potential presence of hazardous substances and/or petroleum product impacts at the Site prior to acquiring the Site for development.

3.8 Previous Reports

We previously performed a Phase I ESA of the Creekview Property, which included the Site in May 2013. We also performed a Phase II ESA of an approximately 90-acre portion of the Creekview Property, which included the Site in January 2014, a Phase I ESA update and limited Phase II ESA of the Creekview Property in December 2018, a Phase I ESA update of the Creekview Property in September 2020, and a Phase I ESA update of Lots C-40 and C-43 in November 2021. The findings of these assessments are summarized below.

3.8.1 Phase I ESA, Creekview Property – May 13, 2013

Our 2013 Phase I ESA revealed no evidence of RECs in connection with the Creekview Property, which included the Site. However, we considered the past farming use of a portion of the property south of Pleasant Grove Creek a potential environmental concern as pesticides might have been applied to crops and could have been present in soil as a result. Since the future land use was planned to be primarily residential, we recommended an investigation of shallow soil south of Pleasant Grove Creek to assess soil for the potential presence of pesticides and arsenic in soil. We also indicated that a portion of the property that was proposed to be developed in the future as a school site may be required by the State to undergo assessment for pesticides and metals (Geocon, 2013).

We stated that water supply wells in the former farmstead area (northwest of the property) and tenant residence area (within Lot C-43), respectively, should be properly abandoned in accordance with Placer County requirements. A California Department of Water Resources Well Completion Report for the water supply well within Lot C-43, available on the SGMA Data Viewer, indicates it was destroyed in July 2019.

3.8.2 Phase II ESA, Creekview Property – January 14, 2014

We performed a Phase II ESA of an approximately 90-acre portion of the Creekview Property, which was adjacent to the northwest of Lot C-43. This property was proposed for residential development at that time.

In December 2013 we collected surface soil samples at 19 locations throughout the property and had the samples analyzed for organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) and arsenic. Arsenic was detected in all 19 soil samples at concentrations ranging from 1.2 to 1.9 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). Arsenic is a natural mineralogic component of soil and its naturally occurring or “background” concentrations in California soils typically range from 0.6 to 11 mg/kg (and much higher in some areas depending on the mineralogy of the soil’s parent material) (Bradford, et al, 1996). Therefore, regulatory agencies, such as the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), generally allow comparison of arsenic concentrations in soil to background concentrations as opposed to health risk-based screening levels. The reported arsenic concentrations for the 19 soil samples were within the range of naturally occurring concentrations.

Only one OCP (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane or “DDT”) was detected in one of 19 soil samples collected. DDT was detected in this sample at a concentration of 2.6 micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg), which is three orders of magnitude less than the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s health risk-based Regional Screening Level (RSL) for DDT in residential soil of 1,900 µg/kg (USEPA, 2020). We concluded that no further environmental assessment of the 90-acre property appeared to be warranted at that time (Geocon, 2014).

3.8.3 Phase I ESA Update and Limited Phase II ESA, Creekview Property – December 14, 2018

Our Phase I ESA update of the Creekview Property, which included the Site, revealed no evidence of RECs in connection with the property and the Site. We also performed a limited Phase II ESA, which included collection of surface soil samples at 25 locations on the portion of the property north of Pleasant Grove Creek, which included Lot C-40, and analysis of the samples for OCPs and arsenic. OCPs were not detected in any of the soil samples. Arsenic was detected in 19 of the 25 soil samples at concentrations ranging from 1.1 to 1.6 mg/kg all of which were within the range of background arsenic concentrations in soil. We concluded that no further environmental assessment of the property appeared to be warranted at that time (Geocon, 2018).

3.8.4 Phase I ESA Update, Creekview Property – September 21, 2020

Our 2020 Phase I ESA update of the Creekview property, which included the Site, revealed no evidence of RECs in connection with the property and the Site. We concluded that no further environmental assessment of the property appeared to be warranted at that time (Geocon, 2020).

3.8.5 Phase I ESA Update, Creekview Property Lots C-40 and C-43 – November 30, 2021

Our 2021 Phase I ESA update revealed no evidence of RECs in connection with the Site. We concluded that no further assessment of the Site appeared to be warranted at that time (Geocon, 2021).

4.0 RECORDS REVIEW

This section summarizes information we obtained from readily available agency records pertaining to the Site and properties and facilities in the vicinity of the Site.

4.1 Standard Environmental Record Sources

EDR searched federal, state, and local environmental databases for the Site and properties/facilities within one mile of the Site. The following table lists the databases that were searched that list properties/facilities and the number of properties/facilities listed. Other databases searched that do not list any properties/facilities are not included in the table. A copy of the report: *The EDR Radius Map Report with GeoCheck*, dated December 27, 2022, is in Appendix C.

Database Name	Search Radius (Miles)	Number of Listings
STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL DATABASES		
State and Tribal Hazardous Waste Facilities (EnviroStor)	1.0	3

4.1.1 Site

The Site is not listed on any of the databases searched by EDR.

4.1.2 Offsite Properties

No properties or facilities within ¼ miles of the Site are not listed on the databases searched by EDR. The nearest property or facility to the Site is W-70 Elementary School approximately 3,480 feet southwest of the Site. This school is listed on the EnviroStor and SCH (School Property Evaluation Program) databases. No releases were reported for this school on these databases. Given this school's distance from the Site and that no releases were reported at it, this school is unlikely to have caused an REC at the Site.

4.2 Orphan Summary

EDR's Orphan Summary identifies facilities that have incomplete address information and could not be specifically plotted. No properties or facilities are listed on the Orphan Summary.

4.3 Other Environmental Record Sources

4.3.1 GeoTracker and EnviroStor

We searched for information available on GeoTracker (GeoTracker) online environmental data management system (<http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov>) and the DTSC EnviroStor online environmental data management system (<http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>) for information regarding documented environmental assessment and cleanup at the Site and/or properties/facilities within ¼ mile of the Site. GeoTracker and the DTSC EnviroStor does not have information regarding documented environmental assessment or cleanup at the Site and/or properties/facilities within ¼ mile of the Site.

4.3.2 Placer County

We submitted online requests to the Placer County Environmental Health Department (PCEHD) and the Air Pollution Control District, for records pertaining to the use, storage, disposal, or any releases of or violations related to hazardous substances and/or petroleum at the Site. We received an automated email reply, on December 29, 2022, indicating that those agencies have no records pertaining to the Site. We submitted an email request to the Placer County Agricultural Commissioner for any records pertaining to the Site. Darryl Mitani, Supervising Agricultural Inspector, responded that they have no records of pesticide applications for the Site for the preceding three years from January 9, 2023.

4.3.3 City of Roseville

We submitted an online request to the City of Roseville for any records pertaining to the use, storage, disposal, or any releases of or violations related to hazardous substances and/or petroleum products at the Site. Blair Hutchinson, City Clerk Technician, indicated on January 6, 2023, that the city's search showed no records pertaining to the Site.

4.3.4 California Geologic Energy Management Division

The California Geologic Energy Management Division's (CalGEM) online mapping system (Well Finder) does not show any oil, gas, or hydrothermal wells or fields within the vicinity of the Site.

4.3.5 National Pipeline Mapping System

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) online mapping system identifies a natural gas pipeline approximately 1,200 feet south of the Site, terminating at the Roseville Energy Park. The NPMS does not show any other natural gas or liquid petroleum pipelines on or within ¼ mile of the Site (USDOT, 2020).

5.0 HISTORICAL USE

We evaluated the historical use of the Site and adjacent properties through review of historical aerial photographs, topographic maps, and city directories provided by EDR. This section summarizes information obtained from these sources.

5.1 Aerial Photographs

EDR provided historical aerial photographs for the years 1937, 1947, 1952, 1962, 1966, 1975, 1984, 1993, 1998, 2006, 2009, 2012, and 2016 (Appendix D), and we reviewed Google Earth imagery for the years 2017 through 2021. The following table summarizes our observations of the Site and adjoining and adjacent properties on the historical aerial photographs.

Year	Observations	
	Site	Adjoining and Adjacent Properties
1937 (1" = 500')	The Site appears to have been dry farmed for livestock grains (i.e., wheat and/or barley).	The adjoining and adjacent properties were similar dry-farmed fields and/or livestock grazing land. Pleasant Grove Creek was present south of Lot C-40 and northeast of Lot C-43. An unimproved road (currently Blue Oaks Boulevard) was adjoining to the south of Lot C-43.
1947 (1" = 500')	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1937 photograph.	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1937 photograph.
1952 (1" = 500')	The Site appears to have been livestock grazing land.	Adjoining and adjacent properties appear to have been livestock grazing land.

Year	Observations	
	Site	Adjoining and Adjacent Properties
1962 (1" = 500')	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1952 photograph.	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1952 photograph except adjoining and adjacent properties north of Lot C-40 are shown on the 1962 photograph.
1966 (1" = 500')	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1962 photograph.	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1962 photograph except irrigated farmed-fields appear to have been present beyond Pleasant Grove Creek southwest of Lot C-40.
1975 (1" = 500')	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1966 photograph except a seasonal pond was present on Lot C-43.	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1966 photograph, except structures were present southwest, south, and east of Lot C-43.
1984 (1" = 500')	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1975 photograph except structures were present in the eastern portion of Lot C-43.	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1975 photograph except additional structures were present southwest-southeast of Lot C-43.
1993 (1" = 500')	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1984 photograph except irrigated farmed-fields was present in the central and western portions of Lot C-43.	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1984 photograph except irrigated farmed-fields was north-west of Lot C-43.
1998 (1" = 500')	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1993 photograph except the central and western portions of Lot C-43 appears to be fallow.	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1993 photograph except the land north and west of Lot C-43 appears to be fallow.
2006 (1" = 500')	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1998 photograph.	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 1998 photograph except the Roseville Energy Park (appears to have been under construction) was beyond the undeveloped land south of Lot C-43.
2009 (1" = 500')	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 2006 photograph.	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 2006 photograph except the Roseville Energy Park south of Lot C-43 appears to have been completed.
2012 (1" = 500')	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 2009 photograph.	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 2009 photograph.
2016 (1" = 500')	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 2012 photograph.	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 2012 photograph.
2018-2021 (Google Earth)	Conditions were similar to those observed in the 2016 photographs except the structures on Lot C-43 were no longer present after 2018. The Site appears to have been graded after 2019.	Adjacent and adjoining properties appear to have been graded. Blue Oaks Boulevard and Westbrook Boulevard, south and west of Lot C-43 respectively, appear to have been paved. A solar array was added to the Roseville Energy Park.

The aerial photographs show that the Site was dry-farmed from as early as 1937 until sometime prior to 1952. Lot C-43 was used as irrigated farmed-fields from as early as 1993 to sometime prior to 1998. As described in Section 3.8.2, we performed a Phase II ESA (Geocon, 2014) of an approximate 90-acre

portion of the Creekview Property, which included the Site, to assess shallow soil for the potential presence of OCPs and arsenic. DDT was only detected in one soil sample at a concentration significantly less than the RSL for residential soil and arsenic concentrations were within the range of naturally occurring background concentrations. These findings suggest that the past agricultural use of the Site observed on the aerial photographs is unlikely to have caused an REC on the Site.

5.2 Topographic Maps

EDR provided historical topographic maps for the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1910, 1941, 1942, 1953, 1967, 1975, 1981, 1992, and 2012 (Appendix E). The following table summarizes our observations of the Site and adjoining and adjacent properties on the historical topographic maps.

Year	Observations	
	Site	Adjoining and Adjacent Properties
1891, 1892, and 1893 (1:125,000)	No features or land uses are depicted on the Site.	No features or land uses are depicted on the adjoining and adjacent properties. Pleasant Grove Creek is depicted south of Lot C-40 and north of Lot C-43.
1910 (1:31,680)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1891, 1892, and 1893 maps.	An unimproved road is depicted south of Lot C-43.
1941 and 1942 (1:62,500)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1910 map.	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1910 map.
1953 (1:24,000)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1941 and 1942 maps.	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1941 and 1942 maps except a well is depicted west of the Site.
1967 (1:24,000)	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1953 map.	Conditions depicted are similar to those on the 1953 photograph except the well is no longer depicted west of the Site.
1975 (1:24,000)	The Site is in depicted on the 1975 map.	Adjoining and adjacent properties are not depicted on the 1975 map.
1981 (1:24,000)	Conditions depicted are similar to those in the 1967 map except two structures are depicted in the eastern portion of Parcel C-43.	Conditions depicted are similar to those in the 1967 map except a pond is depicted southeast of Lot C-43 and structures are depicted northeast, southeast, south, and southwest of Lot C-43.
1992 (1:24,000)	The Site is not depicted on the 1992 map.	Adjoining and adjacent properties are not depicted on the 1992 map.
2012 (1:24,000)	Conditions depicted are similar to those in the 1981 map except no structures are depicted on this map.	Conditions depicted are similar to those in the 1981 map except structures are not depicted on this map.

The topographic maps do not depict land uses or development that would suggest the use, storage, or disposal of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products on the Site or adjoining and adjacent properties.

5.3 City Directories

EDR prepared an abstract of city directories including city, cross reference, and telephone directory listings (Appendix F) with information provided for approximate 5-year intervals, if available, from 1963 to 2017. The city directories do not identify any property owners or businesses for the Site. The nearest business listed on the city directories is greater than 2.9 miles from the Site and therefore is unlikely to have caused an REC at the Site.

6.0 SITE RECONNAISSANCE

This section summarizes our observations of the Site and surrounding properties made during the site reconnaissance.

6.1 Methodology and Limiting Conditions

Chris Bates, Senior Staff Scientist with Geocon, performed the site reconnaissance on December 22, 2022, by walking throughout the Site to observe site features and conditions. Mr. Bates performed the offsite survey by observing adjacent properties from the Site. Weather on the day of the site reconnaissance was overcast with temperatures in the low 40s°F. Photographs of various site features and offsite properties are appended.

6.2 Site Setting

The Site is situated in an area of similar graded land some of which is being developed with residential housing.

6.3 Onsite Survey

Lot C-40 is graded land with a construction staging area, in the central and southern portion (Photo 1). We observed stormwater piping, manhole covers, christie boxes, and other miscellaneous items in the southern portion of the Lot C-40 (Photo 2 and 3). Stockpiles of rock and dirt and mulch are in the southern and western portion of the Lot C-40 (Photos 4 and 5). Construction debris such as pallets, plywood, plastic wrap, piping, and other miscellaneous are in the central southern portion of Lot (Photo 6).

Lot C-43 is graded and vacant land (Photo 7). A materials and trash pile is present in the southern portion of the lot (Photo 8). Various utility boxes are present along the southern boundary of Lot C-43 including a water pipeline blow off valve, electrical, streetlight, and telecom utility boxes (Photos 9 through 10). Recycled water and water pipeline blowoff valves are present along the northwestern boundary of Lot C-43 (Photo 11) and stormwater drains in the northwestern portion (Photo 12). A stormwater infiltration basin is present at the southwestern boundary of Lot C-43 (Photo 13). We found no evidence of the former water supply well on Lot C-43.

We did not observe evidence of RECs on the Site.

6.4 Offsite Survey

The adjoining and nearby properties around Lot C-40 consist of the following:

- South – Pleasant Grove Creek, beyond which are open-space land and land under development for single-family residences (Photo 14)
- West – Westbrook Boulevard beyond which is a soundwall and development of residential infrastructure (Photo 15)
- North – Graded roadways beyond which is infrastructure development (Photo 16).
- East – Graded roadways beyond which are graded lots for residential development and utilities (Photo 17)

The adjoining and nearby properties around Lot C-43 consist of the following:

- South – Blue Oaks Boulevard and the Roseville Energy Park (Photo 18)
- East – on the southern portion, a vacant lot and a well site (Photo 19); and in the northern portion, a recreational trail and Pleasant Grove Creek (Photo 20)
- North – A walking trail beyond which are Pleasant Grove Creek and single-family residences (Photo 21)
- West – Lower Bank Drive, with vacant land and single-family residences (Photo 22).

We did not observe evidence of RECs on the adjoining properties around Lots C-40 and C-43.

7.0 INTERVIEWS

Mr. Porter completed the Site owner/occupant questionnaire regarding his knowledge of the past and present use of the Site and the potential for impacts related to the use, storage, or disposal of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products on the Site. A copy of the Site owner/occupant questionnaire is in Appendix G.

Mr. Porter indicated that Anthem United Homes, Inc. has owned the Site since May 2019. He stated that the site lots have been graded and have no structures on them. Mr. Porter indicated that Lot C-40 is vacant and that a portion of it is being used by the grading contractor to temporarily store buildings materials and equipment.

He indicated that prior to grading, the Site was vacant and not used for any purpose. Mr. Porter indicated that the Site is intended for high-density residential development consistent with the Creekview Specific Plan.

Mr. Porter indicated that three prior environmental assessment reports were conducted on the Site, a Phase I ESA in May 2013 (Geocon, 2013), a Phase I ESA update and Limited Phase II ESA in December 2018 (Geocon, 2018). These reports are summarized in Section 3.8. Mr. Porter is not aware of any environmental issues related to the Site or the adjacent properties.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We have performed a Phase I ESA update, in general conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM *Designation E1527-21* of Lots C-40 and C-43 within the Creekview property in Roseville, California. Exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in Section 1.4 of this report.

The Phase I ESA update has revealed no evidence of RECs in connection with the Site. No further environmental investigation of the Site appears to be warranted at this time.

9.0 REFERENCES

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- United States Geological Survey (USGS), *Pleasant Grove, California, 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map*, Scale 1:24,000; 2021.

10.0 QUALIFICATIONS

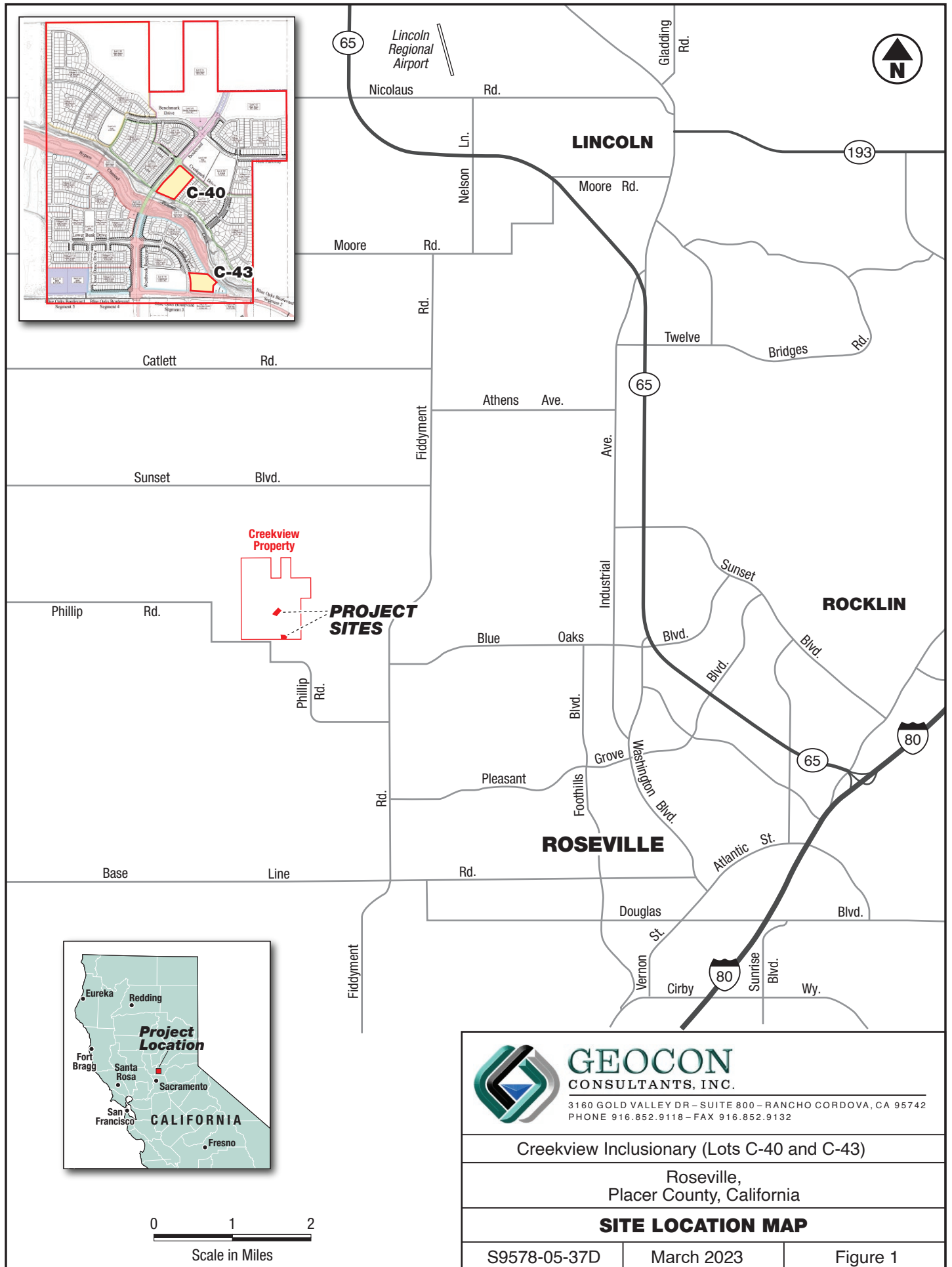
This Phase I ESA report was prepared by Chris Bates and Matthew Tidwell, PG. Mr. Bates is a Senior Staff Scientist with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geoscience and has worked on a variety of environmental assessment projects.

Mr. Tidwell has 13 years of experience performing Phase I and Phase II ESAs, subsurface drilling methods, soil and groundwater sampling, and groundwater monitoring well installations, development, and sampling. He is also responsible for preparation of reports, work plans, health and safety plans, quarterly groundwater monitoring reports, and site cleanup plans. Mr. Tidwell has performed Phase I and II ESAs on several commercial, industrial, agricultural, and residential properties throughout California.

I declare that, to the best of my professional knowledge and belief, I meet the definition of environmental professional as defined in §312.10 of 40 CFR 312 and I have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the subject property. I have developed and performed the all appropriate inquiries investigation in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312.



Matthew Tidwell, PG
Project Geologist



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Creekview Inclusionary (Lots C-40 and C-43)

Roseville,
Placer County, California

SITE LOCATION MAP

S9578-05-37D

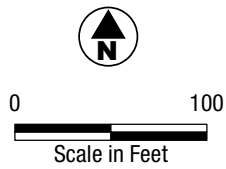
March 2023

Figure 1



G:\GEOCON\119\2023\USER\Brown M\OneDrive - Geocon Inc\GIS Graphics Projects\S9578-07-37D Creekview Inclusionary Phase1\01 Report Maps\Figure 2-1 Site Plan.mxd

- Legend**
- Site Photograph Location and Orientation
 - Site Boundary







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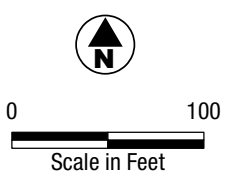
Creekview Inclusionary (Lots C-40 and C-43)		
Roseville, Placer County, California		
SITE PLAN		
S9578-05-37D	March 2023	Figure 2-1



G:\CDD\1-9-2023 USER Brown M PATH C:\Users\Brown M\OneDrive - Geocon, Inc\GIS Graphics\Projects\S9578 07-37D Creekview Inclusionary Phase 04 Report\Mapa Figure 2-2 Site Plan.mxd

Legend

-  Site Photograph Location and Orientation
-  Site Boundary





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Creekview Inclusionary (Lots C-40 and C-43)		
Roseville, Placer County, California		
SITE PLAN		
S9578-05-37D	March 2023	Figure 2-2



Photo No. 1 Construction staging area in central and southern portion of Lot C-40



Photo No. 2 Manhole covers and miscellaneous items in southern portion of Lot C-40

PHOTOS NO. 1 & 2



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Creekview Inclusionary Phase I ESA

Roseville,
Placer County, California

GEOCON Project No. S9578-07-37D

March 2023



Photo No. 3 Christie boxes and miscellaneous items in the southern portion of Lot C-40



Photo No. 4 Stockpiles of rock and dirt in southwestern portion of Lot C-40

PHOTOS NO. 3 & 4



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Creekview Inclusionary Phase I ESA

Roseville,
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March 2023



Photo No. 5 Stockpiles of mulch in western portion of Lot C-40



Photo No. 6 Pallets, plastic wrap, plywood, piping, and other miscellaneous construction debris in central portion of Lot C-40

PHOTOS NO. 5 & 6



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Creekview Inclusionary Phase I ESA

Roseville,
Placer County, California

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March 2023



Photo No. 7 View west across Lot C-43 of graded vacant land



Photo No. 8 Small materials and trash pile in the southern portion of Lot C-43

PHOTOS NO. 7 & 8



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Creekview Inclusionary Phase I ESA

Roseville,
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March 2023



Photo No. 9 Water pipeline blowoff valve in southeastern portion of Lot C-43



Photo No. 10 Electrical, streetlight, and telecom utility boxes in southern portion of Lot C-43

PHOTOS NO. 9 & 10



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Creekview Inclusionary Phase I ESA

Roseville,
Placer County, California

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March 2023



Photo No. 11 Water pipeline and recycled water blow off valves in northwestern portion of Lot C-43



Photo No. 12 Stormwater drain in northwestern boundary of Lot C-43

PHOTOS NO. 11 & 12



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Creekview Inclusionary Phase I ESA

Roseville,
Placer County, California

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March 2023



Photo No. 13 Small stormwater infiltration basin in southeastern portion of Lot C-43



Photo No. 14 View to the southeast of Lot C-40 of Pleasant Grove Creek beyond is vacant land and residential developments

PHOTOS NO. 13 & 14



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Creekview Inclusionary Phase I ESA

Roseville,
Placer County, California

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March 2023



Photo No. 15 View to the northeast of Lot C-40 of Westbrook Boulevard beyond which is a soundwall and development of residential infrastructure



Photo No. 16 View to the north of Lot C-40 of graded roadways beyond which is development of residential infrastructure

PHOTOS NO. 15 & 16



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Creekview Inclusionary Phase I ESA

Roseville,
Placer County, California

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March 2023



Photo No. 17 View to the east of Lot C-40 of graded roadway beyond which are graded lots and utilities



Photo No. 18 View to the south of Lot C-43 of Blue Oaks Boulevard, with Roseville Energy Park beyond

PHOTOS NO. 17 & 18



GEOCON
CONSULTANTS, INC.

3160 GOLD VALLEY DR – SUITE 800 – RANCHO CORDOVA, CA 95742
PHONE 916.852.9118 – FAX 916.852.9132

Creekview Inclusionary Phase I ESA

Roseville,
Placer County, California

GEOCON Project No. S9578-07-37D

March 2023



Photo No. 19 View to the east of Lot C-43, on the southern portion, of a vacant lot with a well site beyond



Photo No. 20 View to the east of Lot C-43, on the northern portion, a recreational trail with Pleasant Grove Creek beyond

PHOTOS NO. 19 & 20



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CONSULTANTS, INC.

3160 GOLD VALLEY DR – SUITE 800 – RANCHO CORDOVA, CA 95742
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Creekview Inclusionary Phase I ESA

Roseville,
Placer County, California

GEOCON Project No. S9578-07-37D

March 2023



Photo No. 21 View to the north of Lot C-43 of walking path and single-family residences



Photo No. 22 View to the west of Lot C-43 of Lower Bank Drive with vacant land and single-family residences beyond

PHOTOS NO. 21 & 22



GEOCON
CONSULTANTS, INC.

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PHONE 916.852.9118 – FAX 916.852.9132

Creekview Inclusionary Phase I ESA

Roseville,
Placer County, California

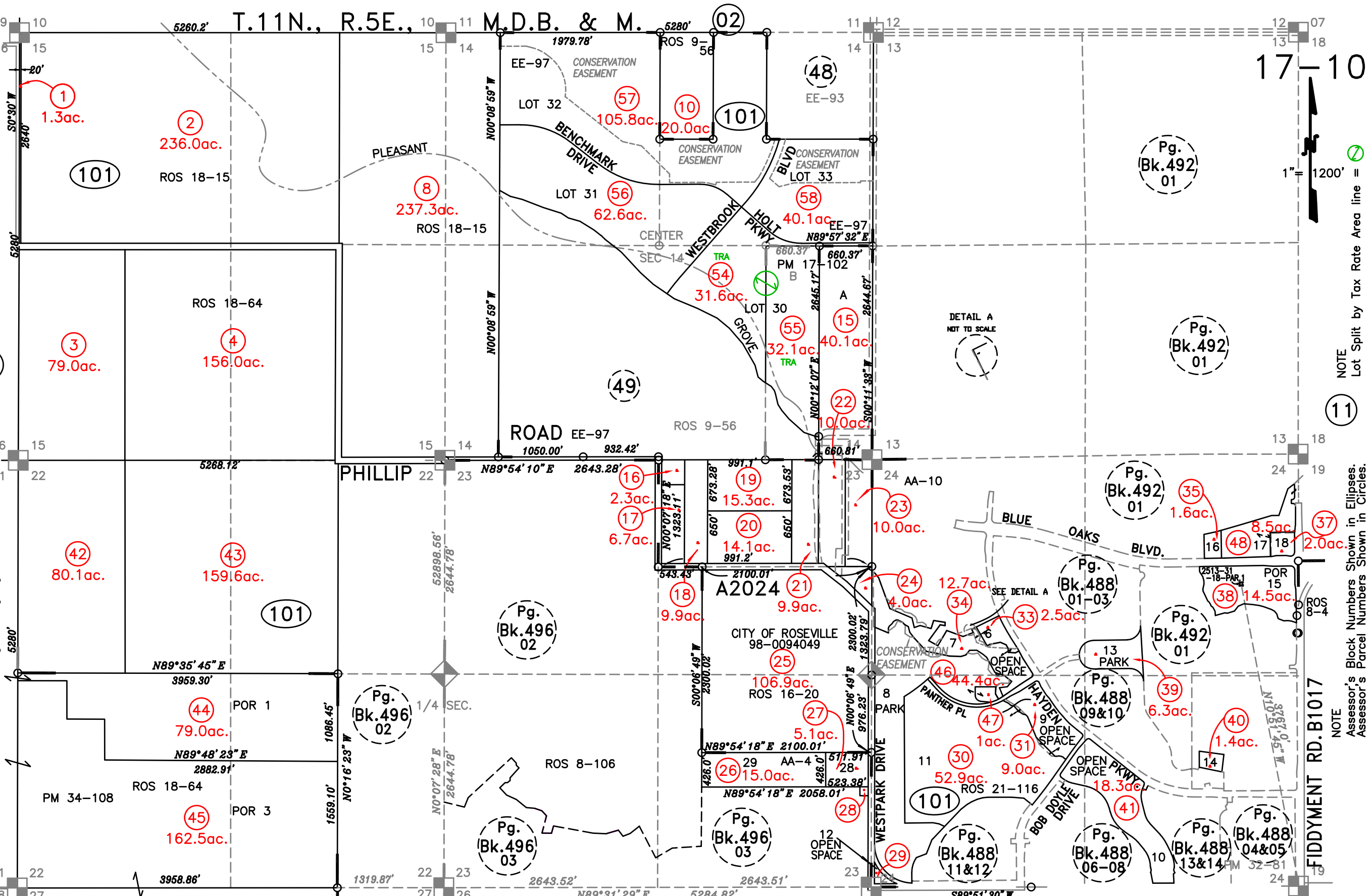
GEOCON Project No. S9578-07-37D

March 2023

APPENDIX

A

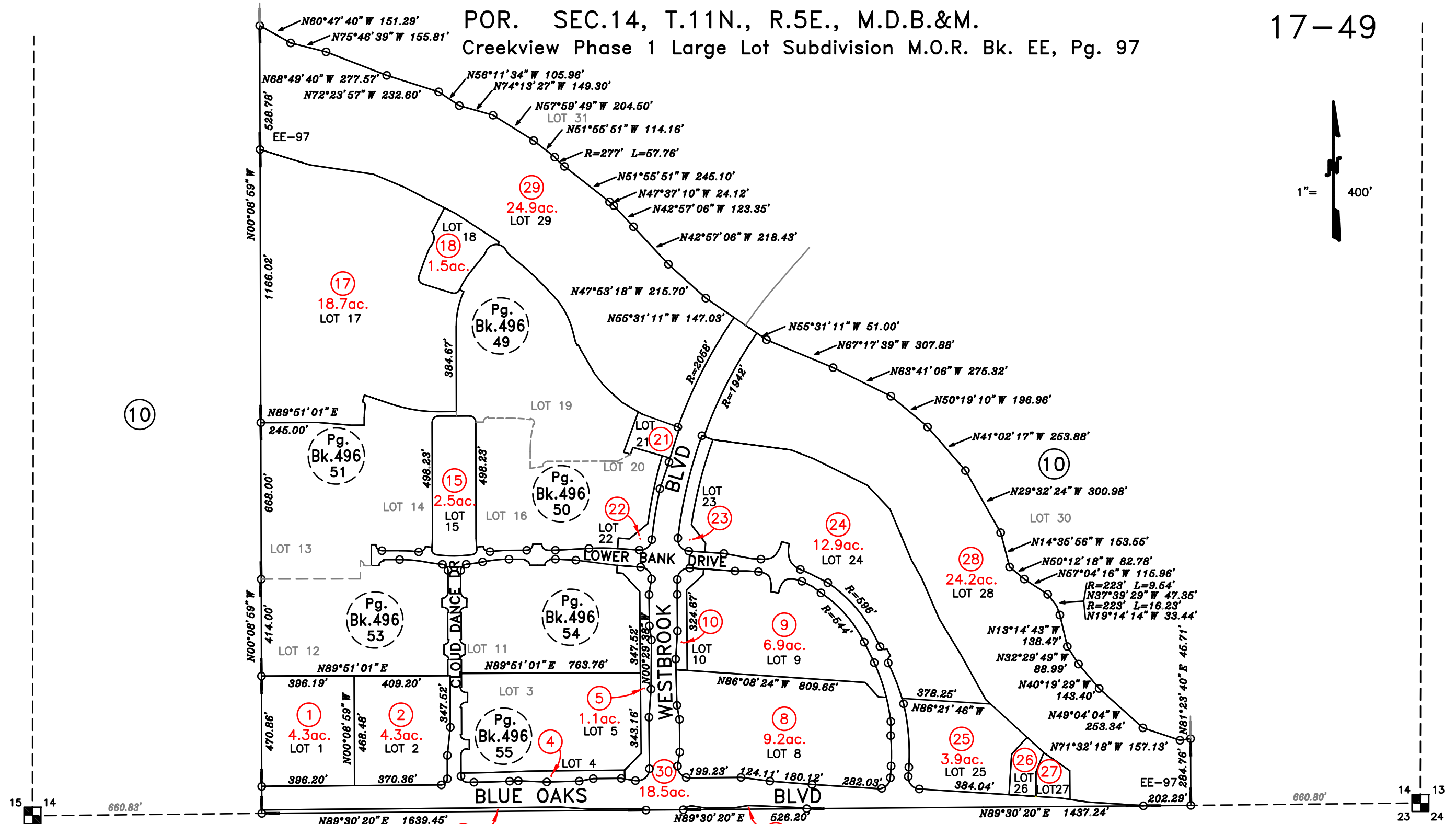
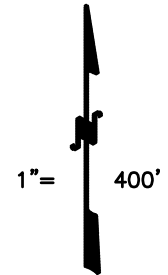
NOTE
This map was prepared for assessment purposes only, and is not intended to illustrate legal building sites or establish precedence over local ordinances. Official information concerning size or use of any parcel should be obtained from recorded documents and local governing agencies.



Survey M.O.R. Bk.21, Pg.116
Survey M.O.R. Bk.18, Pg.15 & 64
Survey M.O.R. Bk.16, Pg.20, #2152
Parcel M.O.R. Bk.34, Pg.108
Creekview Ph.1, M.O.R. Bk.EE, Pg.97
Parcel M.O.R. Bk.17, Pg.102
Survey M.O.R. Bk.12, Pg.99
Survey M.O.R. Bk.8, Pgs.4&106
Parcel M.O.R. Bk.32, Pg. 81(Fiddymont Ranch Lot1)
Westpark Phase 1 Large Lot Subd. Assessor's Map Bk.17 Pg.10
M.O.R. Bk.AA, Pg.4
Fiddymont Ranch Ph.1, M.O.R. Bk.AA, Pg.10
County of Placer, Calif.

POR. SEC.14, T.11N., R.5E., M.D.B.&M.
Creekview Phase 1 Large Lot Subdivision M.O.R. Bk. EE, Pg. 97

17-49



09-15-2021
02-11-2021
01-26-2021
01-19-2021
10-23-2020 RGB
Formerly 017-101-050-000 &
Por 017-101-051, 052, 053-000

NOTE
All distances on curved lines are shown per recorded documentation

NOTE
This map was prepared for assessment purposes only, and is not intended to illustrate legal building sites or establish precedence over local ordinances. Official information concerning size or use of any parcel should be obtained from recorded documents and local governing agencies.

Assessor's Map Bk.17 Pg.49
County of Placer, Calif.

NOTE
Assessor's Block Numbers Shown in Ellipses.
Assessor's Parcel Numbers Shown in Circles.

APPENDIX

B

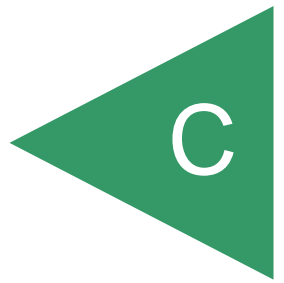
User Questionnaire

1. What is the purpose of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment? What is the planned use?
Acquisition of properties for the construction of multifamily affordable housing apartment home communities.
2. Who is the property owner(s)?
Anthem United
3. Are you aware of any environmental cleanup liens against the property that are filed or recorded under federal, tribal, state, or local law?
No
4. Are you aware of any activity and land use limitations, such as engineering controls, land use restrictions or institutional controls that are in place for the site and/or have been filed or recorded in a registry under federal, tribal, state, or local law?
No
5. Do you have any specialized knowledge related to the property or nearby properties?
No specialized knowledge of the properties
6. Does the purchase price reasonably reflect the fair market value of the property?
Yes
7. Do you know the past uses of the property?
No
8. What is the planned use of the property?
Affordable Housing apartment homes; inclusionary housing for the specific plan area.
9. Do you know of specific chemicals that are present or once were present at the property?
No
10. Do you know of spills or other chemical releases that have taken place at the property?
No
11. Do you know of any environmental cleanups that have taken place at the property?
No
12. Do you know whether any helpful documents exist and, if so, whether copies can and will be provided for this assessment? These documents may include: Phase I or II Environmental Site Assessment reports, environmental compliance audit reports, environmental permits, registrations for underground or aboveground storage tanks, registrations for underground injection systems, or any other documents related to the property.
Previous environmental reports for the specific plan area prepared by Geocon.

This questionnaire was completed by:

Name:	<u>Hannah Tamari</u>
Title:	<u>Development Project Associate</u>
Phone number:	<u>916.724.3833</u>
Date:	<u>12/20/2022</u>
Signature:	<u><i>Hannah Tamari</i></u>

APPENDIX





Westbrook Blvd/Blue Oaks Blvd

Westbrook Blvd/Blue Oaks Blvd
Roseville, CA 95747

Inquiry Number: 7212890.2s
December 27, 2022

The EDR Radius Map™ Report



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

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Overview Map	2
Detail Map	3
Map Findings Summary	4
Map Findings	9
Orphan Summary	18
Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1

GEOCHECK ADDENDUM

GeoCheck - Not Requested

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E1527-21), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments for Forestland or Rural Property (E 2247-16), the ASTM Standard Practice for Limited Environmental Due Diligence: Transaction Screen Process (E 1528-14) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

WESTBROOK BLVD/BLEUE OAKS BLVD
ROSEVILLE, CA 95747

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	38.7959940 - 38° 47' 45.57"
Longitude (West):	121.3828490 - 121° 22' 58.25"
Universal Transverse Mercator:	Zone 10
UTM X (Meters):	640440.8
UTM Y (Meters):	4295172.5
Elevation:	84 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map:	12021637 PLEASANT GROVE, CA
Version Date:	2018
East Map:	12021643 ROSEVILLE, CA
Version Date:	2018

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN THIS REPORT

Portions of Photo from:	20140713, 20140810
Source:	USDA

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY

Target Property Address:
WESTBROOK BLVD/BLOCK OAKS BLVD
ROSEVILLE, CA 95747

Click on Map ID to see full detail.

MAP ID	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	RELATIVE ELEVATION	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
1	W-70 ELEMENTARY SCHO	LOT 15 OF WESTPARK-P	ENVIROSTOR, SCH	Higher	3868, 0.733, SW
2	ROSEVILLE CITY SD -	PARCEL F-71 AT FIDDY	ENVIROSTOR, SCH	Higher	4003, 0.758, ENE
3	COMPREHENSIVE HIGH S	SOUTHWEST OF THE INT	ENVIROSTOR, SCH	Higher	5073, 0.961, SSE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites

NPL..... National Priority List
Proposed NPL..... Proposed National Priority List Sites
NPL LIENS..... Federal Superfund Liens

Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites

Delisted NPL..... National Priority List Deletions

Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders

FEDERAL FACILITY..... Federal Facility Site Information listing
SEMS..... Superfund Enterprise Management System

Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP

SEMS-ARCHIVE..... Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive

Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action

CORRACTS..... Corrective Action Report

Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities

RCRA-TSDF..... RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Lists of Federal RCRA generators

RCRA-LQG..... RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-SQG..... RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
RCRA-VSQG..... RCRA - Very Small Quantity Generators (Formerly Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators)

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

LUCIS..... Land Use Control Information System

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

US ENG CONTROLS..... Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROLS..... Institutional Controls Sites List

Federal ERNS list

ERNS..... Emergency Response Notification System

Lists of state- and tribal (Superfund) equivalent sites

RESPONSE..... State Response Sites

Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities

SWF/LF..... Solid Waste Information System

Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks

LUST..... Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report
INDIAN LUST..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
CPS-SLIC..... Statewide SLIC Cases

Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks

FEMA UST..... Underground Storage Tank Listing
UST..... Active UST Facilities
AST..... Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
INDIAN UST..... Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
INDIAN VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

Lists of state and tribal brownfield sites

BROWNFIELDS..... Considered Brownfields Sites Listing

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS..... A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

WMUDS/SWAT..... Waste Management Unit Database
SWRCY..... Recycler Database
HAULERS..... Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
INDIAN ODI..... Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
DEBRIS REGION 9..... Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
ODI..... Open Dump Inventory
IHS OPEN DUMPS..... Open Dumps on Indian Land

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US HIST CDL..... Delisted National Clandestine Laboratory Register

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HIST Cal-Sites.....	Historical Calsites Database
SCH.....	School Property Evaluation Program
CDL.....	Clandestine Drug Labs
Toxic Pits.....	Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
CERS HAZ WASTE.....	CERS HAZ WASTE
US CDL.....	National Clandestine Laboratory Register

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

SWEEPS UST.....	SWEEPS UST Listing
HIST UST.....	Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database
CERS TANKS.....	California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) Tanks
CA FID UST.....	Facility Inventory Database

Local Land Records

LIENS.....	Environmental Liens Listing
LIENS 2.....	CERCLA Lien Information
DEED.....	Deed Restriction Listing

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS.....	Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
CHMIRS.....	California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
LDS.....	Land Disposal Sites Listing
MCS.....	Military Cleanup Sites Listing
SPILLS 90.....	SPILLS 90 data from FirstSearch

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR.....	RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated
FUDS.....	Formerly Used Defense Sites
DOD.....	Department of Defense Sites
SCRD DRYCLEANERS.....	State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
US FIN ASSUR.....	Financial Assurance Information
EPA WATCH LIST.....	EPA WATCH LIST
2020 COR ACTION.....	2020 Corrective Action Program List
TSCA.....	Toxic Substances Control Act
TRIS.....	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
SSTS.....	Section 7 Tracking Systems
ROD.....	Records Of Decision
RMP.....	Risk Management Plans
RAATS.....	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
PRP.....	Potentially Responsible Parties
PADS.....	PCB Activity Database System
ICIS.....	Integrated Compliance Information System
FTTS.....	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
MLTS.....	Material Licensing Tracking System
COAL ASH DOE.....	Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data
COAL ASH EPA.....	Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
PCB TRANSFORMER.....	PCB Transformer Registration Database
RADINFO.....	Radiation Information Database
HIST FTTS.....	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
DOT OPS.....	Incident and Accident Data

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CONSENT.....	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
INDIAN RESERV.....	Indian Reservations
FUSRAP.....	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program
UMTRA.....	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
LEAD SMELTERS.....	Lead Smelter Sites
US AIRS.....	Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem
US MINES.....	Mines Master Index File
ABANDONED MINES.....	Abandoned Mines
FINDS.....	Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
ECHO.....	Enforcement & Compliance History Information
UXO.....	Unexploded Ordnance Sites
DOCKET HWC.....	Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Listing
FUELS PROGRAM.....	EPA Fuels Program Registered Listing
PFAS NPL.....	Superfund Sites with PFAS Detections Information
PFAS FEDERAL SITES.....	Federal Sites PFAS Information
PFAS TSCA.....	PFAS Manufacture and Imports Information
PFAS RCRA MANIFEST.....	PFAS Transfers Identified In the RCRA Database Listing
PFAS ATSDR.....	PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing
PFAS WQP.....	Ambient Environmental Sampling for PFAS
PFAS NPDES.....	Clean Water Act Discharge Monitoring Information
PFAS ECHO.....	Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing
PFAS ECHO FIRE TRAINING.....	Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing
PFAS PART 139 AIRPORT.....	All Certified Part 139 Airports PFAS Information Listing
AQUEOUS FOAM NRC.....	Aqueous Foam Related Incidents Listing
PFAS.....	PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing
AQUEOUS FOAM.....	Former Fire Training Facility Assessments Listing
CA BOND EXP. PLAN.....	Bond Expenditure Plan
Cortese.....	"Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
CUPA Listings.....	CUPA Resources List
DRYCLEANERS.....	Cleaner Facilities
EMI.....	Emissions Inventory Data
ENF.....	Enforcement Action Listing
Financial Assurance.....	Financial Assurance Information Listing
ICE.....	ICE
HIST CORTESE.....	Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List
HWP.....	EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
HWT.....	Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
HAZNET.....	Facility and Manifest Data
MINES.....	Mines Site Location Listing
CA PLACER CO. MS.....	Master List of Facilities
MWMP.....	Medical Waste Management Program Listing
NPDES.....	NPDES Permits Listing
PEST LIC.....	Pesticide Regulation Licenses Listing
PROC.....	Certified Processors Database
Notify 65.....	Proposition 65 Records
UIC.....	UIC Listing
UIC GEO.....	UIC GEO (GEOTRACKER)
WASTEWATER PITS.....	Oil Wastewater Pits Listing
WDS.....	Waste Discharge System
WIP.....	Well Investigation Program Case List
MILITARY PRIV SITES.....	MILITARY PRIV SITES (GEOTRACKER)
PROJECT.....	PROJECT (GEOTRACKER)
WDR.....	Waste Discharge Requirements Listing
CIWQS.....	California Integrated Water Quality System
CERS.....	CERS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NON-CASE INFO.....	NON-CASE INFO (GEOTRACKER)
OTHER OIL GAS.....	OTHER OIL & GAS (GEOTRACKER)
PROD WATER PONDS.....	PROD WATER PONDS (GEOTRACKER)
SAMPLING POINT.....	SAMPLING POINT (GEOTRACKER)
WELL STIM PROJ.....	Well Stimulation Project (GEOTRACKER)
HWTS.....	Hazardous Waste Tracking System
MINES MRDS.....	Mineral Resources Data System

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP.....	EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants
EDR Hist Auto.....	EDR Exclusive Historical Auto Stations
EDR Hist Cleaner.....	EDR Exclusive Historical Cleaners

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF.....	Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List
RGA LUST.....	Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property. Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Lists of state- and tribal hazardous waste facilities

ENVIROSTOR: The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifies sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

A review of the ENVIROSTOR list, as provided by EDR, and dated 07/25/2022 has revealed that there are

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

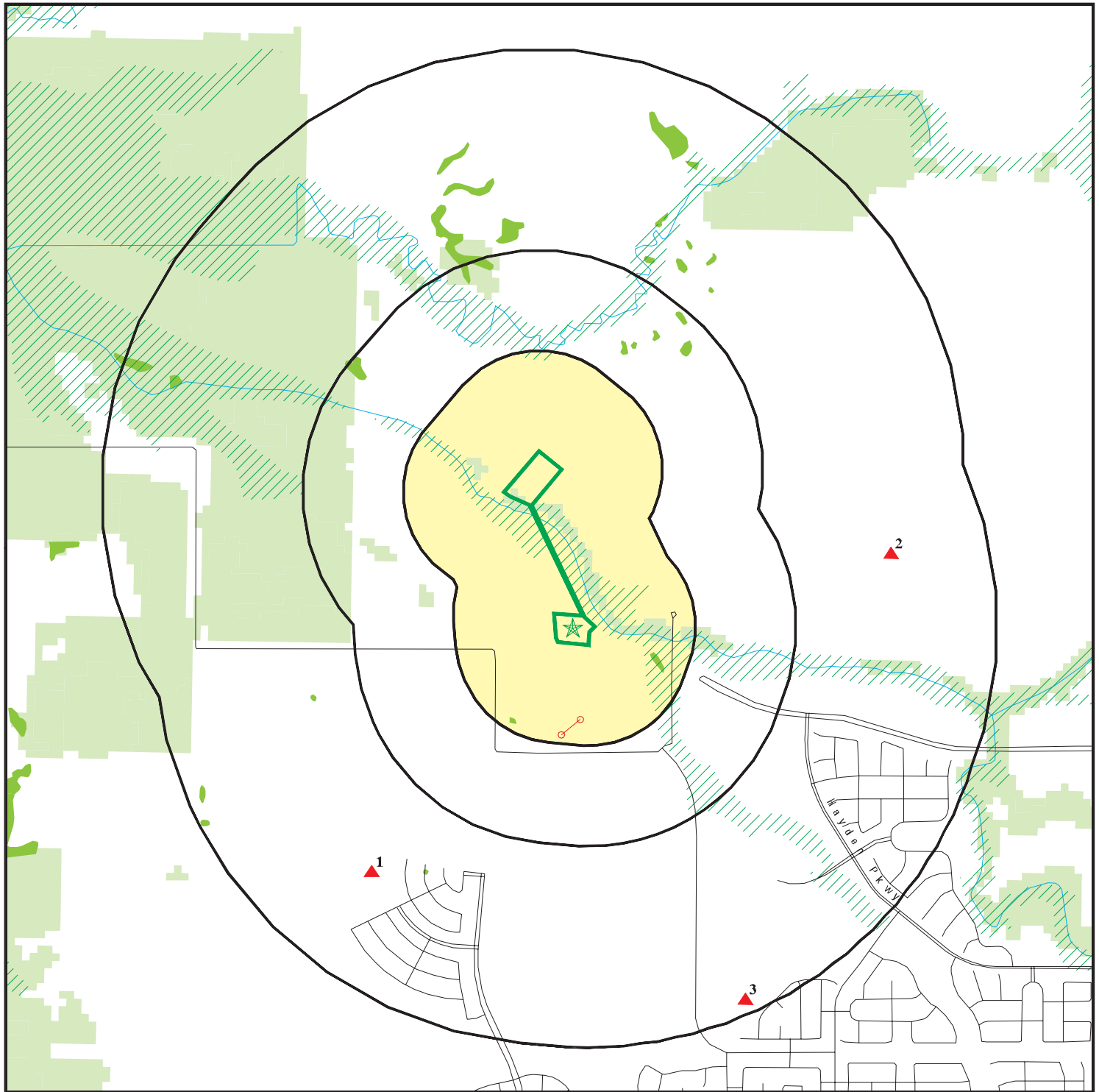
3 ENVIROSTOR sites within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

<u>Equal/Higher Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
W-70 ELEMENTARY SCHO Facility Id: 60002124 Status: No Action Required	LOT 15 OF WESTPARK-P	SW 1/2 - 1 (0.733 mi.)	1	9
ROSEVILLE CITY SD - Facility Id: 60002615 Status: No Action Required	PARCEL F-71 AT FIDDY	ENE 1/2 - 1 (0.758 mi.)	2	11
COMPREHENSIVE HIGH S Facility Id: 31020006 Status: No Action Required	SOUTHWEST OF THE INT	SSE 1/2 - 1 (0.961 mi.)	3	13


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY


There were no unmapped sites in this report.

OVERVIEW MAP - 7212890.2S



 Target Property

 Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

 Sites at elevations lower than the target property


 Manufactured Gas Plants

 National Priority List Sites

 Dept. Defense Sites

 Indian Reservations BIA


 Power transmission lines

 Special Flood Hazard Area (1%)

 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

 National Wetland Inventory

 State Wetlands

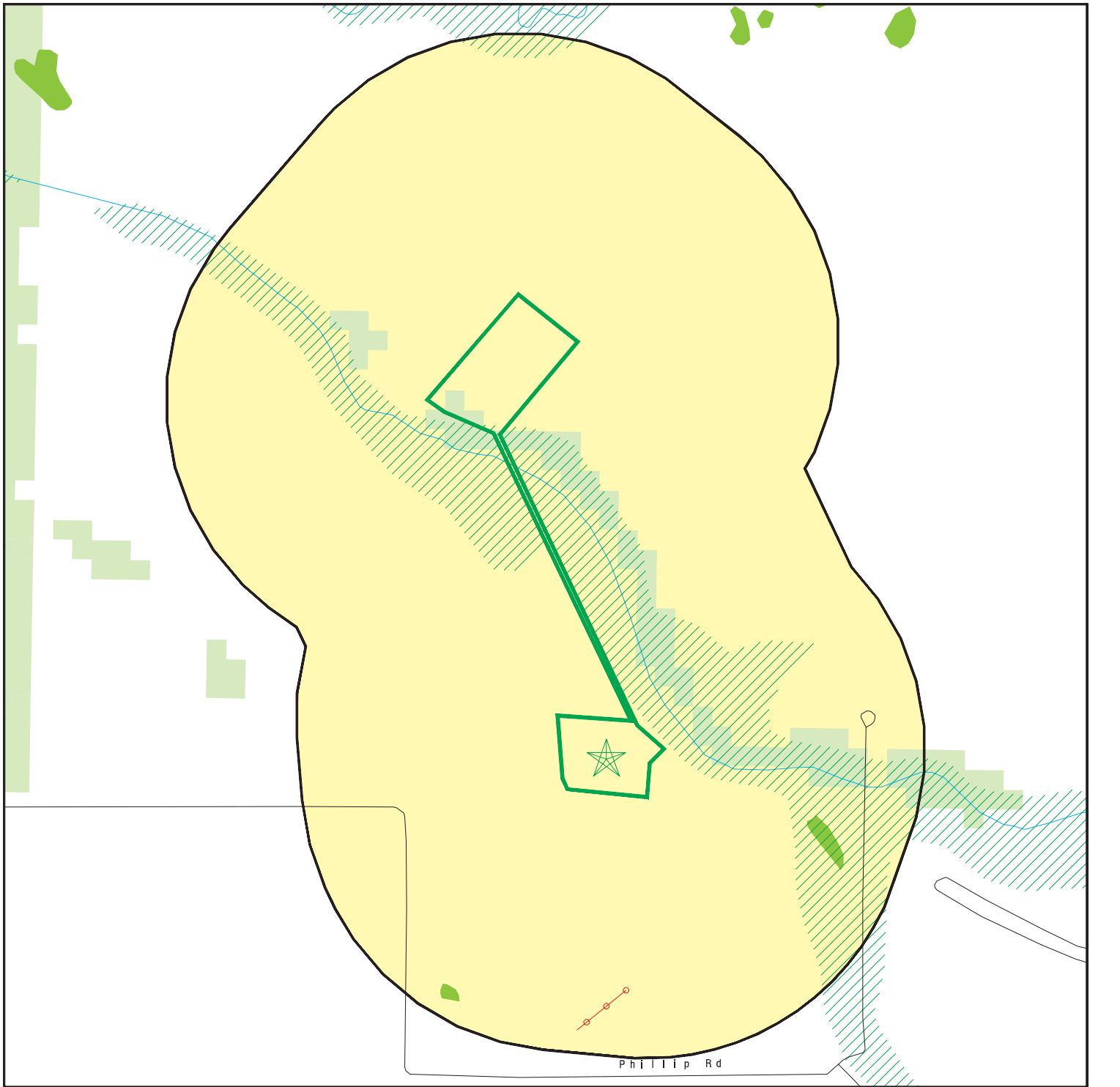
 Areas of Concern















This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Westbrook Blvd/Blue Oaks Blvd
ADDRESS: Westbrook Blvd/Blue Oaks Blvd
Roseville CA 95747
LAT/LONG: 38.795994 / 121.382849

CLIENT: Geocon Consultants, Inc.
CONTACT: Chris Bates
INQUIRY #: 7212890.2s
DATE: December 27, 2022 6:49 pm

DETAIL MAP - 7212890.2S



- | | | |
|---|---|--|
|  Target Property |  Indian Reservations BIA |  Areas of Concern |
|  Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property |  Power transmission lines | |
|  Sites at elevations lower than the target property |  Special Flood Hazard Area (1%) | |
|  Manufactured Gas Plants |  0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard | |
|  Sensitive Receptors |  National Wetland Inventory | |
|  National Priority List Sites |  State Wetlands | |
|  Dept. Defense Sites | | |

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Westbrook Blvd/Blue Oaks Blvd
 ADDRESS: Westbrook Blvd/Blue Oaks Blvd
 Roseville CA 95747
 LAT/LONG: 38.795994 / 121.382849

CLIENT: Geocon Consultants, Inc.
 CONTACT: Chris Bates
 INQUIRY #: 7212890.2s
 DATE: December 27, 2022 6:50 pm

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
<i>Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites</i>								
NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites</i>								
Delisted NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders</i>								
FEDERAL FACILITY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SEMS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP</i>								
SEMS-ARCHIVE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action</i>								
CORRACTS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities</i>								
RCRA-TSDF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of Federal RCRA generators</i>								
RCRA-LQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-VSQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries</i>								
LUCIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal ERNS list</i>								
ERNS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of state- and tribal (Superfund) equivalent sites</i>								
RESPONSE	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Lists of state- and tribal hazardous waste facilities</i>								
ENVIROSTOR	1.000		0	0	0	3	NR	3
<i>Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities</i>								
SWF/LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
<i>Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks</i>								
LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CPS-SLIC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks</i>								
FEMA UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites</i>								
VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Lists of state and tribal brownfield sites</i>								
BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<u>ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS</u>								
<i>Local Brownfield lists</i>								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites</i>								
WMUDS/SWAT	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SWRCY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HAULERS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
IHS OPEN DUMPS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites</i>								
US HIST CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST Cal-Sites	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCH	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Toxic Pits	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CERS HAZ WASTE	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
US CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks</i>								
SWEEPS UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CERS TANKS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA FID UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Local Land Records</i>								
LIENS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
LIENS 2	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DEED	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CHMIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MCS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 90	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA NonGen / NLR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FUDS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
DOD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
2020 COR ACTION	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ROD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
RMP	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PRP	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH DOE	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH EPA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CONSENT	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN RESERV	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUSRAP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LEAD SMELTERS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US AIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ABANDONED MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ECHO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UXO	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
DOCKET HWC	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FUELS PROGRAM	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS NPL	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS FEDERAL SITES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS TSCA	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
PFAS RCRA MANIFEST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ATSDR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS WQP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS NPDES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ECHO	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ECHO FIRE TRAINING	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS PART 139 AIRPORT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AQUEOUS FOAM NRC	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AQUEOUS FOAM	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Cortese	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CUPA Listings	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EMI	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ENF	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Financial Assurance	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICE	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST CORTESE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HWP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
HWT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HAZNET	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA PLACER CO. MS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MWMP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NPDES	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PEST LIC	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Notify 65	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
UIC	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UIC GEO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WASTEWATER PITS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
WDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WIP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MILITARY PRIV SITES	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROJECT	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WDR	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CIWQS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CERS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
NON-CASE INFO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
OTHER OIL GAS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROD WATER PONDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SAMPLING POINT	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WELL STIM PROJ	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HWTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES MRDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
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MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
EDR Hist Auto	0.125		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR Hist Cleaner	0.125		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<u>EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES</u>								
<i>Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives</i>								
RGA LF	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RGA LUST	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
- Totals --		0	0	0	0	3	0	3

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

1
SW
1/2-1
0.733 mi.
3868 ft.

W-70 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
LOT 15 OF WESTPARK-PHASE 4 LARGE LOT SUBDIVISION
ROSEVILLE, CA 95747

ENVIROSTOR S118757292
SCH N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
100 ft.

ENVIROSTOR:

Name: W-70 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Address: LOT 15 OF WESTPARK-PHASE 4 LARGE LOT SUBDIVISION
City,State,Zip: ROSEVILLE, CA 95747
Facility ID: 60002124
Status: No Action Required
Status Date: 12/24/2014
Site Code: 104735
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detailed: School
Acres: 8.5
NPL: NO
Regulatory Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Program Manager: Jose Salcedo
Supervisor: Jose Salcedo
Division Branch: Northern California Schools & Santa Susana
Assembly: 06
Senate: 04
Special Program: Not reported
Restricted Use: NO
Site Mgmt Req: NONE SPECIFIED
Funding: School District
Latitude: 38.7873
Longitude: -121.3921
APN: 496-020-024
Past Use: NONE
Potential COC: NONE SPECIFIED No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC: No Contaminants found
Potential Description: NMA
Alias Name: 496-020-024
Alias Type: APN
Alias Name: 104735
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 60002124
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 03/19/2015
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 12/24/2014
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

W-70 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Continued)

S118757292

Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

SCH:

Name: W-70 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Address: LOT 15 OF WESTPARK-PHASE 4 LARGE LOT SUBDIVISION
City,State,Zip: ROSEVILLE, CA 95747
Facility ID: 60002124
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detail: School
Site Mgmt. Req.: NONE SPECIFIED
Acres: 8.5
National Priorities List: NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Lead Agency Description: DTSC - Site Cleanup Program
Project Manager: Jose Salcedo
Supervisor: Jose Salcedo
Division Branch: Northern California Schools & Santa Susana
Site Code: 104735
Assembly: 06
Senate: 04
Special Program Status: Not reported
Status: No Action Required
Status Date: 12/24/2014
Restricted Use: NO
Funding: School District
Latitude: 38.7873
Longitude: -121.3921
APN: 496-020-024
Past Use: NONE
Potential COC: NONE SPECIFIED, No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC: No Contaminants found
Potential Description: NMA
Alias Name: 496-020-024
Alias Type: APN
Alias Name: 104735
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 60002124
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 03/19/2015
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 12/24/2014
Comments: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

W-70 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Continued)

S118757292

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

2
ENE
1/2-1
0.758 mi.
4003 ft.

ROSEVILLE CITY SD - F-71 PROPOSED NEW ELEMENTARY S
PARCEL F-71 AT FIDDYMENT RANCH
ROSEVILLE, CA 95747

ENVIROSTOR
SCH

S122221874
N/A

Relative:
Higher
Actual:
113 ft.

ENVIROSTOR:

Name: ROSEVILLE CITY SD - F-71 PROPOSED NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Address: PARCEL F-71 AT FIDDYMENT RANCH
City,State,Zip: ROSEVILLE, CA 95747
Facility ID: 60002615
Status: No Action Required
Status Date: 03/15/2018
Site Code: 104776
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detailed: School
Acres: 10.7
NPL: NO
Regulatory Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Program Manager: Mellan Songco
Supervisor: Jose Salcedo
Division Branch: Northern California Schools & Santa Susana
Assembly: , 06
Senate: , 04
Special Program: Not reported
Restricted Use: NO
Site Mgmt Req: NONE SPECIFIED
Funding: School District
Latitude: 38.79876
Longitude: -121.3682
APN: 492-010-057-000
Past Use: NONE
Potential COC: NONE SPECIFIED No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC: No Contaminants found
Potential Description: NMA
Alias Name: Roseville City SD - F-71 Proposed New Elementary School
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: 492-010-057-000
Alias Type: APN
Alias Name: 104776
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 60002615
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

ROSEVILLE CITY SD - F-71 PROPOSED NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Continued)

S122221874

Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date: 03/14/2018
Comments: On March 14, 2018, DTSC conducted a site walkthrough with the District (Justin Barrett) and the developer (John Tallman). The site is vacant undeveloped land covered in native grasses.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 03/15/2018
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

SCH:

Name: ROSEVILLE CITY SD - F-71 PROPOSED NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Address: PARCEL F-71 AT FIDDYMENT RANCH
City,State,Zip: ROSEVILLE, CA 95747
Facility ID: 60002615
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detail: School
Site Mgmt. Req.: NONE SPECIFIED
Acres: 10.7
National Priorities List: NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Lead Agency Description: DTSC - Site Cleanup Program
Project Manager: Mellan Songco
Supervisor: Jose Salcedo
Division Branch: Northern California Schools & Santa Susana
Site Code: 104776
Assembly: , 06
Senate: , 04
Special Program Status: Not reported
Status: No Action Required
Status Date: 03/15/2018
Restricted Use: NO
Funding: School District
Latitude: 38.79876
Longitude: -121.3682
APN: 492-010-057-000
Past Use: NONE
Potential COC: NONE SPECIFIED, No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC: No Contaminants found
Potential Description: NMA
Alias Name: Roseville City SD - F-71 Proposed New Elementary School
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: 492-010-057-000

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

ROSEVILLE CITY SD - F-71 PROPOSED NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Continued)

S122221874

Alias Type: APN
Alias Name: 104776
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 60002615
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date: 03/14/2018
Comments: On March 14, 2018, DTSC conducted a site walkthrough with the District (Justin Barrett) and the developer (John Tallman). The site is vacant undeveloped land covered in native grasses.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 03/15/2018
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

3
SSE
1/2-1
0.961 mi.
5073 ft.

COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL #6
SOUTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF HIGH SCHOOL ROAD AND HAYDEN
ROSEVILLE, CA 95747

ENVIROSTOR **S118756678**
SCH **N/A**

Relative:
Higher

ENVIROSTOR:

Actual:
106 ft.

Name: COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL #6
Address: SOUTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF HIGH SCHOOL ROAD AND HAYDEN PARKWAY
City,State,Zip: ROSEVILLE, CA 95747
Facility ID: 31020006
Status: No Action Required
Status Date: 10/12/2009
Site Code: 104343
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detailed: School
Acres: 53
NPL: NO
Regulatory Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Program Manager: Mellan Songco
Supervisor: Juan Koponen
Division Branch: Northern California Schools & Santa Susana
Assembly: 06
Senate: 04
Special Program: Not reported
Restricted Use: NO

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL #6 (Continued)

S118756678

Site Mgmt Req: NONE SPECIFIED
Funding: School District
Latitude: 38.7827
Longitude: -121.3749
APN: 017-101-030-000
Past Use: AGRICULTURAL - LIVESTOCK
Potential COC: NONE SPECIFIED No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC: No Contaminants found
Potential Description: NMA
Alias Name: ROSEVILLE JOINT UNION HSD
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: ROSEVILLE JT UHSD-W. ROSEVILLE HS NO. 6
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: WEST ROSEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL NO. 6
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: 017-101-030-000
Alias Type: APN
Alias Name: 104343
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 31020006
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date: 09/22/2009
Comments: Requested additional information from the District's consultant.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 10/22/2009
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: CEQA - Initial Study/ Environmental Impact Report
Completed Date: 01/05/2011
Comments: DTSC has reviewed the draft EIR for the Westpark Area H.S. project

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 06/09/2003
Comments: Phase 1 - Pursuant to an agreement between the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the California Department of Education, DTSC's Site Mitigation Program completed a review of a Phase 1 Environmental Assessment and has made a "No Action" determination for this Site.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 10/12/2009
Comments: DTSC approved the Phase I with a no action determination

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL #6 (Continued)

S118756678

Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 07/10/2003
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date: 06/06/2003
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

SCH:

Name: COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL #6
Address: SOUTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF HIGH SCHOOL ROAD AND HAYDEN PARKWAY
City,State,Zip: ROSEVILLE, CA 95747
Facility ID: 31020006
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detail: School
Site Mgmt. Req.: NONE SPECIFIED
Acres: 53
National Priorities List: NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Lead Agency Description: DTSC - Site Cleanup Program
Project Manager: Mellan Songco
Supervisor: Juan Koponen
Division Branch: Northern California Schools & Santa Susana
Site Code: 104343
Assembly: 06
Senate: 04
Special Program Status: Not reported
Status: No Action Required
Status Date: 10/12/2009
Restricted Use: NO
Funding: School District
Latitude: 38.7827
Longitude: -121.3749
APN: 017-101-030-000
Past Use: AGRICULTURAL - LIVESTOCK
Potential COC: NONE SPECIFIED, No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC: No Contaminants found
Potential Description: NMA
Alias Name: ROSEVILLE JOINT UNION HSD
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: ROSEVILLE JT UHSD-W. ROSEVILLE HS NO. 6
Alias Type: Alternate Name

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL #6 (Continued)

S118756678

Alias Name: WEST ROSEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL NO. 6
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: 017-101-030-000
Alias Type: APN
Alias Name: 104343
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 31020006
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date: 09/22/2009
Comments: Requested additional information from the District's consultant.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 10/22/2009
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: CEQA - Initial Study/ Environmental Impact Report
Completed Date: 01/05/2011
Comments: DTSC has reviewed the draft EIR for the Westpark Area H.S. project

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 06/09/2003
Comments: Phase 1 - Pursuant to an agreement between the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the California Department of Education, DTSC's Site Mitigation Program completed a review of a Phase 1 Environmental Assessment and has made a "No Action" determination for this Site.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 10/12/2009
Comments: DTSC approved the Phase I with a no action determination

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 07/10/2003
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date: 06/06/2003
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL #6 (Continued)

S118756678

Future Document Type:	Not reported
Future Due Date:	Not reported
Schedule Area Name:	Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Schedule Document Type:	Not reported
Schedule Due Date:	Not reported
Schedule Revised Date:	Not reported

Count: 0 records.

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
NO SITES FOUND					

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2022	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/2022	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/15/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/01/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2022	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/2022	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/15/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/01/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites

Delisted NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/15/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/01/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 08/25/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/06/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/05/2022
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8704
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/10/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SEMS: Superfund Enterprise Management System

SEMS (Superfund Enterprise Management System) tracks hazardous waste sites, potentially hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities performed in support of EPA's Superfund Program across the United States. The list was formerly known as CERCLIS, renamed to SEMS by the EPA in 2015. The list contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This dataset also contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and the sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/15/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 12/01/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP

SEMS-ARCHIVE: Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

SEMS-ARCHIVE (Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive) tracks sites that have no further interest under the Federal Superfund Program based on available information. The list was formerly known as the CERCLIS-NFRAP, renamed to SEMS ARCHIVE by the EPA in 2015. EPA may perform a minimal level of assessment work at a site while it is archived if site conditions change and/or new information becomes available. Archived sites have been removed and archived from the inventory of SEMS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list the site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. The decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2022	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/2022	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/15/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/01/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2022	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/21/2022	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/05/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2022	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/21/2022	Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/05/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal RCRA generators

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2022	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/21/2022	Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/05/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2022	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/21/2022	Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/05/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-VSQG: RCRA - Very Small Quantity Generators (Formerly Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators)

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Very small quantity generators (VSQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2022	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/21/2022	Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/05/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 08/16/2022	Source: Department of the Navy
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2022	Telephone: 843-820-7326
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2022	Last EDR Contact: 11/01/2022
Number of Days to Update: 63	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 08/15/2022	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/17/2022	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2022	Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 68	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROLS: Institutional Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 08/15/2022	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/17/2022	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2022	Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 68	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/14/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 12/19/2022

Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard

Telephone: 202-267-2180

Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state- and tribal (Superfund) equivalent sites

RESPONSE: State Response Sites

Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity.

These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

Date of Government Version: 07/25/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 10/05/2022

Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400

Last EDR Contact: 10/24/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state- and tribal hazardous waste facilities

ENVIROSTOR: EnviroStor Database

The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifies sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

Date of Government Version: 07/25/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 10/05/2022

Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Telephone: 916-323-3400

Last EDR Contact: 10/24/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities

SWF/LF (SWIS): Solid Waste Information System

Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills. These may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/08/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2022

Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

Telephone: 916-341-6320

Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/20/2023

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report

Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/2001
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-637-5595
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST: Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report (GEOTRACKER)

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Sites included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: see region list
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2003
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)
Telephone: 530-542-5572
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2005
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 909-782-4496
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Imperial, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara counties.

Date of Government Version: 02/26/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2004
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)
Telephone: 760-776-8943
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Calveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba counties.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-4834
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List

Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6710
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz counties.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2003
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-542-4786
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma counties.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-622-2433
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation

Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/29/2001
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)
Telephone: 707-570-3769
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino counties.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)
Telephone: 760-241-7365
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 06/02/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/31/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R5: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Leaking underground storage tanks located on Indian Land in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA, Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-7439
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 04/28/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 04/20/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 04/20/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 04/28/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/07/2021
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 04/08/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CPS-SLIC: Statewide SLIC Cases (GEOTRACKER)

Cleanup Program Sites (CPS; also known as Site Cleanups [SC] and formerly known as Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanups [SLIC] sites) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022

Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Telephone: 866-480-1028

Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023

Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2003

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2003

Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/2003

Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)

Telephone: 707-576-2220

Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004

Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004

Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)

Telephone: 510-286-0457

Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/18/2006

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2006

Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2006

Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)

Telephone: 805-549-3147

Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2004

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2004

Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005

Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)

Telephone: 213-576-6600

Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2005

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2005

Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005

Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)

Telephone: 916-464-3291

Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch
Telephone: 619-241-6583
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 6L: SLIC Sites

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region
Telephone: 530-542-5574
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 7: SLIC List

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: California Regional Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region
Telephone: 760-346-7491
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2008
Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 951-782-3298
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-467-2980
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing

A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 10/14/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/01/2022
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: FEMA
Telephone: 202-646-5797
Last EDR Contact: 09/27/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

UST CLOSURE: Proposed Closure of Underground Storage Tank (UST) Cases

UST cases that are being considered for closure by either the State Water Resources Control Board or the Executive Director have been posted for a 60-day public comment period. UST Case Closures being proposed for consideration by the State Water Resources Control Board. These are primarily UST cases that meet closure criteria under the decisional framework in State Water Board Resolution No. 92-49 and other Board orders. UST Case Closures proposed for consideration by the Executive Director pursuant to State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0061. These are cases that meet the criteria of the Low-Threat UST Case Closure Policy. UST Case Closure Review Denials and Approved Orders.

Date of Government Version: 08/24/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-327-7844
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST: Active UST Facilities

Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/28/2022
Number of Days to Update: 89

Source: SWRCB
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MILITARY UST SITES: Military UST Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Military ust sites

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

AST: Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities

A listing of aboveground storage tank petroleum storage tank locations.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/12/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/19/2016
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-327-5092
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 06/02/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/31/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/20/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2022	Source: EPA Region 7
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022	Telephone: 913-551-7003
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/20/2022	Source: EPA Region 8
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022	Telephone: 303-312-6137
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/08/2022	Source: EPA Region 9
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022	Telephone: 415-972-3368
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/07/2022	Source: EPA, Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 04/28/2022	Source: EPA Region 6
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022	Telephone: 214-665-7591
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2022	Source: EPA Region 5
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022	Telephone: 312-886-6136
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 07/25/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/05/2022
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 10/24/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/2021
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 07/27/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2016
Number of Days to Update: 142

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1102
Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Lists of state and tribal brownfield sites

BROWNFIELDS: Considered Brownfields Sites Listing

A listing of sites the SWRCB considers to be Brownfields since these are sites have come to them through the MOA Process.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-323-7905
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

Date of Government Version: 02/23/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/10/2022
Number of Days to Update: 0

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 12/07/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

WMUDS/SWAT: Waste Management Unit Database

Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2000
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2000
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2000
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4448
Last EDR Contact: 10/20/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWRCY: Recycler Database

A listing of recycling facilities in California.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/18/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HAULERS: Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing

A listing of registered waste tire haulers.

Date of Government Version: 08/12/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/16/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/26/2022
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6422
Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 10/20/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

IHS OPEN DUMPS: Open Dumps on Indian Land

A listing of all open dumps located on Indian Land in the United States.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2015
Number of Days to Update: 176

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, Indian Health Service
Telephone: 301-443-1452
Last EDR Contact: 10/28/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations that have been removed from the DEAs National Clandestine Laboratory Register.

Date of Government Version: 07/29/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/18/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2022
Number of Days to Update: 67

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST CAL-SITES: Calsites Database

The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database. No longer updated by the state agency. It has been replaced by ENVIROSTOR.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2006
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/25/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SCH: School Property Evaluation Program

This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the environment they pose.

Date of Government Version: 07/25/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/05/2022
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 10/24/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/20/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2021
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-6504
Last EDR Contact: 11/23/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TOXIC PITS: Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/1995
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4364
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CERS HAZ WASTE: CERS HAZ WASTE

List of sites in the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Regulated Site Portal which fall under the Hazardous Chemical Management, Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment, Household Hazardous Waste Collection, Hazardous Waste Generator, and RCRA LQ HW Generator programs.

Date of Government Version: 07/18/2022	Source: CalEPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/18/2022	Telephone: 916-323-2514
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/17/2022
Number of Days to Update: 74	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 07/29/2022	Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/18/2022	Telephone: 202-307-1000
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2022	Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 67	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

SWEEPS UST: SWEEPS UST Listing

Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/1994	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2005	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2005	Last EDR Contact: 06/03/2005
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST UST: Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database

The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1990	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/1991	Telephone: 916-341-5851
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/1991	Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2001
Number of Days to Update: 18	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO AST: Aboveground Storage Tank Site Listing

Aboveground storage tank sites

Date of Government Version: 08/04/2022	Source: San Francisco County Department of Public Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/04/2022	Telephone: 415-252-3896
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/26/2022
Number of Days to Update: 77	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

CA FID UST: Facility Inventory Database

The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/31/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/1995
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/1998
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CERS TANKS: California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) Tanks

List of sites in the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Regulated Site Portal which fall under the Aboveground Petroleum Storage and Underground Storage Tank regulatory programs.

Date of Government Version: 07/18/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/18/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2022
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-323-2514
Last EDR Contact: 10/17/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Local Land Records

LIENS: Environmental Liens Listing

A listing of property locations with environmental liens for California where DTSC is a lien holder.

Date of Government Version: 08/23/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/24/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/14/2022
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 12/19/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/15/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 12/01/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DEED: Deed Restriction Listing

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Deed Restrictions & Hazardous Waste Management Program Facility Sites with Deed / Land Use Restriction. The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents deed restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple deed restrictions. The DTSC Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) has developed a list of current or former hazardous waste facilities that have a recorded land use restriction at the local county recorder's office. The land use restrictions on this list were required by the DTSC HWMP as a result of the presence of hazardous substances that remain on site after the facility (or part of the facility) has been closed or cleaned up. The types of land use restriction include deed notice, deed restriction, or a land use restriction that binds current and future owners.

Date of Government Version: 08/25/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/25/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/14/2022
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: DTSC and SWRCB
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Records of Emergency Release Reports

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2022	Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2022	Telephone: 202-366-4555
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2022
Number of Days to Update: 11	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CHMIRS: California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2022	Source: Office of Emergency Services
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/18/2022	Telephone: 916-845-8400
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/17/2022
Number of Days to Update: 74	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

LDS: Land Disposal Sites Listing (GEOTRACKER)

Land Disposal sites (Landfills) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022	Source: State Water Quality Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022	Telephone: 866-480-1028
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MCS: Military Cleanup Sites Listing (GEOTRACKER)

Military sites (consisting of: Military UST sites; Military Privatized sites; and Military Cleanup sites [formerly known as DoD non UST]) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022	Telephone: 866-480-1028
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SPILLS 90: SPILLS90 data from FirstSearch

Spills 90 includes those spill and release records available exclusively from FirstSearch databases. Typically, they may include chemical, oil and/or hazardous substance spills recorded after 1990. Duplicate records that are already included in EDR incident and release records are not included in Spills 90.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2012	Source: FirstSearch
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2013	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/22/2013	Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2013
Number of Days to Update: 50	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/21/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/05/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 08/11/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/11/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2022
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/13/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/09/2022
Number of Days to Update: 239

Source: USGS
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 10/13/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands

Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/11/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2019
Number of Days to Update: 574

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 10/03/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: N/A

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/03/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/20/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/22/2022
Number of Days to Update: 93

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-1917
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA WATCH LIST

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2013	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2014	Telephone: 617-520-3000
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 10/28/2022
Number of Days to Update: 88	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2017	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/08/2018	Telephone: 703-308-4044
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/20/2018	Last EDR Contact: 10/28/2022
Number of Days to Update: 73	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2016	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/17/2020	Telephone: 202-260-5521
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/10/2020	Last EDR Contact: 12/12/2022
Number of Days to Update: 85	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/27/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2018	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/14/2020	Telephone: 202-566-0250
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/04/2020	Last EDR Contact: 11/01/2022
Number of Days to Update: 82	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 07/18/2022	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/18/2022	Telephone: 202-564-4203
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/29/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/18/2022
Number of Days to Update: 11	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2022	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/2022	Telephone: 703-416-0223
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/15/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/01/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

RMP: Risk Management Plans

When Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, it required EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. The Risk Management Program Rule (RMP Rule) was written to implement Section 112(r) of these amendments. The rule, which built upon existing industry codes and standards, requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop a Risk Management Program, which includes a(n): Hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental releases; Prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and Emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) should an accident occur.

Date of Government Version: 04/27/2022	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/04/2022	Telephone: 202-564-8600
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2022
Number of Days to Update: 6	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995	Telephone: 202-564-4104
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995	Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties

A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2022	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/2022	Telephone: 202-564-6023
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/15/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/01/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 01/20/2022	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/20/2022	Telephone: 202-566-0500
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/25/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2022
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2016	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/23/2016	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017	Last EDR Contact: 09/27/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009	Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009	Telephone: 202-566-1667
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009	Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2017
Number of Days to Update: 25	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/04/2017
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009	Telephone: 202-566-1667
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009	Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2017
Number of Days to Update: 25	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/04/2017
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 10/26/2022	Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/22/2022	Telephone: 301-415-7169
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/05/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Number of Days to Update: 13	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COAL ASH DOE: Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data

A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2020	Source: Department of Energy
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/30/2021	Telephone: 202-586-8719
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/22/2022	Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2022
Number of Days to Update: 84	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2017	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2019	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/11/2019	Last EDR Contact: 11/23/2022
Number of Days to Update: 251	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database

The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 09/13/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2019	Telephone: 202-566-0517
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2020	Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2022
Number of Days to Update: 96	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/13/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2019	Telephone: 202-343-9775
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 12/20/2022
Number of Days to Update: 84	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/10/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 01/02/2020	Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/28/2020	Telephone: 202-366-4595
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2020	Last EDR Contact: 10/24/2022
Number of Days to Update: 80	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2022
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 09/27/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/25/2022
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/14/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 546

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUSRAP: Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE established the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1974 to remediate sites where radioactive contamination remained from Manhattan Project and early U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) operations.

Date of Government Version: 07/26/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2021
Number of Days to Update: 87

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-3559
Last EDR Contact: 10/27/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2020
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 11/09/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 1: Lead Smelter Sites

A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/15/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8787
Last EDR Contact: 12/01/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 2: Lead Smelter Sites

A list of several hundred sites in the U.S. where secondary lead smelting was done from 1931 and 1964. These sites may pose a threat to public health through ingestion or inhalation of contaminated soil or dust

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: American Journal of Public Health
Telephone: 703-305-6451
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

US AIRS (AFS): Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem (AFS)

The database is a sub-system of Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). AFS contains compliance data on air pollution point sources regulated by the U.S. EPA and/or state and local air regulatory agencies. This information comes from source reports by various stationary sources of air pollution, such as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, and universities, and provides information about the air pollutants they produce. Action, air program, air program pollutant, and general level plant data. It is used to track emissions and compliance data from industrial plants.

Date of Government Version: 10/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 100

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/08/2018
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US AIRS MINOR: Air Facility System Data

A listing of minor source facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 100

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/08/2018
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 08/03/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/17/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/31/2022
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 11/17/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MINES VIOLATIONS: MSHA Violation Assessment Data

Mines violation and assessment information. Department of Labor, Mine Safety & Health Administration.

Date of Government Version: 11/29/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/30/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/22/2022
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: DOL, Mine Safety & Health Admini
Telephone: 202-693-9424
Last EDR Contact: 11/28/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US MINES 2: Ferrous and Nonferrous Metal Mines Database Listing

This map layer includes ferrous (ferrous metal mines are facilities that extract ferrous metals, such as iron ore or molybdenum) and nonferrous (Nonferrous metal mines are facilities that extract nonferrous metals, such as gold, silver, copper, zinc, and lead) metal mines in the United States.

Date of Government Version: 05/06/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/27/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/13/2020
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-7709
Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

US MINES 3: Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing

Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the USGS.

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2011	Source: USGS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2011	Telephone: 703-648-7709
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011	Last EDR Contact: 11/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 97	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ABANDONED MINES: Abandoned Mines

An inventory of land and water impacted by past mining (primarily coal mining) is maintained by OSMRE to provide information needed to implement the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The inventory contains information on the location, type, and extent of AML impacts, as well as, information on the cost associated with the reclamation of those problems. The inventory is based upon field surveys by State, Tribal, and OSMRE program officials. It is dynamic to the extent that it is modified as new problems are identified and existing problems are reclaimed.

Date of Government Version: 09/13/2022	Source: Department of Interior
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/14/2022	Telephone: 202-208-2609
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/05/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2022
Number of Days to Update: 82	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 08/03/2022	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/25/2022	Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2022	Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2022
Number of Days to Update: 60	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UXO: Unexploded Ordnance Sites

A listing of unexploded ordnance site locations

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2020	Source: Department of Defense
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2022	Telephone: 703-704-1564
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/14/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/05/2022
Number of Days to Update: 34	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOCKET HWC: Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Listing

A complete list of the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 05/06/2021	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/21/2021	Telephone: 202-564-0527
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2021	Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2022
Number of Days to Update: 82	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ECHO: Enforcement & Compliance History Information

ECHO provides integrated compliance and enforcement information for about 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 09/25/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/30/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/22/2022
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2280
Last EDR Contact: 09/30/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FUELS PROGRAM: EPA Fuels Program Registered Listing

This listing includes facilities that are registered under the Part 80 (Code of Federal Regulations) EPA Fuels Programs. All companies now are required to submit new and updated registrations.

Date of Government Version: 08/11/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/11/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2022
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-385-6164
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PFAS NPL: Superfund Sites with PFAS Detections Information

EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management and EPA Regional Offices maintain data describing what is known about site investigations, contamination, and remedial actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) where PFAS is present in the environment.

Date of Government Version: 02/23/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 123

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8895
Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS FEDERAL SITES: Federal Sites PFAS Information

Several federal entities, such as the federal Superfund program, Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Transportation, and Department of Energy provided information for sites with known or suspected detections at federal facilities.

Date of Government Version: 02/23/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 222

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS TSCA: PFAS Manufacture and Imports Information

EPA issued the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) Rule under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and requires chemical manufacturers and facilities that manufacture or import chemical substances to report data to EPA. EPA publishes non-confidential business information (non-CBI) and includes descriptive information about each site, corporate parent, production volume, other manufacturing information, and processing and use information.

Date of Government Version: 01/03/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 222

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS RCRA MANIFEST: PFAS Transfers Identified In the RCRA Database Listing

To work around the lack of PFAS waste codes in the RCRA database, EPA developed the PFAS Transfers dataset by mining e-Manifest records containing at least one of these common PFAS keywords: PFAS, PFOA, PFOS, PERFL, AFFF, GENX, GEN-X (plus the VT waste codes). These keywords were searched for in the following text fields: Manifest handling instructions (MANIFEST_HANDLING_INSTR), Non-hazardous waste description (NON_HAZ_WASTE_DESCRIPTION), DOT printed information (DOT_PRINTED_INFORMATION), Waste line handling instructions (WASTE_LINE_HANDLING_INSTR), Waste residue comments (WASTE_RESIDUE_COMMENTS).

Date of Government Version: 01/03/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 222

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

PFAS ATSDR: PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing

PFAS contamination site locations from the Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Disease Control & Prevention. ATSDR is involved at a number of PFAS-related sites, either directly or through assisting state and federal partners. As of now, most sites are related to drinking water contamination connected with PFAS production facilities or fire training areas where aqueous film-forming firefighting foam (AFFF) was regularly used.

Date of Government Version: 06/24/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/17/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 601

Source: Department of Health & Human Services
Telephone: 202-741-5770
Last EDR Contact: 10/28/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS WQP: Ambient Environmental Sampling for PFAS

The Water Quality Portal (WQP) is a part of a modernized repository storing ambient sampling data for all environmental media and tissue samples. A wide range of federal, state, tribal and local governments, academic and non-governmental organizations and individuals submit project details and sampling results to this public repository. The information is commonly used for research and assessments of environmental quality.

Date of Government Version: 01/03/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 222

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS NPDES: Clean Water Act Discharge Monitoring Information

Any discharger of pollutants to waters of the United States from a point source must have a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The process for obtaining limits involves the regulated entity (permittee) disclosing releases in a NPDES permit application and the permitting authority (typically the state but sometimes EPA) deciding whether to require monitoring or monitoring with limits.

Date of Government Version: 01/03/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 222

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS ECHO: Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing

Regulators and the public have expressed interest in knowing which regulated entities may be using PFAS. EPA has developed a dataset from various sources that show which industries may be handling PFAS. Approximately 120,000 facilities subject to federal environmental programs have operated or currently operate in industry sectors with processes that may involve handling and/or release of PFAS.

Date of Government Version: 01/03/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 222

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS ECHO FIRE TRAINING: Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing

A list of fire training sites was added to the Industry Sectors dataset using a keyword search on the permitted facility's name to identify sites where fire-fighting foam may have been used in training exercises. Additionally, you may view an example spreadsheet of the subset of fire training facility data, as well as the keywords used in selecting or deselecting a facility for the subset. as well as the keywords used in selecting or deselecting a facility for the subset. These keywords were tested to maximize accuracy in selecting facilities that may use fire-fighting foam in training exercises, however, due to the lack of a required reporting field in the data systems for designating fire training sites, this methodology may not identify all fire training sites or may potentially misidentify them.

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 222

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

PFAS PART 139 AIRPORT: All Certified Part 139 Airports PFAS Information Listing

Since July 1, 2006, all certified part 139 airports are required to have fire-fighting foam onsite that meet military specifications (MIL-F-24385) (14 CFR 139.317). To date, these military specification fire-fighting foams are fluorinated and have been historically used for training and extinguishing. The 2018 FAA Reauthorization Act has a provision stating that no later than October 2021, FAA shall not require the use of fluorinated AFFF. This provision does not prohibit the use of fluorinated AFFF at Part 139 civilian airports; it only prohibits FAA from mandating its use. The Federal Aviation Administration's document AC 150/5210-6D - Aircraft Fire Extinguishing Agents provides guidance on Aircraft Fire Extinguishing Agents, which includes Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF).

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2018	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2022	Telephone: 202-272-0167
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/26/2022
Number of Days to Update: 13	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

AQUEOUS FOAM NRC: Aqueous Foam Related Incidents Listing

The National Response Center (NRC) serves as an emergency call center that fields initial reports for pollution and railroad incidents and forwards that information to appropriate federal/state agencies for response. The spreadsheets posted to the NRC website contain initial incident data that has not been validated or investigated by a federal/state response agency. Response center calls from 1990 to the most recent complete calendar year where there was indication of Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) usage are included in this dataset. NRC calls may reference AFFF usage in the ?Material Involved? or ?Incident Description? fields.

Date of Government Version: 02/23/2022	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2022	Telephone: 202-272-0167
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2022
Number of Days to Update: 222	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS: PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing

A listing of PFAS contaminated sites included in the GeoTracker database.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022	Telephone: 866-480-1028
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/31/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Number of Days to Update: 61	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

AQUEOUS FOAM: Former Fire Training Facility Assessments Listing

Airports shown on this list are those believed to use Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF), and certified by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) under Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 139 (14 CFR Part 139). This list was created by SWRCB using information available from the FAA. Location points shown are from the latitude and longitude listed on the FAA airport master record.

Date of Government Version: 09/06/2022	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/06/2022	Telephone: 916-341-5455
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/26/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/09/2022
Number of Days to Update: 50	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan

Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/1989	Source: Department of Health Services
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/1994	Telephone: 916-255-2118
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/02/1994	Last EDR Contact: 05/31/1994
Number of Days to Update: 6	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CORTESE: "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites).

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2022	Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2022	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CUPA LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON: CUPA Facility Listing

list of facilities associated with the various CUPA programs in Livermore-Pleasanton

Date of Government Version: 12/07/2021	Source: Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/09/2022	Telephone: 925-454-2361
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2022	Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2022
Number of Days to Update: 8	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN AVAQMD: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Listing

A listing of dry cleaners in the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 05/25/2022	Source: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/26/2022	Telephone: 661-723-8070
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2022	Last EDR Contact: 11/14/2022
Number of Days to Update: 77	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEANERS: Cleaner Facilities

A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 08/27/2021	Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/01/2021	Telephone: 916-327-4498
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2021	Last EDR Contact: 11/07/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

DRYCLEAN SOUTH COAST: South Coast Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Listing

A listing of dry cleaners in the South Coast Air Quality Management District

Date of Government Version: 08/18/2022	Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/2022	Telephone: 909-396-3211
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/14/2022	Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2022
Number of Days to Update: 77	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

EMI: Emissions Inventory Data

Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2020	Source: California Air Resources Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/13/2022	Telephone: 916-322-2990
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/30/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/27/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ENF: Enforcement Action Listing

A listing of Water Board Enforcement Actions. Formal is everything except Oral/Verbal Communication, Notice of Violation, Expedited Payment Letter, and Staff Enforcement Letter.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 07/12/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/18/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2022
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 10/19/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Financial Assurance 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing

Financial Assurance information

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2022
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-3628
Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Financial Assurance 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing

A listing of financial assurance information for solid waste facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.

Date of Government Version: 08/09/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/10/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/30/2022
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6066
Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ICE: ICE

Contains data pertaining to the Permitted Facilities with Inspections / Enforcements sites tracked in Envirostor.

Date of Government Version: 08/11/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/11/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/28/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 877-786-9427
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CORTESE: Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HWP: EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing

Detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action ("cleanups") tracked in EnviroStor.

Date of Government Version: 08/11/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/11/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/28/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWT: Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database

A listing of hazardous waste transporters. In California, unless specifically exempted, it is unlawful for any person to transport hazardous wastes unless the person holds a valid registration issued by DTSC. A hazardous waste transporter registration is valid for one year and is assigned a unique registration number.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/03/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2022
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-440-7145
Last EDR Contact: 10/03/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HAZNET: Facility and Manifest Data

Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method. This database begins with calendar year 1993.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/05/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/19/2022
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-255-1136
Last EDR Contact: 09/27/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MINES: Mines Site Location Listing

A listing of mine site locations from the Office of Mine Reclamation.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/18/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-322-1080
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MWMP: Medical Waste Management Program Listing

The Medical Waste Management Program (MWMP) ensures the proper handling and disposal of medical waste by permitting and inspecting medical waste Offsite Treatment Facilities (PDF) and Transfer Stations (PDF) throughout the state. MWMP also oversees all Medical Waste Transporters.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/25/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/14/2022
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-558-1784
Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NPDES: NPDES Permits Listing

A listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/08/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2022
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PEST LIC: Pesticide Regulation Licenses Listing

A listing of licenses and certificates issued by the Department of Pesticide Regulation. The DPR issues licenses and/or certificates to: Persons and businesses that apply or sell pesticides; Pest control dealers and brokers; Persons who advise on agricultural pesticide applications.

Date of Government Version: 08/25/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/25/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/14/2022
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: Department of Pesticide Regulation
Telephone: 916-445-4038
Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

PROC: Certified Processors Database

A listing of certified processors.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/18/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NOTIFY 65: Proposition 65 Records

Listings of all Proposition 65 incidents reported to counties by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. This database is no longer updated by the reporting agency.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/08/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/29/2022
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-3846
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UIC: UIC Listing

A listing of wells identified as underground injection wells, in the California Oil and Gas Wells database.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/18/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-445-2408
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UIC GEO: Underground Injection Control Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Underground control injection sites

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: State Water Resource Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WASTEWATER PITS: Oil Wastewater Pits Listing

Water officials discovered that oil producers have been dumping chemical-laden wastewater into hundreds of unlined pits that are operating without proper permits. Inspections completed by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board revealed the existence of previously unidentified waste sites. The water boards review found that more than one-third of the region's active disposal pits are operating without permission.

Date of Government Version: 02/11/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2021
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: RWQCB, Central Valley Region
Telephone: 559-445-5577
Last EDR Contact: 10/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WDS: Waste Discharge System

Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5227
Last EDR Contact: 11/08/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

WIP: Well Investigation Program Case List

Well Investigation Program case in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley area.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 07/03/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Telephone: 213-576-6726
Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MILITARY PRIV SITES: Military Privatized Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Military privatized sites

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PROJECT: Project Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Projects sites

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WDR: Waste Discharge Requirements Listing

In general, the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Program (sometimes also referred to as the "Non Chapter 15 (Non 15) Program") regulates point discharges that are exempt pursuant to Subsection 20090 of Title 27 and not subject to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Exemptions from Title 27 may be granted for nine categories of discharges (e.g., sewage, wastewater, etc.) that meet, and continue to meet, the preconditions listed for each specific exemption. The scope of the WDRs Program also includes the discharge of wastes classified as inert, pursuant to section 20230 of Title 27.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/18/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5810
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CIWQS: California Integrated Water Quality System

The California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) is a computer system used by the State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards to track information about places of environmental interest, manage permits and other orders, track inspections, and manage violations and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 08/16/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/17/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/18/2022
Number of Days to Update: 1

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-794-4977
Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CERS: CalEPA Regulated Site Portal Data

The CalEPA Regulated Site Portal database combines data about environmentally regulated sites and facilities in California into a single database. It combines data from a variety of state and federal databases, and provides an overview of regulated activities across the spectrum of environmental programs for any given location in California. These activities include hazardous materials and waste, state and federal cleanups, impacted ground and surface waters, and toxic materials

Date of Government Version: 07/18/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/18/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2022
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-323-2514
Last EDR Contact: 10/17/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NON-CASE INFO: Non-Case Information Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Non-Case Information sites

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022	Telephone: 866-480-1028
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

OTHER OIL GAS: Other Oil & Gas Projects Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Other Oil & Gas Projects sites

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022	Telephone: 866-480-1028
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

PROD WATER PONDS: Produced Water Ponds Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Produced water ponds sites

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022	Telephone: 866-480-1028
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAMPLING POINT: Sampling Point ? Public Sites (GEOTRACKER)

Sampling point - public sites

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022	Telephone: 866-480-1028
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

WELL STIM PROJ: Well Stimulation Project (GEOTRACKER)

Includes areas of groundwater monitoring plans, a depiction of the monitoring network, and the facilities, boundaries, and subsurface characteristics of the oilfield and the features (oil and gas wells, produced water ponds, UIC wells, water supply wells, etc?) being monitored

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2022	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022	Telephone: 866-480-1028
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2022	Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

HWTS: Hazardous Waste Tracking System

DTSC maintains the Hazardous Waste Tracking System that stores ID number information since the early 1980s and manifest data since 1993. The system collects both manifest copies from the generator and destination facility.

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2022	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2022	Telephone: 916-324-2444
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/26/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/03/2022
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCS ENF: Enforcement data

No description is available for this data

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/05/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2497
Last EDR Contact: 09/28/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MINES MRDS: Mineral Resources Data System Mineral Resources Data System

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/21/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2019
Number of Days to Update: 3

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-6533
Last EDR Contact: 11/22/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCS: Permit Compliance System

PCS is a computerized management information system that contains data on National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit holding facilities. PCS tracks the permit, compliance, and enforcement status of NPDES facilities.

Date of Government Version: 07/14/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/05/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2011
Number of Days to Update: 55

Source: EPA, Office of Water
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 09/28/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

PCS INACTIVE: Listing of Inactive PCS Permits

An inactive permit is a facility that has shut down or is no longer discharging.

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/06/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/06/2015
Number of Days to Update: 120

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 09/28/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

EDR Hist Auto: EDR Exclusive Historical Auto Stations

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR Hist Cleaner: EDR Exclusive Historical Cleaners

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF: Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Landfill database provides a list of landfills derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 196

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RGA LUST: Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank database provides a list of LUST incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the State Water Resources Control Board in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2013
Number of Days to Update: 182

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COUNTY RECORDS

ALAMEDA COUNTY:

CS ALAMEDA: Contaminated Sites

A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/05/2019
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 09/27/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

UST ALAMEDA: Underground Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Alameda county.

Date of Government Version: 09/28/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/14/2022
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 09/27/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AMADOR COUNTY:

CUPA AMADOR: CUPA Facility List Cupa Facility List

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/01/2022
Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: Amador County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-223-6439
Last EDR Contact: 10/26/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BUTTE COUNTY:

CUPA BUTTE: CUPA Facility Listing Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 04/21/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/25/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/09/2017
Number of Days to Update: 106

Source: Public Health Department
Telephone: 530-538-7149
Last EDR Contact: 09/27/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CALVERAS COUNTY:

CUPA CALVERAS: CUPA Facility Listing Cupa Facility Listing

Date of Government Version: 12/13/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Calveras County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-754-6399
Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COLUSA COUNTY:

CUPA COLUSA: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2020
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Health & Human Services
Telephone: 530-458-0396
Last EDR Contact: 10/26/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

SL CONTRA COSTA: Site List

List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 07/20/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/20/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2022

Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department

Telephone: 925-646-2286

Last EDR Contact: 10/20/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023

Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DEL NORTE COUNTY:

CUPA DEL NORTE: CUPA Facility List

Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 05/04/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/06/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2022

Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Del Norte County Environmental Health Division

Telephone: 707-465-0426

Last EDR Contact: 10/20/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023

Data Release Frequency: Varies

EL DORADO COUNTY:

CUPA EL DORADO: CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2022

Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: El Dorado County Environmental Management Department

Telephone: 530-621-6623

Last EDR Contact: 10/20/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023

Data Release Frequency: Varies

FRESNO COUNTY:

CUPA FRESNO: CUPA Resources List

Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 06/28/2021

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2021

Date Made Active in Reports: 03/03/2022

Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Dept. of Community Health

Telephone: 559-445-3271

Last EDR Contact: 09/30/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2023

Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

GLENN COUNTY:

CUPA GLENN: CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 01/22/2018

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/24/2018

Date Made Active in Reports: 03/14/2018

Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Glenn County Air Pollution Control District

Telephone: 830-934-6500

Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HUMBOLDT COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CUPA HUMBOLDT: CUPA Facility List CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/12/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2021
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Humboldt County Environmental Health
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 11/08/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

IMPERIAL COUNTY:

CUPA IMPERIAL: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 07/13/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/14/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2022
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: San Diego Border Field Office
Telephone: 760-339-2777
Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INYO COUNTY:

CUPA INYO: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2018
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Inyo County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 760-878-0238
Last EDR Contact: 11/08/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

KERN COUNTY:

CUPA KERN: CUPA Facility List

A listing of sites included in the Kern County Hazardous Material Business Plan.

Date of Government Version: 10/03/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/05/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Kern County Public Health
Telephone: 661-321-3000
Last EDR Contact: 10/05/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST KERN: Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

Date of Government Version: 10/03/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/05/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2022
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department
Telephone: 661-862-8700
Last EDR Contact: 10/05/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

KINGS COUNTY:

CUPA KINGS: CUPA Facility List

A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2021
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Kings County Department of Public Health
Telephone: 559-584-1411
Last EDR Contact: 11/08/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LAKE COUNTY:

CUPA LAKE: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/05/2022
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Lake County Environmental Health
Telephone: 707-263-1164
Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LASSEN COUNTY:

CUPA LASSEN: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/21/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/09/2020
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Lassen County Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-251-8528
Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

AOCONCERN: Key Areas of Concerns in Los Angeles County

San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office. Date of Government Version: 3/30/2009
Exide Site area is a cleanup plan of lead-impacted soil surrounding the former Exide Facility as designated by the DTSC. Date of Government Version: 7/17/2017

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 206

Source: N/A
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HMS LOS ANGELES: HMS: Street Number List

Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 10/03/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2022
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-3517
Last EDR Contact: 09/27/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

LF LOS ANGELES: List of Solid Waste Facilities Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County.

Date of Government Version: 10/07/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: La County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 818-458-5185
Last EDR Contact: 10/07/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LF LOS ANGELES CITY: City of Los Angeles Landfills

Landfills owned and maintained by the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/21/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/11/2022
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Engineering & Construction Division
Telephone: 213-473-7869
Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES AST: Active & Inactive AST Inventory

A listing of active & inactive above ground petroleum storage tank site locations, located in the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/25/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2019
Number of Days to Update: 58

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department
Telephone: 213-978-3800
Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES CO LF METHANE: Methane Producing Landfills

This data was created on April 30, 2012 to represent known disposal sites in Los Angeles County that may produce and emanate methane gas. The shapefile contains disposal sites within Los Angeles County that once accepted degradable refuse material. Information used to create this data was extracted from a landfill survey performed by County Engineers (Major Waste System Map, 1973) as well as historical records from CalRecycle, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Date of Government Version: 01/10/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/12/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/04/2022
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-6973
Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LOS ANGELES HM: Active & Inactive Hazardous Materials Inventory

A listing of active & inactive hazardous materials facility locations, located in the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/20/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department
Telephone: 213-978-3800
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES UST: Active & Inactive UST Inventory

A listing of active & inactive underground storage tank site locations and underground storage tank historical sites, located in the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/20/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department
Telephone: 213-978-3800
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SITE MIT LOS ANGELES: Site Mitigation List

Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 05/26/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/09/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2021
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Community Health Services
Telephone: 323-890-7806
Last EDR Contact: 10/20/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

UST EL SEGUNDO: City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in El Segundo city.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2017	Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/19/2017	Telephone: 310-524-2236
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2017	Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2022
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2023
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST LONG BEACH: City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Long Beach.

Date of Government Version: 04/22/2019	Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2019	Telephone: 562-570-2563
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/27/2019	Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Number of Days to Update: 65	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST TORRANCE: City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Torrance.

Date of Government Version: 04/22/2022	Source: City of Torrance Fire Department
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/2022	Telephone: 310-618-2973
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2022	Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Number of Days to Update: 73	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MADERA COUNTY:

CUPA MADERA: CUPA Facility List

A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 08/10/2020	Source: Madera County Environmental Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2020	Telephone: 559-675-7823
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2020	Last EDR Contact: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 72	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

MARIN COUNTY:

UST MARIN: Underground Storage Tank Sites
Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 09/26/2018	Source: Public Works Department Waste Management
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2018	Telephone: 415-473-6647
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/02/2018	Last EDR Contact: 12/19/2022
Number of Days to Update: 29	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/10/2023
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MENDOCINO COUNTY:

UST MENDOCINO: Mendocino County UST Database
A listing of underground storage tank locations in Mendocino County.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 09/22/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/22/2021
Number of Days to Update: 4

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 707-463-4466
Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MERCED COUNTY:

CUPA MERCED: CUPA Facility List CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 02/15/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/17/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2022
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Merced County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-381-1094
Last EDR Contact: 11/08/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONO COUNTY:

CUPA MONO: CUPA Facility List CUPA Facility List

Date of Government Version: 02/22/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2021
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Mono County Health Department
Telephone: 760-932-5580
Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONTEREY COUNTY:

CUPA MONTEREY: CUPA Facility Listing CUPA Program listing from the Environmental Health Division.

Date of Government Version: 10/04/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/06/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/29/2021
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Monterey County Health Department
Telephone: 831-796-1297
Last EDR Contact: 12/19/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/10/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NAPA COUNTY:

LUST NAPA: Sites With Reported Contamination

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST NAPA: Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites

Underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/31/2019
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NEVADA COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CUPA NEVADA: CUPA Facility List CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 07/21/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2022
Number of Days to Update: 3

Source: Community Development Agency
Telephone: 530-265-1467
Last EDR Contact: 10/20/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ORANGE COUNTY:

IND_SITE ORANGE: List of Industrial Site Cleanups Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/28/2022
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Annually

LUST ORANGE: List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 04/08/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2022
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UST ORANGE: List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/01/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2022
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 11/03/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PLACER COUNTY:

MS PLACER: Master List of Facilities List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/26/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/15/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Placer County Health and Human Services
Telephone: 530-745-2363
Last EDR Contact: 11/22/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

PLUMAS COUNTY:

CUPA PLUMAS: CUPA Facility List Plumas County CUPA Program facilities.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: Plumas County Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-283-6355
Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUST RIVERSIDE: Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 09/22/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/26/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 12/09/2022

Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 951-358-5055

Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/27/2023

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UST RIVERSIDE: Underground Storage Tank Tank List

Underground storage tank sites located in Riverside county.

Date of Government Version: 09/22/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/26/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 12/09/2022

Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 951-358-5055

Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/27/2023

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

CS SACRAMENTO: Toxic Site Clean-Up List

List of sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred.

Date of Government Version: 06/18/2021

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/28/2021

Date Made Active in Reports: 12/14/2021

Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management

Telephone: 916-875-8406

Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/10/2023

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ML SACRAMENTO: Master Hazardous Materials Facility List

Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 05/04/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/30/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 07/05/2022

Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management

Telephone: 916-875-8406

Last EDR Contact: 12/09/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/10/2023

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN BENITO COUNTY:

CUPA SAN BENITO: CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 07/27/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2022

Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: San Benito County Environmental Health

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 10/26/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023

Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

PERMITS SAN BERNARDINO: Hazardous Material Permits

This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/23/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/11/2022
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division
Telephone: 909-387-3041
Last EDR Contact: 10/28/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

HMMD SAN DIEGO: Hazardous Materials Management Division Database

The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 08/25/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/25/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/15/2022
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division
Telephone: 619-338-2268
Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LF SAN DIEGO: Solid Waste Facilities

San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/04/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/31/2022
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 619-338-2209
Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN DIEGO CO LOP: Local Oversight Program Listing

A listing of all LOP release sites that are or were under the County of San Diego's jurisdiction. Included are closed or transferred cases, open cases, and cases that did not have a case type indicated. The cases without a case type are mostly complaints; however, some of them could be LOP cases.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/13/2022
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 858-505-6874
Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN DIEGO CO SAM: Environmental Case Listing

The listing contains all underground tank release cases and projects pertaining to properties contaminated with hazardous substances that are actively under review by the Site Assessment and Mitigation Program.

Date of Government Version: 03/23/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2010
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: San Diego County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 619-338-2371
Last EDR Contact: 11/22/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

CUPA SAN FRANCISCO CO: CUPA Facility Listing

Cupa facilities

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 08/04/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/04/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2022
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: San Francisco County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 415-252-3896
Last EDR Contact: 10/26/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST SAN FRANCISCO: Local Oversight Facilities

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2008
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 10/26/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST SAN FRANCISCO: Underground Storage Tank Information

Underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 08/04/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/04/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2022
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 10/26/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

SAN FRANCISCO MAHER: Maher Ordinance Property Listing

a listing of properties that fall within a Maher Ordinance, for all of San Francisco

Date of Government Version: 01/18/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/20/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/27/2022
Number of Days to Update: 97

Source: San Francisco Planning
Telephone: 628-652-7483
Last EDR Contact: 10/07/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY:

UST SAN JOAQUIN: San Joaquin Co. UST

A listing of underground storage tank locations in San Joaquin county.

Date of Government Version: 06/22/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/11/2018
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Health Department
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY:

CUPA SAN LUIS OBISPO: CUPA Facility List

Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 08/10/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/11/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/28/2022
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-781-5596
Last EDR Contact: 11/08/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN MATEO COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

BI SAN MATEO: Business Inventory

List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2020

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/20/2020

Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2020

Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division

Telephone: 650-363-1921

Last EDR Contact: 12/09/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023

Data Release Frequency: Annually

LUST SAN MATEO: Fuel Leak List

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Mateo county.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2019

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/29/2019

Date Made Active in Reports: 05/29/2019

Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division

Telephone: 650-363-1921

Last EDR Contact: 11/30/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023

Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

CUPA SANTA BARBARA: CUPA Facility Listing

CUPA Program Listing from the Environmental Health Services division.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2011

Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2011

Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department

Telephone: 805-686-8167

Last EDR Contact: 11/08/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

CUPA SANTA CLARA: Cupa Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 05/16/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 08/04/2022

Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 408-918-1973

Last EDR Contact: 10/28/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023

Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST LUST SANTA CLARA: HIST LUST - Fuel Leak Site Activity Report

A listing of open and closed leaking underground storage tanks. This listing is no longer updated by the county.

Leaking underground storage tanks are now handled by the Department of Environmental Health.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2005

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/2005

Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005

Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District

Telephone: 408-265-2600

Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST SANTA CLARA: LOP Listing

A listing of leaking underground storage tanks located in Santa Clara county.

Date of Government Version: 03/03/2014

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2014

Date Made Active in Reports: 03/18/2014

Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 408-918-3417

Last EDR Contact: 11/15/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/06/2023

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

SAN JOSE HAZMAT: Hazardous Material Facilities

Hazardous material facilities, including underground storage tank sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2020

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2020

Date Made Active in Reports: 01/26/2021

Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: City of San Jose Fire Department

Telephone: 408-535-7694

Last EDR Contact: 10/26/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023

Data Release Frequency: Annually

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY:

CUPA SANTA CRUZ: CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility listing.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2017

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/22/2017

Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017

Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: Santa Cruz County Environmental Health

Telephone: 831-464-2761

Last EDR Contact: 11/08/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023

Data Release Frequency: Varies

SHASTA COUNTY:

CUPA SHASTA: CUPA Facility List

Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 06/15/2017

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2017

Date Made Active in Reports: 08/09/2017

Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Shasta County Department of Resource Management

Telephone: 530-225-5789

Last EDR Contact: 11/08/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023

Data Release Frequency: Varies

SOLANO COUNTY:

LUST SOLANO: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 06/04/2019

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/06/2019

Date Made Active in Reports: 08/13/2019

Number of Days to Update: 68

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management

Telephone: 707-784-6770

Last EDR Contact: 11/22/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UST SOLANO: Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 09/15/2021

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/16/2021

Date Made Active in Reports: 12/09/2021

Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management

Telephone: 707-784-6770

Last EDR Contact: 11/22/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SONOMA COUNTY:

CUPA SONOMA: Cupa Facility List

Cupa Facility list

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 07/02/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/06/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/14/2021
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: County of Sonoma Fire & Emergency Services Department
Telephone: 707-565-1174
Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST SONOMA: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Sonoma county.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/30/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/24/2021
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 707-565-6565
Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/03/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

STANISLAUS COUNTY:

CUPA STANISLAUS: CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 02/08/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/10/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/04/2022
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 209-525-6751
Last EDR Contact: 10/04/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SUTTER COUNTY:

UST SUTTER: Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Sutter county.

Date of Government Version: 08/03/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/25/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/14/2022
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: Sutter County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 530-822-7500
Last EDR Contact: 11/23/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/13/2023
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TEHAMA COUNTY:

CUPA TEHAMA: CUPA Facility List

Cupa facilities

Date of Government Version: 07/27/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2022
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Tehama County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-527-8020
Last EDR Contact: 11/08/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TRINITY COUNTY:

CUPA TRINITY: CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 07/13/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/14/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2022
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 760-352-0381
Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TULARE COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

CUPA TULARE: CUPA Facility List Cupa program facilities

Date of Government Version: 10/07/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: Tulare County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 559-624-7400
Last EDR Contact: 10/05/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/16/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TUOLUMNE COUNTY:

CUPA TUOLUMNE: CUPA Facility List Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 04/23/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/25/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/25/2018
Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Divison of Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-533-5633
Last EDR Contact: 10/11/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VENTURA COUNTY:

BWT VENTURA: Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks

The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 05/26/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2022
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 10/17/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LF VENTURA: Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites

Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2012
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 12/19/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/10/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST VENTURA: Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 11/01/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MED WASTE VENTURA: Medical Waste Program List

To protect public health and safety and the environment from potential exposure to disease causing agents, the Environmental Health Division Medical Waste Program regulates the generation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal of medical waste throughout the County.

Date of Government Version: 05/26/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/05/2022
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Ventura County Resource Management Agency
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 10/17/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/30/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

UST VENTURA: Underground Tank Closed Sites List

Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 08/29/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 11/21/2022

Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Environmental Health Division

Telephone: 805-654-2813

Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

YOLO COUNTY:

UST YOLO: Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report

Underground storage tank sites located in Yolo county.

Date of Government Version: 09/21/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/30/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 12/14/2022

Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: Yolo County Department of Health

Telephone: 530-666-8646

Last EDR Contact: 12/19/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/10/2023

Data Release Frequency: Annually

YUBA COUNTY:

CUPA YUBA: CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility listing for Yuba County.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 10/31/2022

Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: Yuba County Environmental Health Department

Telephone: 530-749-7523

Last EDR Contact: 10/20/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023

Data Release Frequency: Varies

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data

Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2022

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/08/2022

Date Made Active in Reports: 10/21/2022

Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: Department of Energy & Environmental Protection

Telephone: 860-424-3375

Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/20/2023

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2018

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2019

Date Made Active in Reports: 05/16/2019

Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Department of Environmental Protection

Telephone: N/A

Last EDR Contact: 10/03/2022

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/16/2023

Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data

Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2022
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 10/28/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/06/2023
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/10/2019
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 717-783-8990
Last EDR Contact: 10/05/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/23/2023
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information

Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/30/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2022
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 401-222-2797
Last EDR Contact: 12/20/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/27/2023
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 05/31/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/03/2019
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/01/2022
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/2023
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines

Source: Endeavor Business Media

Petroleum Bundle (Crude Oil, Refined Products, Petrochemicals, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)) N = Natural Gas Bundle (Natural Gas, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)). This map includes information copyrighted by Endeavor Business Media. This information is provided on a best effort basis and Endeavor Business Media does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of Endeavor Business Media.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data

Source: Endeavor Business Media

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Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991

The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000

A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Nursing Homes

Source: National Institutes of Health

Telephone: 301-594-6248

Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities

Source: Department of Social Services

Telephone: 916-657-4041

Flood Zone Data: This data was obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA. It includes the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) which incorporates Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) data and Q3 data from FEMA in areas not covered by NFHL.

Source: FEMA

Telephone: 877-336-2627

Date of Government Version: 2003, 2015

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005, 2010 and 2015 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State Wetlands Data: Wetland Inventory

Source: Department of Fish and Wildlife

Telephone: 916-445-0411

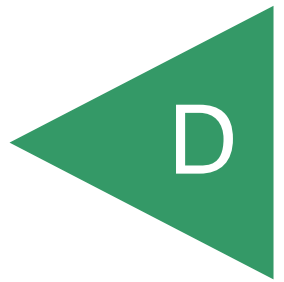
Current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map

Source: U.S. Geological Survey

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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APPENDIX



**Creekview Inclusionary**

Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd

Roseville, CA 95747

Inquiry Number: 6754274.8

November 18, 2021

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

11/18/21

Site Name:

Creekview Inclusionary
Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Bl
Roseville, CA 95747
EDR Inquiry # 6754274.8

Client Name:

Geocon Consultants, Inc.
3160 Gold Valley Drive Suite 800
Rancho Cordova, CA 95742
Contact: Alice Orton



Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) Aerial Photo Decade Package is a screening tool designed to assist environmental professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's professional researchers provide digitally reproduced historical aerial photographs, and when available, provide one photo per decade.

Search Results:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Source</u>
2016	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2016	USDA/NAIP
2012	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2012	USDA/NAIP
2009	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2009	USDA/NAIP
2006	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2006	USDA/NAIP
1998	1"=500'	Acquisition Date: January 01, 1998	USGS/DOQQ
1993	1"=500'	Acquisition Date: May 23, 1993	USGS/DOQQ
1984	1"=500'	Flight Date: June 08, 1984	USDA
1975	1"=500'	Flight Date: August 25, 1975	USGS
1966	1"=500'	Flight Date: August 04, 1966	USGS
1962	1"=500'	Flight Date: July 28, 1962	USGS
1952	1"=500'	Flight Date: July 18, 1952	USDA
1947	1"=500'	Flight Date: July 28, 1947	USGS
1937	1"=500'	Flight Date: September 01, 1937	USDA

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INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 2016

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 2012

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 2009

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 2006

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 1998

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 1993

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 1984

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 1975

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 1966

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 1962

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 1952

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 6754274.8

YEAR: 1947

— = 500'





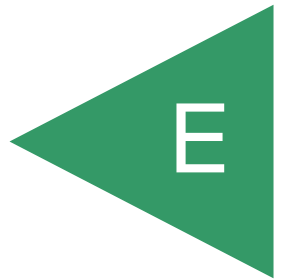
INQUIRY #: 6754274.8


YEAR: 1937

— = 500'



APPENDIX





Creekview Inclusionary
Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
Roseville, CA 95747

Inquiry Number: 6754274.4

November 17, 2021

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

with QuadMatch™



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

11/17/21

Site Name:

Creekview Inclusionary
Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Bl
Roseville, CA 95747
EDR Inquiry # 6754274.4

Client Name:

Geocon Consultants, Inc.
3160 Gold Valley Drive Suite 800
Rancho Cordova, CA 95742
Contact: Alice Orton



EDR Topographic Map Library has been searched by EDR and maps covering the target property location as provided by Geocon Consultants, Inc. were identified for the years listed below. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report is designed to assist professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report includes a search of a collection of public and private color historical topographic maps, dating back to the late 1800s.

Search Results:**Coordinates:**

P.O.#	NA	Latitude:	38.799032 38° 47' 57" North
Project:	S9578-05-37A	Longitude:	-121.384724 -121° 23' 5" West
		UTM Zone:	Zone 10 North
		UTM X Meters:	640268.42
		UTM Y Meters:	4295714.42
		Elevation:	77.98' above sea level

Maps Provided:

2012	1910
1992	1893
1981	1892
1975	1891
1967	
1953	
1942	
1941	

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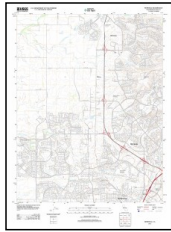
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Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

2012 Source Sheets

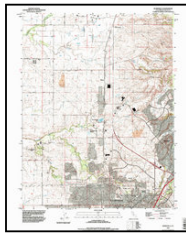


Roseville
2012
7.5-minute, 24000



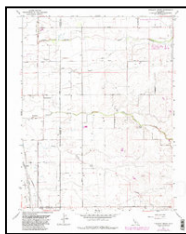
Pleasant Grove
2012
7.5-minute, 24000

1992 Source Sheets



Roseville
1992
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1992

1981 Source Sheets

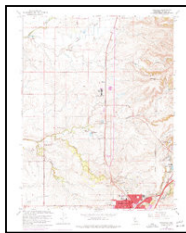


Pleasant Grove
1981
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1978



Roseville
1981
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1978

1975 Source Sheets

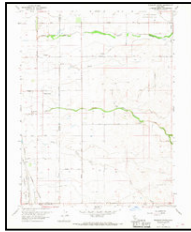


Roseville
1975
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1975

Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

1967 Source Sheets

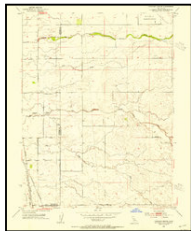


Pleasant Grove
1967
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1966

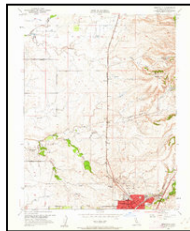


Roseville
1967
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1966

1953 Source Sheets

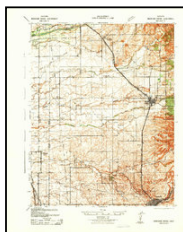


Pleasant Grove
1953
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1949



Roseville
1953
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1949

1942 Source Sheets



Markham Ravine
1942
15-minute, 62500
Aerial Photo Revised 1939

1941 Source Sheets



MARKHAM RAVINE
1941
15-minute, 62500

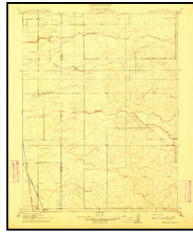
Topo Sheet Key

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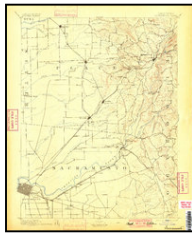


Roseville
1910
7.5-minute, 31680



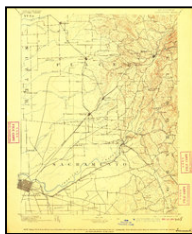
Pleasant Grove
1910
7.5-minute, 31680

1893 Source Sheets



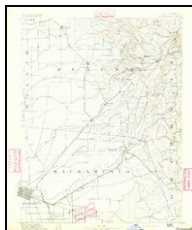
Sacramento
1893
30-minute, 125000

1892 Source Sheets

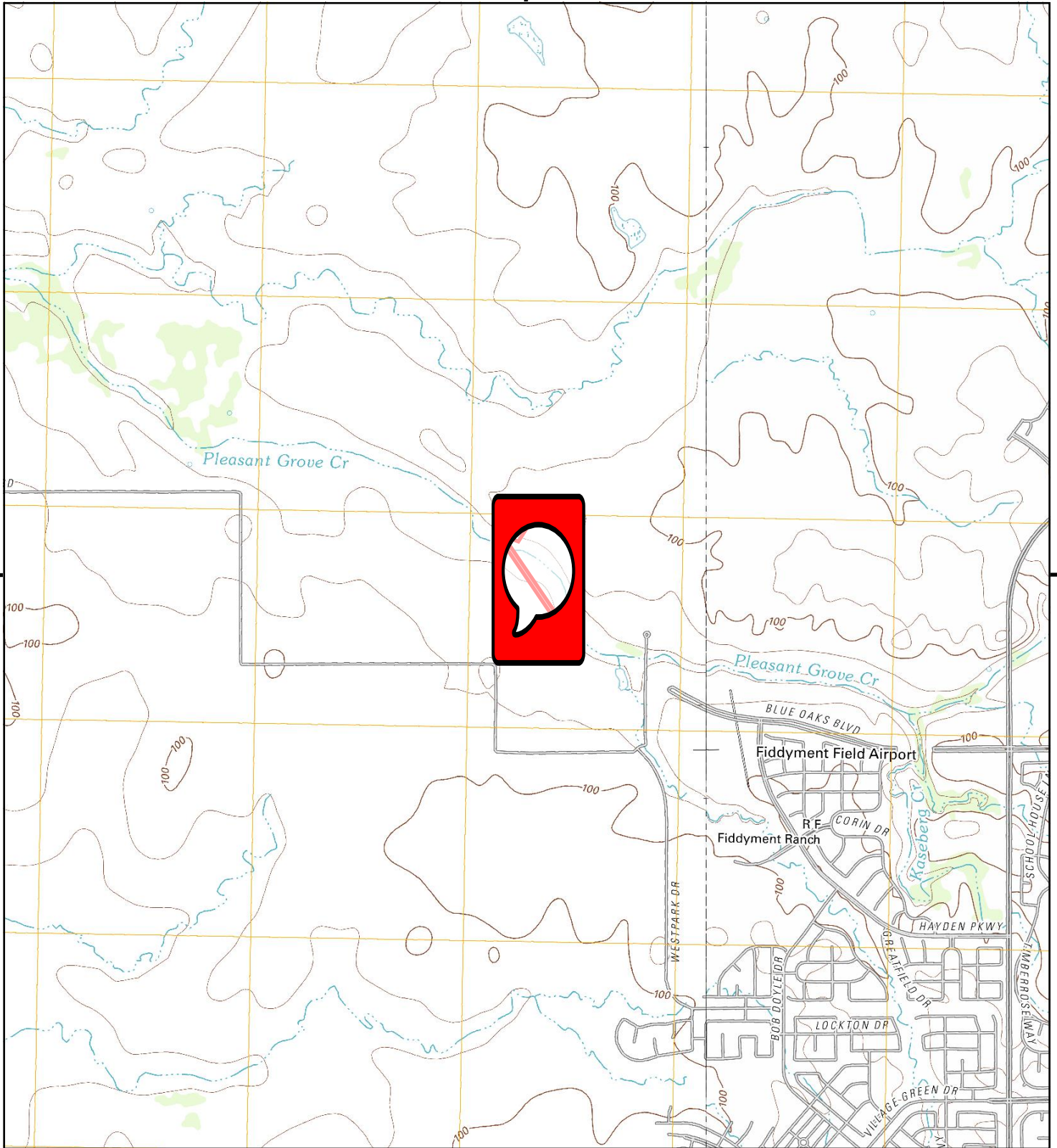


Sacramento
1892
30-minute, 125000

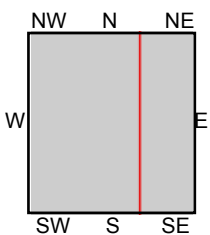
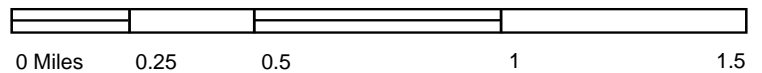
1891 Source Sheets



Sacramento
1891
30-minute, 125000



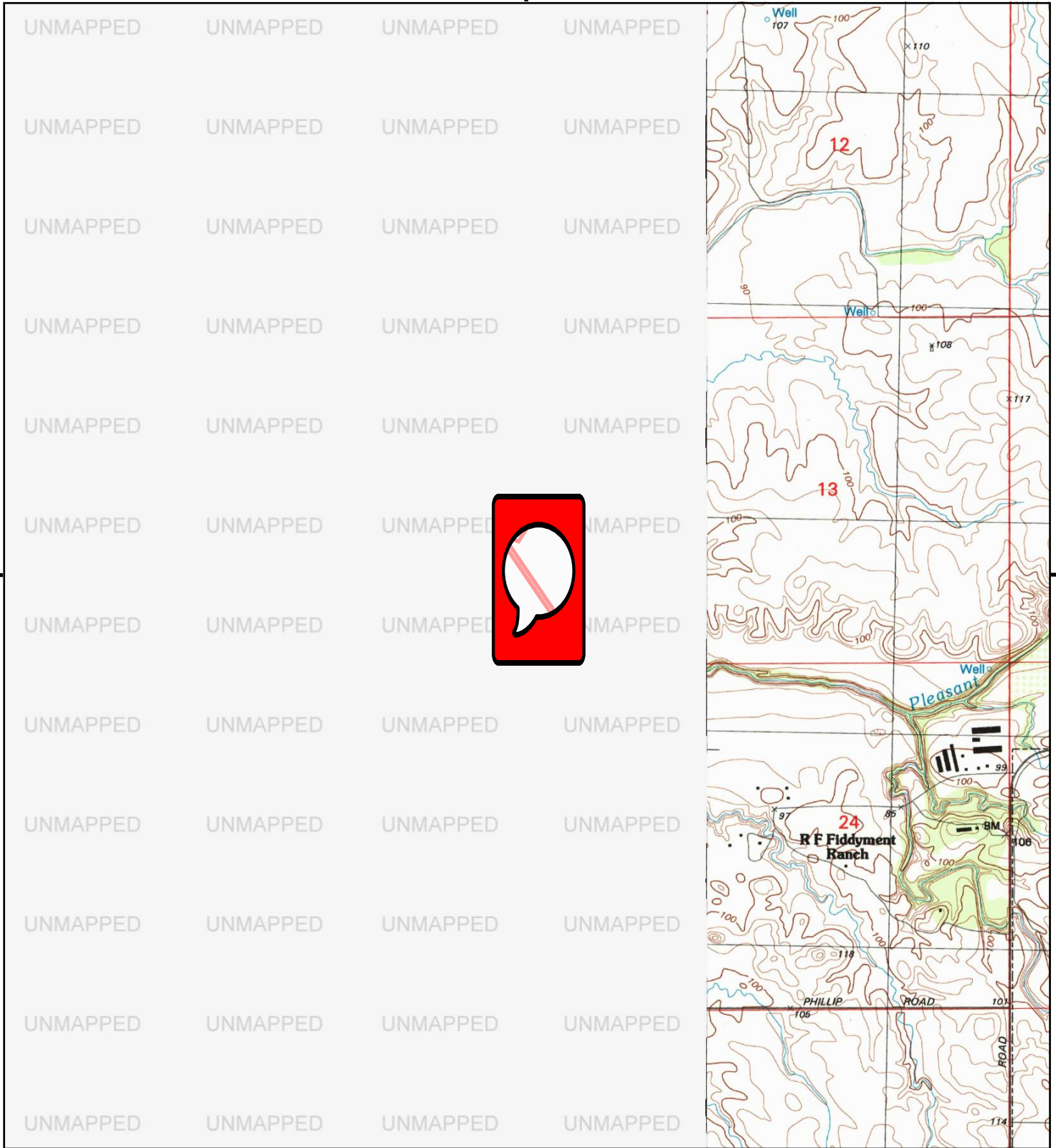
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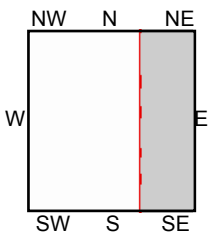
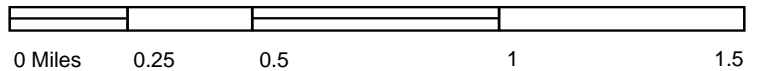
TP, Pleasant Grove, 2012, 7.5-minute
E, Roseville, 2012, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: Creekview Inclusionary
ADDRESS: Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
Roseville, CA 95747
CLIENT: Geocon Consultants, Inc.





This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



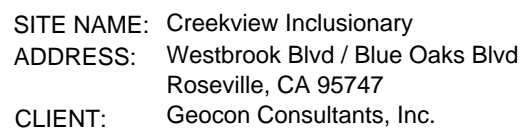
E, Roseville, 1992, 7.5-minute

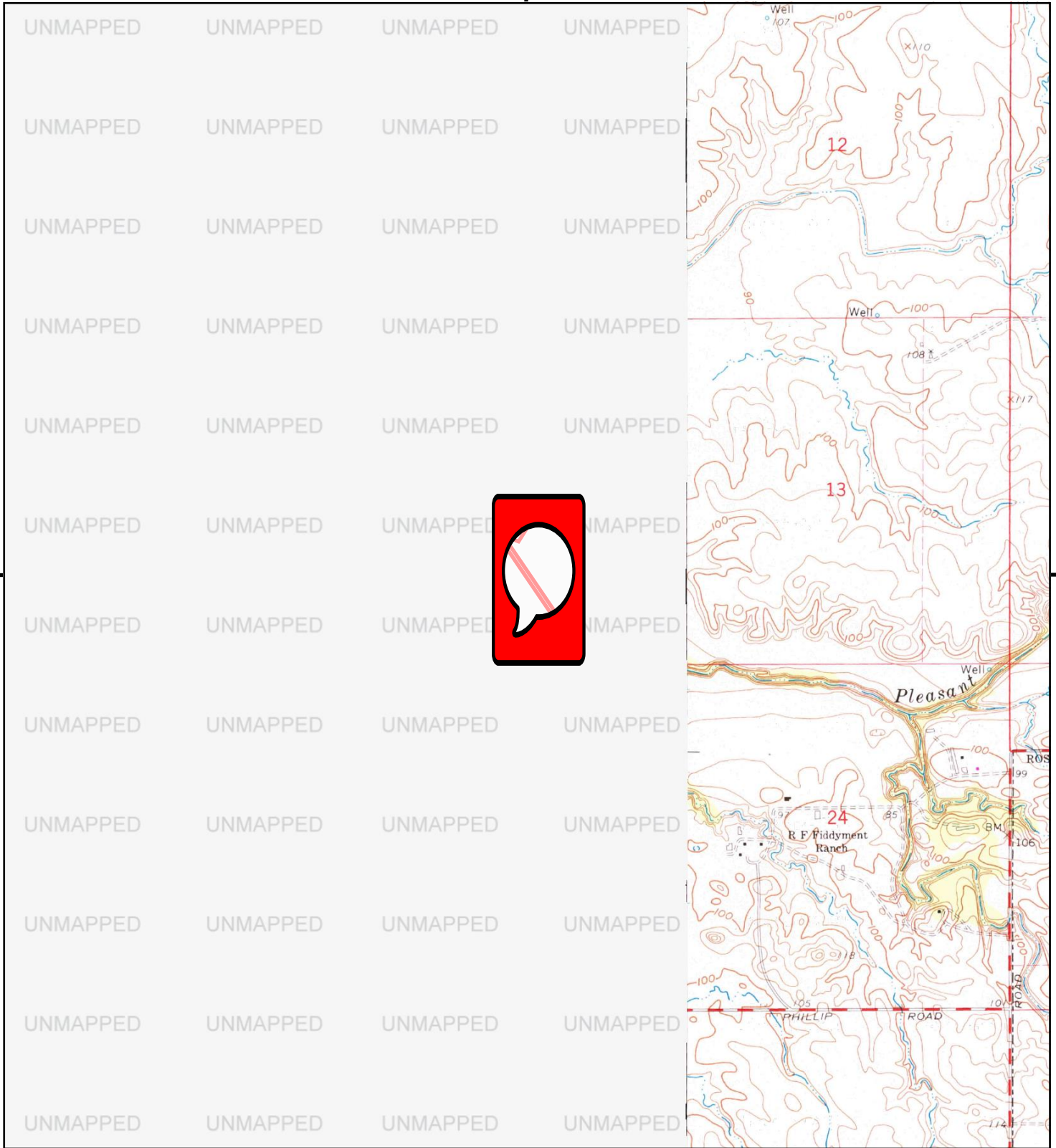
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ADDRESS: Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
Roseville, CA 95747
CLIENT: Geocon Consultants, Inc.



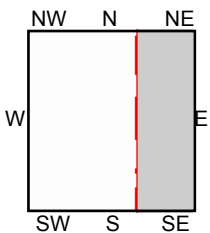
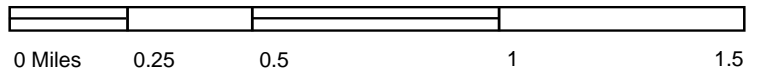


0 Miles 0.25 0.5 1 1.5





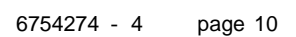
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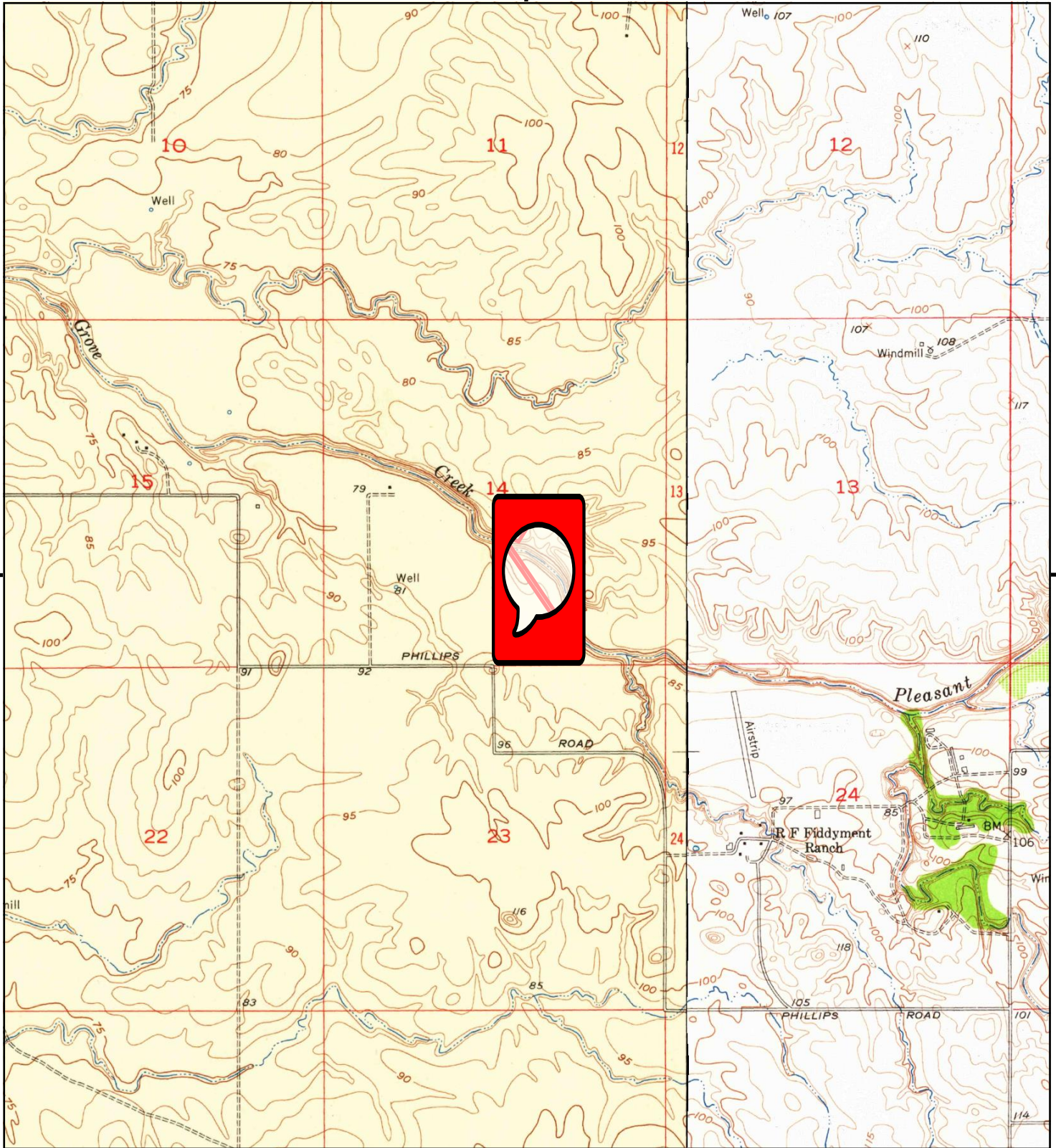


E, Roseville, 1975, 7.5-minute

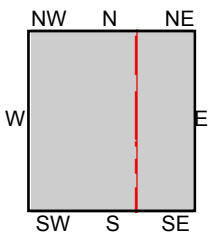
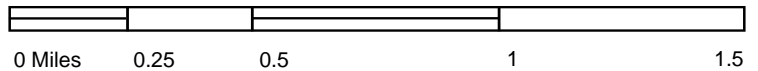
SITE NAME: Creekview Inclusionary
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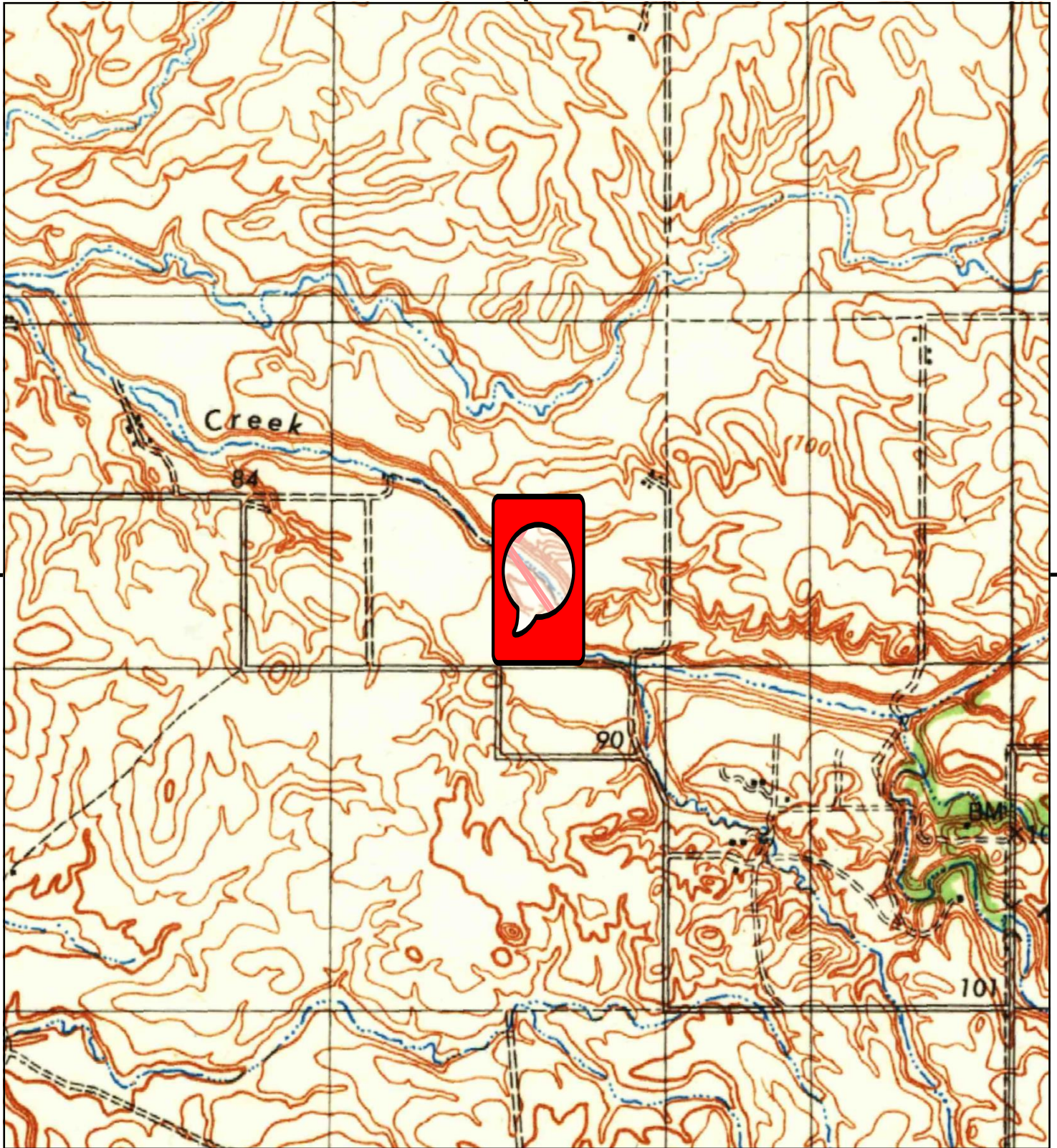
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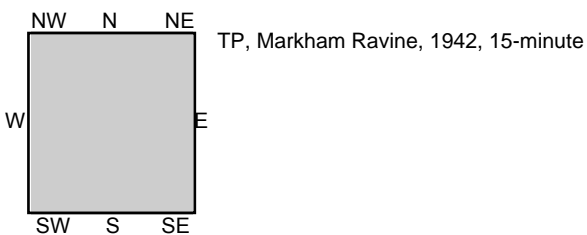
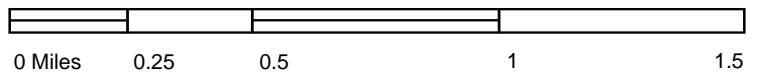
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E, Roseville, 1953, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: Creekview Inclusionary
ADDRESS: Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
Roseville, CA 95747
CLIENT: Geocon Consultants, Inc.



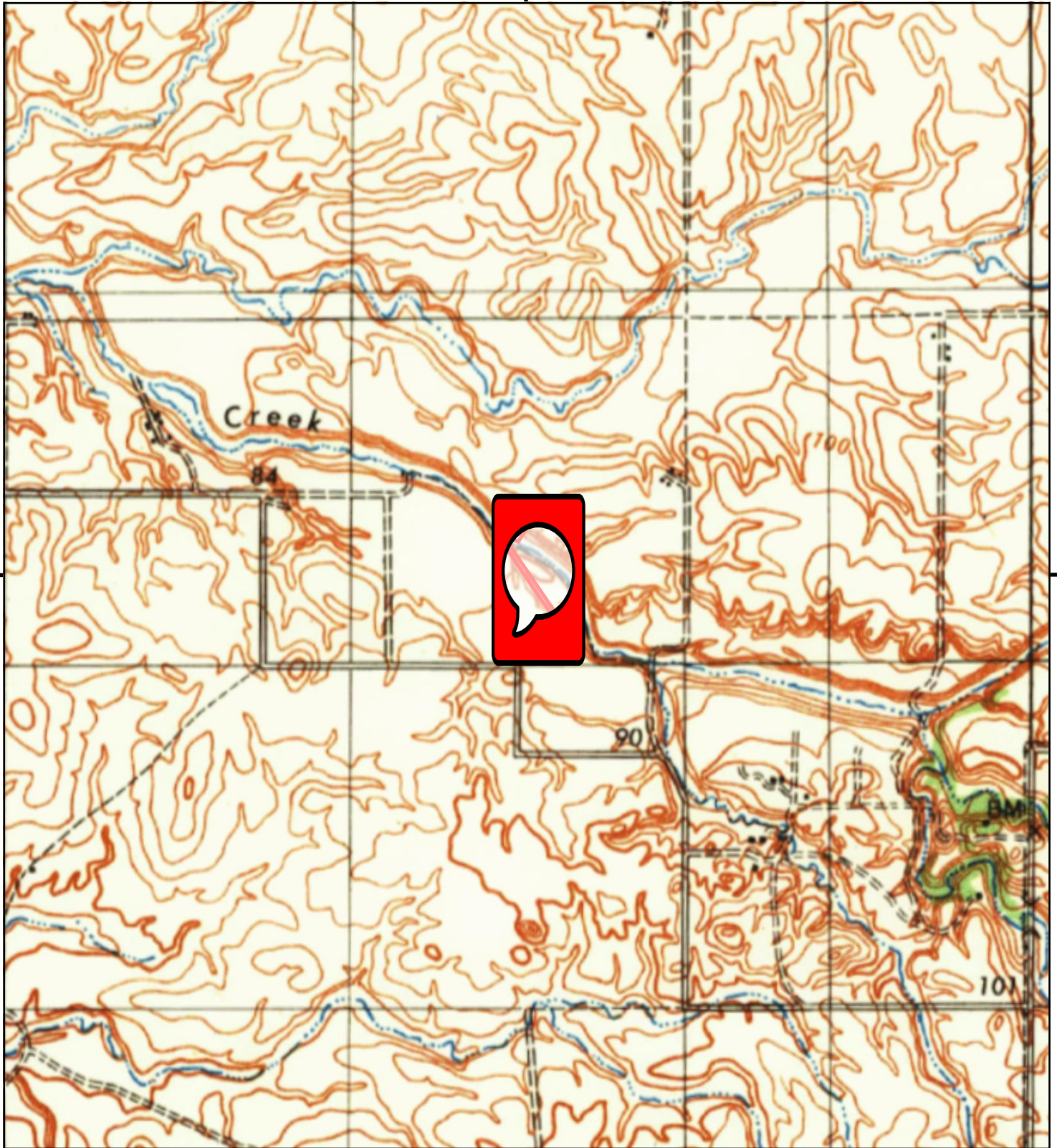


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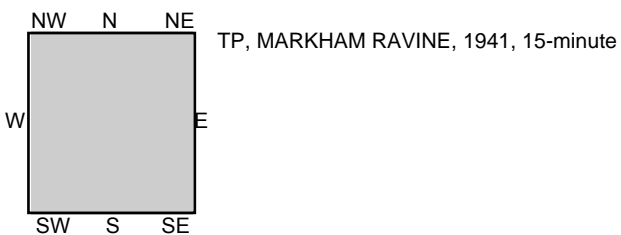
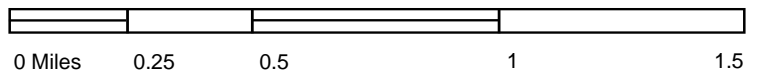


SITE NAME: Creekview Inclusionary
 ADDRESS: Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
 Roseville, CA 95747
 CLIENT: Geocon Consultants, Inc.



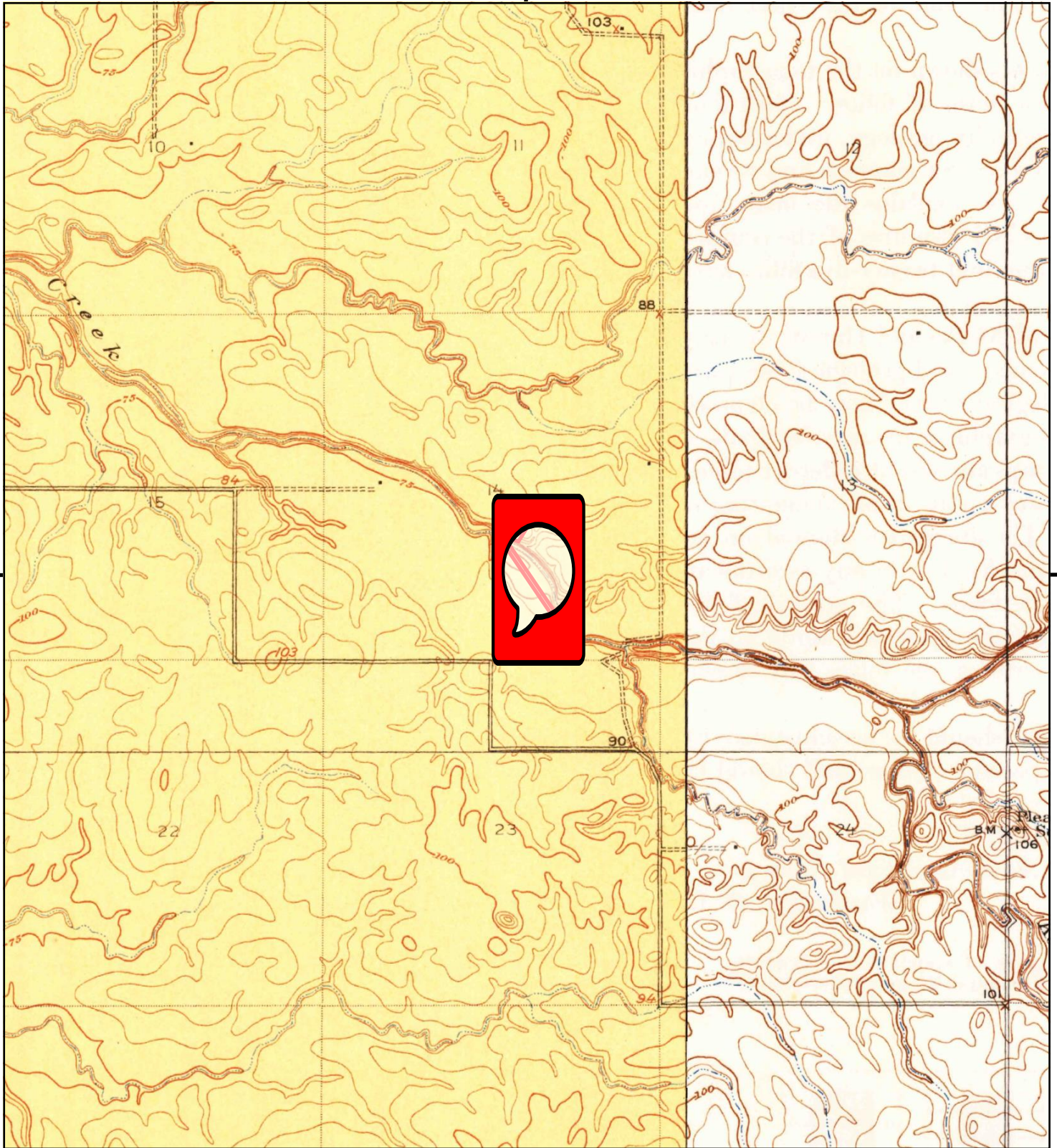


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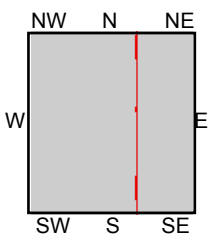


SITE NAME: Creekview Inclusionary
 ADDRESS: Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
 Roseville, CA 95747
 CLIENT: Geocon Consultants, Inc.





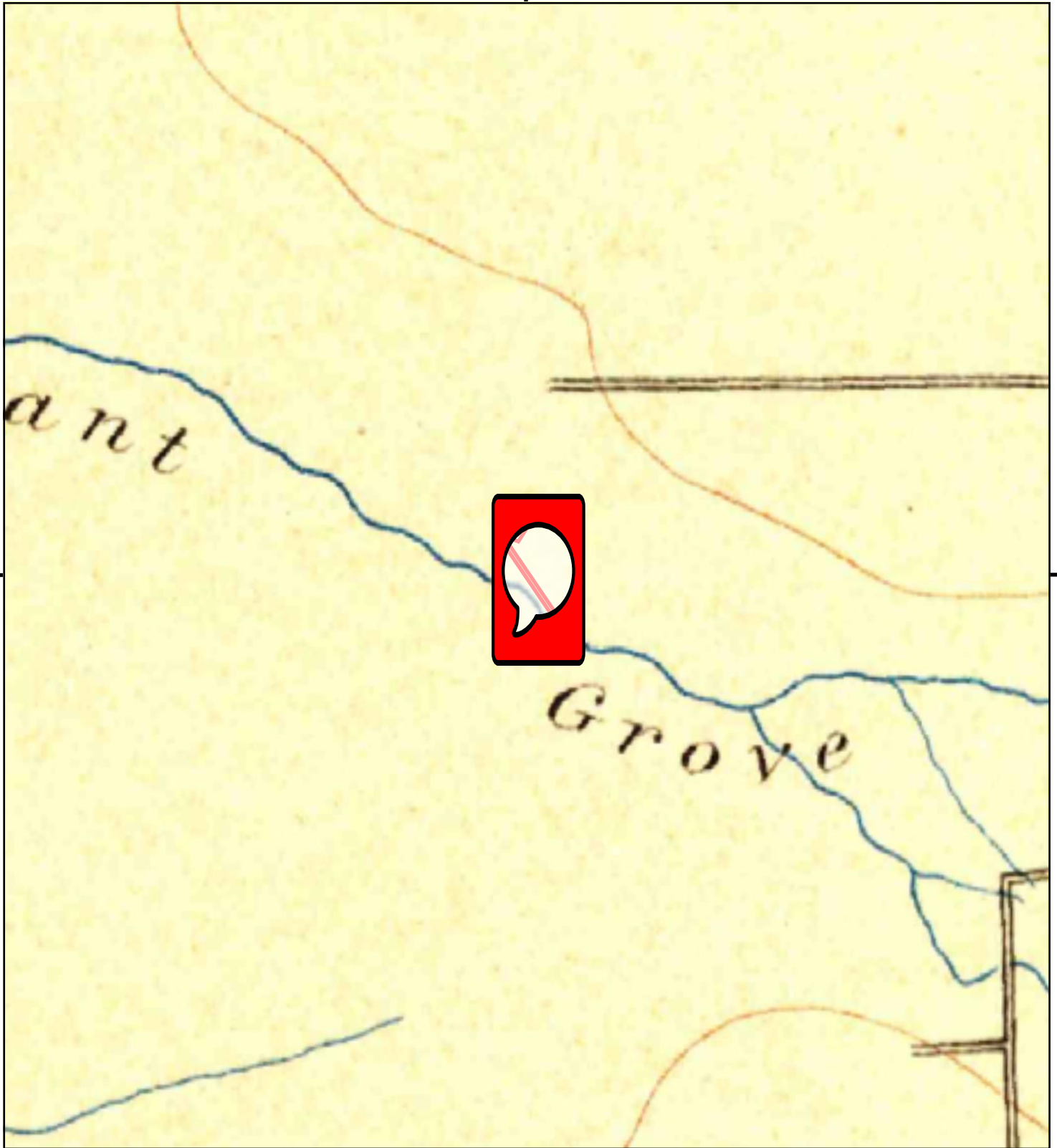
This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



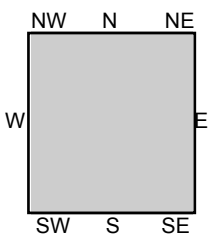
TP, Pleasant Grove, 1910, 7.5-minute
E, Roseville, 1910, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: Creekview Inclusionary
ADDRESS: Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
Roseville, CA 95747
CLIENT: Geocon Consultants, Inc.





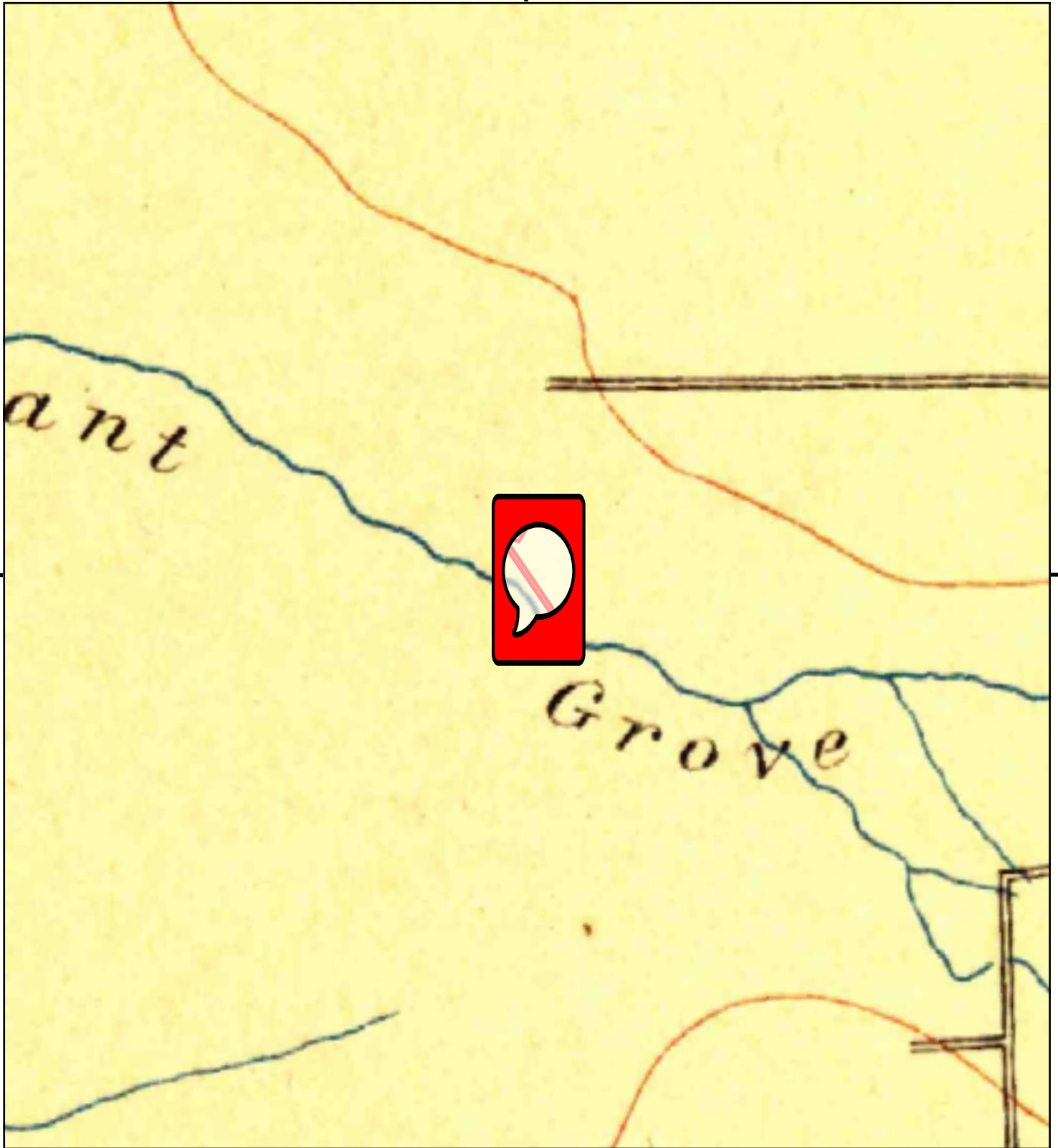
This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



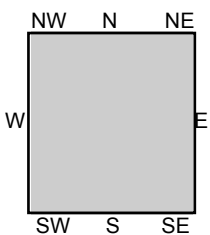
TP, Sacramento, 1893, 30-minute

SITE NAME: Creekview Inclusionary
 ADDRESS: Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
 Roseville, CA 95747
 CLIENT: Geocon Consultants, Inc.





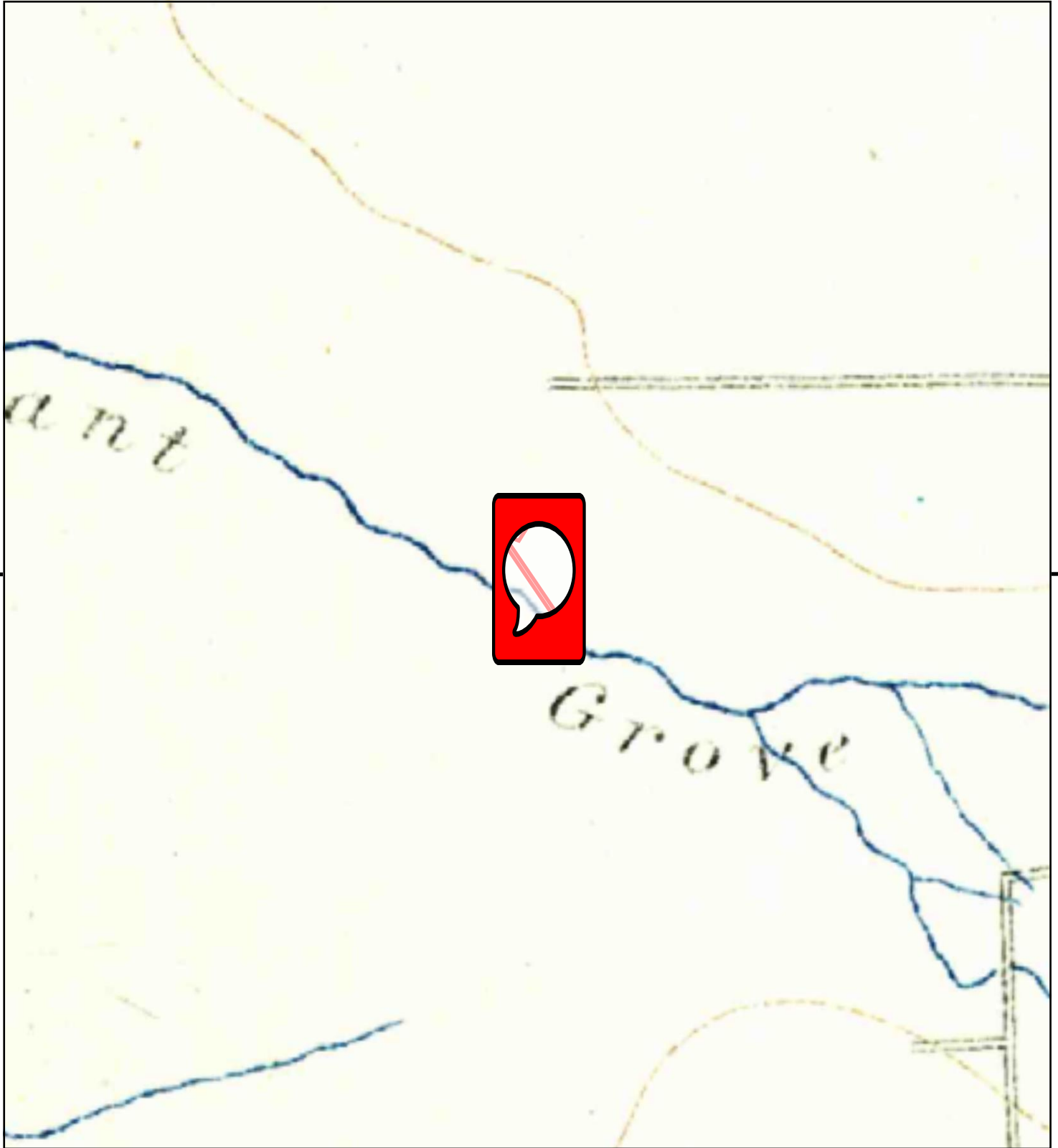
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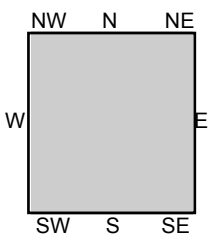
TP, Sacramento, 1892, 30-minute

SITE NAME: Creekview Inclusionary
 ADDRESS: Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
 Roseville, CA 95747
 CLIENT: Geocon Consultants, Inc.





This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



TP, Sacramento, 1891, 30-minute

SITE NAME: Creekview Inclusionary
 ADDRESS: Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
 Roseville, CA 95747
 CLIENT: Geocon Consultants, Inc.



APPENDIX



Creekview Inclusionary

Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
Roseville, CA 95747

Inquiry Number: 6754274.5

November 22, 2021

The EDR-City Directory Image Report

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Thank you for your business.

Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

Environmental Data Resources, Inc.'s (EDR) City Directory Report is a screening tool designed to assist environmental professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's City Directory Report includes a search of available city directory data at 5 year intervals.

RECORD SOURCES

EDR's Digital Archive combines historical directory listings from sources such as Cole Information and Dun & Bradstreet. These standard sources of property information complement and enhance each other to provide a more comprehensive report.

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RESEARCH SUMMARY

The following research sources were consulted in the preparation of this report. A check mark indicates where information was identified in the source and provided in this report.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Target Street</u>	<u>Cross Street</u>	<u>Source</u>
2017	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EDR Digital Archive
2014	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EDR Digital Archive
2010	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EDR Digital Archive
2005	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EDR Digital Archive
2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EDR Digital Archive
1995	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EDR Digital Archive
1992	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EDR Digital Archive
1990	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1986	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1981	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1977	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polk's City Directory
1963	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polk's City Directory

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Target Street</u>	<u>Cross Street</u>	<u>Source</u>
-------------	----------------------	---------------------	---------------

FINDINGS

TARGET PROPERTY STREET

Westbrook Blvd / Blue Oaks Blvd
Roseville, CA 95747

Year

CD Image

Source

WESTBROOK BLVD

2017	-	EDR Digital Archive	Target and Adjoining not listed in Source
2014	-	EDR Digital Archive	Target and Adjoining not listed in Source
2010	-	EDR Digital Archive	Target and Adjoining not listed in Source
2005	-	EDR Digital Archive	Target and Adjoining not listed in Source
2000	-	EDR Digital Archive	Target and Adjoining not listed in Source
1995	-	EDR Digital Archive	Target and Adjoining not listed in Source
1992	-	EDR Digital Archive	Target and Adjoining not listed in Source
1990	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	Street not listed in Source
1986	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	Street not listed in Source
1981	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	Street not listed in Source
1977	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	Street not listed in Source
1971	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	Street not listed in Source
1966	-	Polk's City Directory	Street not listed in Source
1963	-	Polk's City Directory	Street not listed in Source

FINDINGS

CROSS STREETS

<u>Year</u>	<u>CD Image</u>	<u>Source</u>
-------------	-----------------	---------------

BLUE OAKS BLVD

2017	pg. A2	EDR Digital Archive	
2014	pg. A4	EDR Digital Archive	
2010	pg. A6	EDR Digital Archive	
2005	pg. A7	EDR Digital Archive	
2000	-	EDR Digital Archive	Target and Adjoining not listed in Source
1995	pg. A8	EDR Digital Archive	
1992	pg. A9	EDR Digital Archive	
1990	pg. A10	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	
1986	pg. A11	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	
1981	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	Street not listed in Source
1977	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	Street not listed in Source
1971	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	Street not listed in Source
1966	-	Polk's City Directory	Street not listed in Source
1963	-	Polk's City Directory	Street not listed in Source

City Directory Images

BLUE OAKS BLVD 2017

1310	BODY YOGA MINUTEMAN PRESS TWIN MODAL
1316	CALIFORNIA SUN FASTKAT WIRELESS SOFTMATRIX INC
1322	ALPHAGRAPHICS FONTAINE DANCE WATER WORKS ENGINEERS LLC
1328	BISCO INDUSTRIES EVALIMI PHOTOGRAPHY SOLUTIONS FONTAINE DANCE JULIE DECARLO PHOTOGRAPHYMYWAY PLAYSCHOOL ROSEVILLE COUNTY BAIL BONDS STATE FARM INSURANCE
1334	SONITROL
1340	ALIMAC PC SERVICES INC COLEMAN ENGINEERING COMPANY DIVERSIFIED CONSULTING SUPPORT SERVI MSA ENGINEERING INC
1346	TERMINIX
1352	LARSON SHUTTER COMPANY MORTON PITALO PLAYSCHOOL WRIGHT TECHNOLOGY
1358	SEQUOIA PACIFIC BUILDERS INC SUNWORKS SOLAR TOWER UP INC
1364	MILLENNIUM SOLUTIONS GROUP
1376	HARVEST COMMUNITY CHURCH
1382	WESTSHORE MEDICAL BILLING INC
1391	QUICK QUACK CAR WASH
1398	CARLSBERG CONSTRUCTORS NEIGHBORHOOD DEALERS
1400	MCDONALDS
1402	MASSAGE PRO
1406	ALWAYS BEST CARE SENIOR SERVICES
1422	BLUE HILL DENTAL BLUE OAKS EYE CARE BLUE OAKS PLAZA 1422 CONDOMINIUM OWN
1424	RAJ ZANZI DMD TWELVE BRIDGES DENTAL GROUP
1426	CHASE CLEANERS SAKURA JAPANESE BISTRO & BAR STAR NAILS SUBWAY
1430	BOUCHARD COMMUNICATIONS GROUP DIRECT TECHNOLOGY

BLUE OAKS BLVD

2017

(Cont'd)

1430	EDWARD JONES
	EMA SERVICES INC
	FNC TITLE
	GINGERY LORRAINE PC LAW OFFICES OF
	GREYSTAR
	INVITATION HOMES
	LEGAL AGE SECURITY SOFTWARE
	MATRIX MANAGER
	MOURIER, JOHN L
	NATIONAL ASSET MANAGEMENT GROUP
	SCOTTISH AMERICAN
	SWEDISH MATCH NORTH AMERICA
	TRAVIDIA INC
1450	BLUE OAKS SELF STORAGE
1492	WALGREENS

BLUE OAKS BLVD 2014

1310 MINUTEMAN PRESS
 TWIN MODAL
 1316 FASTKAT WIRELESS
 1322 WATER WORKS ENGINEERS LLC
 1325 WRIGHT TECHNOLOGIES
 1328 BISCO INDUSTRIES
 BOWEN JULIE INSURANCE
 EVALIMI PHOTOGRAPHY SOLUTIONS
 FONTAINE DANCE
 JULIE BOWEN STATE FARM INSURANCE A
 STATE FARM INSURANCE
 1334 SONITROL
 1340 ALIMAC PC SERVICES INC
 COLEMAN ENGINEERING COMPANY
 DIVERSIFIED CONSULTING SUPPORT SERVI
 MURRAY SMITH & ASSOCIATES ENGINEER
 1346 TERMINIX
 1352 ADVANCED DENTAL TECHNOLOGIES
 LARSON SHUTTER COMPANY
 SMARTWATT ENERGY INC
 1358 ALLIED NETWORK SOLUTIONS
 SEQUOIA PACIFIC BUILDERS INC
 SOLUTION
 SUNWORKS SOLAR
 TOWER UP INC
 1364 MILLENNIUM SOLUTIONS GROUP
 1376 HARVEST COMMUNITY CHURCH
 1382 POOL SUPPLY WORLD
 WESTSHORE MEDICAL BILLING INC
 1391 QUICK QUACK CAR WASH
 1398 CARLSBERG CONSTRUCTORS
 UHAUL
 1400 CHEVRON STATION ROSEVILLE
 MCDONALDS
 1422 BLUE HILL DENTAL
 BLUE OAKS EYE CARE
 BLUE OAKS PLAZA CONDOMINIUM OWNERS A
 1426 CHASE CLEANERS INC
 SAKURA JAPANESE BISTRO & BAR
 STAR NAILS
 SUBWAY SANDWICHES
 1430 BOUCHARD COMMUNICATIONS GROUP
 CALATLANTIC SECURITY SOLUTIONS
 DIRECT TECHNOLOGY
 EMA SERVICES INC
 JOHN MOURIER CONSTRUCTION
 LEGAL AGE SECURITY SOFTWARE
 MATRIX MANAGER
 NATIONAL ASSET MANAGEMENT GROUP
 NEW VISION DISPLAY

BLUE OAKS BLVD**2014****(Cont'd)**

1430	ORANGE COAST TITLE COMPANY SWEDISH MATCH NORTH AMERICA TRAVIDIA INC
1450	AARDVARK SELF STORAGE BLUE OAKS SELF STORAGE

BLUE OAKS BLVD 2010

1310 LIGHTING SYSTEMS
 PLAYSCHOOL
 1322 FONTAINE DANCEROSEVILLE
 SIGNATURE PROPERTIES
 WATER WORKS ENGINEERS LLC
 1328 BISCO INDUSTRIES
 EVALIMI PHOTOGRAPHY SOLUTIONS
 JULIE BOWEN INSURANCE
 NATIONALPRECISION PRODUCTS CO
 STATE FARM BANK
 TRANS TAE KWON DO TODAY
 1334 CYBEX MOBILE MONITORING SYST
 SONITROL SECURITY SYSTEMS
 1340 DIVERSIFIED CONSULTING SUPPORT
 MSA ENGINEERING INC
 1346 BUILDERS ADVANTAGE INSURANCE
 TERMINIX INTERNATIONAL CO
 1352 SMARTWATT ENERGY INC
 1358 ALLIED NETWORK SOLUTIONS
 SEQUOIA PACIFIC BUILDERS
 1376 HARVEST COMMUNITY CHURCH
 1382 BP LENDING INC
 GIL COHEN INSURANCE
 WESTSHORE MEDICAL BILLING INC
 1391 RAINTREE EXPRESS AUTO WASH
 1400 ADT 24 HR ALARM & SECURITY DLR
 ADT A1 SECURITY AUTH DEALER
 CHEVRON
 MC DONALDS
 1422 BLUE HILL DENTAL
 BLUE OAKS EYECARE
 BLUE OAKS PLAZA CONDOMINIUM
 1426 SUBWAY
 1430 BOUCHARD COMMUNICATIONS GROUP
 COUNTYWIDE HOME LOANS
 CREATIVE TOUCH INTERIORS
 DIRECT TECHNOLOGY
 JMC HOMES
 MATRIX MANAGER
 MOURIER LAND INVESTMENT CORP
 NETVAD
 ORANGE COAST TITLE CO
 PREMIER ELECTION SOLUTIONS INC
 1450 BLUE OAKS SELF STORAGE

BLUE OAKS BLVD 2005

1310	SISTEMALUX TWIN MODAL
1316	ANCHOR FINANCIAL MORTGAGE CO SOFTWARE LABS INC WI FI VENTURES
1322	PIROUTTES ACADEMY OF DANCE
1340	MONART SCHOOL OF THE ARTS MSA ENGINEERING SMITH MURRAY & ASSOCS ENGRG SPANNAGEL AND ASSOCIATES INC
1346	TERMINIX INTERNATIONAL
1352	MORTON & PITALO MORTON & PITALO ENGINEER PLAY SCHOOL THE SOURCE GROUP INC
1358	ALLIED NETWORK SOLUTIONS BEDROCK PAVE STONES EPIC SEQUOIA PACIFIC BUILDERS INC
1364	WOODLAND COX INC
1450	BLUE OAKS SELF STORAGE
2000	OCCUPANT UNKNOWN,

BLUE OAKS BLVD 1995

2000 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN

BLUE OAKS BLVD 1992

2000 FIDDYMENT, WALTER F

BLUE OAKS BLVD 1990

BLUE OAKS BLVD (86)
95678 ROSEVILLE

2000

FIDDYMENT Walter F

783-4974

6

★

0 BUS

1 RES

0 NEW

BLUE OAKS BLVD 1986

+ BLUE OAKS BLVD 95678
ROSEVILLE

1398	CARLSBERG CONSTRCTR	788-9001 +6
	CARLSBERG CONSTRCTR	786-9000 +6
2000	FIDDYMENT WALTER F	783-4974 +6
★	2 BUS	1 RES
		3 NEW

APPENDIX



Site Owner/Occupant Questionnaire

The following questions are for: (1) the current owner of the property, (2) any major occupant of the property or, if the property does not have any major occupants, at least 10% of the occupants of the property, and (3) in addition to the current owner and the occupants identified in (2), any occupant likely to be using, treating, generating, storing, or disposing of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products on or from the property. A major occupant is any occupant using at least 40% of the leasable area of the property or any anchor tenant when the property is a shopping center. In a multi-family property containing both residential and commercial uses, residential occupants do not need to respond to this questionnaire unless they are involved in or have knowledge of the commercial or other uses.

Address: 1) Blue Oaks Blvd, east of Westbrook Blvd. - Lot 25 of Creekview Large Lot Subdivision No. PL18-0190 Roseville Ca. (also referenced as Lot C-43 of Creekview Modified Small Lot Tentative Subdivision Map (July 2019) Roseville, CA 2) Westbrook Blvd., north of Pleasant Grove Creek – Lot C-40 of Creekview Modified Small Lot Tentative Subdivision Map (July 2019) Roseville, CA.

Description of Site: 1) Lot 25: Graded flat pad, approx. 3.882 acres. 2) Lot C-40: Graded flat pad, approx. 5.2 acres.

Question	Owner			Occupants (if applicable)		
1a. Is the property used for an industrial use?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
1b. Is any adjoining property used for an industrial use?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
2a. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that the property has been used for an industrial use in the past?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
2b. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that any adjoining property has been used for an industrial use in the past?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
3a. Is the property used as a gasoline station, motor repair facility, commercial printing facility, dry cleaners, photo developing laboratory, junkyard or landfill, or as a waste treatment, storage, disposal, processing, or recycling facility (if applicable, identify which)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
3b. Is any adjoining property used as a gasoline station, motor repair facility, commercial printing facility, dry cleaners, photo developing laboratory, junkyard or landfill, or as a waste treatment, storage, disposal, processing, or recycling facility (if applicable, identify which)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						

Question	Owner			Occupants (if applicable)		
4a. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that the property was previously used as a gasoline station, motor repair facility, commercial printing facility, dry cleaners, photo developing laboratory, junkyard or landfill, or as a waste treatment, storage, disposal, processing, or recycling facility (if applicable, identify which)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
4b. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that any adjoining property was previously used as a gasoline station, motor repair facility, commercial printing facility, dry cleaners, photo developing laboratory, junkyard or landfill, or as a waste treatment, storage, disposal, processing, or recycling facility (if applicable, identify which)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
5a. Are there currently any damaged or discarded automotive or industrial batteries, petroleum products, pesticides, paints or other chemicals in individual containers of > 5gal (19L) in volume or 50gal (190L) in the aggregate, stored on or used at the property or facility?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
5b. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that there have been previously any damaged or discarded automotive or industrial batteries, petroleum products, pesticides, paints or other chemicals in individual containers of > 5gal (19L) in volume or 50gal (190L) in the aggregate, stored on or used at the property or facility?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
6a. Are there currently any industrial drums (typically 55 gal [208L]) or sacks of chemicals located on the property or at the facility?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
6b. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that there have been previously any industrial drums (typically 55 gal [208L]) or sacks of chemicals located on the property or at the facility?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
7a. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that fill dirt has been brought onto the property that originated from a contaminated site?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						

7b. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that fill dirt has been brought onto the property that is of an unknown origin?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
8a. Are there currently any pits, ponds, or lagoons located on the property in connection with waste treatment or disposal?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
8b. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that there have been previously any pits, ponds, or lagoons located on the property in connection with waste treatment or disposal?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
9a. Is there currently any stained soil on the property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
9b. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that there has been previously any stained soil on the property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
10a. Are there currently any registered or unregistered storage tanks (aboveground or underground) located on the property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
10b. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that there have been previously any registered or unregistered storage tanks (aboveground or underground) located on the property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
11a. Are there currently any vent pipe, fill pipes, or access ways indicating a fill pipe protruding from the ground on the property or adjacent to any structure located on the property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
11b. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that there have been previously any vent pipe, fill pipes, or access ways indicating a fill pipe protruding from the ground on the property or adjacent to any structure located on the property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						

12a. Are there currently any flooring, drains, or walls located within the facility that are stained by substances other than water or were emitting foul odors?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
12b. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that there have been previously any flooring, drains, or walls located within the facility that are stained by substances other than water or were emitting foul odors?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
13a. If the property is served by a private well or non-public water system, is there evidence of or do you have knowledge that contaminants have been identified in the well or system that exceed guidelines applicable to the water system?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
13b. If the property is served by a private well or non-public water system, is there evidence of or do you have knowledge that the well has been designated as contaminated by any government/health agency?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
14. Do you have any knowledge of environmental liens of governmental notification relating to past or recurrent violations of environmental laws with respect to the property or any facility located on the property?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
15a. Have you been informed of the past existence of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products with respect to the property or any facility located on the property?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
15b. Have you been informed of the current existence of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products with respect to the property or any facility located on the property?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
15c. Have you been informed of the past existence of environmental violations with respect to the property or any facility located on the property?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
15d. Have you been informed of the current existence of environmental violations with respect to the property or any facility located on the property?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						

16. Do you have any knowledge of any environmental site assessment of the property or facility that indicated the presence of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products on, or contamination of, the property or recommended further assessment of the property?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
17. Do you know of any past, threatened, or pending lawsuits or administrative proceedings concerning a release or threatened release of any hazardous substances and/or petroleum products involving the property by any owner or occupant of the property?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
18a. Does the property discharge wastewater, on or adjacent to the property, other than stormwater, into a stormwater sewer system?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
18b. Does the property discharge wastewater, on or adjacent to the property, other than stormwater, into a sanitary sewer system?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
19. Have you observed evidence of or do you have any knowledge that any hazardous substances and/or petroleum products, unidentified waste materials, tires, automotive or industrial batteries, or any other waste materials have been dumped above grade, buried and/or burned on the property?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						
20. Is there a transformer, capacitor, or any hydraulic equipment for which there are records indicating the presence of PCBs?	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Explain if yes:						

Unk – “unknown” or “no response”

Additional Questions

A) Describe the current use of the property. *The property has been graded flat, intended for future high density residential development, consistent with the Creekview Specific Plan. Both lots are currently vacant however on lot C-40, a minor amount of construction material (primarily pipe) and equipment have been or may still be temporarily on the site.*

B) How long has the property been used for this purpose? *Grading on lot C-25 was completed in 2020 and has been vacant since. Lot C-40 was graded in 2021 and is vacant except as described above.*

C) How long have you owned the property? *Since May, 2019.*

D) List the existing structures on the property and their age. *There are no structures on the property.*

E) Describe the past uses, owners, and operators of the property. (Be as detailed as possible and note approximate time periods.) *Prior to grading of the site in 2020 & 2021, the land sat vacant.*

F) Do any environmental documents exist for the Site such as environmental site assessment reports, environmental compliance audit reports, environmental permits, registrations for storage tank or any other environmentally related documents for the property? *This property was included in a Phase 1 ESA for Creekview in May 2013 and a Phase 1 ESA update and Limited Phase 2 ESA for Creekview dated December 2018.*

This questionnaire was completed by:

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Date:	<u>December 22, 2022</u>

APPENDIX C

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION REPORT



**Cultural Resources Identification Report
for the Creekview Family Affordable
Apartments Project
Placer County, California**

April 2023

A Report Prepared for:

USA Properties Fund, Inc.
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**Cultural Resources Identification Report for the
Creekview Family Affordable Apartments Project
Placer County, California**

Prepared by:

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April 2023
Kleinfelder Project No: 20233899.001A

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

This report identifies the locations of cultural resources, which are confidential. As nonrenewable resources, archaeological sites can be significantly impacted by disturbances that can affect their cultural, scientific, and artistic values. Disclosure of this information to the public may be in violation of both federal and state laws. To discourage damage resulting from vandalism and artifact looting, cultural resources locations should be kept confidential and report distribution restricted. Applicable U.S. laws include, but are not limited to, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 USC 470w-3) and California state laws that apply and include, but are not limited to, Government Code Sections 6250 *et seq.* and 6254 *et seq.*

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

USA Properties Fund, Inc. proposes to construct 284 apartment homes within two parcels, Parcels C-40 (APN 496-620-006-000) and C-43 (APN 017-490-025-000), located at the Creekview Master Planned Community housing subdivision, for the Creekview Family Affordable Apartments Project (Project) in West Roseville, Placer County, California (Appendix A). Since the Project will receive funding through the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA), the Project proponent, CalHFA, must also meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which requires that every federal agency “take into account” the effect of its undertakings on historic properties. As the Project is an “undertaking” as defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §800.16(y), and the undertaking has the potential to cause effects on historic properties (36 CFR §800.3[a]), it is necessary to identify and evaluate cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This Cultural Resources Identification Report is produced compliant with the NHPA Section 106 Standards.

Prior to fieldwork, background research included a search of previously conducted cultural resource studies and findings filed at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System located at California State University in Sacramento, California. The search identified no previously recorded cultural resources and one previous study within the APE. Three previously recorded cultural resources and 13 cultural resource studies were identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

Kleinfelder contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File search of the APE. The NAHC responded on December 22, 2022, that the search returned negative results for the APE and provided a list of Native American contacts for more information regarding the APE (Appendix C).

An intensive pedestrian survey of the APE for direct effects (direct APE) was conducted on December 15, 2022, by Kleinfelder archaeologists Kruger Frank and Paula Samano. The direct APE is located within two separate parcels: Parcels C-40 and C-43 within the Creekview Master Planned Community. The survey was conducted using 10-meter-wide parallel transects resulting in 100 percent survey coverage of the direct APE which is comprised of 3.9-acres on Parcel C-43 and 5.3-acres on Parcel C-40. No cultural resources were identified during the survey within the direct APE. A windshield survey of the APE for indirect effects (indirect APE) on December 15, 2022, did not identify any cultural resources within the indirect APE.

Kleinfelder considers the APE to have a moderate sensitivity for buried prehistoric cultural resources and a low sensitivity for buried historic-era resources. No historic properties were identified within in the direct or indirect APE. Kleinfelder recommends a finding of no historic properties affected for this undertaking.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	area of potential effect(s)
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BP	Before Present
CalHFA	California Housing Finance Agency
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSU	California State University
GLO	Bureau of Land Management General Land Office
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCIC	North Central Information Center
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
No.	number
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Project	Creekview Family Affordable Apartments Project
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
SHPO	California State Historic Preservation Officer
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WST	Western Stemmed Tradition

1 INTRODUCTION

USA Properties Fund, Inc. proposes to construct 284 apartment homes within two parcels located at the Creekview Master Planned Community housing subdivision: Parcel C-40, located at 3440 Westbrook Boulevard, and Parcel C-43, located at 2930 Blue Oaks Boulevard, for the Creekview Family Affordable Apartments Project (Project) in West Roseville, Placer County, California. The following provides an overview of the Project description and Area of Potential Effects (APE).

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project proposes to construct 284 apartment homes with on-site amenities at Parcels C-40 and C-43 within the Creekview Master Planned Community. Parcel C-40, located at 3440 Westbrook Boulevard (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 496-620-006-000), is approximately 5.3 acres and will contain two 4-story buildings with 168 units and at-grade parking. Parcel C-43, located at 2930 Blue Oaks Boulevard (APN 017-490-025-000), is approximately 3.9 acres and will contain one 4-story building with 116 units and at-grade parking. Both parcels are located along Pleasant Grove Creek and have been mass graded by the Master Developer of the subdivision.

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

An APE lies in the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties if any such properties exist (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] §800.16). The APE for this Project includes the APE for direct effects (direct APE), which includes the area of potential ground disturbance and any property, or any portion thereof, that will be physically altered or destroyed by the undertaking and the APE for indirect effects (indirect APE), which consists of the area in which the project has the potential to introduce visual elements that diminish or alter the setting, including the landscape, where the setting is a character-defining feature of a historic property.

The APE is situated in Roseville, California, and is surrounded by developed and undeveloped suburban land as well as rural agricultural land. The APE is identified on the Pleasant Grove, California 7.5-minute quadrangle (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 1981) and the Roseville, California 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1992) 1:24,000, Township 11N, Range 5E, in Sections 14, 23.

1.2.1 Direct APE

The direct APE consists of two mass-graded parcels: Parcel C-40, located at 3440 Westbrook Boulevard, and Parcel C-43, located at 2930 Blue Oaks Boulevard. Parcel C-40 at 3440 Westbrook Boulevard is approximately 5.3 acres and is currently utilized as a construction staging area. Parcel C-43 at 2930 Blue Oaks Boulevard is approximately 3.9 acres and contains mixed roadside and construction debris. Grading would require excavation and export of approximately 12,042 cubic yards of cut material. The direct APE includes the Project footprint and the full extent of temporary construction and long-term operation ground disturbance.

1.2.2 Indirect APE

The indirect APE is defined by the radius in which there is potential for the proposed Project to have an adverse effect on historic properties. Factors such as the design of the proposed Project, the density of the surrounding built environment, and the presence of mature trees were taken into consideration when defining the indirect APE. The indirect APE to be evaluated for impacts to cultural resources and historic properties for this undertaking extends one parcel in all directions from the direct APE.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

This section provides the federal regulations and ordinances that are applicable to cultural resources compliance on the Project. Since the Project will receive funding through the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA), the Project proponent must meet requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which requires that every federal agency “take into account” the effect of its undertakings on historic properties. As the Project is an “undertaking” as defined at 36 CFR §800.16(y), and the undertaking has the potential to cause effects on historic properties (36 CFR §800.3[a]), it is necessary to identify and, if present, evaluate cultural resources within the APE for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This Cultural Resources Identification Report is produced in compliance with the NHPA Section 106 Standards.

2.1 SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR §800) requires that projects undertaken by federal agencies (and/or federally funded projects or projects requiring federal approval) consider the effects of their actions on properties that may be eligible for listing or are listed in the NRHP. To determine whether an undertaking could affect NRHP-eligible properties, cultural resources (including archaeological and architectural properties) must be inventoried and evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Although compliance with Section 106 is the responsibility of the lead federal agency, consultants in support of the agency or project proponent may be delegated all or portions of the Section 106 process. The Creekview Family Affordable Apartments Project is subject to Section 106 since funding will be received through CalHFA. The Section 106 process includes four primary steps, listed below.

1. Initiation of consultation with consulting parties (36 CFR §800.3).
2. Identification and evaluation of historic properties within the APE (36 CFR §800.4).
3. Assessment of adverse effects on historic properties within the APE (36 CFR §800.5). If there are historic properties that will be affected, consult with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding adverse effects, both direct and indirect, on historic properties. If there are no historic properties that will be affected, implementation of the project in accordance with the findings of no adverse effect shall proceed (36 CFR 36 §800.5[d][1]).
4. Resolve adverse effects on historic properties within the APE (36 CFR 800.6). Continue consultation among the federal agency and consulting parties to avoid and mitigate adverse effects. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) provides comments to head of the federal agency, and the ACHP comments must be considered when final agency decision on the undertaking is made (move forward with the project, stop pursuant to mitigation, step back through Section 106 process) (36 CFR 800.7).

National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation

The significance of cultural resources is determined using the NRHP’s four Criteria for Evaluation (Criteria A–D) at 36 CFR 60.4, which state that a historic property is any site, building, structure, or object that:

- A. Is associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A);
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past (Criterion B);

- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and/or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

If the SHPO determines that a cultural resource is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, then it is automatically eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). If a resource does not have the level of integrity necessitated by the NRHP, it may still be eligible for the CRHR, which allows for a lower level of integrity.

NRHP Seven Aspects of Integrity

Cultural resources integrity is determined using the NRHP's seven aspects of integrity at 36 CFR 60.4, which state that a historic property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must retain historic integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property must meet one or more of the Criteria for Evaluation before a determination can be made about its integrity.

3 NATURAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

This section presents background information pertaining to the natural and cultural context of the APE, as well as an overview of regional prehistory, ethnography, and history.

3.1 NATURAL CONTEXT

Placer County covers an area of approximately 1,502 square miles. It contains parts of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, Lake Tahoe, the American and Yuba rivers, Eldorado and Tahoe national forests, and the Sacramento Valley. It is bordered on the east by Nevada's Washoe County, Carson City, and Douglas County; to the south by El Dorado and Sacramento counties; to the west by Sutter County; and to the north by Yuba and Nevada counties. Elevation ranges from near sea level in the valley to over 9,000 feet at the peak of Mount Baldy.

The city of Roseville sits in the Sacramento Valley at an elevation around 160 feet. It is a developed suburban landscape with some areas still reserved for agricultural use. The climate is characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters (National Weather Service 2023). The APE consists of dark brown to dark yellowish brown fine silty and fine sandy loam soils and grasses.

3.2 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The following sections present the detailed chronological sequence of cultural complexes for the APE: Paleoindian (14,500–9,000 Before Present [BP]), Lower Archaic (9,000–4,500 BP), Martis (4,500–1500 BP), Mesilla Complex (3000–2000 BP), Bidwell Complex (2000–1200 BP), Sweetwater Complex (1200–500 BP), and the Oroville Complex (500 BP–Contact).

3.2.1 Paleoindian 14,500 to 9,000 BP

The Paleoindian Period spans the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene. At the end of the Pleistocene, global temperatures warmed, glaciers melted, and ice sheets retreated (Meltzer 2009). One of the earliest securely dated and widely accepted archaeological resources that provide evidence for human occupation in North America is the Paisley Caves in Oregon (Grayson 2011). The Paisley Caves are a series of rock shelters that contained stone tools, Pleistocene megafauna, and coprolites containing human deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) that have been dated to approximately 14,200 BP (Jenkins et al. 2012). This resource suggests a human presence in the Americas before the emergence of Clovis technology (Grayson 2011:63). Clovis points date from approximately 13,550 to 12,800 BP (Beck and Jones 2010; Haynes 2002; Waters and Stafford 2007), and basally thinned and fluted variants persist until approximately 11,550 BP (Fiedel 1999). Western Stemmed Tradition (WST) points date from approximately 13,240 to 9,000 BP (Beck and Jones 2010, 2012). Faunal assemblages most often associated with Clovis points consist of large mammals, such as mammoth and bison, while those associated with WST points are most often made up of medium-to-small mammals and aquatic resources.

Archaeological evidence indicates that the prehistory of northeast California extends at least as far back as 12,000 to 13,000 years ago (McGuire 2007). Temporally diagnostic artifacts dating to the Paleoindian

Period in the region are represented by a single fluted projectile point and a handful of WST projectile points (Nilsson et al. 1996).

3.2.2 Lower Archaic 9,000 to 4,500 BP

The Lower Archaic Period became warmer and drier, and the warmer climate contributed to a population increase in the foothill valleys and the movement of Hokan-speaking people into the higher mountain valleys (Kowta 1988). Subsistence remains from this time demonstrate a shift toward hunting more medium-sized mammals, such as deer and pronghorn. The increased frequency of ground stone items, such as handstones and millingslabs, are evidence of a broadening of the resource base, with a larger proportion of the diet attributed to small seeds and plant materials (Compas 2002).

3.2.3 Martis Complex 4,500 to 1,500 BP

The Middle and Upper Archaic Periods are better represented archaeologically than preceding periods; they are divided here by their regional cultural chronology. Based on the numerous prehistoric resources located in the Lake Oroville and Feather River area, Selverston et al. (2005) developed a chronological sequence for the prehistoric cultural development specific to the Oroville and Feather River regions located approximately 25 miles northwest of the APE. This sequence recognizes four separate complexes: Mesilla, Bidwell, Sweetwater, and Oroville (Compas 2002).

The Martis Complex is primarily found in the central Sierra Nevada (Compas 2002). Martis pre-dates and overlaps with the Mesilla Complex. Both display technological similarities, including the use of handstones and millingslabs, and later the introduction of the mortar and pestle, and the use of similar leaf-shaped, stemmed, and corner-notched projectile points (Compas 2002:91). However, they differ in that Martis technology also utilizes wide-stemmed points, blades, and scrapers, with a heavy reliance on basalt and metavolcanic materials (Compas 2002:91). The profuse use of basalt is one of the main distinguishing characteristics that separates Martis from other complexes.

3.2.4 Mesilla Complex 3,000 to 2,000 BP

The Mesilla Complex dates from 3,000 to 2,000 BP and was primarily located in the Lake Oroville area, along the Feather River. Situated in the foothills, the resources from this period contain numerous handstones and milling slabs, and few pestles and mortars. Evidence of hunting is inferred from the presence of atlatl and dart points, specifically large leaf-shaped, stemmed, and side-notched points of basalt, slate, and chert. Olivella and Haliotis shell beads, charm stones, bone pins, and spatulae are also identified within the assemblages. In addition, burials were placed in flexed positions on their sides, several of which were marked by milling stones and rock cairns. This Mesilla Complex appears to coincide with the chronology and burial practices of the Middle Horizon for the Central Valley; however, it lacks the abundance of mortar and pestles often attributed to this sequence (Selverston et al. 2005).

3.2.5 Bidwell Complex 2,000 to 1,200 BP

The Bidwell Complex dates from approximately 2,000 to 1,200 BP, with archaeological resources appearing as relatively permanent settlements. Implements for food harvesting and preparation, such as

grooved and notched sinker stones, milling slabs, wooden mortars, and steatite vessels, indicate an increasingly sedentary lifestyle, unlike the more temporary and seasonal settlements of the Mesilla Complex. The Bidwell Complex burial areas become increasingly defined as flexed burials found in formal cemeteries. Projectile points are typically large stemmed or corner-notched points manufactured from slate and basalt. Cultural deposits dating from this complex tend to be the result of an increase in reliance on hunted animals and plant foods, similar to the Middle Horizon sequence in other parts of Central California.

3.2.6 Sweetwater Complex 1,200 to 500 BP

The Sweetwater Complex, named after the archaeological resource of the same name (CA-Butte [BUT]-90), coincides with the introduction of the bow and arrow, and ranges from about 1,200 to 500 BP. Artifacts in this assemblage include small notched and stemmed projectile points (indicative of the advent and spread of bow and arrow usage), and mortars and pestles, which signify an increased dietary dependence on acorns. There is a significant decrease in the presence of small seed processing equipment, such as milling slabs and handstones. During this period, artifact assemblages show an increase in decorative artifacts, such as Olivella beads and Haliotis ornaments, as well as a variety of bone implements, including awls, flakers, fish gorges, pins, tubular beads and steatite cups, platters, bowls, and smoking pipes. The increase in ornamental objects in the archaeological record suggests a shift in the social organization of the population. An increase in craft specialization and decorative objects has been attributed to shifts in social stratification and an increase in sedentism from more mobile hunter-gatherer societies (Jones and Klar 2007).

3.2.7 Oroville Complex 500 BP to Contact

The Oroville Complex dates from approximately 500 BP to contact with Europeans and is associated specifically with the Maidu group, particularly the Konkow or Northwestern Maidu. During this time, the toolkit represents an intensification of fishing, hunting, and harvesting of acorns. This is evidenced by the use of fishing equipment, such as hooks and gorges, the emergence of Desert-series projectile points, and an abundance of bedrock mortars. This complex is representative of numerous Late Period resources across California, which demonstrates a significant shift in settlement, subsistence, and technology, believed to be the result of a general increase in population, resource competition, a more regularized exchange system, including shell bead money, and an increase in evidence of ceremonialism. Spanish explorers and the influx of Euro-American settlers caused significant cultural disruption to the native populations who followed this adaptation in the 1800s.

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

Ethnographically, the APE was part of the territory of the Nisenan (Kroeber 1925; Wilson and Towne 1978). Nisenan is part of the California Penutian linguistic family, which is further divided into four subfamilies: Wintuan, Maiduan, Yokutsan, and Utian. Nisenan belongs to the Maiduan subfamily along with Maidu and Konkow (Shipley 1978). The territory of the Nisenan, which included the drainage of the American River, extended from the crest of the Sierra Nevada in the east to the Sacramento River in the west, as far south as the Cosumnes River, and north to the divide of the North Fork of the Yuba River and Middle Fork of the Feather River (Jordan 2015; Wilson and Towne 1978).

Nisenan is divided into the Hill and Valley socio-political groups, which were further divided into “tribelets” that exerted political control over particular geographical areas. Valley Nisenan usually located their settlements on low, natural rises, knolls along streams and rivers, or on gentle slopes with southern exposures. Nisenan lived in semi-permanent settlements, consisting of one village, or a number of smaller villages clustered around one large village. Family groups often lived away from the main village and had seasonal camps for resource procurement (Wilson and Towne 1978:388–389). Nisenan lived in houses that were conical shaped with coverings of bark, skins, and brush. Brush shelters were used in the summer and during gathering excursions. Most villages had bedrock mortar resources and acorn granaries (Jordan 2015; Wilson and Towne 1978:388–389).

Nisenan relied heavily on acorns, local game, and fish for subsistence. Acorns were gathered communally or individually. Deer, bear, salmon, birds, and rabbits were important in the Nisenan diet, along with insects, such as grasshoppers, crickets, and locusts. Freshwater mussels were also eaten, along with a variety of berries, wild plums, grapes, and manzanita cider was a preferred beverage (Jordan 2015; Kroeber 1925:409–411; Wilson and Towne 1978:388).

Stone tools used by the Nisenan included knives, projectile points, arrow straighteners, scrapers, pestles, mortars, and pipes (Wilson and Towne 1978:391). Wooden digging sticks were used for procuring roots and other food resources, and wooden mortars were used for food preparation (Kroeber 1925:413–414). Tule was used for mats, netting, fish nets, and canoes. Willow and redbud were preferred materials for weaving baskets. Baskets were used for food storage and cooking, cradles, seed beaters, and cages (Jordan 2015; Wilson and Towne 1978:391).

Nisenan first came into contact with Europeans upon the arrival of the Spanish in the late 1700s. Contact was limited to the southern edge of this territory, and the effect was minimal (Wilson and Towne 1978:396). It was not until 1833, when a malaria epidemic swept through the Sacramento Valley, that the Nisenan began to feel the effects of encroaching Europeans. The epidemic was estimated to have killed 75 percent of the Valley Nisenan population, eliminating entire villages (Wilson and Towne 1978:396). Nisenan suffered further during the years following the Gold Rush when non-native peoples competed for land and resources, killing and persecuting the Nisenan, and driving survivors into the hills (Jordan 2015; Wilson and Towne 1978:396).

3.4 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following section presents the historic context around the APE, which includes the Contact Period (1542 to 1769), the Mission Period (1769 to 1822), the Rancho Period (1822 to 1850), the American Period (1850 to Present), and the history related specifically to the APE.

3.4.1 Contact Period (1542 to 1769)

In 1542, Juan Sebastian Cabrillo was the first of the exploring Europeans to sail along the California coast. During the next 125 years, the Native Americans of California had sporadic contact with European explorers. The Portolá expedition left San Diego on July 14, 1769, becoming the first Europeans to explore by land what is now California (Browning 1992). Additionally, a network of trails existed near the Placer County region that were used by the Maidu peoples prior to the arrival of John C. Fremont. When Fremont

arrived in the area, he described the Maidu, their villages, and how they provided aid to his expedition (Hoover et al. 1990).

3.4.2 Mission Period (1769 to 1822)

The arrival of the Spanish and subsequent establishment of the missions marked the start of the rapid decline of Native American tribal life across California. Many factors led to the destruction of native culture, including the significant decimation of the population from introduced European diseases, and the replacement of the traditional social, subsistence, and settlement patterns by newly introduced mission systems, which created a dramatic disruption to traditional Native American life ways. In addition, the introduction of European plants and animals resulted in the alteration of the landscape upon which Native American culture depended.

The mission system was initiated, in part, as a way for Spain to manage the indigenous populations of Alta California, and to convert the native people of California into Catholic citizens of Spain (referred to as neophytes). In the charter of the Alta California Missions, there was a written stipulation that stated that 10 years after the establishment of a mission, the land and holdings would be transferred to the Indians for their benefit. This never came to pass (Lightfoot 2005). The northernmost missions in California were established as follows: Mission Dolores (San Francisco de Asís) in San Francisco in 1776, Mission San Rafael Arcángel in San Rafael in 1817, and Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma in 1823. Another plan for a mission in the Santa Rosa area was abandoned in 1827. All three of these missions are located approximately 100 miles west from the Project area, and although there was no direct association between these missions and the Maidu tribes, native peoples fleeing the missions and soldiers did spread disease, which likely eventually affected native populations throughout California (Milliken 1995; Silliman 2000, Lightfoot 2005).

In 1815, Russian explorers from the north were moving through the Sacramento River canyon, and it is possible that this may have been the Native peoples of this area's first exposure to European settlers and influence (Smith 1991). Russians occupied Fort Ross on the coast from 1812 until its abandonment in 1839.

3.4.3 American Period (1850 to Present)

It is estimated that in 1849 roughly 90,000 people came to California (which officially became a state in 1850), and by 1855 almost 300,000 had arrived from around the United States and abroad, including Mexico, South America, China, the United Kingdom, and Hawai'i. This influx of non-native people severely disrupted the cultures of the indigenous populations and had a significant impact on the natural environment. The discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada by Euro-Americans ignited a major population increase in the northern half of California, specifically throughout the Sacramento River Valley, as immigrants poured into the territory seeking gold or the opportunities it presented. Native Americans, who amounted to roughly half of the mining labor force, were driven out of the mines as early as 1849. As the competition for mining rights or claims heated up, Native American miners were relegated to the margins (Cornford 1999:86-87). Gold mining camps and settlements sprang up overnight, drastically altering freshwater systems and creating a shortage of ranch workers who rushed off to seek their fortunes in the mines. This sudden loss of the ranch workforce, along with a significant increase in Euro-

American squatters on the ranch lands, would ultimately contribute to the disintegration of the Mexican land grant system and eventual division and sale of land grant properties (Robinson 1979).

After gold was found in the Auburn Ravine in 1848, mining settlements such as Oregon Bar, Ophir, and Stony Bar developed along the rivers that eventually traversed Placer County (Thompson & West 1882). The term “placer” translates in Spanish to “sandbar” and refers to the surface mining of stream bed deposits using water and gravity (Rodgers 1980). Placer County formed in 1851 from portions of Sutter and Yuba counties; its county seat of Auburn was a former mining camp established in 1849 (ibid). Alta, Dutch Flats, and Gold Run continued to be mined into the late 19th century, however, agriculture and lumbering soon replaced mining primary sources of income (Thompson & West 1882). A line of westerly towns that included Rocklin, Newcastle, Auburn, and Colfax comprised a “fruit belt” along the Central Pacific Railroad (Placer County Immigration Society 1886). Apples, grapes, and other fruits comprised large acreages until the mid-1930s, when livestock and poultry production increased (Rodgers 1980).

The city of Roseville, where the Project is located, was formerly a railroad town containing a station for the Central Pacific Railroad. Its early industries centered around railroad construction, fruit production, and eventually fruit shipping using rail lines (Davis 2023). Roseville is now the most populous city in Placer County, with a population of over 150,000 people (City of Roseville 2023).

4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The methods and results of the records search and historical map review are described in detail below.

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

A records search of the APE and a 0.5-mile buffer around the APE was conducted by the North Central Information Center (NCIC) at California State University (CSU), Sacramento, in Sacramento, California, of the California Historical Resources Information System (NCIC File number PLA-22-126) on December 12, 2022 (Appendix B). The purpose of the record search was to identify if any prehistory and/or historic-period cultural resources and studies had been previously documented in the study area in order to better understand the archaeological sensitivity of the area.

The records search indicated that zero previously recorded cultural resources and one cultural resource study (Table 1) were identified within the APE. Three previously recorded resources (Table 2) and 13 cultural resources studies (Table 3) were identified within 0.5-mile of the APE.

TABLE 1: Previous Study within the APE

Report No.	Date	Author	Title
11732	2010	Peak & Associates Inc.	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Proposed Creekview Development, Northwest Roseville Area, Placer County, California

TABLE 2: Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site No.	Age	Description
P-31-000263 CA-PLA-000137	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
P-31-001217	Historic	Refuse scatter
P-31-003677	Historic	Harvester/hay bailer

TABLE 3: Previous Studies within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Report No.	Date	Author	Title
2698	1995	Baker, Cindy and James Gary Maniery	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Villages at Blue Oaks , Phase 1, Placer County
2699	2001	Maniery, James Gary, Cindy Baker, Tracy Bakic, and Mary Maniery	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Westpark/Fiddymont Ranch and Live Oak Enterprises/Signature Property Development Project, Placer County
2807	2001	Hatoff, B. and A. Wesson	Roseville Energy Facility Cultural Resources Appendix J of Application for Certification

TABLE 3: Previous Studies within 0.5 Mile of the APE			
Report No.	Date	Author	Title
2808	2001	Hatoff, B. and A. Wesson	Historic resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Roseville AFC
3870	1993	Werner, Roger H.	Record Search And Field Survey For The Roseville Regional Waste Water Master Plan/Environmental Impact Report Cultural Resources Analyses
6698	2005	Jensen, Sean Michael	Archaeological Inventory Survey Proposed Regional University Development Project, c. 2,200 acres near Roseville, Placer County, CA
7609	2002	Baker, Cindy L.	Historical Evaluation of the Fiddymment Ranch Road, Placer County, California
7625	2002	Hale, Mark R.	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 1,329-acre Reason Farms, for the City of Roseville, Placer County, California
9912	2008	ECORP	Cultural Resources Survey, Amoruso Property, Placer County, California, Project No. 2007-224
10062	2009	Guerrero, Marcus and Lisa Westwood	Confidential Cultural Resources Survey Report Blue Oaks Boulevard / Westpark Drive Extensions Placer County, California Project No. 2007-238
11450	2012	Peak & Associates	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Blue Oaks Boulevard Extension in the Northwest Roseville Area, Placer County, California
12193	2016	Nancy E. Sikes, Dylan Stapleton, and Cindy J. Arrington	Cultural Resources Inventory and Effects Assessment for the City of Roseville Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant Project, Placer County, California
12505	2016	Windmiller, Ric and Kenneth L. Finger	Placer County Tourism Regional Sports Complex Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Roseville, Placer County, California

4.2 HISTORIC MAP REVIEW

Kleinfelder reviewed historical maps depicting features such as towns, roads, buildings, and creeks to provide additional information regarding the potential for the presence of historic-era cultural resources within the APE. Historic maps are available at several online repositories, in particular the USGS repository and the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (GLO) Records. The following sources were consulted during the historical map review:

- T11N R5E S14, Mount Diablo Meridian (GLO 1855).
- Sacramento, California. 1:125,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1891).
- Pleasant Grove, California. 1:31,680 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1910).
- Pleasant Grove, California. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1953/1962)
- Historic Aerial of Project Area (Historical Aerials 1947 and 1966)

4.2.1 Historical Map Review Results for Parcel C-40

- The 1855 GLO Plat depicts Dry Creek in its current alignment. An unlabeled road is depicted running to the south and east of the APE on the southern side of Dry Creek. No buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities are noted (GLO 1855).
- The 1891 quadrangle shows Pleasant Grove Creek running south of the APE, in the current alignment of Dry Creek. No buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities are noted (USGS 1891).
- The 1910 quadrangle shows Pleasant Grove Creek in the same alignment. A single structure is noted approximately 2,000 feet west-northwest of the parcel, and another structure is noted approximately 2,050 feet to the east-northeast of the parcel (USGS 1910).
- The 1947 aerial imagery shows what appears to be agricultural land within the APE; no buildings or structures are noted (Historic Aerials 1947).
- The 1953 quadrangle shows that Pleasant Grove Creek maintains its alignment. No buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities are noted with the APE (USGS 1953).
- The 1966 aerial imagery shows that the region remains agricultural land, and there is no development of the parcel (Historic Aerials 1966).

4.2.2 Historical Map Review Results for Parcel C-43

- The 1855 GLO Plat depicts Dry Creek in its current alignment. No buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities are noted (GLO 1855).
- The 1891 quadrangle depicts a creek labeled “Pleasant Grove Creek” running north of the APE, in the current alignment of Dry Creek. No buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities are noted (USGS 1891).
- The 1910 quadrangle shows that Pleasant Grove Creek maintains its alignment, and that an unimproved road or foot path runs east–west immediately south of the parcel in the current alignment of Blue Oaks Boulevard (USGS 1910).
- The 1947 aerial imagery shows what appears to be agricultural land within the APE; no buildings or structures are noted (Historic Aerials 1947).
- The 1953 quadrangle shows that Pleasant Grove Creek maintains its alignment. No buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities were noted with the APE (USGS 1953).
- The 1966 aerial imagery shows that the region has remained agricultural land, and there is no development of the parcel (Historic Aerials 1966).

4.3 Native American Heritage Commission Consultation

On December 12, 2022, Kleinfelder sent a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts List Request form to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC responded on December 22, 2022, that the search returned negative results for the APE. The NAHC Native American contacts list is provided in Appendix C for use by CalHFA, the Project proponent, in support of meeting their Section 106 obligations for Native American consultation.

5 FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

The following summarizes the results of the survey of the direct and indirect APE.

5.1 DIRECT APE SURVEY

On December 15, 2022, an intensive pedestrian survey of the direct APE, Parcels C-40 and C-43, was completed by Kleinfelder archaeologists Kruger Frank and Paula Samano. The survey was completed using 10-meter-spaced transects, with close inspection given to all exposed ground soils and cut banks for the presence of archaeological materials. Both parcels were photographed using a high-resolution digital camera, and field observations were captured in written notes (Appendix D). The parcels were accessible by foot, and 100 percent of the direct APE was surveyed.

Ground visibility was approximately 90 percent due to vegetation, standing water, and equipment staging. Soils varied between dark brown and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/3-3/4) fine silty and fine sandy loam with 2 percent rounded pebbles. No cultural resources were identified as a result of the survey.

5.2 INDIRECT APE SURVEY

A windshield survey of the indirect APE was conducted on December 15, 2022. The windshield survey confirmed the results of background review of historical aerial imagery and historical maps review, which did not identify any buildings or structures 45 years or older within the indirect APE.

6 SENSITIVITY OF BURIED RESOURCES

A desktop analysis of the direct APE was conducted to assess the potential for buried archaeological deposits. Kleinfelder has reviewed the direct APE for cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the archival research, records search results, regional environmental factors, and historic and modern development.

6.1 SENSITIVITY FOR BURIED PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

The APE is adjacent to Dry Creek, with parcel C-40 approximately 100 feet north of the creek and parcel C-43 approximately 120 feet southwest of the creek. The Nisenan established villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams; although no archaeological resources have been recorded within the APE, the general region and setting near the creek have evidence of dense Native American occupation. A previously recorded prehistoric resource, P-31-000263, is located approximately 400 feet east of parcel C-43 and 1,900 feet southeast of Parcel C-40. Subsurface testing in 2010 within the vicinity of the site did not identify any subsurface component (Peak et al. 2010).

The direct APE has been heavily disturbed by both agricultural use and recent mass grading. Despite the heavy disturbance, Kleinfelder considers the APE to have a moderate sensitivity for buried prehistoric resources due to its proximity of Dry Creek and the presence of prehistoric resources within the Project vicinity.

6.2 SENSITIVITY FOR BURIED HISTORIC PERIOD RESOURCES

The APE has been historically used for agricultural purposes, and a review of historical maps and aerial imagery did not identify any buildings, structures, or other locations of additional previous historic activities depicted within the APE. As such, Kleinfelder considers the APE to have a low sensitivity for buried historic-era resources.

7 CONCLUSION

The cultural resource identification report for the Creekview Family Affordable Apartments Project included a review of the natural and cultural environment including the prehistory, ethnography, and history; a review of historic maps; record search results from the NCIC; consultation with the NAHC; and a pedestrian survey. Kleinfelder considers the APE to have a moderate sensitivity for buried prehistoric cultural resources and a low sensitivity for buried historic-era resources.

As a result of these efforts, no historic properties were identified within in the direct or indirect APE. Kleinfelder recommends a finding of no historic properties affected for this undertaking.

8 PREPARERS' QUALIFICATIONS

Kleinfelder Archaeologists Jessica Neal, Alyssa Gelinas, and Ky Fireside contributed to this report.

Ms. Neal has a Bachelor of Science degree in anthropology from Loyola University Chicago and a Master of Arts degree in Maritime Archaeology from the University of Southern Denmark. She is a registered professional archaeologist (RPA #17230) and a member of the Society for California Archaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. Ms. Neal has 9 years of experience in cultural resources management, including project management, personnel management, field survey, excavation and data recovery, laboratory analysis, collections management, and geographic information system applications in environmental planning. She has experience in preparation of archaeological research, built environment, and archaeological evaluations for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR, and survey, testing, excavation, and monitoring reports pursuant to the requirements of California Environmental Quality Act, Section 106 of the NHPA, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

Ms. Gelinas has a Bachelor of Arts degree in anthropology from the University of California Santa Cruz. She is a member of the Society for California Archaeology and the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society. Ms. Gelinas has 4 years of experience in cultural resources management. Her experience includes construction monitoring, collections management, Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms preparation, excavation and data recovery, field survey, laboratory analysis, and site identification and recording.

Mx. Fireside has a Bachelor of Science degree in anthropology with a biology minor from the University of Oregon. Mr. Fireside has 4 years of experience in cultural resources management consisting of construction monitoring, Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms preparation, excavation and data recovery, field survey, laboratory analysis, and site identification and recording.

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1891 Sacramento, Calif. 1:125,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

1910 Pleasant Grove, Calif. 1:31,680 scale topographic quadrangle.

1953 Berenda, Calif. 1: 24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

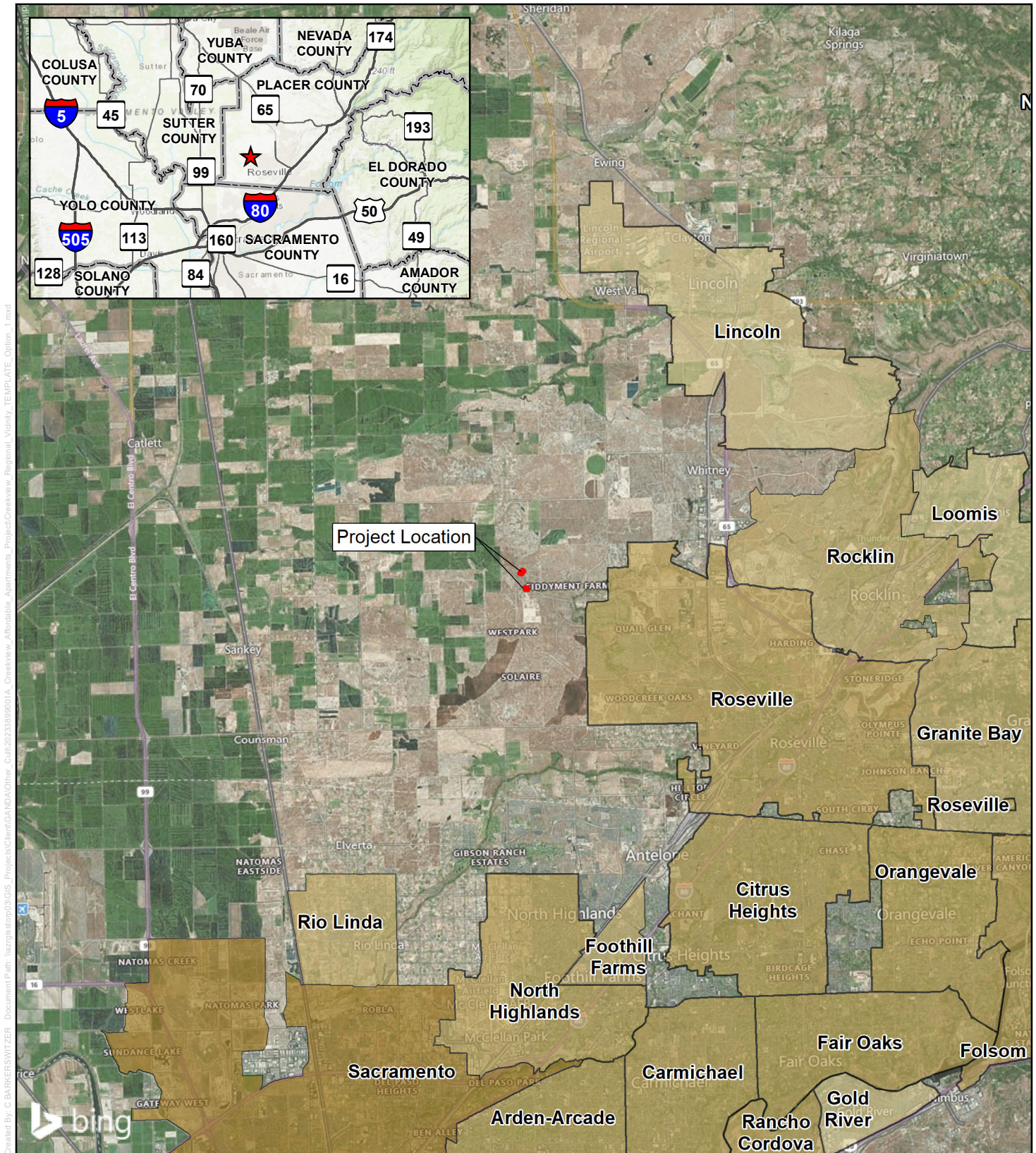
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APPENDIX A
Project Maps



Source: Bing Maps

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Miles

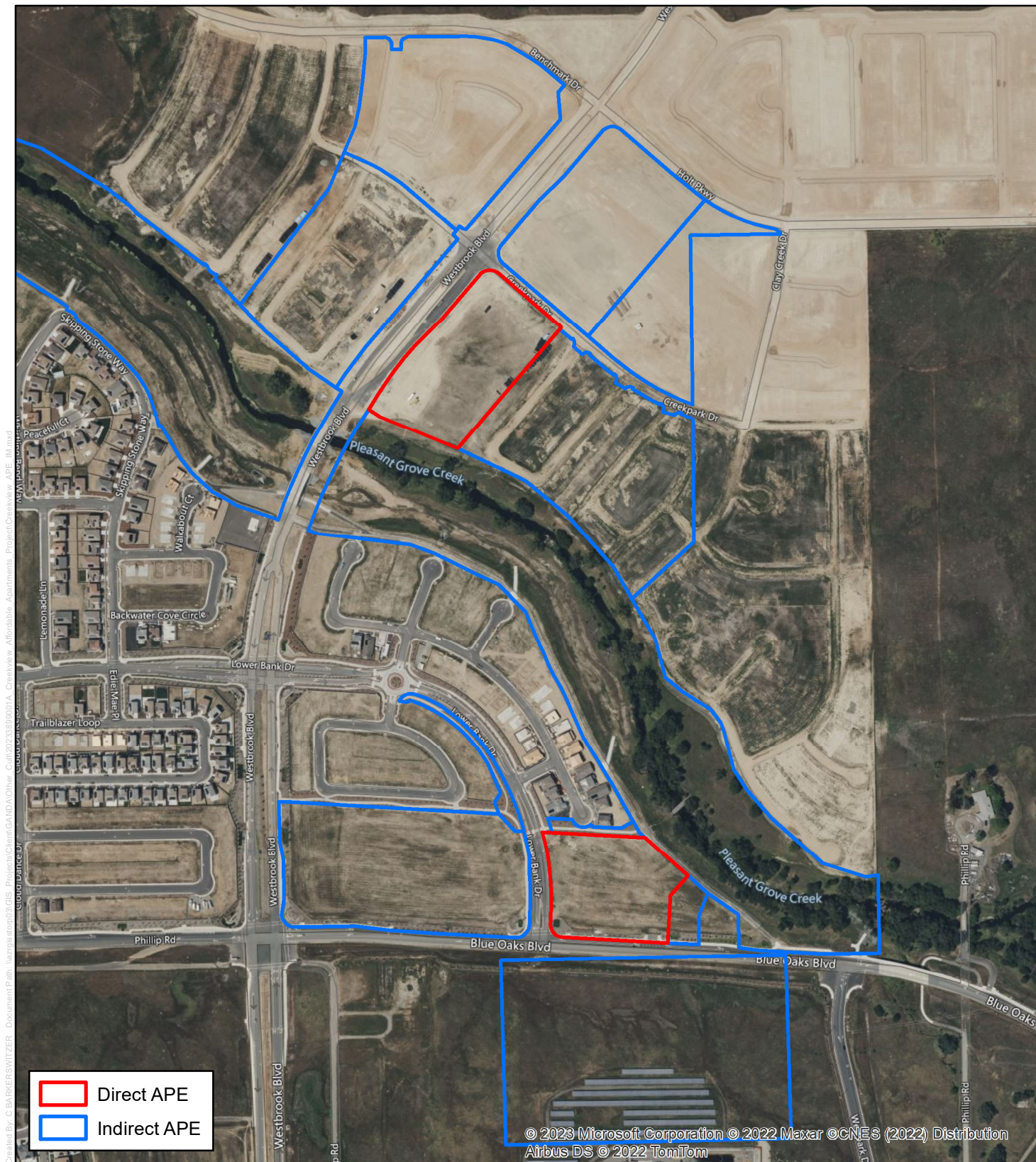
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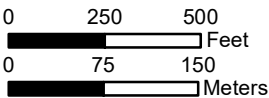
Scale 1:190,080
1 in = 3 miles

Regional Vicinity
Creekview Family Affordable
Apartments Projects
Placer County, California





Source: Bing Maps



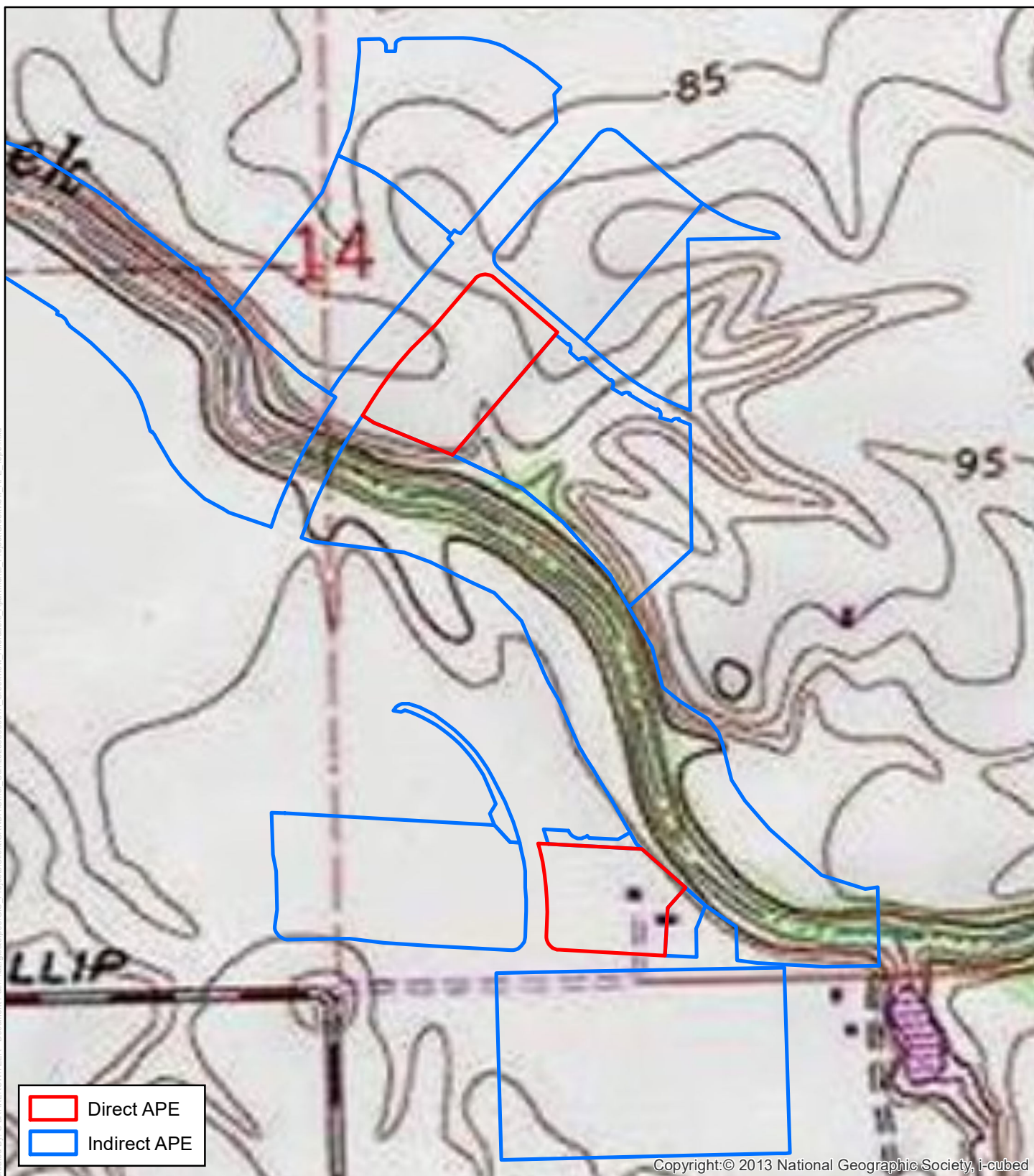
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Scale 1:6,000
1 Inch = 500 Feet

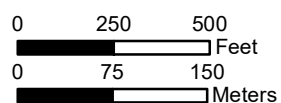
Area of Potential Effect (APE)
Creekview Family Affordable
Apartments Project
Placer County, California



Created By: C.BARKER@WITZER Document Path: \\az01atop03\GIS - Projects\Clients\CA\ND\A\Other_Cult\2023\369001\A_Creekview_Affordable_Apartments_Project\Creekview_APE_topo.mxd



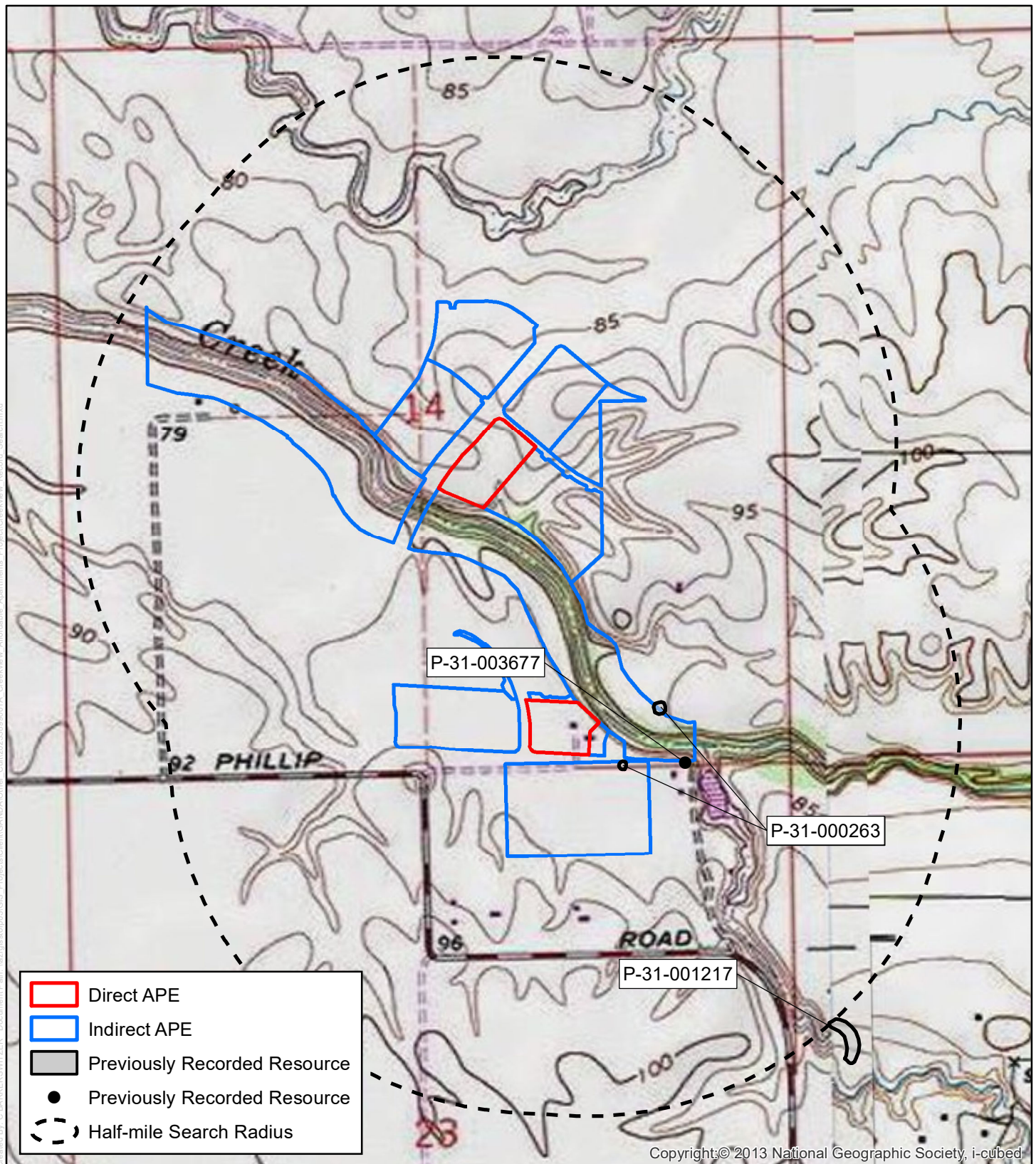
USGS 7.5' Quad: PLEASANT GROVE (1981)
Legal Description: T11N, R05E, SEC 14, 23



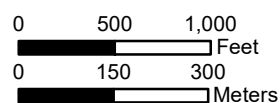
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Scale 1:6,000
1 Inch = 500 Feet

Area of Potential Effect (APE)
Creekview Family Affordable
Apartments Project
Placer County, California





USGS 7.5' Quad: PLEASANT GROVE (1981), ROSEVILLE (1992)
Legal Description: T11N, R05E, SEC 13, 14, 23, 24



Scale 1:12,000
1 Inch = 1,000 Feet

Record Search
Creekview Family Affordable
Apartments Project
Placer County, California



APPENDIX B
Records Search Results
Confidential



12/12/2022

NCIC File No.: PLA-22-126

Jessica Neal
Kleinfelder
2882 Prospect Park, Suite 200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Re: Creekview Family Affordable Apartments Project

The North Central Information Center (NCIC) received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Pleasant Grove USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mi radius.

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

Recorded resources within project area:	None
Recorded resources outside project area, within radius:	P-31-263 P-31-1217 P-31-3677
Known reports within project area:	11732
Known reports outside project area, within radius:	2698 2699 2807 2808 3870 6698 7609 7625 9912 10062 11450 12193 12505

Resource Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Resource Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Resource Digital Database Records: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Report Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Report Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Report Digital Database Records: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Resource Record Copies: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed/NA

Report Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Built Environment Resources Directory: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

Archaeological Resources Directory: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed/NA

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

<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Historical Maps:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Local Inventories:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA
<u>Soil Survey Maps:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed/NA

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports and resource records from this project to NCIC as soon as possible. The lead agency/authority and cultural resources consultant should coordinate sending documentation to NCIC. Digital materials are preferred and can be sent to our office via our file transfer system. Please contact NCIC for instructions. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Paul Rendes, Coordinator
North Central Information Center

Report Detail: 002698

Identifiers

Report No.: 002698

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Baker, Cindy and James Gary Maniery

Year: 1995

Title: Cultural Resources Investigation for the Villages at Blue Oaks , Phase 1, Placer County

Affiliation:

No. pages: 17

No. maps:

Attributes:

Inventory size: Approx. 1079 acres

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-31-001230	CA-PLA-000977H	Red Barn Site

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE, ROSEVILLE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 6/14/2001	Doniella Maher	
Last modified: 12/12/2017	wagner	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
9/16/2009	Ian	Report survey plotted in GIS
12/12/2017	wagner	Verified

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: 002699

Identifiers

Report No.: 002699

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): James Gary Maniery, Cindy Baker, Tracy Bakic, and Mary Maniery

Year: 2001 (May)

Title: Cultural Resources Investigation of the Westpark/Fiddymment Ranch and Live Oak Enterprises/Signature Property Development Project, Placer County

Affiliation: PAR Environmental Services

No. pages: 43

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size: Approx 3600 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-design.: A

Author(s): Milford Wayne Donaldson and Michael Jewell

Year: 2004 (Sep)

Title: Westpark/Fiddymment Ranch Project/Yankee Slough Restoration (COE040621A)

Affiliation: OHP; USACE

Report type(s): Other research

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-31-001215		
P-31-001216		ft(nf) 2
P-31-001217		
P-31-001218		
P-31-001219		Overland Trail
P-31-001220	CA-PLA-000967H	
P-31-001221	CA-PLA-000968H	
P-31-001222	CA-PLA-000969H	
P-31-001223	CA-PLA-000970H	Fiddymment Ranch Main Complex
P-31-001224		
P-31-001225		Sheep Shearing Barn
P-31-001226		Lambing Barn
P-31-001227		Turkey Brooding Shed
P-31-001228		Turkey Farm Complex
P-31-001229		Pump House
P-31-001230	CA-PLA-000977H	Red Barn Site

No. resources: 16

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE, ROSEVILLE

Report Detail: 002699

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 6/14/2001	Doniella Maher	
<i>Last modified:</i> 6/8/2022	paulrendes	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
9/16/2009	Ian	Report survey plotted in GIS
12/12/2017	wagner	Verified
3/8/2018	paulrendes	corrected authors and attributes
6/8/2022	paulrendes	added SHPO documentation
<i>Record status:</i> Verified		

Report Detail: 002807

Identifiers

Report No.: 002807

Other IDs:

Cross-refs: See also 002808

Citation information

Author(s): Hatoff, B. and A. Wesson

Year: 2001 (Jun)

Title: Roseville Energy Facility Cultural Resources Appendix J of Application for Certification

Affiliation: URS

No. pages: 65

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 22 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-31-000263	CA-PLA-000137	Prehistoric artifact scatter
P-31-001254		
P-31-001255	CA-PLA-001899H	
P-31-001256		Atlantic Sustation Dump

No. resources: 4

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE, ROSEVILLE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 8/14/2001	Doniella Maher	
<i>Last modified:</i> 9/26/2018	paulrendes	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
9/16/2009	Ian	Report survey plotted in GIS; report location is same as report 2808
12/13/2017	wagner	Verified
9/26/2018	paulrendes	added additional database info
<i>Record status:</i> Verified		

Report Detail: 002808

Identifiers

Report No.: 002808

Other IDs:

Cross-refs: See also 002807

Citation information

Author(s): Hatoff, B. and A. Wesson

Year: 2001

Title: Historic resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Roseville AFC

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Other research

Inventory size: 21 acres

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

This report is included in Report # 2807

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-31-000263	CA-PLA-000137	Prehistoric artifact scatter
P-31-001254		
P-31-001255	CA-PLA-001899H	
P-31-001256		Atlantic Sustation Dump

No. resources: 4

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE, ROSEVILLE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 8/14/2001	Doniella Maher	
<i>Last modified:</i> 2/27/2018	wagner	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
9/16/2009	Ian	Report survey plotted in GIS; report location is same as report 2807
2/27/2018	wagner	Verified

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: 003870

Identifiers

Report No.: 003870

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Werner, Roger H.

Year: 1993

Title: Record Search And Field Survey For The Roseville Regional Waste Water Master Plan/Environmental Impact Report
Cultural Resources Analyses

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes:

Inventory size: 200 acres

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE, ROSEVILLE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	10/22/2002	Sally Torpy	
<i>Last modified:</i>	1/2/2018	wagner	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
	9/28/2009	Ian	Report survey plotted in GIS
	1/2/2018	wagner	Verified
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report Detail: 006698

Identifiers

Report No.: 006698

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Sean Michael Jensen

Year: 2005 (Sep)

Title: Archaeological Inventory Survey Proposed Regional University Development Project, c. 2,200 acres near Roseville, Placer County, CA

Affiliation: Genesis Society

No. pages: 34

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 2,200 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

Sub-design.: B

Author(s): Sean Michael Jensen

Year: 2006 (Nov)

Title: Archaeological Inventory Survey Proposed Regional University Development Project, c. 2,400 acres near Roseville, Placer County, CA

Affiliation: Genesis Society

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 2400 acres

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

General notes

Associated resources

	Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
	P-31-000260	CA-PLA-000134	
	P-31-000263	CA-PLA-000137	Prehistoric artifact scatter

No. resources: 2

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE

Address:

PLSS: T11N R5E Sec. 14, 19-23, 26, 27, 34, 35 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	1/24/2006	E. Bowden/ B.	
Last modified:	5/26/2021	paulrendes	

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	11/8/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
	11/10/2009	Ian	Report survey plotted in GIS
	5/26/2021	paulrendes	verified gis

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: 007609

Identifiers

Report No.: 007609

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Baker, Cindy L.

Year: 2002 (Aug)

Title: Historical Evaluation of the Fiddymont Ranch Road, Placer County, California

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes:

Inventory size: 3,600 acres

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE, ROSEVILLE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	9/14/2006	Nathan Hallam	
<i>Last modified:</i>	5/16/2018	nicoleallison	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	12/15/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
	11/23/2009	Ian	Report survey plotted in GIS, polygon shape and location same as report 2699
	5/16/2018	nicoleallison	Verified GIS
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report Detail: 007625

Identifiers

Report No.: 007625

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Mark R. Hale

Year: 2002 (Mar)

Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 1,329-acre Reason Farms, for the City of Roseville, Placer County, California

Affiliation: URS Corporation, 221 Main Street, Suite 600, San Francisco, California 94105

No. pages: 29

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 1,329 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

Sub-desig.: B

Author(s): Mark R. Hale

Year: 2002 (Jun)

Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 170-Acre Addition to the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project Area, For The City of Roseville, Placer County, California, Addendum To: Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 1,329-Acre Reason Farms, Roseville, Placer County, California. Job No. 43-00000000.00

Affiliation: URS Corporation

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 170 acres

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-31-000262	CA-PLA-000136	

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	
Entered: 9/18/2006	Nathan Hallam	
Last modified: 5/26/2021	paulrendes	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
12/15/2006	jay	Added records from old Library database
11/23/2009	Ian	Report survey plotted in GIS
5/16/2018	nicoleallison	Verified GIS
Record status: Verified		

Report Detail: 009912

Identifiers

Report No.: 009912

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): ECORP

Year: 2008 (Dec)

Title: Cultural Resources Survey, Amoruso Property, Placer County, California, Project No. 2007-224

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting, Inc

No. pages: 123

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 571

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-desig.: B

Author(s): ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Year: 2013 (Feb)

Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report, Amoruso Property, Project No. 2007-224

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

Sub-desig.: C

Author(s): Lisa Westwood

Year: 2011 (Apr)

Title: Addendum to Cultural Resources Inventory for the Amoruso Ranch Project Area, Placer County, California, ECORP Project No. 2007-224.1

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

Sub-desig.: D

Author(s): Rebecca Allen

Year: 2011 (Mar)

Title: Buildings and Structures at 5101 Sunset Boulevard West, Roseville, CA 95747 (Past Forward, Inc. Task Order No. 13, Project No. 2007-224.01)

Affiliation: Past Forward, Inc.

Report type(s): Architectural/Historical, Evaluation, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

PDF Pages: -

Report Detail: 009912

General notes

CD provided by author

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
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P-31-001170		
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P-31-005611		
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No. resources: 2

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i> 12/16/2008	Monica
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<i>Last modified:</i> 5/26/2021	paulrendes
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<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
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	1/25/2018	wagner	Verified
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	5/26/2021	paulrendes	added additional database info
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Record status: Verified

Report Detail: 010062

Identifiers

Report No.: 010062

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Guerrero, Marcus and Westwood, Lisa

Year: 2009 (Feb)

Title: Confidential Culturall Resources Survey Report Blue Oaks Boulevard / Westpark Drive Extensions Placer County, California Project No. 2007-238

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 6 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
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P-31-003677		
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No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
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Entered: 2/24/2009	Ellen
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Last modified: 2/5/2018	nicoleallison
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IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	2/24/2009	Ellen	Digitized February 23, 2009
	2/5/2018	nicoleallison	Verified GIS

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: 011450

Identifiers

Report No.: 011450

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Peak & Associates

Year: 2012 (Oct)

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Blue Oaks Boulevard Extension in the Northwest Roseville Area, Placer County, California

Affiliation: Peak & Associates, Inc.

No. pages: 17

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i> 6/4/2014	kmr37
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<i>Last modified:</i> 2/19/2018	wilson2
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IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: 011732

Identifiers

Report No.: 011732

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Melinda A. Peak, Robert A. Gerry, and Ann S. Peak

Year: 2010 (Sep)

Title: Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Proposed Creekview Development, Northwest Roseville Area, Placer County, California

Affiliation: Peak & Associates

No. pages: 35

No. maps:

Attributes: Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-31-000263	CA-PLA-000137	Prehistoric artifact scatter

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE

<i>Address: Address</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Assessor's parcel no.</i>	<i>Zip code</i>
PLSS: T11N R5E Sec. 14, 15 MDBM	Roseville		

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
<i>Entered:</i> 9/9/2015	amandaberkso
<i>Last modified:</i> 8/15/2017	jacobmackey

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: 012193

Identifiers

Report No.: 012193

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Nancy E. Sikes, Dylan Stapleton, and Cindy J. Arrington

Year: 2016 (Aug)

Title: Cultural Resources Inventory and Effects Assessment for the City of Roseville Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant Project, Placer County, California

Affiliation: Natural Investigations Company

No. pages: 32

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE

Address:

PLSS: T11N R5E Sec. 23 MDBM

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	10/6/2016	paulrendes	
<i>Last modified:</i>	3/12/2018	wilson2	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	10/6/2016	paulrendes	scanned and GIS
	12/18/2017	paulrendes	added SHPO concurrence letter
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report Detail: 012505

Identifiers

Report No.: 012505

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Ric Windmiller and Kenneth L. Finger

Year: 2016 (Feb)

Title: Placer County Tourism Regional Sports Complex Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Roseville, Placer County, California

Affiliation:

No. pages: 29

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE

Address:

PLSS: T11N R5E Sec. 23 MDBM

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	8/24/2018	paulrendes	
<i>Last modified:</i>	1/29/2019	paulrendes	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	8/24/2018	paulrendes	plotted in gis
	1/29/2019	paulrendes	verified gis
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
002698		1995	Baker, Cindy and James Gary Maniery	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Villages at Blue Oaks , Phase 1, Placer County		31-001230
002699		2001	James Gary Maniery, Cindy Baker, Tracy Bakic, and Mary Maniery	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Westpark/Fiddymment Ranch and Live Oak Enterprises/Signature Property Development Project, Placer County	PAR Environmental	31-001215, 31-001216, 31-001217, 31-001218, 31-001219, 31-001220, 31-001221, 31-001222, 31-001223, 31-001224, 31-001225, 31-001226, 31-001227, 31-001228, 31-001229, 31-001230
002699A		2004	Milford Wayne Donaldson and Michael	Westpark/Fiddymment Ranch Project/Yankee Slough Restoration (COE040621A)	OHP; USACE	
002807		2001	Hatoff, B. and A. Wesson	Roseville Energy Facility Cultural Resources Appendix J of Application for Certification	URS	31-000263, 31-001254, 31-001255, 31-001256
002808		2001	Hatoff, B. and A. Wesson	Historic resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Roseville AFC		31-000263, 31-001254, 31-001255, 31-001256
003870		1993	Werner, Roger H.	Record Search And Field Survey For The Roseville Regional Waste Water Master Plan/Environmental Impact Report Cultural Resources Analyses		
006698		2005	Sean Michael Jensen	Archaeological Inventory Survey Proposed Regional University Development Project, c. 2,200 acres near Roseville, Placer County, CA	Genesis Society	31-000260, 31-000263
006698B		2006	Sean Michael Jensen	Archaeological Inventory Survey Proposed Regional University Development Project, c. 2,400 acres near Roseville, Placer County, CA	Genesis Society	
007609		2002	Baker, Cindy L.	Historical Evaluation of the Fiddymment Ranch Road, Placer County, California		
007625		2002	Mark R. Hale	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 1,329-acre Reason Farms, for the City of Roseville, Placer County, California	URS Corporation, 221 Main Street, Suite 600, San Francisco, California 94105	31-000262
007625B		2002	Mark R. Hale	Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 170-Acre Addition to the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project Area, For The City of Roseville, Placer County, California, Addendum To: Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 1,329-Acre Reason Farms, Roseville, Placer County, California. Job No. 43-00000000.00	URS Corporation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
009912		2008	ECORP	Cultural Resources Survey, Amoruso Property, Placer County, California, Project No. 2007-224	ECORP Consulting, Inc	31-001170, 31-005611
009912B		2013	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Amoruso Property, Project No. 2007-224	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	
009912C		2011	Lisa Westwood	Addendum to Cultural Resources Inventory for the Amoruso Ranch Project Area, Placer County, California, ECORP Project No. 2007-224.1	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	
009912D		2011	Rebecca Allen	Buildings and Structures at 5101 Sunset Boulevard West, Roseville, CA 95747 (Past Forward, Inc. Task Order No. 13, Project No. 2007-224.01)	Past Forward, Inc.	
010062		2009	Guerrero, Marcus and Westwood, Lisa	Confidential Cultural Resources Survey Report Blue Oaks Boulevard / Westpark Drive Extensions Placer County, California Project No. 2007-238	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	31-003677
011450		2012	Peak & Associates	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Blue Oaks Boulevard Extension in the Northwest Roseville Area, Placer County, California	Peak & Associates, Inc.	
011732		2010	Melinda A. Peak, Robert A. Gerry, and Ann S. Peak	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Proposed Creekview Development, Northwest Roseville Area, Placer County, California	Peak & Associates	31-000263
012193		2016	Nancy E. Sikes, Dylan Stapleton, and Cindy J. Arrington	Cultural Resources Inventory and Effects Assessment for the City of Roseville Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant Project, Placer County, California	Natural Investigations Company	
012505		2016	Ric Windmiller and Kenneth L. Finger	Placer County Tourism Regional Sports Complex Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Roseville, Placer County, California		

Resource Detail: P-31-000263

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-31-000263

Trinomial: CA-PLA-000137

Name: Prehistoric artifact scatter

Other IDs: Type Name

Resource Name Prehistoric artifact scatter

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site

Age: Prehistoric

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP16 (Other)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
11/1/1961	Mott	Unknown	
5/16/2001	A. Wesson	URS Corporation	Update
11/17/2006	A. Peak	Peak & Associates	Update
9/21/2010	Robert Gerry	Peak & Associates	update

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
000619	1980	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Sunset Industrial Park Project, Placer County, California.	
002807	2001	Roseville Energy Facility Cultural Resources Appendix J of Application for Certification	URS
002808	2001	Historic resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Roseville AFC	
006698	2005	Archaeological Inventory Survey Proposed Regional University Development Project, c. 2,200 acres near Roseville, Placer County, CA	Genesis Society
011732	2010	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Proposed Creekview Development, Northwest Roseville Area, Placer County, California	Peak & Associates

Location information

County: Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE

Address:

PLSS: T11N R5E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 14 MDBM

UTMs: Zone 10 640720mE 4295160mN NAD27 (November 1961)

Zone 10 640900mE 4295240mN NAD27 (5/16/2001)

Zone 10 640800mE 4295120mN NAD27 (5/16/2001)

Management status

Resource Detail: P-31-000263

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 11/13/2006	jay	
<i>Last modified:</i> 5/27/2022	paulrendes	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
11/13/2006	jay	Imported data from NCIC Excel spreadsheet
4/28/2010	Machiel	Imported data from resource record and plotted in GIS
1/31/2017	shelbykendrick	Verified
<i>Record status:</i> Verified		

Resource Detail: P-31-001217

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-31-001217

Trinomial:

Name:

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	Ft(nf)3

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
2/16/2001	T. Bakic, K. McIvers, J. Barton	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
002699	2001	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Westpark/Fiddymont Ranch and Live Oak Enterprises/Signature Property Development Project, Placer County	PAR Environmental Services

Location information

County: Placer

USGS quad(s): ROSEVILLE

Address:

PLSS: T11N R5E SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 24 MDBM

UTMs: Zone 10 641109mE 4294462mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User		
Entered: 11/13/2006	jay		
Last modified: 5/27/2022	paulrendes		
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	11/13/2006	jay	Imported data from NCIC Excel spreadsheet
	4/12/2010	Machiel	Imported data from resource record and plotted in GIS
	2/21/2017	shelbykendrick	Verified
Record status:	Verified		

Resource Detail: P-31-003677

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-31-003677

Trinomial:

Name:

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	ISO 1

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Object

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: AH10 (Machinery) - Harvester/hay bailer

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
12/13/2007	Marcos Guerrero	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
010062	2009	Confidential Culturall Resources Survey Report Blue Oaks Boulevard / Westpark Drive Extensions Placer County, California Project No. 2007-238	ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Location information

County: Placer

USGS quad(s): PLEASANT GROVE

Address:

PLSS: T11N R5E NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 23 MDBM

UTMs: Zone 10 640879mE 4295605mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User	
Entered: 2/24/2009	Ellen	
Last modified: 4/24/2017	shelbykendrick	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
2/24/2009	Ellen	Digitized February 23, 2009
4/24/2017	shelbykendrick	Verified
Record status: Verified		

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-31-000263	CA-PLA-000137	Resource Name - Prehistoric artifact scatter	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP16	1961 (Mott, Unknown); 2001 (A. Wesson, URS Corporation); 2006 (A. Peak, Peak & Associates); 2010 (Robert Gerry, Peak & Associates)	000619, 002807, 002808, 006698, 011732
P-31-001217		Other - Ft(nf)3	Other	Historic	AH04	2001 (T. Bakic, K. McIvers, J. Barton, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.)	002699
P-31-003677		Other - ISO 1	Object	Historic	AH10	2007 (Marcos Guerrero, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	010062

APPENDIX C
Native American Heritage Commission Results



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 22, 2022

Jessica Neal
Kleinfelder

Via Email to: jneal@kleinfelder.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[VAVANT]

COMMISSIONER
[VACANT]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

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

Re: Creekview Family Affordable Apartments Project, Placer County

Dear Ms. Neal:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Placer County
12/22/2022**

**Shingle Springs Band of Miwok
Indians**

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

Maidu
Miwok

Tsi Akim Maidu

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

Maidu

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

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

Maidu
Miwok

Wilton Rancheria

Dahlton Brown, Director of
Administration
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
dbrown@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Miwok

Wilton Rancheria

Jesus Tarango, Chairperson
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 683-6015
jtarango@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Miwok

Wilton Rancheria

Steven Hutchason, THPO
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 863-6015
shutchason@wiltonrancheria-
nsn.gov

Miwok

**Colfax-Todds Valley
Consolidated Tribe**

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

Maidu
Miwok

**Colfax-Todds Valley
Consolidated Tribe**

Clyde Prout, Chairperson
P.O. Box 4884 none
Auburn, CA, 95604
Phone: (916) 577 - 3558
miwokmaidu@yahoo.com

Maidu
Miwok

**Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan
Tribe**

Shelly Covert, Tribal Secretary
P.O. Box 2226
Nevada City, CA, 95959
Phone: (530) 570 - 0846
shelly@nevadacityrancheria.org

Nisenan

**Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan
Tribe**

Saxon Thomas, Tribal Council
Member
P.O. Box 2226
Nevada City, CA, 95959
Phone: (530) 570 - 0846
shelly@nevadacityrancheria.org

Nisenan

**Nevada City Rancheria Nisenan
Tribe**

Richard Johnson, Chairman
P.O. Box 2624
Nevada City, CA, 95959
Phone: (530) 570 - 0846
shelly@nevadacityrancheria.org

Nisenan

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Creekview Family Affordable Apartments Project, Placer County.

APPENDIX D
Survey Photographs

C-40 (APN Parcel 496-620-006-000) Photos



Photo 1. Overview from the southwest portion of the survey area with view of active construction staging area, facing northeast.



Photo 2. Overview from the southwest portion of the survey area with view of grassy terrace and view of Pleasant Grove Creek, facing east.



Photo 3. Overview from the northwest portion of the survey area with view of mud and puddles within active staging area, facing southwest.



Photo 4. Overview from the northeast portion of the survey area with view of road new road construction within active staging area, facing east.



Photo 5. Overview from the northeast portion of the survey area with view of active construction zone with view of standing water, facing southeast.



Photo 6. Overview from the northeast portion of the survey area with view of new road adjacent to the construction zone, facing west.



Photo 7. Overview from the northeast portion of the survey area with view of construction debris within staging area, facing north.



Photo 8. Overview from the southeast portion of the survey area with view of construction debris within the staging area, facing west.

C-43 (APN Parcel 017-490-025-000) Photos



Photo 1. Overview from the southwest portion of the survey area with view of landscaping facing east.



Photo 2. Overview from the southwest portion of the survey area with view of landscaping and flat terrace, facing north.



Photo 3. Overview from the southeast portion of the survey area with view of flat grassy field, facing west.



Photo 4. Overview from the southeast portion of the survey area with view of creek in the tree line, facing north.



Photo 5. Overview from the northwest portion of the survey area with view of flat field adjacent to residential area, facing east.



Photo 6. Overview from the northwest portion of the survey area with view of field and power plant in background, facing south.



Photo 7. Overview from the northeast portion of the survey area with view of field and paved trail, facing west.



Photo 8. Overview from the northeast portion of the survey area with view of paved trail and field, facing south.

APPENDIX D

CULTURAL INFORMATION

From: [Lynch, Jessica](#)
To: [Negrete, Susan H@Parks](#)
Cc: [Joe Baucum](#); [Rod Stinson](#)
Subject: RE: Section 106 consultation request for Creekview Family Apartments North Project, Roseville
Date: Wednesday, August 23, 2023 11:16:03 AM
Attachments: [No consultation request.msg](#)

Hello Susan,

I apologize for the mix up on the timing. I will make sure that everyone on our team is aware and work to prevent it in the future.

As for responses, we have so far only received a single response from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians stating they are not requesting consultation at this time, but they have requested to notified of updates as the project progresses. I have attached that email, which includes a formal letter for your reference. I did notice that they only sent the letter for the Creekview Family Apartments North Project, so I have reached out to them to verify whether or not they are interested in consultation on the Creekview Family Apartments South Project. I have not heard back from them as of yet, but I will forward their response to you once I receive one. I will of course pass along any additional correspondence we receive from the tribes, and keep you updated if we do not receive any additional responses in the next few weeks.

Jessica Lynch
Environmental Coordinator
Development Services Dept.
direct: (916) 774-5352
main: (916) 774-5276

From: Negrete, Susan H@Parks <Susan.Negrete@parks.ca.gov>
Sent: Monday, August 21, 2023 11:28 AM
To: Lynch, Jessica <JLynch@roseville.ca.us>
Subject: Section 106 consultation request for Creekview Family Apartments North Project, Roseville

EXTERNAL: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click on any links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Jessica,

I was working on your Section 106 consultation today and noticed that the city did not send tribal notifications until July 21, 2023. For future consultations, please wait to submit a Section 106 consultation request until 30 days have passed from the date of Tribal notification. You had not “consulted” with Native groups when you sent the current request.

For this consultation, has the City received any comments or concerns from Tribes, and if so, how has the City addressed them?

Best,
Susan

Susan Hogue Negrete, Ph.D.
State Historian II
California Office of Historic Preservation
Local Government and Environmental Compliance
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816
Susan.Negrete@parks.ca.gov

This email has been scanned for spam and viruses by Proofpoint Essentials. Click [here](#) to report this email as spam.



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Armando Quintero, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Telephone: (916) 445-7000

FAX: (916) 445-7053

calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov

www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

August 21, 2023

Refer to HUD_2023_0721_002

Ms. Jessica Lynch
Environmental Coordinator
City of Roseville
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678

Re: Request for Section 106 Review of a HUD project for a multi-family construction project, Creekview Family Apartments North, at 3440 Westbrook Boulevard, Roseville, CA.

Dear Ms. Lynch:

The California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) received the consultation submittal for the above referenced undertaking for our review and comment pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR Part 800. The regulations and advisory materials are located at www.achp.gov.

Undertaking

The proposed project would include the construction of two four-story multi-family residential buildings. Project infrastructure has already been constructed at the site.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The City of Roseville has defined the APE as the 5.2 acre site at 3440 Westbrook Boulevard, Roseville, CA, APN: 496-620-006.

- Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(a)(1), I have no comments on the City of Roseville's APE.

Identification of Historic Properties

The City of Roseville's efforts to identify historic properties included a records search, and a pedestrian archaeological survey. The records search at North Central Information Center indicated that no sites had been previously recorded within the project's APE. A cultural resources pedestrian survey did not identify any potential historic properties.

Tribal Consultation

The City of Roseville received a Sacred Lands File search report for the APE from the Native American Heritage Commission which was negative. The City sent Tribal notification letters on July 21, 2023.

- Please provide to the SHPO any comments or concerns received from the Tribes notified, with the City's responses. The City did not respond to an email request by Susan Negrete to provide this information on August 21, 2023.

- In future, please allow at least 30 days to receive Tribal responses and thereby have an opportunity to consult with Tribes, before initiating the Section 106 consultation process.

Finding of Effect

- The SHPO is unable to comment on the City of Roseville's finding at this time, due to inadequacy of documentation, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.11(a). Please provide the information requested above, with OHP's file number, to calshpo.hud@parks.ca.gov to continue this consultation.

We appreciate the City of Roseville's efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and we look forward to consulting further on this undertaking. If you have questions please contact Susan Negrete, State Historian II, with the Local Government & Environmental Compliance Unit at susan.negrete@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Julianne', followed by a long horizontal line.

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: Jessica Lynch, jjlynch@roseville.ca.us

APPENDIX E

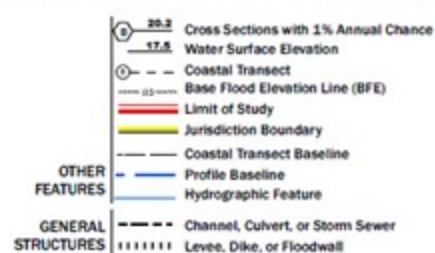
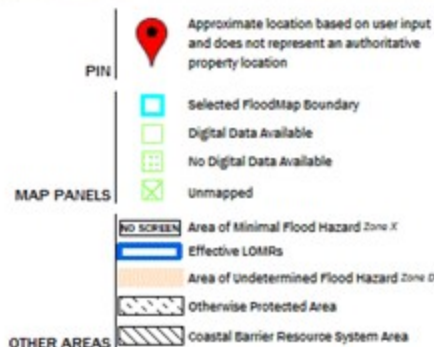
ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Appendix E Contents:

- Airnav.com. *Beale Air Force Base*. Available at: <http://www.airnav.com/airport/BAB>. Accessed August 2022.
- Airnav.com. *Lincoln Regional Airport/Karl Harder Field*. Available at: <https://www.airnav.com/airport/KLHM>. Accessed August 2022.
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- California Department of Conservation. *California Important Farmland Finder*. Available at: <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff/>. Accessed August 2022.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. *California Department of Fish and Wildlife BIOS*. Available at: <https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/bios/>. Accessed June 2023.
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- California Energy Commission. *2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards Summary*. August 2021.
- California Environmental Protection Agency. *CalEPA Regulated Site Portal*. Available at: <https://siteportal.calepa.ca.gov/nsite/map/results>. Accessed July 2023.
- California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. *CALGreen Construction Waste Management Requirements*. Available at: <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral/library/canddmodel/instruction/newstructures>. Accessed July 2023.
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- Placer County. *Health and Human Services*. Available at: <https://www.placer.ca.gov/1679/Health-Human-Services>. Accessed July 2023.
- Placer County Air Pollution Control District. *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*. November 21, 2017.
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- Roseville Parks and Recreation. *Parks and Places*. Available at: https://www.roseville.ca.us/government/departments/parks/parks_places. Accessed July 2023.
- U.S. Census Bureau. *Roseville city, California*. Available at: <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/profile?g=1600000US0662938>. Accessed July 2023.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. *Web Soil Survey*. Available at: <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. Accessed July 2023.
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. *Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) Electronic Assessment Tool*. Available at:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/asd-calculator/>. Accessed July 2023.

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool*. Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>. Accessed July 2023.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *Sole Source Aquifers*. Available at: <https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9ebb047ba3ec41ada1877155fe31356b>. Accessed June 2023.
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- Western Placer Waste Management Authority. *About WPWMA*. Available at: <https://wpwma.ca.gov/about-wpwma/>. Accessed July 2023.





U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service


National Wetlands Inventory

Creekview Family Apartments North

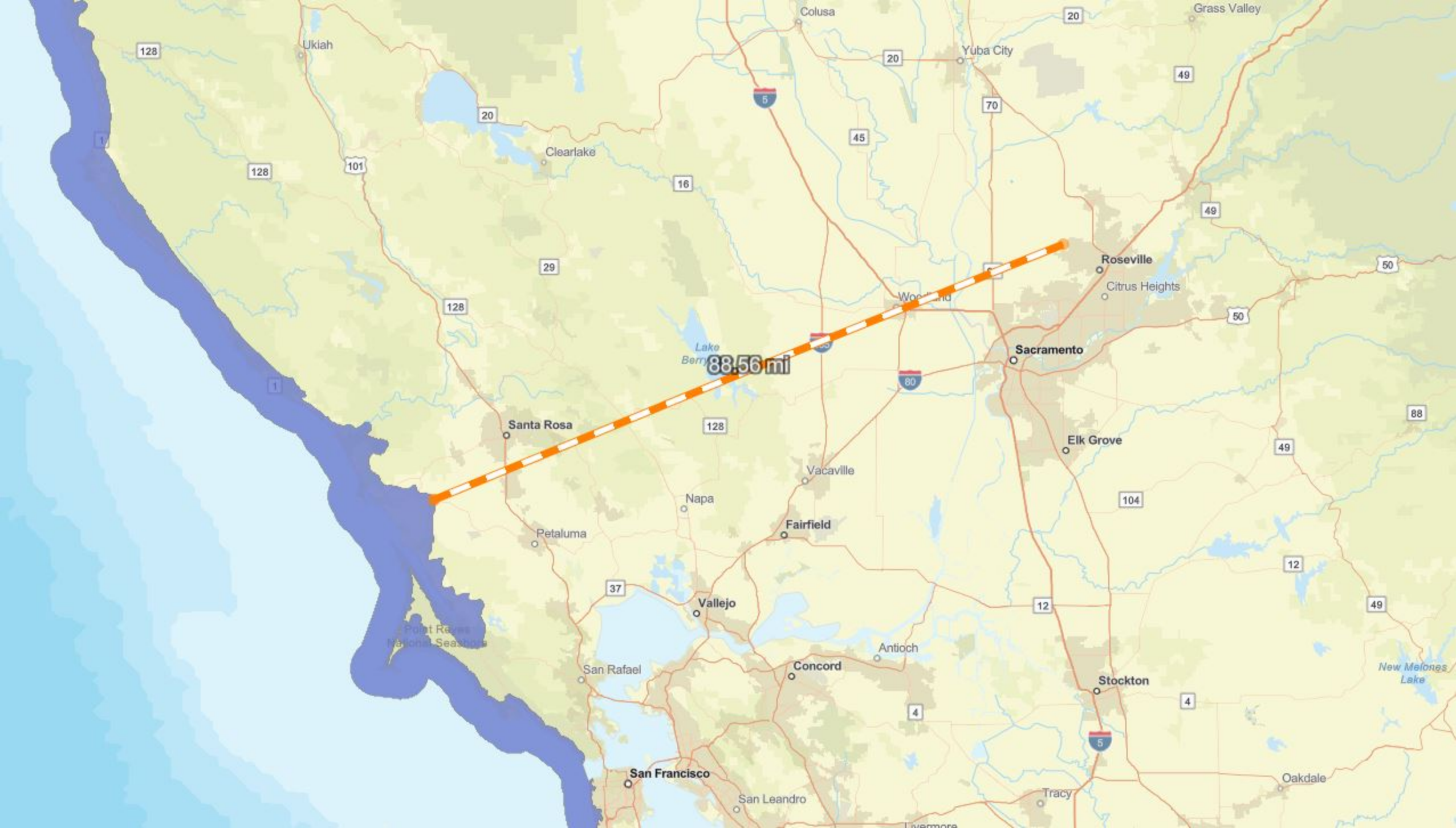


July 31, 2023

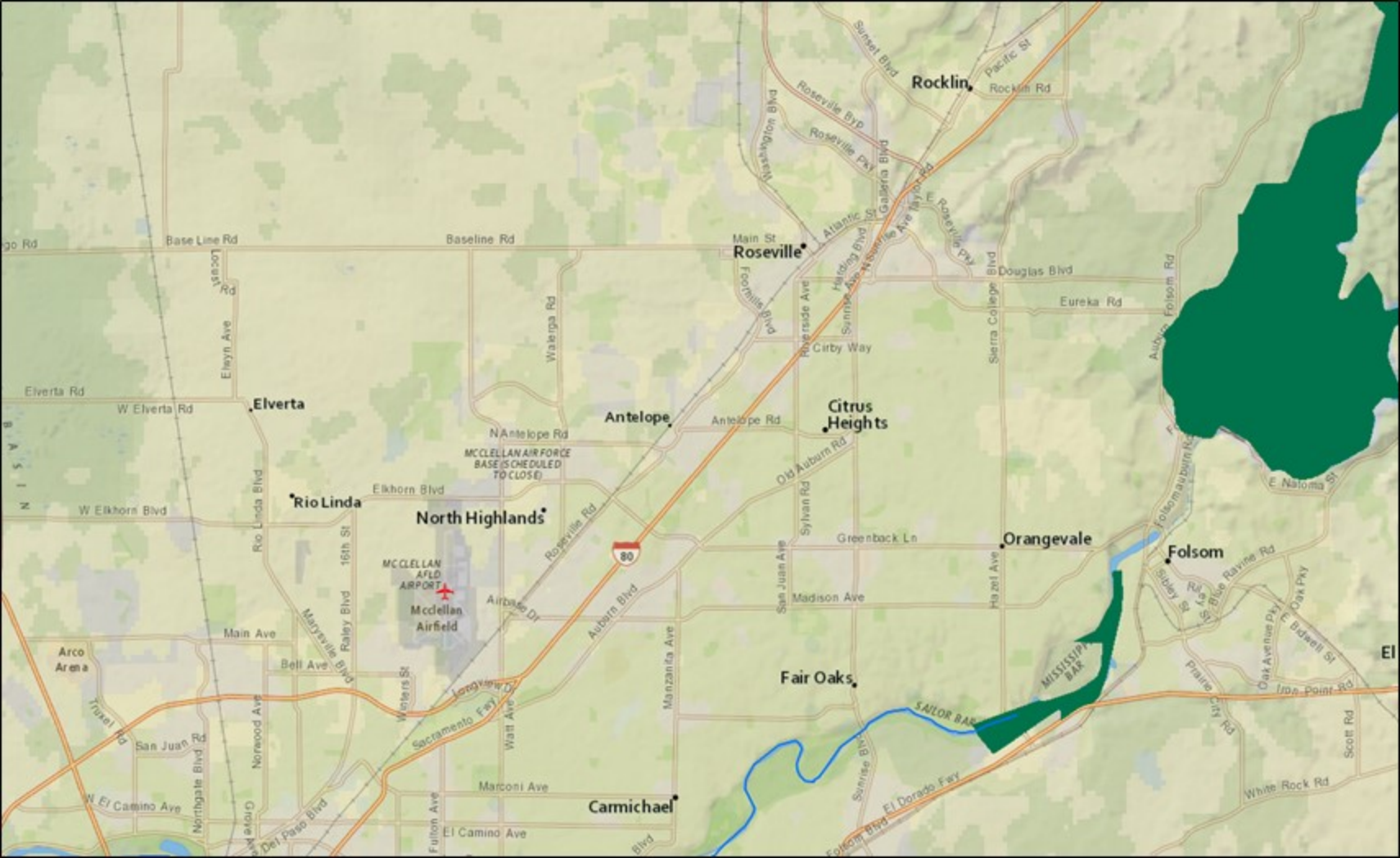
Wetlands

 Estuarine and Marine Deepwater	 Freshwater Emergent Wetland	 Lake
 Estuarine and Marine Wetland	 Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	 Other
	 Freshwater Pond	 Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.







AIRNAV.COM


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[Airspace Fixes](#)
[Aviation Fuel](#)
[Hotels](#)
[iPhone App](#)
[My AirNav](#)
1649 users online [LOGIN](#)

KLHM Lincoln Regional Airport/Karl Harder Field

Lincoln, California, USA



GOING TO LINCOLN?


[Reserve a Hotel Room](#)

FAA INFORMATION EFFECTIVE 18 MAY 2023

Location

FAA Identifier: LHM

Lat/Long: 38-54-33.0000N 121-21-04.8000W

38-54.550000N 121-21.080000W

38.9091667,-121.3513333

(estimated)

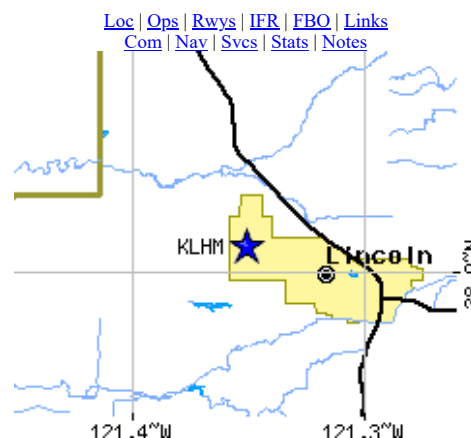
Elevation: 121.4 ft. / 37.0 m (surveyed)

Variation: 14E (2010)

From city: 3 miles W of LINCOLN, CA

Time zone: UTC -7 (UTC -8 during Standard Time)

Zip code: 95648

Road maps at: [MapQuest](#) [Bing](#) [Google](#)

Airport Operations

Airport use: Open to the public

Activation date: 07/1944

Control tower: no

ARTCC: OAKLAND CENTER

FSS: RANCHO MURIETA FLIGHT SERVICE STATION

NOTAMs facility: RIU (NOTAM-D service available)

Attendance: MON-FRI 0630 - 1500

Wind indicator: lighted

Segmented circle: yes

Lights: ACTVT MALSR RWY 15; MIRL RWY 15/33, HELI PERIMETER LGTS - CTAF. PAPI RWYS 15 & 33 TURNED ON DURING DALGT HRS, AFTER DARK ACTVT - CTAF.

Beacon: white-green (lighted land airport)

Operates sunset to sunrise.

Aerial photo

WARNING: Photo may not be current or correct



Photo by Rockne Green
Photo taken 29-Sep-2009

Do you have a better or more recent aerial photo of Lincoln Regional Airport/Karl Harder Field that you would like to share? If so, please [send us your photo](#).

Airport Communications

CTAF/UNICOM: 123.0

WX AWOS-3: 124.25 (916-645-0698)

Sectional chart

NORCAL APPROACH: 125.4 [1600-0800Z++ MON-FRI, 1800-0200Z++ SAT-SUN]

NORCAL DEPARTURE: 125.4 [1600-0800Z++ MON-FRI, 1800-0200Z++ SAT-SUN]

WX AWOS-3 at AUN (13 nm E): 119.375 (530-888-8934)

WX AWOS-3 at MCC (15 nm S): 125.975 (916-641-1272)

WX ASOS at MYV (15 nm NW): 118.475 (530-742-0695)

WX ASOS at SMF (17 nm SW): PHONE 916-649-3996

Nearby radio navigation aids

VOR radial/distance	VOR name	Freq	Var
MCC r353/14.7	MC CLELLAN VOR/DME	109.20	17E
MYV r122/15.4	MARYSVILLE VOR/DME	110.80	16E
SAC r002/29.5	SACRAMENTO VORTAC	115.20	17E
HNW r274/30.2	HANGTOWN VOR/DME	115.50	17E
ILAr 089/33.0	WILLIAMS VORTAC	114.40	18E

Airport Services

Fuel available: 100LL JET-A

100LL:FOR JET A AND 100LL FUEL TRUCK CTC
(916) 257-4854, 0600-1700. SELF SVC FUEL AVBL 24 HRS.

Parking: tiedowns

Airframe service: MAJOR

Powerplant service: MAJOR

Bottled oxygen: NONE

Bulk oxygen: NONE

Runway Information

Runway 15/33

Dimensions: 6001 x 100 ft. / 1829 x 30 m

Surface: asphalt, in good condition

Weight bearing capacity: Single wheel: 30.0

Double wheel: 60.0

Runway edge lights: medium intensity

RUNWAY 15

Latitude: 38-55.027855N

Longitude: 121-21.240792W

Elevation: 119.8 ft.

Traffic pattern: left

Runway heading: 151 magnetic, 165 true

Markings: precision, in good condition

Visual slope indicator: 4-light PAPI on left (3.00 degrees glide path)

Approach lights: MALSR: 1,400 foot medium intensity approach lighting system with

RUNWAY 33

38-54.071655N

121-20.919870W

119.7 ft.

left

331 magnetic, 345 true

nonprecision, in good condition

4-light PAPI on left (3.00 degrees glide path)



Airport distance calculator

Flying to Lincoln Regional Airport/Karl Harder Field? Find the distance to fly.

From to KLHM

[CALCULATE DISTANCE](#)

Sunrise and sunset

Times for 12-Jun-2023

	Local (UTC-7)	Zulu (UTC)
Morning civil twilight	05:08	12:08
Sunrise	05:40	12:40
Sunset	20:30	03:30
Evening civil twilight	21:02	04:02

Current date and time

Zulu (UTC)	12-Jun-2023 15:36:37
Local (UTC-7)	12-Jun-2023 08:36:37

METAR

KLHM	121515Z AUTO 14010KT 10SM CLR 15/10 A2997 RMK AO1
KAUN	121515Z AUTO VRB04KT 10SM 13nm E OVC065 14/ A2999 RMK AO1
KBAB	121511Z AUTO 14014KT 10SM -RA 14nm N OVC110 16/11 A2995 RMK AO2 RAB11 SLP145 \$
KMCC	121515Z AUTO 17011KT 10SM 15nm S BKN110 15/11 A2997 RMK AO2
KMYV	121453Z AUTO 14011KT 10SM -RA 15nm NW SCT120 16/11 A2996 RMK AO2 SLP149 P0000 60000 T01560106 53016
KSMF	121453Z 17010KT 10SM OVC170 17nm SW 16/11 A2995 RMK AO2 SLP141 T01610106 53019

TAF

KBAB	121200Z 1212/1317 14012KT 9999 14nm N BKN100 BKN150 QNH2991INS BECMG 1222/1223 18010G15KT 9999 FEW100 SCT150 QNH2992INS BECMG 1304/1305 16012KT 9999 FEW100 QNH2995INS BECMG 1311/1312 15006KT 9999 FEW120 QNH2997INS TX27/1223Z TN14/1213Z
KMCC	121149Z 1212/1312 17011G18KT 15nm S P6SM BKN100 BKN250 FM122200 20011KT P6SM BKN250
KSMF	121148Z 1212/1312 14010KT P6SM 17nm SW BKN100 FM121600 18012G18KT

runway alignment indicator
lights

NOTAMs

Runway end identifier lights: no

no

Touchdown point: yes, no lights

yes, no lights

Instrument approach: ILS/DME

Obstructions: 25 ft. tree, 1000 ft. from

40 ft. trees, 1600 ft.

runway, 32:1 slope to clear

from runway, 35:1

slope to clear

🔗 [Click for the latest NOTAMs](#)
NOTAMs are issued by the DoD/FAA and
will open in a separate window not controlled
by AirNav.

Helipad H1

Dimensions: 60 x 60 ft. / 18 x 18 m

Surface: concrete

Runway edge lights: PERI

Latitude: 38-54.208117N

Longitude: 121-20.726117W

Elevation: 118.0 ft.

Traffic pattern: left

left

Airport Ownership and Management from official FAA records

Ownership: Publicly-owned

Owner: CITY OF LINCOLN

600 6TH STREET

LINCOLN, CA 95648

Phone (916) 434-2450

Manager: MATTHEW MEDILL

1480 FLIGHTLINE DR.

LINCOLN, CA 95648

Phone 916-645-3443

EMAIL: MATTHEW.MEDILL@LINCOLNCA.GOV

Airport Operational Statistics

Aircraft based on the field: 62

Aircraft operations: avg 204/day *

Single engine airplanes: 58

50% local general aviation

Multi engine airplanes: 2

46% transient general aviation

Helicopters: 2

4% air taxi

* for 12-month period ending 31 December 2017

Additional Remarks

A30A-15 RY 15 CALM WND RY.

- FOR CD CTC NORCAL APCH AT 916-361-6874.

- PWRD PRCHT ACT SW QUAD OF ARPT.

Instrument Procedures

NOTE: All procedures below are presented as PDF files. If you need a reader for these files, you should [download](#) the free Adobe Reader.

NOT FOR NAVIGATION. Please procure official charts for flight.

FAA instrument procedures published for use from 18 May 2023 at 0901Z to 15 June 2023 at 0900z.

IAPs - Instrument Approach Procedures

ILS OR LOC RWY 15 ****CHANGED****

RNAV (GPS) RWY 15

RNAV (GPS) RWY 33

NOTE: Special Alternate Minimums apply

NOTE: Special Take-Off Minimums/Departure Procedures apply

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[download](#) (243KB)

[download](#) (211KB)

[download](#) (133KB)

[download](#) (346KB)

Other nearby airports with instrument procedures:

[KAUN](#) - Auburn Municipal Airport (13 nm E)






[KBAB](#) - Beale Air Force Base (14 nm N)

[KMCC](#) - Mc Clellan Airfield (15 nm S)


[KMYV](#) - Yuba County Airport (15 nm NW)

[KSME](#) - Sacramento International Airport (17 nm SW)

FBO, Fuel Providers, and Aircraft Ground Support

Business Name	Contact	Services / Description	Fuel Prices	Comments
Lincoln Regional Airport/Karl Harder Field	916-645-3443 [web site] [email]	Airport management, Aviation fuel, Aircraft parking (ramp or tiedown), Hangar leasing / sales, Passenger terminal and lounge, Flight training, ...     	EPIC 100LL Jet A FS \$6.39 \$6.99 SS \$6.09 \$6.94 Updated 22-May-2023	not yet rated write
More info about Lincoln Regional Airport/Karl Harder Field				
			FS= Full service SS= Self service	
			UPDATE PRICES	

Aviation Businesses, Services, and Facilities

Business Name	Contact	Services / Description	Distance	Comments
Lincoln Skyways	916-645-3449 916-730-0788 [web site] [email]	Aircraft ground handling, Oxygen service, Hangar leasing / sales, GPU / Power cart, Flight training, Aircraft rental, Aircraft maintenance, Aircraft modifications, ... 	on airport	not yet rated write
More info about Lincoln Skyways no information available				
Kracon Aircraft Refinishing	916-645-1614	If you are affiliated with Kracon Aircraft Refinishing and would like to show here your services, contact info, web link, logo, and more, click here	on airport	not yet rated 1 read write

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KBAB Beale Air Force Base

Marysville, California, USA



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FAA INFORMATION EFFECTIVE 18 MAY 2023

Location

FAA Identifier: BAB

Lat/Long: 39-08-09.9639N 121-26-11.7061W

39-08.166065N 121-26.195102W

39.1361011,-121.4365850

(estimated)

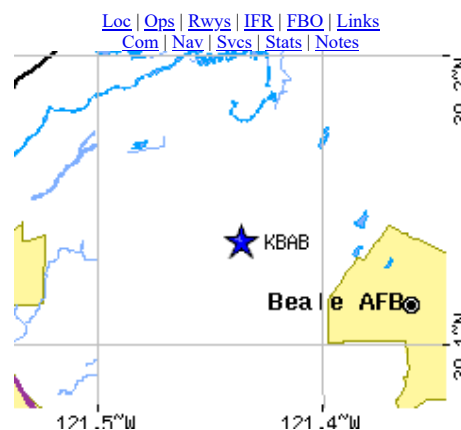
Elevation: 112.7 ft. / 34.4 m (surveyed)

Variation: 16E (1985)

From city: 6 miles E of MARYSVILLE, CA

Time zone: UTC -7 (UTC -8 during Standard Time)

Zip code: 95903

Road maps at: [MapQuest](#) [Bing](#) [Google](#)

Airport Operations

Airport use: Private use. Permission required prior to landing

Activation date: 01/1960

Control tower: yes

ARTCC: OAKLAND CENTER

FSS: RANCHO MURIETA FLIGHT SERVICE STATION

NOTAMs facility: BAB (NOTAM-D service available)

Attendance: ALL

OPR H24 FR 1400Z++ MON THRU 0600Z++ SAT,
AND/OR BY NOTAM; CLSD WKEND AND HOL.Pattern altitude: TFC PAT: RECTANGULAR PAT 1100 FT; OVHD PAT
2100 FT. FTR TYPE ACFT FLY RP RWY 15.

Wind indicator: yes

Segmented circle: no

Lights: SS-SR

Beacon: white-white-green (lighted military airport)

Operates sunset to sunrise.

International operations: customs landing rights airport

Aerial photo

WARNING: Photo may not be current or correct



Photo by Chris Leipelt
Photo taken 12-Feb-2017
looking southeast.

Do you have a better or more recent aerial photo of Beale Air Force Base that you would like to share? If so, please [send us your photo](#).

Sectional chart

Airport Communications

ATIS: 124.55 273.5 ;OPR DUR WG OPR

BEALE GROUND: 121.6 257.75 [OPR H24 FR 1400Z++ MON THRU 0600Z++ SAT, AND/OR BY NOTAM; CLSD WKEND AND HOL.]
BEALE TOWER: 119.4 284.75 [OPR H24 FR 1400Z++ MON THRU 0600Z++ SAT, AND/OR BY NOTAM; CLSD WKEND AND HOL.]

NORCAL APPROACH: 125.4
NORCAL DEPARTURE: 125.4
CLASS C: 125.4
COMD POST: 311.0 ;WING CMD POST 321.0 ;WING CMD POST
EMERG: 121.5 243.0
PTD: 141.1 372.2
SOF: 139.6 240.225

WX ASOS at MYV (7 nm W): 118.475 (530-742-0695)
WX AWOS-3 at LHM (14 nm S): 124.25 (916-645-0698)
WX AWOS-3 at AUN (20 nm SE): 119.375 (530-888-8934)

- WING COMD POST - 321.0 311.0 (321.0 INBD ACFT CTC COMD POST 35 MIN PRIOR ETA WITH INTENTIONS.)
- PTD-141.1 FOR USE ONLY WITHIN 16.2 NM, 15,000 FT OR BLW.
- RADAR - PAR - NO NOTAM MP: 1500-1730Z++ MON-FRI.

Nearby radio navigation aids

VOR radial/distance	VOR name	Freq	Var
MYV r055/6.7	MARYSVILLE VOR/DME	110.80	16E
ILA r064/27.8	WILLIAMS VORTAC	114.40	18E
MCC r340/28.2	MC CLELLAN VOR/DME	109.20	17E

Airport Services

Parking: hangars
Airframe service: MINOR
Powerplant service: MINOR
Bottled oxygen: LOW
Bulk oxygen: LOW

Runway Information

Runway 15/33

Dimensions: 12001 x 300 ft. / 3658 x 91 m
RWY 300 FT WIDE MARKED AT 200 FT; FULL 300 FT WIDTH USBL.

Surface: concrete/grooved
Weight bearing capacity: PCN 84 /R/B/W/T
Runway edge lights: high intensity

RUNWAY 15	RUNWAY 33
Latitude: 39-09.102640N	39-07.229488N
Longitude: 121-26.600955W	121-25.789250W
Elevation: 112.7 ft.	105.0 ft.
Traffic pattern: left	left
Runway heading: 146 magnetic, 162 true	326 magnetic, 342 true
Markings: precision, in good condition	precision, in good condition



Airport diagram



[Download PDF](#)
of official airport diagram from the FAA

Airport distance calculator

Flying to Beale Air Force Base? Find the distance to fly.

From to KBAB

▶

CALCULATE DISTANCE

Sunrise and sunset

	Times for 12-Jun-2023	
	Local (UTC-7)	Zulu (UTC)
Morning civil twilight	05:08	12:08
Sunrise	05:40	12:40
Sunset	20:31	03:31
Evening civil twilight	21:03	04:03

Current date and time

Zulu (UTC)	12-Jun-2023 15:36:14
Local (UTC-7)	12-Jun-2023 08:36:14

Visual slope indicator: 4-light PAPI on left (2.75 degrees glide path)	4-light PAPI on left (3.00 degrees glide path)
RVR equipment: touchdown	touchdown
Approach lights: ALSF1: standard 2,400 foot high intensity approach lighting system with centerline sequenced flashers (category I)	ALSF1: standard 2,400 foot high intensity approach lighting system with centerline sequenced flashers (category I)
Runway end identifier lights: no	no
Touchdown point: yes, no lights	yes, no lights
Instrument approach: LOC/GS	LOC/GS

METAR

KBAB 121511Z AUTO 14014KT 10SM -RA
OVC110 16/11 A2995 RMK AO2
RAB11 SLP145 \$

KMYV 121453Z AUTO 14011KT 10SM -RA
6nm W SCT120 16/11 A2996 RMK AO2
SLP149 P0000 60000 T01560106
53016

KLHM 121515Z AUTO 14010KT 10SM CLR
14nm S 15/10 A2997 RMK AO1

KAUN 121515Z AUTO VRB04KT 10SM
20nm SE OVC065 14/ A2999 RMK AO1

TAF

KBAB 121200Z 1212/1317 14012KT 9999
BKN100 BKN150 QNH2991INS BECMG
1222/1223 18010G15KT 9999 FEW100
SCT150 QNH2992INS BECMG
1304/1305 16012KT 9999 FEW100
QNH2995INS BECMG 1311/1312
15006KT 9999 FEW120 QNH2997INS
TX27/1223Z TN14/1213Z

Airport Ownership and Management from official FAA records

Ownership: U.S. Air Force
Owner: USAF
BEALE AFB
MARYSVILLE, CA 95903
Manager: BASE OPERATIONS (USAF)
9TH CBAT SUP GP(SAC)BEALE AFB
MARYSVILLE, CA 95903
Phone 530-634-4823

NOTAMs

🔗 [Click for the latest NOTAMs](#)

NOTAMs are issued by the DoD/FAA and will open in a separate window not controlled by AirNav.

Airport Operational Statistics

Aircraft based on the field: 4
Military aircraft: 4

Additional Remarks

- BEARING STRENGTH RWY 15/33: S160 T300 ST175 ST175 SBTT620 TT490 TDT840.
- CSTMS/AG/IMG: 24 HR PN RQR FOR CSTMS AND AG.
- MISC: TRAN ACFT EXP PROGRESSIVE TAXI. NO COMSEC MATERIAL AVBL. TRAN AIRCREW SHOULD PLAN TO ARR WITH APPROPRIATE COMSEC TO COMPLETE ENTIRE MSN. RWY 15-33 GROOVED. CLASS C AIRSPACE CONT.
- RWY LGTS: RY 15, SF.
- CAUTION: BEALE AFB IS LCTD ON A MAJ MIGRATORY BIRD FLYWAY.
- BEARING STRENGTH RWY 15/33: S81, T122, ST175, SBTT590, TT490, TDT840.
- PMSV METRO: WX OBSN AVBL H24 VIA AUTO OBSN SYS; WX SVC AVBL 1 HR PRIOR TO AFLD OPR HRS AND DUR FCST SEVERE WX DSN 368-9134, C530-634-9134. DUR WX FLT CLOSURES REMOTE BRIEFING SVC AVBL FROM 25 OP WX SQ DSN 228-6598/6599/6588.
- JASU: (AM32A-60A) (A/M32A-86) 7(MC-1A) (MC-2A).
- PMSV METRO: WHEN AUTO OBSN SYS INOP, OBST FR 325-060 DEG, 080-220 DEG, AND 245-280 DEG MAY IMPACT PREVAILING VIS.
- CAUTION: USE EXTREME CAUTION FOR UNMANNED ACFT ACT IN VCNTY OF BEALE AFB.
- CSTMS/AG/IMG: LTD CSTMS/AG AVBL TO MIL ACFT ONLY, 24 HR PN RQR. CTC AFLD MGT AT C530-634-2002 OR DSN 368-2002.
- ATIS: OPR WHEN AERODROME IS OPEN.
- FOR CD WHEN ATCT IS CLSD CTC NORCAL APCH AT 916-361-6874
- MISC: NO SPACE-A PAX SUPPORT AVBL ON WKENDS, HOL, AND ACC FAMILY DAYS.
- RSTD: VIP PRKG RSTD TO ACFT WITH WINGSPAN 95 FT OR LESS. LRGR DV ACFT WILL PARK ON CARGO SPOTS.
- MISC: WX SVC AVBL H24. CURRENT WX OBSN AVBL VIA ATIS OR CTC ATC.
- FUEL: J8.
- SVC TRAN ALERT: LAV CART AVBL FOR TSNT ACFT WITH PRIOR CDN. AIRCREW WILL HAVE TO PERFORM THEIR OWN LAV SVC AND CLEANUP.

- SVC TRAN ALERT: NO POTABLE WATER OR ICE SVC.
- AFRC: 940TH COMD POST, DSN 368-1960, C530-634-1960.
- MISC: FOR SUPPORT OUTSIDE OF AIRFIELD OPR HRS (I.E., WKENDS, WING DOWN DAYS AND HOL) CTC BEALE 9RW COMMAND POST, DSN 368-5700, C530-634-5700.
- FLUID: W SP LPOX LOX.
- RWYLGTS: RY 33, SF.
- OIL: O-128-133-148.
- TRAN ALERT: SVC AVBL 1500-0600Z++ MON-FRI EXC FEDERAL HOL. ACFT THAT ARR AFTER 0600Z++ WILL NOT BE SVCD UNTIL NEXT DUTY DAY. FLEET SVC AVBL, 24 HR PN.
- RSTD: PPR 24 HR PN, CTC BASE OPS DSN 368-2002/9120, C530-634-2002/9120. ISSUED PPR VALID 1 HR +/- ETA, EARLY/LATE ARR/DEP MUST RE-COORD.
- RSTD: NO UNANNOUNCED ACFT PRACTICE APCH. INBOUND TSNT ACFT OBTAIN APVL FROM CTL TWR DSN 368-9140 FOR ACFT PRACTICE APCH PRIOR TO FLT. LTD PRKG AVBL.

Instrument Procedures

NOTE: All procedures below are presented as PDF files. If you need a reader for these files, you should [download](#) the free Adobe Reader.

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FAA instrument procedures published for use from 18 May 2023 at 0901Z to 15 June 2023 at 0900z.

IAPs - Instrument Approach Procedures

HI-ILS OR LOC Z RWY 15	download (132KB)
HI-ILS OR LOC Z RWY 33	download (121KB)
ILS OR LOC Y RWY 15	download (100KB)
ILS OR LOC Y RWY 33	download (116KB)
RNAV (GPS) RWY 15	download (128KB)
RNAV (GPS) RWY 33	download (120KB)
HI-TACAN Z RWY 15	download (155KB)
HI-TACAN Z RWY 33	download (116KB)
TACAN Y RWY 15	download (100KB)
TACAN Y RWY 33	download (105KB)

Departure Procedures

PYNUN SIX [download](#) (92KB)

NOTE: Special Take-Off Minimums/Departure Procedures apply [download](#)

Other nearby airports with instrument procedures:

- [KMYV](#) - Yuba County Airport (7 nm W)
- [KLHM](#) - Lincoln Regional Airport/Karl Harder Field (14 nm S)
- [KAUN](#) - Auburn Municipal Airport (20 nm SE)
- [KGOO](#) - Nevada County Airport (21 nm E)
- [KOVE](#) - Oroville Municipal Airport (23 nm N)

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Image Details

We administer the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA), which encourages the conservation of storm-prone and dynamic coastal barriers by withdrawing the availability of federal funding and financial assistance within a designated set of units known as the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS). The CBRS includes 3.5 million acres along the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, Great Lakes, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico coasts.

What We Do



Image Details

Our Services

Our responsibilities under CBRA include maintaining the official maps of the CBRS and making recommendations to Congress for appropriate changes to the boundaries; consulting with other federal agencies regarding federally-funded projects proposed within the CBRS; and working with property owners, project proponents, and other stakeholders to determine whether a specific property or project site is located within the CBRS.

Our Projects and Initiatives

The Service is committed to ensuring accurate and user-friendly maps depicting the CBRS. Through a series of [mapping projects](#), we have made progress in modernizing maps for the CBRS using digital technology that has significantly improved public access to information, increased efficiency for infrastructure project planning, and increased accuracy and timeliness in determining whether individual properties are located with the CBRS.



Image Details

Our Laws and Regulations

With the passage of CBRA in 1982, Congress recognized that certain actions and programs of the Federal Government have historically subsidized and encouraged development on [coastal barriers](#), resulting in the loss of natural resources, threats to human life, health, and property, and the expenditure of millions of tax dollars each year. CBRA seeks to minimize these effects by restricting federal funding and financial assistance affecting the CBRS. The CBRS includes 588 System Units, which comprise nearly 1.4 million acres of land and associated aquatic habitat. There are also 282 “Otherwise Protected Areas,” a category of coastal barriers that are mostly held for conservation and/or recreation purposes that include an additional 2.1 million acres of land and associated aquatic habitat.

A 2019 [study](#), [published in the Journal of Coastal Research](#) analyzed the economic benefits from CBRA and found that CBRA reduced federal coastal disaster expenditures by \$9.5 billion between 1989 and 2013, and forecasts that additional savings will range between \$11 and \$108 billion by 2068.

CBRA does not prohibit the expenditure of private, state, or local funds within the CBRS. Additionally, it does not prevent federal agencies from issuing permits or conducting environmental studies. Areas within the CBRS may be developed, provided that private developers or other non-federal parties bear the full cost and risk.

PM₁₀

CO₂

ROG

O₃

SF₆

NO_x

CO₂E

CH₄

N₂O

H₂O

CH₄

HFC

ROG

O₃

SF₆

NO_x

SF₆

NO_x

CO₂E

CH₄

PM₁₀

CO₂

ROG

O₃

SF₆

Chapter 2: Thresholds of Significance

Thresholds of Significance

2.1. Significance Thresholds for CEQA Projects

Thresholds of Significance are used to determine if a land use project's construction and/or operational emissions would result in potential air quality impacts. CEQA encourages each public agency to develop and publish thresholds of significance to use in the determination of significance of environmental effects. The development of the thresholds of significance should be supported by substantial scientific evidence.

On October 13, 2016, the District's Board of Directors adopted the [Review of Land Use Projects under CEQA Policy](#) (Policy).

The Policy established the thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants as well as greenhouse gases (GHG). In setting these thresholds, the District considered the health-based air quality standards, strategies for attaining air quality standards, historical CEQA project review data in Placer County, statewide regulations to achieve emission reduction targets for GHG, and Placer County's special geographic and land use features.

The District recommends that lead agencies, within Placer County, consider using the District's adopted thresholds for determining the significance of criteria pollutants and GHG impacts from new projects subject to CEQA. The lead agency can adopt its own significance thresholds pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.7 (b)(c) and the District will recognize and use them in the CEQA review process.

Factors to Consider

- Direct effects
- Reasonably foreseeable indirect effects
- Expert disagreement
- "Considerable" contribution to cumulative effects
- Special thresholds for historical and archaeological resources

2.2. District Adopted Significance Thresholds for Criteria Pollutants

Placer County is located within the Sacramento Federal Ozone Nonattainment Area (SFONA) – an area where the air quality does not currently meet the federal 8-hour ozone standard. This standard was established by U.S. EPA, as a requirement of the federal Clean Air Act, to adopt standards for pollutants harmful to public health and the environment.

It is the District's position that any "nonattainment designation" based on the federal or state air quality standards is a significant air quality environmental issue since all sources in the area, including direct and indirect sources, contribute emissions that result in air quality deterioration. Therefore, the nonattainment status should be addressed in environmental documents within the CEQA process as a basis to establish thresholds of significance. The questions which evaluate air quality impacts on the CEQA Guideline's "Environmental Checklist Form"¹⁵ affirms this position.

The District has concluded that there is a direct nexus between "direct" emissions from stationary sources and "indirect" emissions associated with land use sources, where the emissions from a stationary source are no different than the emissions from a land use project. It is indistinguishable if the pollution is emitted by a stationary facility, or land use project vehicle activities. The impacts from either one or both sources influences the region's ability to attain health-based air quality standards.

Historically, the District has applied its new source review (NSR) rule requirement as the recommend significance thresholds for criteria pollutants under the CEQA review program. The NSR rule requires stationary sources to offset emissions when they emit pollutants in excess of the

¹⁵ CEQA Guideline Appendix G "Environmental Checklist Form", Section III-Air Quality question (c). http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/guidelines/Appendix_G.html

identified emission offset threshold requirements which are based on the nonattainment classification for the air quality standards. The current emission offset thresholds of 10 tons per year (or 55 pounds per day) for ROG and NOx and 15 tons per year (or 82 pounds per day) for PM10 are required by District Rule 502¹⁶. These offset requirements are the most stringent of both the federal and state regulations. This is the foundation of the criteria pollutant's significance thresholds for CEQA projects within Placer County. Please note that the unit of pounds per day will be referred to as lbs/day in the following discussion.

The District evaluated the current regional goal to attain the federal and state ambient air quality standards, the CEQA projects reviewed by the District over the last thirteen years (2003-2015), and the CEQA significance thresholds adopted by other air districts in the Sacramento area. District staff was able to demonstrate that the NSR emission offset requirements are appropriate in addressing the potential air quality impacts from new land use projects in Placer County.

The detailed analyses and justification report can be found at <http://www.placerair.org/landuseandceqa/ceqathresholdsandreviewprinciples>. Table 2-1 shows the construction phase project-level, and cumulative-level significance thresholds, adopted by the District, related to the air quality impacts of construction and operational emissions associated with land use projects.

Table 2-1: PCAPCD Significance Thresholds for Criteria Pollutants

Construction Phase Project-Level			Operational Phase Project-Level			Operational Phase Cumulative-Level		
ROG	NOx	PM10	ROG	NOx	PM10	ROG	NOx	PM10
(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)	(lbs/day)
82	82	82	55	55	82	55	55	82

Table 2-2 presents the approximate size of a project for selected land use categories which would result in NOx operational emissions equal to the threshold of 55 lbs/day. The detailed modeling scenario assumptions, settings, and modeling outputs are presented in the [PCAPCD Threshold Justification Report Appendix B](#). This table serves as the preliminary screening methodology and it does not include ROG operational emissions. It may be used in place of an air quality analysis with appropriate discussion to determine the level of significance for a project's air quality impacts. Please note that, depending on the location of the project as well as the project's proposed land use categories, design features, and buildout year, different conclusions may be reached other than the ones shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Corresponding Size of a Project for 55 lbs/day of NOx Emissions

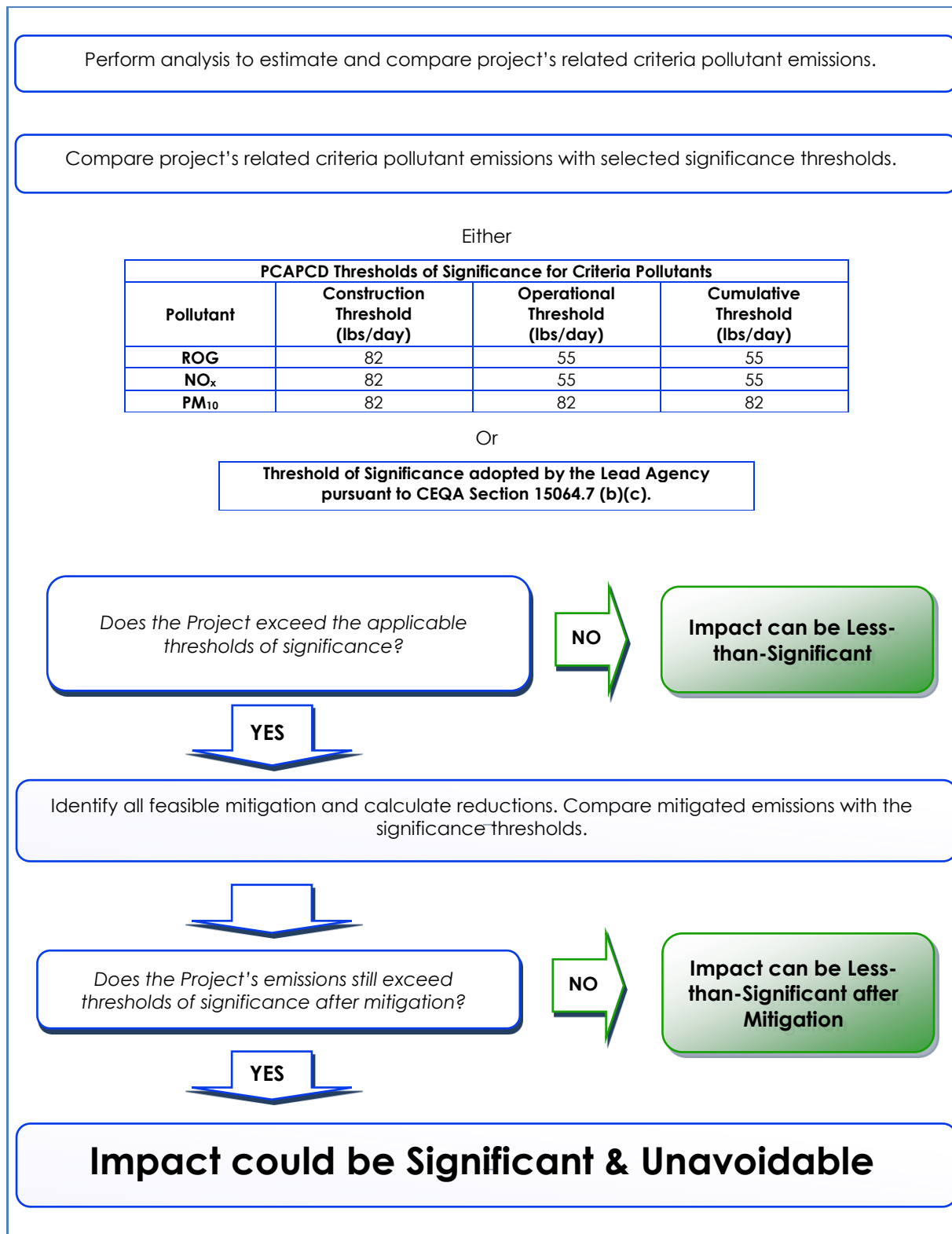
Residential (# of units)			Commercial/Industrial (sf)		
Single Family	Condo	Apartment	General Commercial	General Office	General Industrial
617	868	911	249,099	648,661	894,262

16 PCAPCD Rule 502 New Source Review Section 303.1 Emission Offset Requirements
<http://www.placerair.org/~media/apc/documents/rules/reg%205/rule502newsourcereview.pdf?la=en>

2.3. Significance Determination for Criteria Pollutant Impacts

Figure 2-1 represents the general steps for evaluating and determining the level of significance for a project's related air quality impacts.

Figure 2-1: Significance Determination Flowchart for Criteria Pollutants



2.4. District Adopted Significance Thresholds for Greenhouse Gases

On June 1, 2005, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order S-3-05¹⁷. Although it was not included in state law, Executive Order S-3-05 set an ultimate goal for California to reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act (AB32) signed into law in September 2006, required statewide GHG emissions to be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020¹⁸. AB32 established regulatory, reporting, and market mechanisms to achieve this goal and provide guidance to help attain quantifiable reductions in emissions efficiently, without limiting population and economic growth. CARB is the state agency primarily responsible for implementing AB32. In order to implement AB32, CARB adopted a Scoping Plan in 2008¹⁹ that outlined actions necessary to reduce statewide GHG emissions. The Scoping Plan estimated that California would need to reduce emissions by 29 percent from a "business as usual" scenario to achieve AB32 emission reduction goals.

With the enactment of Senate Bill (SB) 97, California's lawmakers identified the need to analyze greenhouse gas emissions as a part of the CEQA process. The Office of Planning and Research (OPR) amended the CEQA Guidelines to include the analysis and mitigation of GHG emissions, which became effective on March 18, 2010²⁰. Even in the absence of adopted CEQA thresholds for GHG emissions, lead agencies are required to analyze the GHG emissions of proposed projects and must reach a conclusion regarding the significance of those emissions.

Senate Bill (SB) 32 was signed by Governor Jerry Brown, on September 8, 2016, to establish a California GHG reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030²¹. California is on track to meet or exceed this current target, as established in the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32). This new emission reduction target will make it possible to reach the ultimate goal of reducing emissions 80 percent under 1990 levels by 2050.

To develop the GHG significance thresholds, the District considered the following factors: 1) the significance thresholds adopted by the other air districts, 2) the CEQA projects reviewed by the District over the last 13 years, 3) the applicable statewide regulatory requirements required by 2030, and 4) the special geographic features in Placer County. The District's adopted GHG significance thresholds include three components: 1) Bright-line Thresholds of 10,000 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent per year (CO₂e/yr), 2) Efficiency Matrix for residential and non-residential development, and 3) De Minimis Level for the operational phase of 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr).

Table 2-3 shows the District's adopted Bright-line thresholds for different projects' construction phase and the stationary source projects' operational phase GHG emissions. The Bright-line threshold is the point at which a project would be deemed to have a cumulatively considerable²² contribution to global climate change. Table 2-4 shows the adopted 3-tier significance thresholds for the land use operational phase GHG emissions. Detailed technical analyses for the GHG significance threshold development can be found at <http://www.placerair.org/landuseandceqa/ceqathresholdsandreviewprinciples>.

¹⁷ California Executive Order S-3-05, (June 2005) <https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=1861>

¹⁸ California Assembly Bill No. 32 <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/docs/ab32text.pdf>

¹⁹ AB32 required CARB to adopt a Scoping Plan to describe the approach that California will take to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/adopted_scoping_plan.pdf

²⁰ https://www.opr.ca.gov/s_ceqaandclimatechange.php

²¹ California Senate Bill No. 32 https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB32

²² CEQA Guidelines §15064 (h)(1)

Table 2-3: PCAPCD GHG Significance Thresholds for Different Construction and Stationary Source Operational Phases

All Construction Project-Level	Stationary Source Operational Project-Level
10,000 MT CO ₂ e/yr	

Table 2-4: PCAPCD GHG Significance Thresholds for Land Use Operational Phase Only

Bright-Line Thresholds 10,000 MT CO ₂ e/yr			
Efficiency Matrix			
Residential		Non-Residential	
urban	rural	urban	rural
(MT CO ₂ e/capita)		(MT CO ₂ e/1,000 sf)	
4.5	5.5	26.5	27.3
De Minimis Level 1,100 MT CO ₂ e/yr			

The District's Bright-line GHG Threshold of 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr is applied to land use projects' construction phase and stationary source projects' construction and operational phases. In general, GHG emissions from a project (either the construction or operational phase) that exceed 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr would be deemed to have a cumulatively considerable contribution to global climate change.

The Efficiency Matrix and De Minimis Level are only applied to a land use project's operational phase. For a land use project, it can be considered as less than cumulatively considerable and be excluded from future GHG impact analysis if its operational phase GHG emissions are equal to or less than 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr. A land use project with GHG operational emissions between 1,100 MT and 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr can still be found less than cumulatively considerable when the results of the project's related efficiency analysis meets one of conditions in the efficiency matrix for that applicable land use setting and land use type. The detailed discussion of GHG efficiency matrix development in Placer County is presented in the [PCAPCD Threshold Justification Report Appendix C](#).

Tables 2-5 and 2-6 presents the approximate size of a project for some of the land use categories which would result in GHG operational emissions equal to the Bright-line threshold of 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr and the De Minimis Level of 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr. The detailed modeling scenario assumptions, settings, and modeling outputs are presented in the [PCAPCD Threshold Justification Report Appendix D](#). These two tables serve as a preliminary screening methodology and should not be used in place of an analysis to determine the level of significance for a project's related GHG impact. Please note that, depending on the location of the project as well as the project's proposed land use categories and design features, different conclusions may be reached other than the ones shown in Tables 2-5 and 2-6.

Table 2-5: Corresponding Size of a Project for Bright-Line Thresholds of 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr

Residential (# of units)			Commercial/Industrial (sf)		
Single Family	Condo	Apartment	General Commercial	General Office	General Industrial
646	957	1,044	323,955	756,170	901,709

Table 2-6: Corresponding Size of a Project for De Minimis Level of 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr

Residential (# of units)			Commercial/Industrial (sf)		
Single Family	Condo	Apartment	General Commercial	General Office	General Industrial
71	105	115	35,635	83,180	99,189

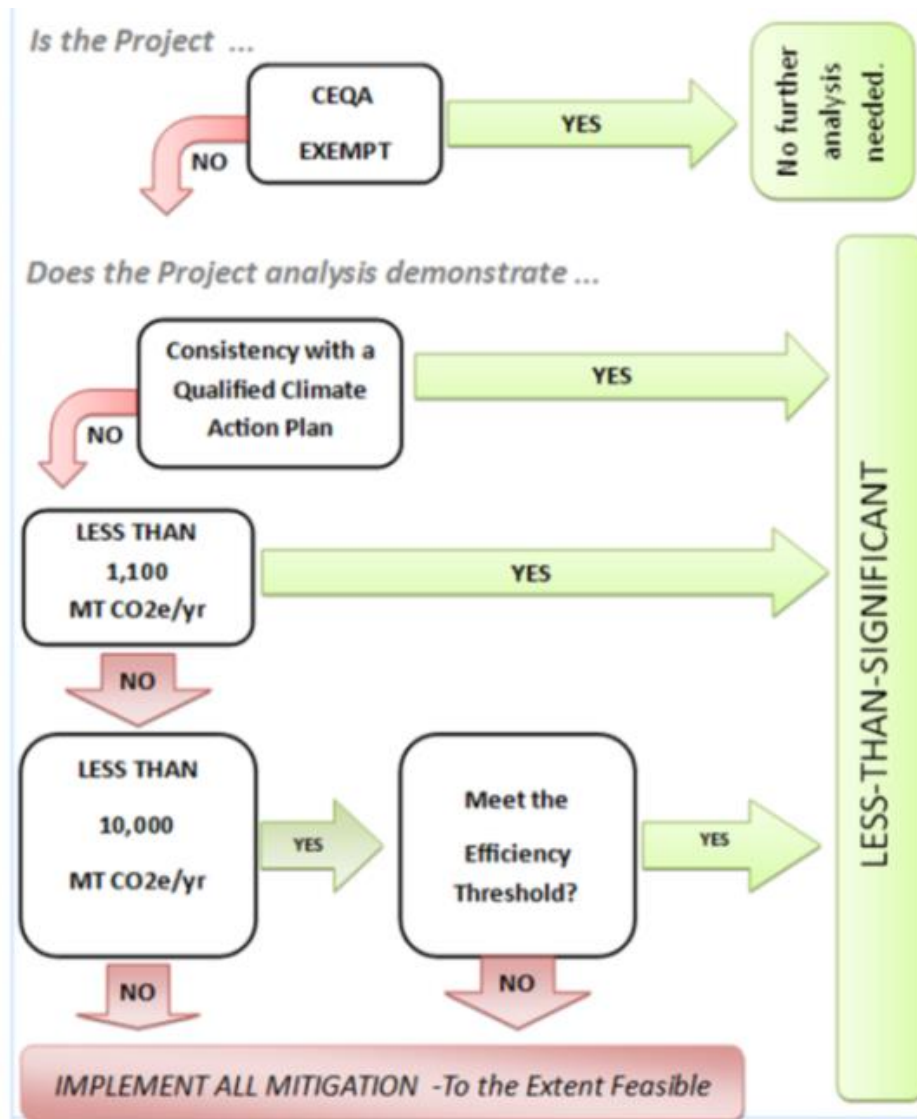
The District believes that the adopted GHG thresholds which were developed based on Placer County's special conditions can facilitate a uniform process for local jurisdictions in Placer County to analyze and identify potentially significant GHG impacts from land use projects. This uniform process will assist local jurisdictions in demonstrating a balance between the future growth in Placer County and the assumed responsibility in assisting California to achieve its GHG reduction goals.

2.5. Qualified Climate Action Plan

Alternatively, in lieu of applying the District's adopted GHG significance thresholds, local jurisdictions in Placer County can develop their own climate action plans pursuant to the CEQA requirement. If a jurisdiction has a qualified climate action plan (CAP) or greenhouse gas reduction plan (GHGRP) that meets all the criteria stated in CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 (b), the qualified plan can be used to determine the project's GHG impact in lieu of applying the District's adopted GHG significance thresholds. If a land use project can demonstrate consistency with the mitigation strategies identified in that jurisdiction's qualified CAP or GHGRP, the project can be deemed as less than cumulatively considerable for its associated GHG impacts.

Figure 2-2 represents the general steps for evaluating and determining the level of significance for a project's related GHG impacts

Figure 2-2: Significance Determination Flowchart for GHGs



AIR QUALITY AND LAND USE HANDBOOK: A COMMUNITY HEALTH PERSPECTIVE



April 2005

California Environmental Protection Agency
California Air Resources Board



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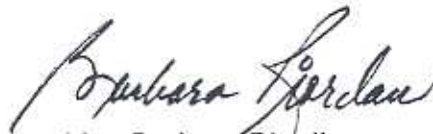
To My Local Government Colleagues....

I am pleased to introduce this informational guide to air quality and land use issues focused on community health. As a former county supervisor, I know from experience the complexity of local land use decisions. There are multiple factors to consider and balance. This document provides important public health information that we hope will be considered along with housing needs, economic development priorities, and other quality of life issues.

An important focus of this document is prevention. We hope the air quality information provided will help inform decision-makers about the benefits of avoiding certain siting situations. The overarching goal is to avoid placing people in harm's way. Recent studies have shown that public exposure to air pollution can be substantially elevated near freeways and certain other facilities. What is encouraging is that the health risk is greatly reduced with distance. For that reason, we have provided some general recommendations aimed at keeping appropriate distances between sources of air pollution and land uses such as residences.

Land use decisions are a local government responsibility. The Air Resources Board's role is advisory and these recommendations do not establish regulatory standards of any kind. However, we hope that the information in this document will be seriously considered by local elected officials and land use agencies. We also hope that this document will promote enhanced communication between land use agencies and local air pollution control agencies. We developed this document in close coordination with the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association with that goal in mind.

I hope you find this document both informative and useful.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Barbara Riordan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'B'.

Mrs. Barbara Riordan
Interim Chairman
California Air Resources Board

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APPENDICES

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Acknowledgments

The ARB staff would like to acknowledge the exceptional contributions made to this document by members of the ARB Environmental Justice Stakeholders Group. Since 2001, ARB staff has consistently relied on this group to provide critical and constructive input on implementing the specifics of ARB's environmental justice policies and actions. The Stakeholders Group is convened by the ARB, and comprised of representatives from local land use and air agencies, community interest groups, environmental justice organizations, academia, and business. Their assistance and suggestions throughout the development of this Handbook have been invaluable.

Executive Summary

The Air Resources Board's (ARB) primary goal in developing this document is to provide information that will help keep California's children and other vulnerable populations out of harm's way with respect to nearby sources of air pollution. Recent air pollution studies have shown an association between respiratory and other non-cancer health effects and proximity to high traffic roadways. Other studies have shown that diesel exhaust and other cancer-causing chemicals emitted from cars and trucks are responsible for much of the overall cancer risk from airborne toxics in California. Also, ARB community health risk assessments and regulatory programs have produced important air quality information about certain types of facilities that should be considered when siting new residences, schools, day care centers, playgrounds, and medical facilities (i.e., sensitive land uses). Sensitive land uses deserve special attention because children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with existing health problems are especially vulnerable to the non-cancer effects of air pollution. There is also substantial evidence that children are more sensitive to cancer-causing chemicals.

Focusing attention on these siting situations is an important preventative action. ARB and local air districts have comprehensive efforts underway to address new and existing air pollution sources under their respective jurisdictions. The issue of siting is a local government function. As more data on the connection between proximity and health risk from air pollution become available, it is essential that air agencies share what we know with land use agencies. We hope this document will serve that purpose.

The first section provides ARB recommendations regarding the siting of new sensitive land uses near freeways, distribution centers, rail yards, ports, refineries, chrome plating facilities, dry cleaners, and gasoline dispensing facilities. This list consists of the air pollution sources that we have evaluated from the standpoint of the proximity issue. It is based on available information and reflects ARB's primary areas of jurisdiction – mobile sources and toxic air contaminants. A key air pollutant common to many of these sources is particulate matter from diesel engines. Diesel particulate matter (diesel PM) is a carcinogen identified by ARB as a toxic air contaminant and contributes to particulate pollution statewide.

Reducing diesel particulate emissions is one of ARB's highest public health priorities and the focus of a comprehensive statewide control program that is reducing diesel PM emissions each year. ARB's long-term goal is to reduce diesel PM emissions 85% by 2020. However, cleaning up diesel engines will take time as new engine standards phase in and programs to accelerate fleet turnover or retrofit existing engines are implemented. Also, these efforts are reducing diesel particulate emissions on a statewide basis, but do not yet capture every site where diesel vehicles and engines may congregate. Because living or going to school too close to such air pollution sources may increase both cancer and non-cancer health risks, we are recommending that proximity be considered in the siting of new sensitive land uses.

There are also other key toxic air contaminants associated with specific types of facilities. Most of these are subject to stringent state and local air district regulations. However, what we know today indicates that keeping new homes and other sensitive land uses from siting too close to such facilities would provide additional health protection. Chrome platers are a prime example of facilities that should not be located near vulnerable communities because of the cancer health risks from exposure to the toxic material used during their operations.

In addition to source specific recommendations, we also encourage land use agencies to use their planning processes to ensure the appropriate separation of industrial facilities and sensitive land uses. While we provide some suggestions, how to best achieve that goal is a local issue. In the development of these guidelines, we received valuable input from local government about the spectrum of issues that must be considered in the land use planning process. This includes addressing housing and transportation needs, the benefits of urban infill, community economic development priorities, and other quality of life issues. All of these factors are important considerations. The recommendations in the Handbook need to be balanced with other State and local policies.

Our purpose with this document is to highlight the potential health impacts associated with proximity to air pollution sources so planners explicitly consider this issue in planning processes. We believe that with careful evaluation, infill development, mixed use, higher density, transit-oriented development, and other concepts that benefit regional air quality can be compatible with protecting the health of individuals at the neighborhood level. One suggestion for achieving this goal is more communication between air agencies and land use planners. Local air districts are an important resource that should be consulted regarding sources of air pollution in their jurisdictions. ARB staff will also continue to provide updated technical information as it becomes available.

Our recommendations are as specific as possible given the nature of the available data. In some cases, like refineries, we suggest that the siting of new sensitive land uses should be avoided immediately downwind. However, we leave definition of the size of this area to local agencies based on facility specific considerations. Also, project design that would reduce air pollution exposure may be part of the picture and we encourage consultation with air agencies on this subject.

In developing the recommendations, our first consideration was the adequacy of the data available for an air pollution source category. Using that data, we assessed whether we could reasonably characterize the relative exposure and health risk from a proximity standpoint. That screening provided the list of air pollution sources that we were able to address with specific recommendations. We also considered the practical implications of making hard and fast recommendations where the potential impact area is large, emissions will be reduced with time, and air agencies are in the process of looking at options for additional emission control. In the end, we tailored our recommendations to minimize the highest exposures for each source category independently. Due to the large variability in relative risk in the source categories, we chose not to apply

a uniform, quantified risk threshold as is typically done in air quality permitting programs. Instead, because these guidelines are not regulatory or binding on local agencies, we took a more qualitative approach in developing the distance-based recommendations.

Where possible, we recommend a minimum separation between a new sensitive land use and known air pollution risks. In other cases, we acknowledge that the existing health risk is too high in a relatively large area, that air agencies are working to reduce that risk, and that in the meantime, we recommend keeping new sensitive land uses out of the highest exposure areas. However, it is critical to note that our implied identification of the high exposure areas for these sources does not mean that the risk in the remaining impact area is insignificant. Rather, we hope this document will bring further attention to the potential health risk throughout the impact area and help garner support for our ongoing efforts to reduce health risk associated with air pollution sources. Areas downwind of major ports, rail yards, and other inter-modal transportation facilities are prime examples.

We developed these recommendations as a means to share important public health information. The underlying data are publicly available and referenced in this document. We also describe our rationale and the factors considered in developing each recommendation, including data limitations and uncertainties. These recommendations are advisory and should not be interpreted as defined “buffer zones.” We recognize the opportunity for more detailed site-specific analyses always exists, and that there is no “one size fits all” solution to land use planning.

As California continues to grow, we collectively have the opportunity to use all the information at hand to avoid siting scenarios that may pose a health risk. As part of ARB’s focus on communities and children’s health, we encourage land use agencies to apply these recommendations and work more closely with air agencies. We also hope that this document will help educate a wider audience about the value of preventative action to reduce environmental exposures to air pollution.

1. ARB Recommendations on Siting New Sensitive Land Uses

Protecting California's communities and our children from the health effects of air pollution is one of the most fundamental goals of state and local air pollution control programs. Our focus on children reflects their special vulnerability to the health impacts of air pollution. Other vulnerable populations include the elderly, pregnant women, and those with serious health problems affected by air pollution. With this document, we hope to more effectively engage local land use agencies as partners in our efforts to reduce health risk from air pollution in all California communities.

Later sections emphasize the need to strengthen the connection between air quality and land use in both planning and permitting processes. Because the siting process for many, but not all air pollution sources involves permitting by local air districts, there is an opportunity for interagency coordination where the proposed location might pose a problem. To enhance the evaluation process from a land use perspective, section 4 includes recommended project related questions to help screen for potential proximity related issues.

Unlike industrial and other stationary sources of air pollution, the siting of new homes or day care centers does not require an air quality permit. Because these situations fall outside the air quality permitting process, it is especially important that land use agencies be aware of potential air pollution impacts.

The following recommendations address the issue of siting "sensitive land uses" near specific sources of air pollution; namely:

- High traffic freeways and roads
- Distribution centers
- Rail yards
- Ports
- Refineries
- Chrome plating facilities
- Dry cleaners
- Large gas dispensing facilities

The recommendations for each category include a summary of key information and guidance on what to avoid from a public health perspective.

Sensitive individuals refer to those segments of the population most susceptible to poor air quality (i.e., children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality). Land uses where sensitive individuals are most likely to spend time include schools and schoolyards, parks and playgrounds, daycare centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential communities (sensitive sites or sensitive land uses).

We are characterizing sensitive land uses as simply as we can by using the example of residences, schools, day care centers, playgrounds, and medical facilities. However, a variety of facilities are encompassed. For example, residences can include houses, apartments, and senior living complexes. Medical facilities can include hospitals, convalescent homes, and health clinics. Playgrounds could be play areas associated with parks or community centers.

In developing these recommendations, ARB first considered the adequacy of the data available for each air pollution source category. We assessed whether we could generally characterize the relative exposure and health risk from a proximity standpoint. The documented non-cancer health risks include triggering of asthma attacks, heart attacks, and increases in daily mortality and hospitalization for heart and respiratory diseases. These health impacts are well documented in epidemiological studies, but less easy to quantify from a particular air pollution source. Therefore, the cancer health impacts are used in this document to provide a picture of relative risk. This screening process provided the list of source categories we were able to address with specific recommendations. In evaluating the available information, we also considered the practical implications of making hard and fast recommendations where the potential impact area is large, emissions will be reduced with time, and air agencies are in the process of looking at options for additional emission control. Due to the large variability in relative risk between the source categories, we chose not to apply a uniform, quantified risk threshold as is typically done in regulatory programs. Therefore, in the end, we tailored our recommendations to minimize the highest exposures for each source category independently. Additionally, because this guidance is not regulatory or binding on local agencies, we took a more qualitative approach to developing distance based recommendations.

Where possible, we recommend a minimum separation between new sensitive land uses and existing sources. However, this is not always possible, particularly where there is an elevated health risk over large geographical areas. Areas downwind of ports and rail yards are prime examples. In such cases, we recommend doing everything possible to avoid locating sensitive receptors within the highest risk zones. Concurrently, air agencies and others will be working to reduce the overall risk through controls and measures within their scope of authority.

The recommendations were developed from the standpoint of siting new sensitive land uses. Project-specific data for new and existing air pollution sources are available as part of the air quality permitting process. Where such information is available, it should be used. Our recommendations are designed to fill a gap where information about existing facilities may not be readily available. These recommendations are only guidelines and are not designed to substitute for more specific information if it exists.

A summary of our recommendations is shown in Table 1-1. The basis and references¹ supporting each of these recommendations, including health studies, air quality modeling and monitoring studies is discussed below beginning with freeways and summarized in Table 1-2. As new information becomes available, it will be included on ARB's community health web page.

¹Detailed information on these references are available on ARB's website at: <http://www.ARB.ca.gov/ch/landuse.htm>.

Table 1-1

**Recommendations on Siting New Sensitive Land Uses
Such As Residences, Schools, Daycare Centers, Playgrounds, or Medical
Facilities***

Source Category	Advisory Recommendations
Freeways and High-Traffic Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 500 feet of a freeway, urban roads with 100,000 vehicles/day, or rural roads with 50,000 vehicles/day.
Distribution Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of a distribution center (that accommodates more than 100 trucks per day, more than 40 trucks with operating transport refrigeration units (TRUs) per day, or where TRU unit operations exceed 300 hours per week). • Take into account the configuration of existing distribution centers and avoid locating residences and other new sensitive land uses near entry and exit points.
Rail Yards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of a major service and maintenance rail yard. • Within one mile of a rail yard, consider possible siting limitations and mitigation approaches.
Ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting of new sensitive land uses immediately downwind of ports in the most heavily impacted zones. Consult local air districts or the ARB on the status of pending analyses of health risks.
Refineries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting new sensitive land uses immediately downwind of petroleum refineries. Consult with local air districts and other local agencies to determine an appropriate separation.
Chrome Platers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of a chrome plater.
Dry Cleaners Using Perchloro-ethylene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 300 feet of any dry cleaning operation. For operations with two or more machines, provide 500 feet. For operations with 3 or more machines, consult with the local air district. • Do not site new sensitive land uses in the same building with perc dry cleaning operations.
Gasoline Dispensing Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 300 feet of a large gas station (defined as a facility with a throughput of 3.6 million gallons per year or greater). A 50 foot separation is recommended for typical gas dispensing facilities.

***Notes:**

- These recommendations are advisory. Land use agencies have to balance other considerations, including housing and transportation needs, economic development priorities, and other quality of life issues.

- Recommendations are based primarily on data showing that the air pollution exposures addressed here (i.e., localized) can be reduced as much as 80% with the recommended separation.
- The relative risk for these categories varies greatly (see Table 1-2). To determine the actual risk near a particular facility, a site-specific analysis would be required. Risk from diesel PM will decrease over time as cleaner technology phases in.
- These recommendations are designed to fill a gap where information about existing facilities may not be readily available and are not designed to substitute for more specific information if it exists. The recommended distances take into account other factors in addition to available health risk data (see individual category descriptions).
- Site-specific project design improvements may help reduce air pollution exposures and should also be considered when siting new sensitive land uses.
- This table does not imply that mixed residential and commercial development in general is incompatible. Rather it focuses on known problems like dry cleaners using perchloroethylene that can be addressed with reasonable preventative actions.
- A summary of the basis for the distance recommendations can be found in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2

Summary of Basis for Advisory Recommendations

Source Category	Range of Relative Cancer Risk^{1,2}	Summary of Basis for Advisory Recommendations
Freeways and High-Traffic Roads	300 – 1,700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In traffic-related studies, the additional non-cancer health risk attributable to proximity was seen within 1,000 feet and was strongest within 300 feet. California freeway studies show about a 70% drop off in particulate pollution levels at 500 feet.
Distribution Centers ³	Up to 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because ARB regulations will restrict truck idling at distribution centers, transport refrigeration unit (TRU) operations are the largest onsite diesel PM emission source followed by truck travel in and out of distribution centers. Based on ARB and South Coast District emissions and modeling analyses, we estimate an 80 percent drop-off in pollutant concentrations at approximately 1,000 feet from a distribution center.
Rail Yards	Up to 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The air quality modeling conducted for the Roseville Rail Yard Study predicted the highest impact is within 1,000 feet of the Yard, and is associated with service and maintenance activities. The next highest impact is between a half to one mile of the Yard, depending on wind direction and intensity.
Ports	Studies underway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ARB will evaluate the impacts of ports and develop a new comprehensive plan that will describe the steps needed to reduce public health impacts from port and rail activities in California. In the interim, a general advisory is appropriate based on the magnitude of diesel PM emissions associated with ports.
Refineries	Under 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk assessments conducted at California refineries show risks from air toxics to be under 10 chances of cancer per million.⁴ Distance recommendations were based on the amount and potentially hazardous nature of many of the pollutants released as part of the refinery process, particularly during non-routine emissions releases.
Chrome Platers	10-100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ARB modeling and monitoring studies show localized risk of hexavalent chromium diminishing significantly at 300 feet. There are data limitations in both the modeling and monitoring studies. These include variability of plating activities and uncertainty of emissions such as fugitive dust. Hexavalent chromium is one of the most potent toxic air contaminants. Considering these factors, a distance of 1,000 feet was used as a precautionary measure.
Dry Cleaners Using Perchloroethylene (perc)	15-150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local air district studies indicate that individual cancer risk can be reduced by as much as 75 percent by establishing a 300 foot separation between a sensitive land use and a one-machine perc dry cleaning operation. For larger operations (2 machines or more), a separation of 500 feet can reduce risk by over 85 percent.

Source Category	Range of Relative Cancer Risk ^{1,2}	Summary of Basis for Advisory Recommendations
Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (GDF) ⁵	<p>Typical GDF: Less than 10</p> <p>Large GDF: Between Less than 10 and 120</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the CAPCOA Gasoline Service Station Industry-wide Risk Assessment Guidelines, most typical GDFs (less than 3.6 million gallons per year) have a risk of less than 10 at 50 feet under urban air dispersion conditions. Over the last few years, there has been a growing number of extremely large GDFs with sales over 3.6 and as high as 19 million gallons per year. Under rural air dispersion conditions, these large GDFs can pose a larger risk at a greater distance.

¹For cancer health effects, risk is expressed as an estimate of the increased chances of getting cancer due to facility emissions over a 70-year lifetime. This increase in risk is expressed as chances in a million (e.g., 10 chances in a million).

²The estimated cancer risks are a function of the proximity to the specific category and were calculated independent of the regional health risk from air pollution. For example, the estimated regional cancer risk from air toxics in the Los Angeles region (South Coast Air Basin) is approximately 1,000 in a million.

³Analysis based on refrigerator trucks.

⁴Although risk assessments performed by refineries indicate they represent a low cancer risk, there is limited data on non-cancer effects of pollutants that are emitted from these facilities. Refineries are also a source of non-routine emissions and odors.

⁵A typical GDF in California dispenses under 3.6 million gallons of gasoline per year. The cancer risk for this size facility is likely to be less than 10 in a million at the fence line under urban air dispersion conditions.

A large GDF has fuel throughputs that can range from 3.6 to 19 million gallons of gasoline per year. The upper end of the risk range (i.e., 120 in a million) represents a hypothetical worst case scenario for an extremely large GDF under rural air dispersion conditions.

Freeways and High Traffic Roads

Air pollution studies indicate that living close to high traffic and the associated emissions may lead to adverse health effects beyond those associated with regional air pollution in urban areas. Many of these epidemiological studies have focused on children. A number of studies identify an association between adverse non-cancer health effects and living or attending school near heavily traveled roadways (see findings below). These studies have reported associations between residential proximity to high traffic roadways and a variety of respiratory symptoms, asthma exacerbations, and decreases in lung function in children.

One such study that found an association between traffic and respiratory symptoms in children was conducted in the San Francisco Bay Area. Measurements of traffic-related pollutants showed concentrations within 300 meters (approximately 1,000 feet) downwind of freeways were higher than regional values. Most other studies have assessed exposure based on proximity factors such as distance to freeways or traffic density.

These studies linking traffic emissions with health impacts build on a wealth of data on the adverse health effects of ambient air pollution. The data on the effects of proximity to traffic-related emissions provides additional information that can be used in land use siting and regulatory actions by air agencies. The key observation in these studies is that close proximity increases both exposure and the potential for adverse health effects. Other effects associated with traffic emissions include premature death in elderly individuals with heart disease.

Key Health Findings

- Reduced lung function in children was associated with traffic density, especially trucks, within 1,000 feet and the association was strongest within 300 feet. (Brunekreef, 1997)
- Increased asthma hospitalizations were associated with living within 650 feet of heavy traffic and heavy truck volume. (Lin, 2000)
- Asthma symptoms increased with proximity to roadways and the risk was greatest within 300 feet. (Venn, 2001)
- Asthma and bronchitis symptoms in children were associated with proximity to high traffic in a San Francisco Bay Area community with good overall regional air quality. (Kim, 2004)
- A San Diego study found increased medical visits in children living within 550 feet of heavy traffic. (English, 1999)

In these and other proximity studies, the distance from the roadway and truck traffic densities were key factors affecting the strength of the association with adverse health effects. In the above health studies, the association of traffic-related emissions with adverse health effects was seen within 1,000 feet and was

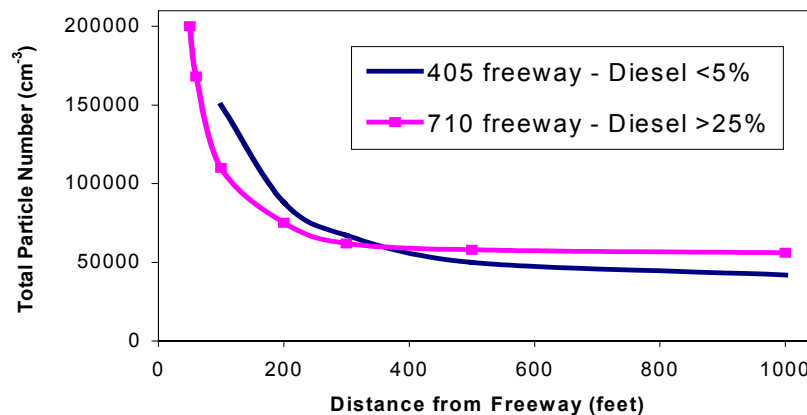
strongest within 300 feet. This demonstrates that the adverse effects diminished with distance.

In addition to the respiratory health effects in children, proximity to freeways increases potential cancer risk and contributes to total particulate matter exposure. There are three carcinogenic toxic air contaminants that constitute the majority of the known health risk from motor vehicle traffic – diesel particulate matter (diesel PM) from trucks, and benzene and 1,3-butadiene from passenger vehicles. On a typical urban freeway (truck traffic of 10,000-20,000/day), diesel PM represents about 70 percent of the potential cancer risk from the vehicle traffic. Diesel particulate emissions are also of special concern because health studies show an association between particulate matter and premature mortality in those with existing cardiovascular disease.

Distance Related Findings

A southern California study (Zhu, 2002) showed measured concentrations of vehicle-related pollutants, including ultra-fine particles, decreased dramatically within approximately 300 feet of the 710 and 405 freeways. Another study looked at the validity of using distance from a roadway as a measure of exposure

Figure 1-1
Decrease In Concentration of Freeway Diesel PM Emissions
With Distance



to traffic related air pollution (Knape, 1999). This study showed that concentrations of traffic related pollutants declined with distance from the road, primarily in the first 500 feet.

These findings are consistent with air quality modeling and risk analyses done by ARB staff that show an estimated range of potential cancer risk that decreases with distance from freeways. The estimated risk varies with the local meteorology, including wind pattern. As an example, at 300 feet downwind from a freeway (Interstate 80) with truck traffic of 10,000 trucks per day, the potential cancer risk was as high as 100 in one million (ARB Roseville Rail Yard Study). The cancer health risk at 300 feet on the upwind side of the freeway was much

less. The risk at that distance for other freeways will vary based on local conditions – it may be higher or lower. However, in all these analyses the relative exposure and health risk dropped substantially within the first 300 feet. This phenomenon is illustrated in Figure 1-1.

State law restricts the siting of new schools within 500 feet of a freeway, urban roadways with 100,000 vehicles/day, or rural roadways with 50,000 vehicles with some exceptions.² However, no such requirements apply to the siting of residences, day care centers, playgrounds, or medical facilities. The available data show that exposure is greatly reduced at approximately 300 feet. In the traffic-related studies the additional health risk attributable to the proximity effect was strongest within 1,000 feet.

The combination of the children's health studies and the distance related findings suggests that it is important to avoid exposing children to elevated air pollution levels immediately downwind of freeways and high traffic roadways. These studies suggest a substantial benefit to a 500-foot separation.

The impact of traffic emissions is on a gradient that at some point becomes indistinguishable from the regional air pollution problem. As air agencies work to reduce the underlying regional health risk from diesel PM and other pollutants, the impact of proximity will also be reduced. In the meantime, as a preventative measure, we hope to avoid exposing more children and other vulnerable individuals to the highest concentrations of traffic-related emissions.

Recommendation

- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 500 feet of a freeway, urban roads with 100,000 vehicles/day, or rural roads with 50,000 vehicles/day.

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Distribution Centers

Distribution centers or warehouses are facilities that serve as a distribution point for the transfer of goods. Such facilities include cold storage warehouses, goods transfer facilities, and inter-modal facilities such as ports. These operations involve trucks, trailers, shipping containers, and other equipment with diesel engines. A distribution center can be comprised of multiple centers or warehouses within an area. The size can range from several to hundreds of acres, involving a number of different transfer operations and long waiting periods. A distribution center can accommodate hundreds of diesel trucks a day that deliver, load, and/or unload goods up to seven days a week. To the extent that these trucks are transporting perishable goods, they are equipped with diesel-powered transport refrigeration units (TRUs) or TRU generator sets.

The activities associated with delivering, storing, and loading freight produces diesel PM emissions. Although TRUs have relatively small diesel-powered engines, in the normal course of business, their emissions can pose a significant health risk to those nearby. In addition to onsite emissions, truck travel in and out of distribution centers contributes to the local pollution impact.

ARB is working to reduce diesel PM emissions through regulations, financial incentives, and enforcement programs. In 2004, ARB adopted two airborne toxic control measures that will reduce diesel PM emissions associated with distribution centers. The first will limit nonessential (or unnecessary) idling of diesel-fueled commercial vehicles, including those entering from other states or countries. This statewide measure, effective in 2005, prohibits idling of a vehicle more than five minutes at any one location.³ The elimination of unnecessary idling will reduce the localized impacts caused by diesel PM and other air toxics

³ For further information on the Anti-Idling ATCM, please click on:
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/idling/outreach/factsheet.pdf>

in diesel vehicle exhaust. This should be a very effective new strategy for reducing diesel PM emissions at distribution centers as well as other locations.

The second measure requires that TRUs operating in California become cleaner over time. The measure establishes in-use performance standards for existing TRU engines that operate in California, including out-of-state TRUs. The requirements are phased-in beginning in 2008, and extend to 2019.⁴

ARB also operates a smoke inspection program for heavy-duty diesel trucks that focuses on reducing truck emissions in California communities. Areas with large numbers of distribution centers are a high priority.

Key Health Findings

Diesel PM has been identified by ARB as a toxic air contaminant and represents 70 percent of the known potential cancer risk from air toxics in California. Diesel PM is an important contributor to particulate matter air pollution. Particulate matter exposure is associated with premature mortality and health effects such as asthma exacerbation and hospitalization due to aggravating heart and lung disease.

Distance Related Findings

Although distribution centers are located throughout the state, they are usually clustered near transportation corridors, and are often located in or near population centers. Diesel PM emissions from associated delivery truck traffic and TRUs at these facilities may result in elevated diesel PM concentrations in neighborhoods surrounding those sites. Because ARB regulations will restrict truck idling at distribution centers, the largest continuing onsite diesel PM emission source is the operation of TRUs. Truck travel in and out of distribution centers also contributes to localized exposures, but specific travel patterns and truck volumes would be needed to identify the exact locations of the highest concentrations.

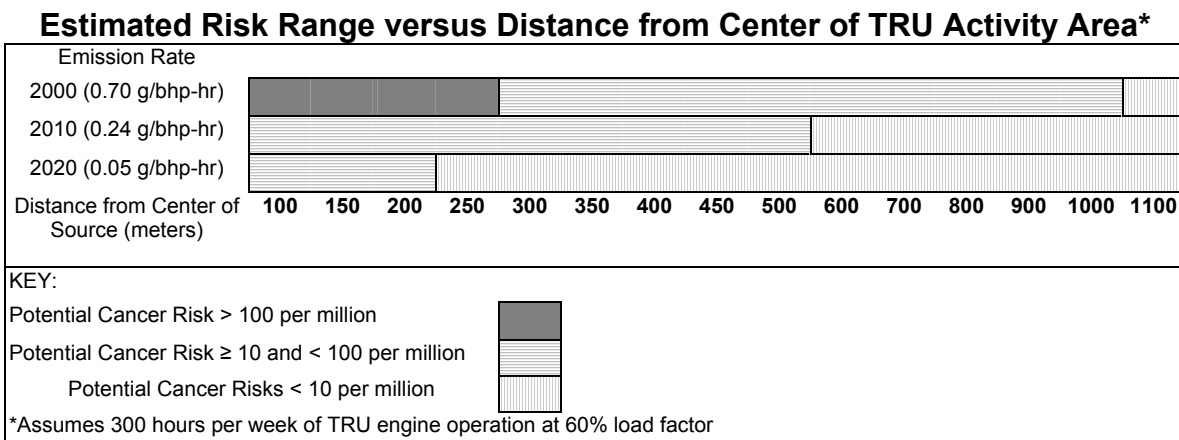
As part of the development of ARB's regulation for TRUs, ARB staff performed air quality modeling to estimate exposure and the associated potential cancer risk of onsite TRUs for a typical distribution center. For an individual person, cancer risk estimates for air pollution are commonly expressed as a probability of developing cancer from a lifetime (i.e., 70 years) of exposure. These risks were calculated independent of regional risk. For example, the estimated regional cancer risk from air toxics in the Los Angeles region (South Coast Air Basin) is approximately 1,000 additional cancer cases per one million population.

⁴ For further information on the Transport Refrigeration Unit ATCM, please click on: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/documents/trufaq.pdf>

The diesel PM emissions from a facility are dependent on the size (horsepower), age, and number of engines, emission rates, the number of hours the truck engines and/or TRUs operate, distance, and meteorological conditions at the site. This assessment assumes a total on-site operating time for all TRUs of 300 hours per week. This would be the equivalent of 40 TRU-equipped trucks a day, each loading or unloading on-site for one hour, 12 hours a day and seven days a week.

As shown in Figure 1-2 below, at this estimated level of activity and assuming a current fleet diesel PM emission rate, the potential cancer risk would be over 100 in a million at 800 feet from the center of the TRU activity. The estimated potential cancer risk would be in the 10 to 100 per million range between 800 to 3,300 feet and fall off to less than 10 per million at approximately 3,600 feet. However with the implementation of ARB's regulation on TRUs, the risk will be significantly reduced.⁵ We have not conducted a risk assessment for distribution centers based on truck traffic alone, but on an emissions basis, we would expect similar risks for a facility with truck volumes in the range of 100 per day.

Figure 1-2

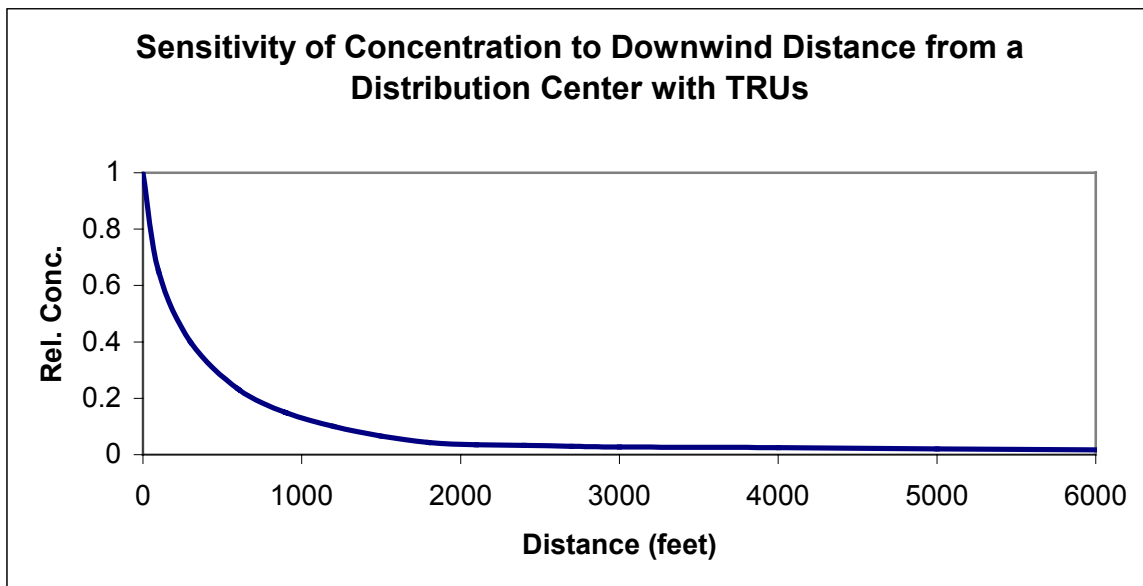


The estimated potential cancer risk level in Figure 1-2 is based on a number of assumptions that may not reflect actual conditions for a specific site. For example, increasing or decreasing the hours of diesel engine operations would change the potential risk levels. Meteorological and other facility specific parameters can also impact the results. Therefore, the results presented here are not directly applicable to any particular facility or operation. Rather, this information is intended to provide an indication as to the potential relative levels of risk that may be observed from operations at distribution centers. As shown in Figure 1-2, the estimated risk levels will decrease over time as lower-emitting diesel engines are used.

⁵ These risk values assume an exposure duration of 70 years for a nearby resident and uses the methodology specified in the 2003 OEHHA health risk assessment guidelines.

Another air modeling analysis, performed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD), evaluated the impact of diesel PM emissions from distribution center operations in the community of Mira Loma in southern California. Based on dispersion of diesel PM emissions from a large distribution center, Figure 1-3 shows the relative pollution concentrations at varying distances downwind. As Figure 1-3 shows, there is about an 80 percent drop off in concentration at approximately 1,000 feet.

Figure 1-3
Decrease In Relative Concentration of Risk
With Distance



Both the ARB and the South Coast AQMD analyses indicate that providing a separation of 1,000 feet would substantially reduce diesel PM concentrations and public exposure downwind of a distribution center. While these analyses do not provide specific risk estimates for distribution centers, they provide an indication of the range of risk and the benefits of providing a separation. ARB recommends a separation of 1,000 feet based on the combination of risk analysis done for TRUs and the decrease in exposure predicted with the South Coast AQMD modeling. However, ARB staff plans to provide further information on distribution centers as we collect more data and implement the TRU control measure.

Taking into account the configuration of distribution centers can also reduce population exposure and risk. For example, locating new sensitive land uses away from the main entry and exit points helps to reduce cancer risk and other health impacts.

Recommendations

- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of a distribution center (that accommodates more than 100 trucks per day, more than 40 trucks with operating TRUs per day, or where TRU unit operations exceed 300 hours per week).
- Take into account the configuration of existing distribution centers and avoid locating residences and other new sensitive land uses near entry and exit points.

References

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Rail Yards

Rail yards are a major source of diesel particulate air pollution. They are usually located near inter-modal facilities, which attract heavy truck traffic, and are often sited in mixed industrial and residential areas. ARB, working with the Placer County air district and Union Pacific Railroad, recently completed a study⁶ of the Roseville Rail Yard (Yard) in northern California that focused on the health risk from diesel particulate. A comprehensive emissions analysis and air quality modeling were conducted to characterize the estimated potential cancer risk associated with the facility.

⁶ To review the study, please click on: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/documents/rstudy.htm>

The Yard encompasses about 950 acres on a one-quarter mile wide by four-mile long strip of land that parallels Interstate 80. It is surrounded by commercial, industrial, and residential properties. The Yard is one of the largest service and maintenance rail yards in the West with over 30,000 locomotives visiting annually.

Using data provided by Union Pacific Railroad, the ARB determined the number and type of locomotives visiting the Yard annually and what those locomotives were doing - moving, idling, or undergoing maintenance testing. Union Pacific provided the annual, monthly, daily, and hourly locomotive activity in the yard including locomotive movements; routes for arrival, departure, and through trains; and locomotive service and testing. This information was used to estimate the emissions of particulate matter from the locomotives, which was then used to model the potential impacts on the surrounding community.

The key findings of the study are:

- Diesel PM emissions in 2000 from locomotive operations at the Roseville Yard were estimated at about 25 tons per year.
- Of the total diesel PM in the Yard, moving locomotives accounted for about 50 percent, idling locomotives about 45 percent, and locomotive testing about five percent.
- Air quality modeling predicts potential cancer risks greater than 500 in a million (based on 70 years of exposure) in a 10-40 acre area immediately adjacent to the Yard's maintenance operations.
- The risk assessment also showed elevated cancer risk impacting a larger area covering about a 10 by 10 mile area around the Yard.

The elevated concentrations of diesel PM found in the study contribute to an increased risk of cancer and premature death due to cardiovascular disease, and non-cancer health effects such as asthma and other respiratory illnesses. The magnitude of the risk, the general location, and the size of the impacted area depended on the meteorological data used to characterize conditions at the Yard, the dispersion characteristics, and exposure assumptions. In addition to these variables, the nature of locomotive activity will influence a risk characterization at a particular rail yard. For these reasons, the quantified risk estimates in the Roseville Rail Yard Study cannot be directly applied to other rail yards. However, the study does indicate the health risk due to diesel PM from rail yards needs to be addressed. ARB, in conjunction with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), and local air districts, is working with the rail industry to identify and implement short term, mid-term and long-term mitigation strategies. ARB also intends to conduct a second rail study in southern California to increase its understanding of rail yard operations and the associated public health impacts.

Key Health Findings

Diesel PM has been identified by ARB as a toxic air contaminant and represents 70 percent of the known potential cancer risk from air toxics in California. Diesel PM is an important contributor to particulate matter air pollution. Particulate matter exposure is associated with premature mortality and health effects such as asthma exacerbation and hospitalization due to aggravating heart and lung disease.

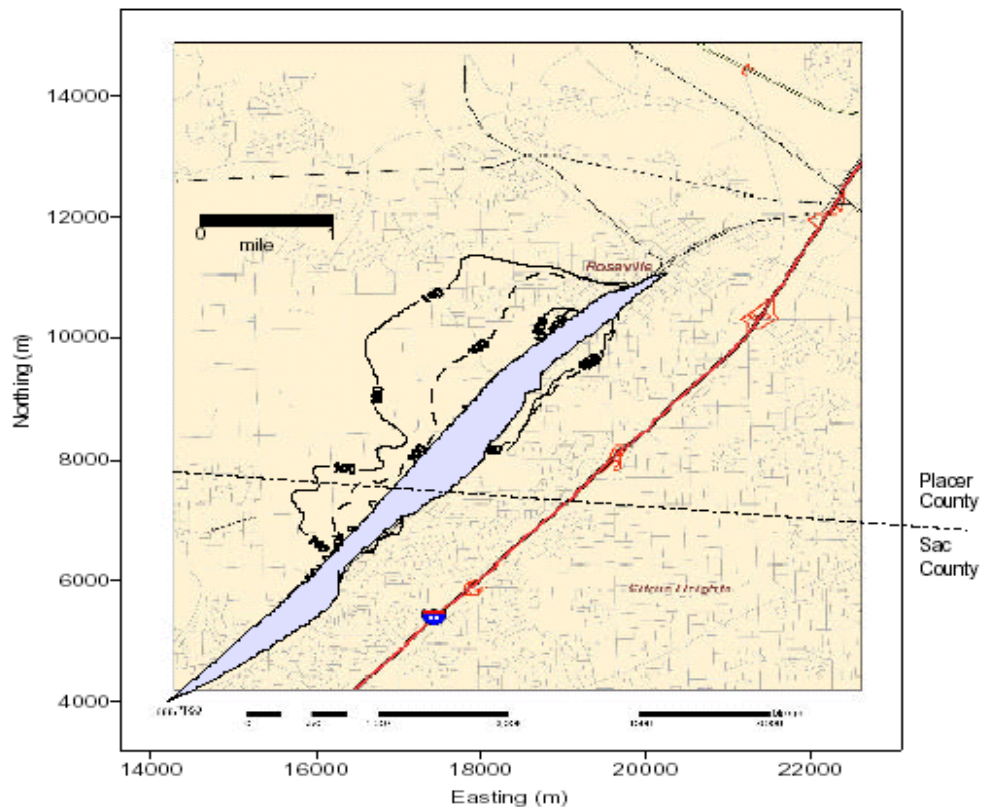
Distance Related Findings

Two sets of meteorological data were used in the Roseville study because of technical limitations in the data. The size of the impact area was highly dependent on the meteorological data set used. The predicted highest impact area ranged from 10 - 40 acres with the two different meteorological data sets. This area, with risks estimated above 500 in a million, is adjacent to an area that includes a maintenance shop (see Figure 1-4). The high concentration of diesel PM emissions is due to the number of locomotives and nature of activities in this area, particularly idling locomotives.

The area of highest impact is within 1,000 feet of the Yard. The next highest impact zone as defined in the report had a predicted risk between 500 and 100 in one million and extends out between a half to one mile in some spots, depending on which meteorological conditions were assumed. The impact areas are irregular in shape making it difficult to generalize about the impact of distance at a particular location. However, the Roseville Rail Yard Study clearly indicates that the localized health risk is high, the impact area is large, and mitigation of the locomotive diesel PM emissions is needed.

For facilities like rail yards and ports, the potential impact area is so large that the real solution is to substantially reduce facility emissions. However, land use planners can avoid encroaching upon existing rail facilities and those scheduled for expansion. We also recommend that while air agencies tackle this problem, land use planners try not to add new sensitive individuals into the highest exposure areas. Finally, we recommend that land use agencies consider the potential health impacts of rail yards in their planning and permitting processes. Additional limitations and mitigation may be feasible to further reduce exposure on a site-specific basis.

Figure 1-4
Estimated Cancer Risk from the Yard
(100 and 500 in a million risk isopleths)



Notes: 100/Million Contours: Solid Line – Roseville Met Data; Dashed Line-McClellan Met Data, Urban Dispersion Coefficients, 80th Percentile Breathing Rate, All Locomotives' Activities (23 TPY), 70-Year Exposure

Recommendation

- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of a major service and maintenance rail yard⁷.
- Within one mile of a rail yard, consider possible siting limitations and mitigation approaches.

References

- *Roseville Rail Yard Study*. ARB (2004)

⁷ The rail yard risk analysis was conducted for the Union Pacific rail yard in Roseville, California. This rail yard is one of the largest in the state. There are other rail yards in California with comparable levels of activity that should be considered "major" for purposes of this Handbook.

Ports

Air pollution from maritime port activities is a growing concern for regional air quality as well as air quality in nearby communities. The primary air pollutant associated with port operations is directly emitted diesel particulate. Port-related activities also result in emissions that form ozone and secondary particulate in the atmosphere. The emission sources associated with ports include diesel engine-powered ocean-going ships, harbor craft, cargo handling equipment, trucks, and locomotives. The size and concentration of these diesel engines makes ports one of the biggest sources of diesel PM in the state. For that reason, ARB has made it a top priority to reduce diesel PM emissions at the ports, in surrounding communities, and throughout California.

International, national, state, and local government collaboration is critical to reducing port emissions based on both legal and practical considerations. For example, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the U.S. EPA establish emission standards for ocean-going vessels and U.S.-flagged harbor craft, respectively. ARB is pursuing further federal actions to tighten these standards. In addition, ARB and local air districts are reducing emissions from ports through a variety of approaches. These include: incentive programs to fund cleaner engines, enhanced enforcement of smoke emissions from ships and trucks, use of dockside electricity instead of diesel engines, cleaner fuels for ships, harbor craft, locomotives, and reduced engine idling. The two ATCMs that limit truck idling and reduce emissions from TRUs (discussed under “Distribution Centers”) also apply to ports.

ARB is also developing several other regulations that will reduce port-related emissions. One rule would require ocean-going ships to use a cleaner marine diesel fuel to power auxiliary engines while in California coastal waters and at dock. Ships that frequently visit California ports would also be required to further reduce their emissions. ARB has adopted a rule that would require harbor craft to use the same cleaner diesel fuel used by on-road trucks in California. In 2005, ARB will consider a rule that would require additional controls for in-use harbor craft, such as the use of add-on emission controls and accelerated turnover of older engines.

Key Health Findings

Port activities are a major source of diesel PM. Diesel PM has been identified by ARB as a toxic air contaminant and represents 70 percent of the known potential cancer risk from air toxics in California. Diesel PM is an important contributor to particulate matter air pollution. Particulate matter exposure is associated with premature mortality and health effects such as asthma exacerbation and hospitalization due to aggravating heart and lung disease.

Distance Related Findings

The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach provide an example of the emissions impact of port operations. A comprehensive emissions inventory was completed in June 2004. These ports combined are one of the world's largest and busiest seaports. Located in San Pedro Bay, about 20 miles south of downtown Los Angeles, the port complex occupies approximately 16 square miles of land and water. Port activities include five source categories that produce diesel emissions. These are ocean-going vessels, harbor craft, cargo handling equipment, railroad locomotives, and heavy-duty trucks.

The baseline emission inventory provides emission estimates for all major air pollutants. This analysis focuses on diesel PM from in-port activity because these emissions have the most potential health impact on the areas adjacent to the port. Ocean vessels are the largest overall source of diesel PM related to the ports, but these emissions occur primarily outside of the port in coastal waters, making the impact more regional in nature.

The overall in-port emission inventory for diesel particulate for the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach is estimated to be 550 tons per year. The emissions fall in the following major categories: ocean-going vessels (17%), harbor craft (25%), cargo handling (47%), railroad locomotive (3%), and heavy duty vehicles (8%). In addition to in-port emissions, ship, rail, and trucking activities also contribute to regional emissions and increase emissions in nearby neighborhoods. Off-port emissions associated with related ship, rail, and trucking activities contribute an additional 680 tons per year of diesel particulate at the Port of Los Angeles alone.

To put this in perspective, the diesel PM emissions estimated for the Roseville Yard in ARB's 2004 study are 25 tons per year. The potential cancer risk associated with these emissions is 100 in one million at a distance of one mile, or one half mile, depending on the data set used. This rail yard covers one and a half square miles. The Los Angeles and Long Beach ports have combined diesel PM emissions of 550 tons per year emitted from a facility that covers a much larger area - 16 miles. The ports have about twice the emission density of the rail yard - 34 tons per year per square mile compared to 16 tons per year per square mile. However, while this general comparison is illustrative of the overall size of the complex, a detailed air quality modeling analysis would be needed to assess the potential health impact on specific downwind areas near the ports.

ARB is in the process of evaluating the various port-related emission sources from the standpoint of existing emissions, growth forecasts, new control options, regional air quality impacts, and localized health risk. A number of public processes - both state and local - are underway to address various aspects of these issues. Until more of these analyses are complete, there is little basis for recommending a specific separation between new sensitive land uses and ports.

For example, the type of data we have showing the relationship between air pollutant concentrations and distance from freeways is not yet available.

Also, the complexity of the port facilities makes a site-specific analysis critical. Ports are a concentration of multiple emission sources with differing dispersion and other characteristics. In the case of the Roseville rail yard, we found a high, very localized impact associated with a particular activity, service and maintenance. By contrast, the location, size, and nature of impact areas can be expected to vary substantially for different port activities. For instance, ground level emissions from dockside activities would behave differently from ship stack level emissions.

Nonetheless, on an emissions basis alone, we expect locations downwind of ports to be substantially impacted. For that reason, we recommend that land use agencies track the current assessment efforts, and consider limitations on the siting of new sensitive land uses in areas immediately downwind of ports.

Recommendations

Avoid siting new sensitive land uses immediately downwind of ports in the most heavily impacted zones. Consult local air districts or the ARB on the status of pending analyses of health risks.

References

- *Roseville Rail Yard Study*. ARB (2004)
- Final Draft, "*Port-Wide Baseline Air Emissions Inventory*." Port of Los Angeles (June 2004)
- Final Draft, "*2002 Baseline Air Emissions Inventory*." Port of Long Beach (February 2004)

Petroleum Refineries

A petroleum refinery is a complex facility where crude oil is converted into petroleum products (primarily gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel), which are then transported through a system of pipelines and storage tanks for final distribution by delivery truck to fueling facilities throughout the state. In California, most crude oil is delivered either by ship from Alaska or foreign sources, or is delivered via pipeline from oil production fields within the state. The crude oil then undergoes many complex chemical and physical reactions, which include distillation, catalytic cracking, reforming, and finishing. These refining processes have the potential to emit air contaminants, and are subject to extensive emission controls by district regulations.

As a result of these regulations covering the production, marketing, and use of gasoline and other oil by-products, California has seen significant regional air quality benefits both in terms of cleaner fuels and cleaner operating facilities. In

the 1990s, California refineries underwent significant modifications and modernization to produce cleaner fuels in response to changes in state law. Nevertheless, while residual emissions are small when compared to the total emissions controlled from these major sources, refineries are so large that even small amounts of fugitive, uncontrollable emissions and associated odors from the operations, can be significant. This is particularly the case for communities that may be directly downwind of the refinery. Odors can cause health symptoms such as nausea and headache. Also, because of the size, complexity, and vast numbers of refinery processes onsite, the occasional refinery upset or malfunction can potentially result in acute or short-term health effects to exposed individuals.

Key Health Findings

Petroleum refineries are large single sources of emissions. For volatile organic compounds (VOCs), eight of the ten largest stationary sources in California are petroleum refineries. For oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), four of the ten largest stationary sources in California are petroleum refineries. Both of these compounds react in the presence of sunlight to form ozone. Ozone impacts lung function by irritating and damaging the respiratory system. Petroleum refineries are also large stationary sources of both particulate matter under 10 microns in size (PM₁₀) and particulate matter under 2.5 microns in size (PM_{2.5}). Exposure to particulate matter aggravates a number of respiratory illnesses, including asthma, and is associated with premature mortality in people with existing cardiac and respiratory disease. Both long-term and short-term exposure can have adverse health impacts. Finer particles pose an increased health risk because they can deposit deep in the lung and contain substances that are particularly harmful to human health. NO_x are also significant contributors to the secondary formation of PM_{2.5}.

Petroleum refineries also emit a variety of toxic air pollutants. These air toxics vary by facility and process operation but may include: acetaldehyde, arsenic, antimony, benzene, beryllium, 1,3-butadiene, cadmium compounds, carbonyl sulfide, carbon disulfide, chlorine, dibenzofurans, diesel particulate matter, formaldehyde, hexane, hydrogen chloride, lead compounds, mercury compounds, nickel compounds, phenol, 2,3,7,8 tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, toluene, and xylenes (mixed) among others. The potential health effects associated with these air toxics can include cancer, respiratory irritation, and damage to the central nervous system, depending on exposure levels.

Distance Related Findings

Health risk assessments for petroleum refineries have shown risks from toxic air pollutants that have quantifiable health risk values to be around 10 potential cancer cases per million. Routine air monitoring and several air monitoring studies conducted in the San Francisco Bay Area (Crockett) and the South Coast Air Basin (Wilmington) have not identified significant health risks specifically

associated with refineries. However, these studies did not measure diesel PM as no accepted method currently exists, and there are many toxic air pollutants that do not have quantifiable health risk values.

In 2002, ARB published a report on the results of the state and local air district air monitoring done near oil refineries. The purpose of this evaluation was to try to determine how refinery-related emissions might impact nearby communities. This inventory of air monitoring activities included 10 ambient air monitoring stations located near refineries in Crockett and four stations near refineries in Wilmington. These monitoring results did not identify significant increased health risks associated with the petroleum refineries. In 2002-2003, ARB conducted additional monitoring studies in communities downwind of refineries in Crockett and Wilmington. These monitoring results also did not indicate significant increased health risks from the petroleum refineries.

Consequently, there are no air quality modeling or air monitoring data that provides a quantifiable basis for recommending a specific separation between refineries and new sensitive land uses. However, in view of the amount and potentially hazardous nature of many of the pollutants released as part of the refinery process, we believe the siting of new sensitive land uses immediately downwind should be avoided. Land use agencies should consult with the local air district when considering how to define an appropriate separation for refineries within their jurisdiction.

Recommendations

- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses immediately downwind of petroleum refineries. Consult with local air districts and other local agencies to determine an appropriate separation.

References

- *Review of Current Ambient Air Monitoring Activities Related to California Bay Area and South Coast Refineries.* ARB (March 2002)
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/aaqm/qmosqual/special/mldrefinery.pdf>
- *Community Air Quality Monitoring: Special Studies – Crockett.* ARB (September 2004)
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/communities/studies/crockett/crockett.htm>
- *Wilmington Study - Air Monitoring Results.* ARB (2003)
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/communities/studies/wilmington/wilmington.htm>

Chrome Plating Operations

Chrome plating operations rely on the use of the toxic metal hexavalent chromium, and have been subject to ARB and local air district control programs for many years. Regulation of chrome plating operations has reduced statewide emissions substantially. However, due to the nature of chrome plating

operations and the highly toxic nature of hexavalent chromium, the remaining health risk to nearby residents is a continuing concern.

Chrome plating operations convert hexavalent chromium in solution to a chromium metal layer by electroplating, and are categorized based upon the thickness of the chromium metal layer applied. In “decorative plating”, a layer of nickel is first plated over a metal substrate. Following this step, a thin layer of chromium is deposited over the nickel layer to provide a decorative and protective finish, for example, on faucets and automotive wheels. “Hard chrome plating” is a process in which a thicker layer of chromium metal is deposited directly on metal substrates such as engine parts, industrial machinery, and tools to provide greater protection against corrosion and wear.

Hexavalent chromium is emitted into the air when an electric current is applied to the plating bath. Emissions are dependent upon the amount of electroplating done per year and the control requirements. A unit of production referred to as an ampere-hour represents the amount of electroplating produced. Small facilities have an annual production rate of 100,000 – 500,000 ampere-hours, while medium-size facilities may have a production rate of 500,000 to about 3 million ampere-hours. The remaining larger facilities have a range of production rates that can be as high as 80 million ampere-hours.

The control requirements, which reduce emissions from the plating tanks, vary according to the size and type of the operation. Facilities either install add-on pollution control equipment, such as filters and scrubbers, or in-tank controls, such as fume suppressants and polyballs. With this combination of controls, the overall hexavalent chromium emissions have been reduced by over 90 percent. Larger facilities typically have better controls that can achieve efficiencies greater than 99 percent. However, even with stringent controls, the lack of maintenance and good housekeeping practices can lead to problems. And, since the material itself is inherently dangerous, any lapse in compliance poses a significant risk to nearby residents.

A 2002 ARB study in the San Diego community of Barrio Logan measured unexpectedly high concentrations of hexavalent chromium near chrome platers. The facilities were located in a mixed-use area with residences nearby. The study found that fugitive dust laden with hexavalent chromium was an important source of emissions that likely contributed to the elevated cancer risk. Largely as a result of this study, ARB is in the process of updating the current requirements to further reduce the emissions from these facilities.

In December 2004, the ARB adopted an ATCM to reduce emissions of hexavalent chromium and nickel from thermal spraying operations through the installation of best available control technology. The ATCM requires all existing facilities to comply with its requirements by January 1, 2006. New and modified thermal spraying operations must comply upon initial startup. An existing thermal spraying facility may be exempt from the minimum control efficiency

requirements of the ATCM if it is located at least 1,640 feet from the nearest sensitive receptor and emits no more than 0.5 pound per year of hexavalent chromium.⁸

Key Health Findings

Hexavalent chromium is one of the most toxic air pollutants regulated by the State of California. Hexavalent chromium is a carcinogen and has been identified in worker health studies as causing lung cancer. Exposure to even very low levels of hexavalent chromium should be avoided.

The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment has found that: 1) many epidemiological studies show a strong association between hexavalent chromium exposure in the work place and respiratory cancer; and 2) all short-term assays reported show that hexavalent chromium compounds can cause damage to human DNA.

Hexavalent chromium when inhaled over a period of many years can cause a variety of non-cancer health effects. These health effects include damage to the nose, blood disorders, lung disease, and kidney damage. The non-cancer health impacts occur with exposures considerably higher than exposures causing significant cancer risks. It is less likely that the public would be exposed to hexavalent chromium at levels high enough to cause these non-cancer health effects. Non-cancer health effects, unlike cancer health effects, have a threshold or exposure level below which non-cancer health effects would not be expected.

Distance Related Findings

ARB's 2002 Barrio Logan Study measured concentrations of hexavalent chromium in the air near two chrome plating facilities. The study was conducted from December 2001 to May 2002. There were two chrome platers on the street - one decorative and one hard plater. The purpose of the study was to better understand the near source impact of hexavalent chromium emissions. Air monitors were placed at residences next to the platers and at varying distances down the street. The monitors were moved periodically to look at the spatial distribution of the impact. Source testing and facility inspections identified one of the facilities as the likely source.

The first two weeks of monitoring results showed unexpectedly high levels of hexavalent chromium at a number of the monitoring sites. The high concentrations were intermittent. The concentrations ranged from 1 to 22 ng/m³ compared to the statewide average of 0.1 ng/m³. If these levels were to continue for 70 years, the potential cancer risk would be 150 in one million. The highest value was found at an air monitor behind a house adjacent to one of the

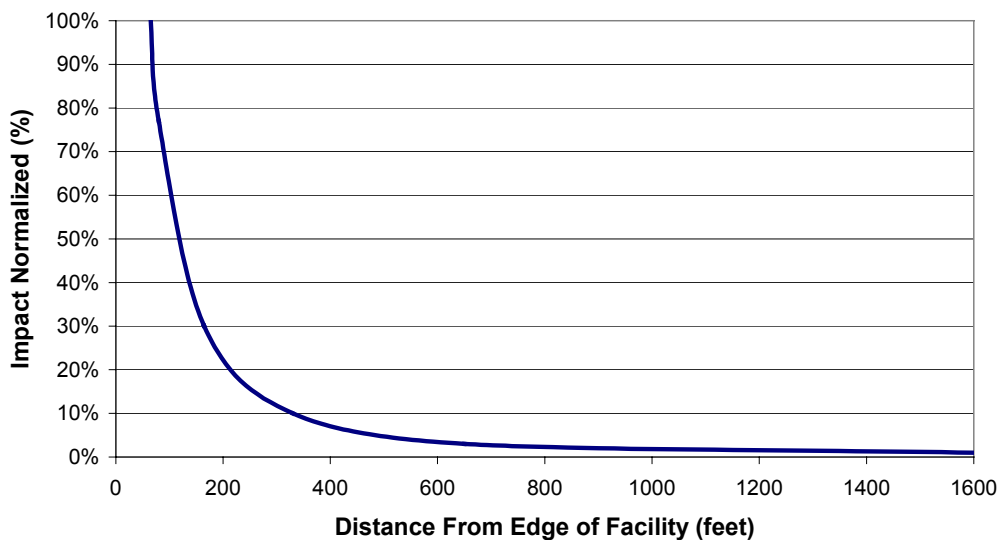
⁸ For further information on the ATCM, please refer to:
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/regact/thermspr/thermalspr.htm>

plating facilities—approximately 30 feet from the back entrance. Lower, but significant concentrations were found at an ambient air monitor 250 feet away.

The monitoring covered a period when the facility was not operating its plating tank. During this period, one of the highest concentrations was measured at an adjacent house. It appears that chromium-laden dust was responsible for high concentrations at this location since there was no plating activity at the time. Dust samples from the facility were tested and found to contain high levels of hexavalent chromium. On the day the highest concentration was measured at the house next door, a monitor 350 feet away from the plater's entrance showed very little impact. Similar proximity effects are shown in ARB modeling studies.

Figure 1-5 shows how the relative health risk varies as a function of distance from a chrome plater. This analysis is based on a medium-sized chrome plater with an annual production rate of 3 million ampere-hours. As shown in Figure 1- 5, the potential health risk drops off rapidly, with over 90 percent reduction in risk within 300 feet. This modeling was done in 2003 as part of a review of ARB's current air toxic control measure for chrome platers and is based on data from a recent ARB survey of chrome platers in California. The emission

Figure 1-5
Risk vs. Distance From Chrome Plater
(Based on plating tank emissions)



rates are only for plating operations. Because there are insufficient data available to directly quantify the impacts, the analysis does not include fugitive emissions, which the Barrio Logan analysis indicated could be significant.

Both the ARB Barrio Logan monitoring results and ARB's 2003 modeling analysis suggests that the localized emissions impact of a chrome plater diminishes significantly at 300 feet. However, in developing our recommendation, we also considered the following factors:

- some chrome platers will have higher volumes of plating activity,
- potential dust impacts were not modeled,
- we have only one monitoring study looking at the impact of distance, and,
- hexavalent chromium is one of the most potent toxic air contaminants ARB has identified.

Given these limitations in the analysis, we recommend a separation of 1,000 feet as a precautionary measure. For large chrome platers, site specific information should be obtained from the local air district.

Recommendation

- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of a chrome plater.

References

- *Ambient Air Monitoring for Hexavalent Chromium and Metals in Barrio Logan: May 2001 through May 2002.* ARB, Monitoring and Laboratory Division (October 14, 2003)
- *Draft Barrio Logan Report.* ARB, Planning and Technical Support Division (November 2004)
- *Proposed Amendments to the Hexavalent Chromium Control Measure for Decorative and Hard Chrome Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities.* ARB (April 1998)
- Murchison, Linda; Suer, Carolyn; Cook, Jeff. *"Neighborhood Scale Monitoring in Barrio Logan,"* (AWMA Annual Conference Proceedings, June 2003)

Dry Cleaners Using Perchloroethylene (Perc Dry Cleaners)

Perchloroethylene (perc) is the solvent most commonly used by the dry cleaning industry to clean clothes or other materials. The ARB and other public health agencies have identified perc as a potential cancer-causing compound. Perc persists in the atmosphere long enough to contribute to both regional air pollution and localized exposures. Perc dry cleaners are the major source of perc emissions in California.

Since 1990, the statewide concentrations and health risk from exposure to perc has dropped over 70 percent. This is due to a number of regulatory requirements on perc dry cleaners and other sources, including degreasing operations, brake cleaners, and adhesives. ARB adopted an Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Perc Emissions from Dry Cleaning Operations in 1993. ARB has also prohibited the use of perc in aerosol adhesives and automotive brake cleaners.

Perc dry cleaners statewide are required to comply with ARB and local air district regulations to reduce emissions. However, even with these controls, some emissions continue to occur. Air quality studies indicate that there is still the potential for significant risks even near well-controlled dry cleaners. The South Coast AQMD has adopted a rule requiring that all new dry cleaners use alternatives to perc and that existing dry cleaners phase out the use of perc by December 2020. Over time, transition to non-toxic alternatives should occur. However, while perc continues to be used, a preventative approach should be taken to siting of new sensitive land uses.

Key Health Findings

Inhalation of perc may result in both cancer and non-cancer health effects. An assessment by California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) concluded that perc is a potential human carcinogen and can cause non-cancer health effects. In addition to the potential cancer risk, the effects of long-term exposure include dizziness, impaired judgment and perception, and damage to the liver and kidneys. Workers have shown signs of liver toxicity following chronic exposure to perc, as well as kidney dysfunction and neurological effects. Non-cancer health effects occur with higher exposure levels than those associated with significant cancer risks. The public is more likely to be exposed to perchloroethylene at levels causing significant cancer risks than to levels causing non-cancer health effects. Non-cancer health effects, unlike cancer health effects, have a threshold or exposure level below which non-cancer health effects would not be expected. The ARB formally identified perc as a toxic air contaminant in October 1991.

One study has determined that inhalation of perc is the predominant route of exposure to infants living in apartments co-located in the same building with a business operating perc dry cleaning equipment. Results of air sampling within co-residential buildings indicate that dry cleaners can cause a wide range of exposures depending on the type and maintenance of the equipment. For example, a well-maintained state-of-the-art system may have risks in the range of 10 in one million, whereas a badly maintained machine with major leaks can have potential cancer risks of thousands in one million.

The California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) is developing Industry-wide Risk Assessment Guidelines for Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners which, when published, will provide detailed information on public health risk from exposure to emissions from this source.

Distance Related Findings

Risk created by perc dry cleaning is dependent on the amount of perc emissions, the type of dry cleaning equipment, proximity to the source, and how the emissions are released and dispersed (e.g., type of ventilation system, stack parameters, and local meteorology). Dry cleaners are often located near

residential areas, and near shopping centers, schools, day-care centers, and restaurants.

The vast majority of dry cleaners in California have one dry cleaning machine per facility. The South Coast AQMD estimates that an average well-controlled dry cleaner uses about 30 to 160 gallons of cleaning solvent per year, with an average of about 100 gallons. Based on these estimates, the South Coast AQMD estimates a potential cancer risk between 25 to 140 in one million at residential locations 75 feet or less from the dry cleaner, with an average of about 80 in one million. The estimate could be as high as 270 in one million for older machines.

CAPCOA's draft industry-wide risk assessment of perc dry cleaning operations indicates that the potential cancer risk for many dry cleaners may be in excess of potential cancer risk levels adopted by the local air districts. The draft document also indicates that, in general, the public's exposure can be reduced by at least 75 percent, by providing a separation distance of about 300 feet from the operation. This assessment is based on a single machine with perc use of about 100 gallons per year. At these distances, the potential cancer risk would be less than 10 potential cases per million for most scenarios.

The risk would be proportionately higher for large, industrial size, dry cleaners. These facilities typically have two or more machines and use 200 gallons or more per year of perc. Therefore, separation distances need to be greater for large dry cleaners. At a distance of 500 feet, the remaining risk for a large plant can be reduced by over 85 percent.

In California, a small number of dry cleaners that are co-located (sharing a common wall, floor, or ceiling) with a residence have the potential to expose the inhabitants of the residence to high levels of perc. However, while special requirements have been imposed on these existing facilities, the potential for exposure still exists. Avoiding these siting situations in the future is an important preventative measure.

Local air districts are a source of information regarding specific dry cleaning operations—particularly for large industrial operations with multiple machines. The 300 foot separation recommended below reflects the most common situation – a dry cleaner with only one machine. While we recommend 500 feet when there are two or more machines, site specific information should be obtained from the local air district for some very large industrial operations. Factors that can impact the risk include the number and type of machines, controls used, source configuration, building dimensions, terrain, and meteorological data.

Recommendation

- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 300 feet of any dry cleaning operation. For operations with two or more machines provide 500 feet. For operations with 3 or more machines, consult with the local air district.
- Do not site new sensitive land uses in the same building with perc dry cleaning operations.

References

- *Proposed Amended Rule 1421 – Control of Perchloroethylene Emissions from Dry Cleaning Systems*, Final Staff Report. South Coast AQMD. (October 2002)
- *Air Toxic Control Measure for Emissions of Perchloroethylene from Dry Cleaning Operations*. ARB (1994)
(<http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/atcm/percatcm.htm>)
- “An Assessment of Tetrachloroethylene in Human Breast Milk”, Judith Schreiber, New York State Department of Health – Bureau of Toxic Substance Assessment, *Journal of Exposure Analysis and Environmental Epidemiology*, Vol.2, Suppl.2, pp. 15-26, 1992.
- Draft Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaner Industry-wide Risk Assessment Guidelines. (CAPCOA (November 2002)
- *Final Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1421 – Control of Perchloroethylene Emissions from Dry Cleaning Systems*. South Coast AQMD. (October 18, 2002)

Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

Refueling at gasoline dispensing facilities releases benzene into the air. Benzene is a potent carcinogen and is one of the highest risk air pollutants regulated by ARB. Motor vehicles and motor vehicle-related activity account for over 90 percent of benzene emissions in California. While gasoline-dispensing facilities account for a small part of total benzene emissions, near source exposures for large facilities can be significant.

Since 1990, benzene in the air has been reduced by over 75 percent statewide, primarily due to the implementation of emissions controls on motor vehicle vapor recovery equipment at gas stations, and a reduction in benzene levels in gasoline. However, benzene levels are still significant. In urban areas, average benzene exposure is equivalent to about 50 in one million.

Gasoline dispensing facilities tend to be located in areas close to residential and shopping areas. Benzene emissions from the largest gas stations may result in near source health risk beyond the regional background and district health risk thresholds. The emergence of very high gasoline throughput at large retail or

wholesale outlets makes this a concern as these types of outlets are projected to account for an increasing market share in the next few years.

Key Health Findings

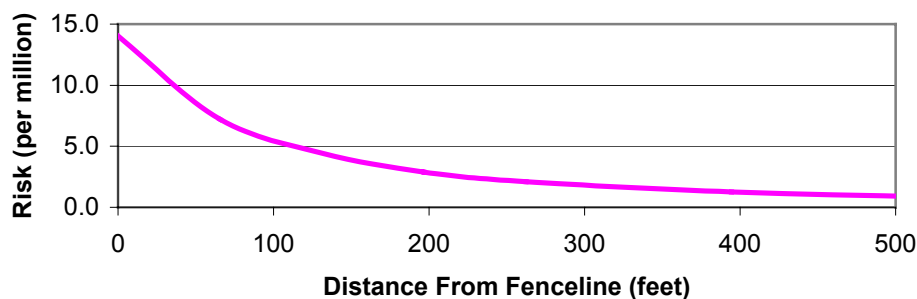
Benzene is a human carcinogen identified by ARB as a toxic air contaminant. Benzene also can cause non-cancer health effects above a certain level of exposure. Brief inhalation exposure to high concentrations can cause central nervous system depression. Acute effects include central nervous system symptoms of nausea, tremors, drowsiness, dizziness, headache, intoxication, and unconsciousness. It is unlikely that the public would be exposed to levels of benzene from gasoline dispensing facilities high enough to cause these non-cancer health effects.

Distance Related Findings

A well-maintained vapor recovery system can decrease emissions of benzene by more than 90% compared with an uncontrolled facility. Almost all facilities have emission control systems. Air quality modeling of the health risks from gasoline dispensing facilities indicate that the impact from the facilities decreases rapidly as the distance from the facility increases.

Statistics reported in the ARB's staff reports on Enhanced Vapor Recovery released in 2000 and 2002, indicated that almost 96 percent of the gasoline dispensing facilities had a throughput less than 2.4 million gallons per year. The remaining four percent, or approximately 450 facilities, had throughputs exceeding 2.4 million gallons per year. For these stations, the average gasoline throughput was 3.6 million gallons per year.

**Figure 1-6
Gasoline Dispensing Facility Health Risk
for 3,600,000 gal/yr throughput**



As shown in Figure 1-6, the risk levels for a gasoline dispensing facility with a throughput of 3.6 million gallons per year is about 10 in one million at a distance of 50 feet from the fenceline. However, as the throughput increases, the potential risk increases.

As mentioned above, air pollution levels in the immediate vicinity of large gasoline dispensing facilities may be higher than the surrounding area (although tailpipe emissions from motor vehicles dominates the health impacts). Very large gasoline dispensing facilities located at large wholesale and discount centers may dispense nine million gallons of gasoline per year or more. At nine million gallons, the potential risk could be around 25 in one million at 50 feet, dropping to about five in one million at 300 feet. Some facilities have throughputs as high as 19 million gallons.

Recommendation

- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 300 feet of a large gasoline dispensing facility (defined as a facility with a throughput of 3.6 million gallons per year or greater). A 50 foot separation is recommended for typical gas dispensing facilities.

References

- *Gasoline Service Station Industry-wide Risk Assessment Guidelines*. California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (December 1997 and revised November 1, 2001)
- *Staff Report on Enhanced Vapor Recovery*. ARB (February 4, 2000)
- *The California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality*. ARB (2004)
- *Staff Report on Enhanced Vapor Recovery Technology Review*. ARB (October 2002)

Other Facility Types that Emit Air Pollutants of Concern

In addition to source specific recommendations, Table 1-3 includes a list of other industrial sources that could pose a significant health risk to nearby sensitive individuals depending on a number of factors. These factors include the amount of pollutant emitted and its toxicity, the distance to nearby individuals, and the type of emission controls in place. Since these types of facilities are subject to air permits from local air districts, facility specific information should be obtained where there are questions about siting a sensitive land use close to an industrial facility.

Potential Sources of Odor and Dust Complaints

Odors and dust from commercial activities are the most common sources of air pollution complaints and concerns from the public. Land use planning and permitting processes should consider the potential impacts of odor and dust on surrounding land uses, and provide for adequate separation between odor and dust sources. As with other types of air pollution, a number of factors need to be considered when determining an adequate distance or mitigation to avoid odor or

Table 1-3 – Examples of Other Facility Types That Emit¹ Air Pollutants of Concern

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Facility Type</u>	<u>Air Pollutants of Concern</u>
Commercial	Autobody Shops Furniture Repair Film Processing Services Distribution Centers Printing Shops Diesel Engines	Metals, Solvents Solvents ² , Methylene Chloride Solvents, Perchloroethylene Diesel Particulate Matter Solvents Diesel Particulate Matter
Industrial	Construction Manufacturers Metal Platers, Welders, Metal Spray (flame spray) Operations Chemical Producers Furniture Manufacturers Shipbuilding and Repair Rock Quarries and Cement Manufacturers Hazardous Waste Incinerators Power Plants Research and Development Facilities	Particulate Matter, Asbestos Solvents, Metals Hexavalent Chromium, Nickel, Metals Solvents, Metals Solvents Hexavalent chromium and other metals, Solvents Particulate Matter, Asbestos Dioxin, Solvents, Metals Benzene, Formaldehyde, Particulate Matter Solvents, Metals, etc.
Public	Landfills Waste Water Treatment Plants Medical Waste Incinerators Recycling, Garbage Transfer Stations Municipal Incinerators	Benzene, Vinyl Chloride, Diesel Particulate Matter Hydrogen Sulfide Dioxin, Benzene, PAH, PCBs, 1,3-Butadiene Diesel Particulate Matter Dioxin, Benzene, PAH, PCBs, 1,3-Butadiene
Transportation	Truck Stops	Diesel Particulate Matter
Agricultural Operations	Farming Operations Livestock and Dairy Operations	Diesel Particulate Matter, VOCs, NOx, PM10, CO, SOx, Pesticides Ammonia, VOCs, PM10

¹Not all facilities will emit pollutants of concern due to process changes or chemical substitution. Consult the local air district regarding specific facilities.

²Some solvents may emit toxic air pollutants, but not all solvents are toxic air contaminants.

dust complaints in a specific situation. Local air districts should be consulted for advice when these siting situations arise.

Table 1-4 lists some of the most common sources of odor complaints received by local air districts. Complaints about odors are the responsibility of local air districts and are covered under state law. The types of facilities that can cause odor complaints are varied and can range from small commercial facilities to large industrial facilities, and may include waste disposal and recycling operations. Odors can cause health symptoms such as nausea and headache. Facilities with odors may also be sources of toxic air pollutants (See Table 1-3). Some common sources of odors emitted by facilities are sulfur compounds, organic solvents, and the decomposition/digestion of biological materials. Because of the subjective nature of an individual's sensitivity to a particular type of odor, there is no specific rule for assigning appropriate separations from odor sources. Under the right meteorological conditions, some odors may still be offensive several miles from the source.

Table 1-4
Sources of Odor Complaints

- Sewage Treatment Plants
- Landfills
- Recycling Facilities
- Waste Transfer Stations
- Petroleum Refineries
- Biomass Operations
- Autobody Shops
- Coating Operations
- Fiberglass Manufacturing
- Foundries
- Rendering Plants
- Livestock Operations

Sources of dust are also common sources of air pollution-related complaints. Operations that can result in dust problems are rock crushing, gravel production, stone quarrying, and mining operations. A common source of complaints is the dust and noise associated with blasting that may be part of these operations. Besides the health impacts of dust as particulate matter, thick dust also impairs visibility, aesthetic values, and can soil homes and automobiles. Local air districts typically have rules for regulating dust sources in their jurisdictions, but dust sources can still be a concern. Therefore, separation of these facilities from residential and other new sensitive land uses should be considered.

In some areas of California, asbestos occurs naturally in stone deposits. Asbestos is a potent carcinogenic substance when inhaled. Asbestos-containing dust may be a public health concern in areas where asbestos-containing rock is mined, crushed, processed, or used. Situations where asbestos-containing gravel has been used in road paving materials are also a source of asbestos exposure to the general public. Planners are advised to consult with local air pollution agencies in areas where asbestos-containing gravel or stone products are produced or used.

2. Handbook Development

ARB and local air districts share responsibility for improving statewide air quality. As a result of California's air pollution control programs, air quality has improved and health risk has been reduced statewide. However, state and federal air quality standards are still exceeded in many areas of California and the statewide health risk posed by toxic air contaminants (air toxics) remains too high. Also, some communities experience higher pollution exposures than others - making localized impacts, as well regional or statewide impacts, an important consideration. It is for this reason that this Handbook has been produced - to promote better, more informed decision-making by local land use agencies that will improve air quality and public health in their communities.

Land use policies and practices, including planning, zoning, and siting activities, can play a critical role in air quality and public health at the local level. For instance, even with the best available control technology, some projects that are sited very close to homes, schools, and other public places can result in elevated air pollution exposures. The reverse is also true – siting a new school or home too close to an existing source of air pollution can pose a public health risk. The ARB recommendations in section 1 address this issue.

This Handbook is an informational document that we hope will strengthen the relationship between air quality and land use agencies. It highlights the need for land use agencies to address the potential for new projects to result in localized health risk or contribute to cumulative impacts where air pollution sources are concentrated.

Avoiding these incompatible land uses is a key to reducing localized air pollution exposures that can result in adverse health impacts, especially to sensitive individuals.

Individual siting decisions that result in incompatible land uses are often the result of locating “sensitive” land uses next to polluting sources. These decisions can be of even greater concern when existing air pollution exposures in a community are considered. In general terms, this is often referred to as the issue of “cumulative impacts.” ARB is working with local air districts to better define these situations and to make information about existing air pollution levels (e.g., from local businesses, motor vehicles, and other areawide sources) more readily available to land use agencies.

In December 2001, the ARB adopted “Policies and Actions for Environmental Justice” (Policies). These Policies were developed in coordination with a group of stakeholders, representing local government agencies, community interest

groups, environmental justice organizations, academia, and business (Environmental Justice Stakeholders Group).

The Policies included a commitment to work with land use planners, transportation agencies, and local air districts to develop ways to identify, consider, and reduce cumulative air pollution emissions, exposure, and health risks associated with land use planning and decision-making. Developed under the auspices of the ARB's Environmental Justice Stakeholders Group, this Handbook is a first step in meeting that commitment.

ARB has produced this Handbook to help achieve several objectives:

- Provide recommendations on situations to avoid when siting new residences, schools, day care centers, playgrounds, and medical-related facilities (sensitive sites or sensitive land uses);
- Identify approaches that land use agencies can use to prevent or reduce potential air pollution impacts associated with general plan policies, new land use development, siting, and permitting decisions;
- Improve and facilitate access to air quality data and evaluation tools for use in the land use decision-making process;
- Encourage stronger collaboration between land use agencies and local air districts to reduce community exposure to source-specific and cumulative air pollution impacts; and
- Emphasize community outreach approaches that promote active public involvement in the air quality/land use decision-making process.

This Handbook builds upon California's 2003 General Plan Guidelines. These Guidelines, developed by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), explain the land use planning process and applicable legal requirements. This Handbook also builds upon a 1997 ARB report, "The Land Use-Air Quality Linkage" ("Linkage Report").⁹ The Linkage Report was an outgrowth of the California Clean Air Act which, among other things, called upon local air districts to focus particular attention on reducing emissions from sources that indirectly cause air pollution by attracting vehicle trips. Such indirect sources include, but are not limited to, shopping centers, schools and universities, employment centers, warehousing, airport hubs, medical offices, and sports arenas. The Linkage Report summarizes data as of 1997 on the relationships between land use, transportation, and air quality, and highlights strategies that can help to reduce the use of single occupancy automobile use. Such strategies

⁹ To access this report, please refer to ARB's website or click on:
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/programs/link97.pdf>

complement ARB regulatory programs that continue to reduce motor vehicle emissions.

In this Handbook, we identify types of air quality-related information that we recommend land use agencies consider in the land use decision-making processes such as the development of regional, general, and community plans; zoning ordinances; environmental reviews; project siting; and permit issuance. The Handbook provides recommendations on the siting of new sensitive land uses based on current analyses. It also contains information on approaches and methodologies for evaluating new projects from an air pollution perspective.

The Handbook looks at air quality issues associated with emissions from industrial, commercial, and mobile sources of air pollution. Mobile sources continue to be the largest overall contributors to the state's air pollution problems, representing the greatest air pollution health risk to most Californians. Based on current health risk information for air toxics, the most serious pollutants on a statewide basis are diesel PM, benzene, and 1,3-butadiene, all of which are primarily emitted by motor vehicles. From a state perspective, ARB continues to pursue new strategies to further reduce motor vehicle-related emissions in order to meet air quality standards and reduce air toxics risk.

While mobile sources are the largest overall contributors to the state's air pollution problems, industrial and commercial sources can also pose a health risk, particularly to people near the source. For this reason, the issue of incompatible land uses is an important focus of this document.

Handbook Audience

Even though the primary users of the Handbook will likely be agencies responsible for air quality and land use planning, we hope the ideas and technical issues presented in this Handbook will also be useful for:

- public and community organizations and community residents;
- federal, state and regional agencies that fund, review, regulate, oversee, or otherwise influence environmental policies and programs affected by land use policies; and
- private developers.

3. Key Community Focused Issues Land Use Agencies Should Consider

Two key air quality issues that land use agencies should consider in their planning, zoning, and permitting processes are:

- 1) **Incompatible Land Uses.** Localized air pollution impacts from incompatible land use can occur when polluting sources, such as a heavily trafficked roadway, warehousing facilities, or industrial or commercial facilities, are located near a land use where sensitive individuals are found such as a school, hospital, or homes.
- 2) **Cumulative Impacts.** Cumulative air pollution impacts can occur from a concentration of multiple sources that individually comply with air pollution control requirements or fall below risk thresholds, but in the aggregate may pose a public health risk to exposed individuals. These sources can be heavy or light-industrial operations, commercial facilities such as autobody shops, large gas dispensing facilities, dry cleaners, and chrome platers, and freeways or other nearby busy transportation corridors.

Incompatible Land Uses

Land use policies and practices can worsen air pollution exposure and adversely affect public health by mixing incompatible land uses. Examples include locating new sensitive land uses, such as housing or schools, next to small metal plating facilities that use a highly toxic form of chromium, or very near large industrial facilities or freeways. Based on recent monitoring and health-based studies, we now know that air quality impacts from incompatible land uses can contribute to increased risk of illness, missed work and school, a lower quality of life, and higher costs for public health and pollution control.¹⁰

Avoiding incompatible land uses can be a challenge in the context of mixed-use industrial and residential zoning. For a variety of reasons, government agencies and housing advocates have encouraged the proximity of affordable housing to employment centers, shopping areas, and transportation corridors, partially as a means to reduce vehicle trips and their associated emissions. Generally speaking, typical distances in mixed-use communities between businesses and industries and other land uses such as homes and schools, should be adequate to avoid health risks. However, generalizations do not always hold as we addressed in section 1 of this Handbook.

In terms of siting air pollution sources, the proposed location of a project is a major factor in determining whether it will result in localized air quality impacts. Often, the problem can be avoided by providing an adequate distance or setback

¹⁰ For more information, the reader should refer to ARB's website on community health: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/ch.htm>

between a source of emissions and nearby sensitive land uses. Sometimes, suggesting project design changes or mitigation measures in the project review phase can also reduce or avoid potential impacts. This underscores the importance of addressing potential incompatible land uses as early as possible in the project review process, ideally in the general plan itself.

Cumulative Air Pollution Impacts

The broad concept of cumulative air pollution impacts reflects the combination of regional air pollution levels and any localized impacts. Many factors contribute to air pollution levels experienced in any location. These include urban background air pollution, historic land use patterns, the prevalence of freeways and other transportation corridors, the concentration of industrial and commercial businesses, and local meteorology and terrain.

When considering the potential air quality impacts of polluting sources on individuals, project location and the concentration of emissions from air pollution sources need to be considered in the land use decision-making process. In section 4, the Handbook offers a series of questions that helps land use agencies determine if a project should undergo a more careful analysis. This holds true regardless of whether the project being sited is a polluting source or a sensitive land use project.

Large industrial areas are not the only land uses that may result in public health concerns in mixed-use communities. Cumulative air pollution impacts can also occur if land uses do not adequately provide setbacks or otherwise protect sensitive individuals from potential air pollution impacts associated with nearby light industrial sources. This can occur with activities such as truck idling and traffic congestion, or from indirect sources such as warehousing facilities that are located in a community or neighborhood.

In October 2004, Cal/EPA published its Environmental Justice Action Plan. In February 2005, the Cal/EPA Interagency Working Group approved a working definition of “cumulative impacts” for purposes of initially guiding the pilot projects that are being conducted pursuant to that plan. Cal/EPA is now in the process of developing a Cumulative Impacts Assessment Guidance document. Cal/EPA will revisit the working definition of “cumulative impacts” as the Agency develops that guidance. The following is the working definition:

“Cumulative impacts means exposures, public health or environmental effects from the combined emissions and discharges, in a geographic area, including environmental pollution from all sources, whether single or multi-media, routinely, accidentally, or otherwise released. Impacts will take into account sensitive populations and socio-economic factors, where applicable, and to the extent data are available.”

4. Mechanisms for Integrating Localized Air Quality Concerns Into Land Use Processes

Land use agencies should use each of their existing planning, zoning, and permitting authorities to address the potential health risk associated with new projects. Land use-specific mechanisms can go a long way toward addressing both localized and cumulative impacts from new air pollution sources that are not otherwise addressed by environmental regulations. Likewise, close collaboration and communication between land use agencies and local air districts in both the planning and project approval stages can further reduce these impacts. Local agency partnerships can also result in early identification of potential impacts from proposed activities that might otherwise escape environmental review. When this happens, pollution problems can be prevented or reduced before projects are approved, when it is less complex and expensive to mitigate.

The land use entitlement process requires a series of planning decisions. At the highest level, the General Plan sets the policies and direction for the jurisdiction, and includes a number of mandatory elements dealing with issues such as housing, circulation, and health hazards. Zoning is the primary tool for implementing land use policies. Specific or community plans created in conjunction with a specific project also perform many of the same functions as a zoning ordinance. Zoning can be modified by means of variances and conditional use permits. The latter are frequently used to insure compatibility between otherwise conflicting land uses. Finally, new development usually requires the approval of a parcel or tract map before grading and building permits can be issued. These parcel or tract maps must be consistent with the applicable General Plan, zoning and other standards.

Land use agencies can use their planning authority to separate industrial and residential land uses, or to require mitigation where separation is not feasible. By separating incompatible land uses, land use agencies can prevent or reduce both localized and cumulative air pollution impacts without denying what might otherwise be a desirable project.¹¹ For instance:

- a dry cleaner could open a storefront operation in a community with actual cleaning operations performed at a remote location away from residential areas;
- gas dispensing facilities with lower fuel throughput could be sited in mixed-use areas;
- enhanced building ventilation or filtering systems in schools or senior care centers can reduce ambient air from nearby busy arterials; or
- landscaping and regular watering can be used to reduce fugitive dust at a building construction site near a school yard.

¹¹ It should be noted that such actions should also be considered as part of the General Plan or Plan element process.

The following general and specific land use approaches can help to reduce potential adverse air pollution impacts that projects may have on public health.

General Plans

The primary purpose of planning, and the source of government authority to engage in planning, is to protect public health, safety, and welfare. In its most basic sense, a local government General Plan expresses the community's development goals and embodies public policy relative to the distribution of future land uses, forming the basis for most land use decisions. Therefore, the most effective mechanism for dealing with the central land use concept of compatibility and its relationship to cumulative air pollution impacts is the General Plan. Well before projects are proposed within a jurisdiction, the General Plan sets the stage for where projects can be sited, and their compatibility with comprehensive community goals, objectives, and policies.

In 2003, OPR revised its General Plan Guidelines, highlighting the importance of incorporating sustainable development and environmental justice policies in the planning process. The OPR General Plan Guidelines provides an effective and long-term approach to reduce cumulative air pollution impacts at the earliest planning stages. In light of these important additions to the Guidelines, land use agencies should consider updating their General Plans or Plan elements to address these revisions.

The General Plan and related Plan elements can be used to avoid incompatible land uses by incorporating air quality considerations into these documents. For instance, a General Plan safety element with an air quality component could be used to incorporate policies or objectives that are intended to protect the public from the potential for facility breakdowns that may result in a dangerous release of air toxics. Likewise, an air quality component to the transportation circulation element of the General Plan could include policies or standards to prevent or reduce local exposure to diesel exhaust from trucks and other vehicles. For instance, the transportation circulation element could encourage the construction of alternative routes away from residential areas for heavy-duty diesel trucks. By considering the relationship between air quality and transportation, the circulation element could also include air quality policies to prevent or reduce trips and travel, and thus vehicle emissions. Policies in the land use element of the General Plan could identify areas appropriate for future industrial, commercial, and residential uses. Such policies could also introduce design and distance parameters that reduce emissions, exposure, and risk from industrial and some commercial land uses (e.g., dry cleaners) that are in close proximity to residential areas or schools.

Land use agencies should also consider updating or creating an air quality element in the jurisdiction's General Plan. In the air quality element, local decision-makers could develop long-term, effective plans and policies to address

air quality issues, including cumulative impacts. The air quality element can also provide a general reference guide that informs local land use planners about regional and community level air quality, regulatory air pollution control requirements and guidelines, and references emissions and pollution source data bases and assessment and modeling tools. As is further described in Appendix C of the Handbook, new assessment tools that ARB is developing can be included into the air quality element by reference. For instance, ARB's statewide risk maps could be referenced in the air quality element as a resource that could be consulted by developers or land use agencies

Zoning

The purpose of "zoning" is to separate different land uses. Zoning ordinances establish development controls to ensure that private development takes place within a given area in a manner in which:

- All uses are compatible (e.g., an industrial plant is not permitted in a residential area);
- Common development standards are used (e.g., all homes in a given area are set back the same minimum distance from the street); and,
- Each development does not unreasonably impose a burden upon its neighbors (e.g., parking is required on site so as not to create neighborhood parking problems).

To do this, use districts called "zones" are established and standards are developed for these zones. The four basic zones are residential, commercial, industrial and institutional.

Land use agencies may wish to consider how zoning ordinances, particularly those for mixed-use areas, can be used to avoid exacerbating poor land use practices of the past or contributing to localized and cumulative air pollution impacts in the community.

Sometimes, especially in mixed-use zones, there is a potential for certain categories of existing businesses or industrial operations to result in cumulative air pollution impacts to new development projects. For example:

- An assisted living project is proposed for a mixed-use zone adjacent to an existing chrome plating facility, or several dry cleaners;
- Multiple industrial sources regulated by a local air district are located directly upwind of a new apartment complex;
- A new housing development is sited in a mixed-use zone that is downwind or adjacent to a distribution center that attracts diesel-fueled delivery trucks and TRUs; or
- A new housing development or sensitive land use is sited without adequate setbacks from an existing major transportation corridor or rail yard.

As part of the public process for making zoning changes, local land use agencies could work with community planning groups, local businesses, and community residents to determine how best to address existing incompatible land uses.

Land Use Permitting Processes

■ Questions to Consider When Reviewing New Projects

Very often, just knowing what questions to ask can yield critical information about the potential air pollution impacts of proposed projects – both from the perspective of a specific project as well as in the nature of existing air pollution sources in the same impact area. Available land use information can reveal the proximity of air pollution sources to sensitive individuals, the potential for incompatible land uses, and the location and nature of nearby air pollution sources. Air quality data, available from the ARB and local air districts, can provide information about the types and amounts of air pollution emitted in an area, regional air quality concentrations, and health risk estimates for specific sources.

General Plans and zoning maps are an excellent starting point in reviewing project proposals for their potential air pollution impacts. These documents contain information about existing or proposed land uses for a specific location as well as the surrounding area. Often, just looking at a map of the proposed location for a facility and its surrounding area will help to identify a potential adjacent incompatible land use.

The following pages are a “pull-out” list of questions to consider along with cross-references to pertinent information in the Handbook. These questions are intended to assist land use agencies in evaluating potential air quality-related concerns associated with new project proposals.

The first group of questions contains project-related queries designed to help identify the potential for localized project impacts, particularly associated with incompatible land uses. The second group of questions focuses on the issue of potential cumulative impacts by including questions about existing emissions and air quality in the community, and community feedback. Depending on the answers to these questions, a land use agency may decide a more detailed review of the proposal is warranted.

The California Department of Education has already developed a detailed process for school siting which is outlined in Appendix E. However, school districts may also find this section helpful when evaluating the most appropriate site for new schools in their area. At a minimum, using these questions may encourage school districts to engage throughout their siting process with land use agencies and local air districts. The combined expertise of these entities can be useful in devising relevant design standards and mitigation measures that can

reduce exposure to cumulative emissions, exposure, and health risk to students and school workers.

As indicated throughout the Handbook, we strongly encourage land use agencies to consult early and often with local air districts. Local air districts have the expertise, many of the analytical tools, and a working knowledge of the sources they regulate. It is also critical to fully involve the public and businesses that could be affected by the siting decision. The questions provided in the chart below do not imply any particular action should be taken by land use agencies. Rather the questions are intended to improve the assessment process and facilitate informed decision-making.

■ Project-Related Questions

This section includes project-related questions that, in conjunction with the questions in the next section, can be used to tailor the project evaluation. These questions are designed to help identify the potential for incompatible land uses from localized project impacts.

Questions to Consider When Reviewing New Projects

Project-Related Questions	Cross-Reference to Relevant Handbook Sections
<p>1. Is the proposed project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ A business or commercial license renewal ▲ A new or modified commercial project ▲ A new or modified industrial project ▲ A new or modified public facility project ▲ A new or modified transportation project ▲ A housing or other development in which sensitive individuals may live or play 	<p>See Appendix A for typical land use classifications and associated project categories that could emit air pollutants.</p>
<p>2. Does the proposed project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Conform to the zoning designation? ▲ Require a variance to the zoning designation? ▲ Include plans to expand operations over the life of the business such that additional emissions may increase the pollution burden in the community (e.g., from additional truck operations, new industrial operations or process lines, increased hours of operation, build-out to the property line, etc.)? 	<p>See Appendix F for a general explanation of land use processes.</p> <p>In addition, Section 3 contains a discussion of how land use planning, zoning, and permitting practices can result in incompatible land uses or cumulative air pollution impacts.</p>
<p>3. Has the local air district provided comments or information to assist in the analysis?</p>	<p>See Section 5 and Appendix C for a description of air quality-related tools that the ARB and local air districts use to provide information on potential air pollution impacts.</p>
<p>4. Have public meetings been scheduled with the affected community to solicit their involvement in the decision-making process for the proposed project?</p>	<p>See Section 7 for a discussion of public participation, information and outreach tools.</p>
<p>5. If the proposed project will be subject to local air district regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Has the project received a permit from the local air district? ▲ Would it comply with applicable local air district requirements? ▲ Is the local air district contemplating new regulations that would reduce emissions from the source over time? ▲ Will potential emissions from the project 	<p>See Appendix C for a description of local air district programs.</p>

Project-Related Questions	Cross-Reference to Relevant Handbook Sections
<p>trigger the local air district's new source review for criteria pollutants or air toxics emissions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Is the local air district expected to ask the proposed project to perform a risk assessment? ▲ Is there sufficient new information or public concern to call for a more thorough environmental analysis of the proposed project? ▲ Are there plans to expand operations over time? ▲ Are there land-use based air quality significance thresholds or design standards that could be applied to this project in addition to applicable air district requirements? 	
<p>6. If the proposed project will release air pollution emissions, either directly or indirectly, but is not regulated by the local air district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Is the local air district informed of the project? ▲ Does the local air district believe that there could be potential air pollution impacts associated with this project category because of the proximity of the project to sensitive individuals? ▲ If the project is one in which individuals live or play (e.g., a home, playground, convalescent home, etc.), does the local air district believe that the project's proximity to nearby sources could pose potential air pollution impacts? ▲ Are there indirect emissions that could be associated with the project (e.g., truck traffic or idling, transport refrigeration unit operations, stationary diesel engine operations, etc.) that will be in close proximity to sensitive individuals? ▲ Will the proposed project increase or serve as a magnet for diesel traffic? ▲ Are there land-use based air quality significance thresholds or design standards that could be applied to this project in addition to applicable air district requirements? ▲ Is there sufficient new information or public concern to call for a more thorough environmental analysis of the proposed project? ▲ Should the site approval process include identification and mitigation of potential 	<p>See Section 1 for recommendations on situations to avoid when siting projects where sensitive individuals would be located (sensitive sites).</p>

Project-Related Questions	Cross-Reference to Relevant Handbook Sections
direct or indirect emissions associated with the potential project?	
<p>7. Does the local air district or land use agency have pertinent information on the source, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Available permit and enforcement data, including for the owner or operator of the proposed source that may have other sources in the State. ▲ Proximity of the proposed project to sensitive individuals. ▲ Number of potentially exposed individuals from the proposed project. ▲ Potential for the proposed project to expose sensitive individuals to odor or other air pollution nuisances. ▲ Meteorology or the prevailing wind patterns between the proposed project and the nearest receptor, or between the proposed sensitive receptor project and sources that could pose a localized or cumulative air pollution impact. 	<p>See Appendix C for a description of local air district programs.</p> <p>See Appendix B for a listing of useful information that land use agencies should have on hand or have accessible when reviewing proposed projects for potential air pollution impacts.</p> <p>Also, do not hesitate to contact your local air district regarding answers to any of these questions that might not be available at the land use agency.</p> <p>See Section 1 for recommendations on situations to avoid when siting projects where sensitive individuals would be located (sensitive sites).</p>
<p>8. Based upon the project application, its location, and the nature of the source, could the proposed project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Be a polluting source that is located in proximity to, or otherwise upwind, of a location where sensitive individuals live or play? ▲ Attract sensitive individuals and be located in proximity to or otherwise downwind, of a source or multiple sources of pollution, including polluting facilities or transportation-related sources that contribute emissions either directly or indirectly? ▲ Result in health risk to the surrounding community? 	<p>See Section 3 for a discussion of what is an incompatible land use and the potential cumulative air pollution impacts.</p> <p>See Section 1 for recommendations on situations to avoid when siting projects where sensitive individuals would be located (sensitive sites).</p>
<p>9. If a CEQA categorical exemption is proposed, were the following questions considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Is the project site environmentally sensitive as defined by the project's location? (A project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be significant.) ▲ Would the project and successive future projects of the same type in the approximate location potentially result in cumulative impacts? ▲ Are there "unusual circumstances" creating the possibility of significant effects? 	<p>See CEQA Guidelines section 15300, and Public Resources Code, section 21084.</p> <p>See Section 1 for recommendations on situations to avoid when siting projects where sensitive individuals would be located (sensitive sites).</p> <p>See also Section 5 and Appendix C for a description of air quality-related tools that the ARB and local air districts use to provide information on potential air pollution impacts.</p>

■ Questions Related to Cumulative Impact Assessment

The following questions can be used to provide the decision-maker with a better understanding of the potential for cumulative air pollution impacts to an affected community. Answers to these questions will help to determine if new projects or activities warrant a more detailed review. It may also help to see potential environmental concerns from the perspective of the affected community. Additionally, responses can provide local decision-makers with information with which to assess the best policy options for addressing neighborhood-scale air pollution concerns.

The questions below can be used to identify whether existing tools and procedures are adequate to address land use-related air pollution issues. This process can also be used to pinpoint project characteristics that may have the greatest impact on community-level emissions, exposure, and risk. Such elements can include: the compliance record of existing sources including those owned or operated by the project proponent; the concentration of emissions from polluting sources within the approximate area of sensitive sites; transportation circulation in proximity to the proposed project; compatibility with the General Plan and General Plan elements; etc.

The local air district can provide useful assistance in the collection and evaluation of air quality-related information for some of the questions and should be consulted early in the process.

Questions Related to Cumulative Impact Assessment

Technical Questions	Cross-Reference to Relevant Handbook Sections
1. Is the community home to industrial facilities?	See Appendix A for typical land use classifications and associated project categories that could emit air pollutants.
2. Do one or more major freeways or high-traffic volume surface streets cut through the community?	See transportation circulation element of your general plan. See also Appendix B for useful information that land use agencies should have on hand or have accessible when reviewing proposed projects for potential air pollution impacts. See Section 1 for recommendations on situations to avoid when siting projects where sensitive individuals would be located (sensitive sites).
3. Is the area classified for mixed-use zoning?	See your general plan and zoning ordinances.
4. Is there an available list of air pollution sources in the community?	Contact your local air district.
5. Has a walk-through of the community been conducted to gather the following information:	See Appendix B for a listing of useful information that land use agencies

Technical Questions	Cross-Reference to Relevant Handbook Sections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Corroborate available information on land use activities in the area (e.g., businesses, housing developments, sensitive individuals, etc.)? ▲ Determine the proximity of existing and anticipated future projects to residential areas or sensitive individuals? ▲ Determine the concentration of emission sources (including anticipated future projects) to residential areas or sensitive individuals? 	<p>should have on hand or have accessible when reviewing proposed projects for potential air pollution impacts. Also contact your local air district.</p>
6. Has the local air district been contacted to obtain information on sources in the community?	See Section 7 for a discussion of public participation, information and outreach tools.
7. What categories of commercial establishments are currently located in the area and does the local air district have these sources on file as being regulated or permitted?	See Appendix A for typical land use classifications and associated project categories that could emit air pollutants. Also contact your local air district.
8. What categories of indirect sources such as distribution centers or warehouses are currently located in the area?	See Appendix A for typical land use classifications and associated project categories that emit air pollutants.
9. What air quality monitoring data are available?	Contact your local air district.
10. Have any risk assessments been performed on emission sources in the area?	Contact your local air district.
11. Does the land use agency have the capability of applying a GIS spatial mapping tool that can overlay zoning, sub-development information, and other neighborhood characteristics, with air pollution and transportation data?	See Appendix B for a listing of useful information that land use agencies should have on hand or have accessible when reviewing proposed projects for potential air pollution impacts. Also contact your local air district for tools that can be used to supplement available land use agency tools.
12. Based on available information, is it possible to determine if the affected community or neighborhood experiences elevated health risk due to a concentration of air pollution sources in close proximity, and if not, can the necessary information be obtained?	Contact your local air district. Also see Section 1 for recommendations on situations to avoid when siting projects where sensitive individuals would be located (sensitive sites).
13. Does the community have a history of chronic complaints about air quality?	See Section 7 for a discussion of public participation, information and outreach tools. Also contact your local air district.
14. Is the affected community included in the public participation process for the agency's decision?	See Section 7 for a discussion of public participation, information and outreach tools.
15. Have community leaders or groups been contacted about any pre-existing or chronic community air quality concerns?	See Section 7 for a discussion of public participation, information and outreach tools. Also contact your local air district.

■ Mitigation Approaches

In addition to considering the suitability of the project location, opportunities for mitigation of air pollution impacts should be considered. Sometimes, a land use agency may find that selection of a different project location to avoid a health risk is not feasible. When that happens, land use agencies should consider design improvements or other strategies that would reduce the risk. Such strategies could include performance or design standards, consultation with local air districts and other agencies on appropriate actions that these agencies should, or plan to, undertake, and consultation and outreach in the affected community. Potential mitigation measures should be feasible, cost-effective solutions within the available resources and authority of implementing agencies to enforce.¹²

■ Conditional Use Permits and Performance Standards

Some types of land uses are only allowed upon approval of a conditional use permit (also called a CUP or special use permit). A conditional use permit does not re-zone the land but specifies conditions under which a particular land use will be permitted. Such land uses could be those with potentially significant environmental impacts. Local zoning ordinances specify the uses for which a conditional use permit is required, the zones they may be allowed in, and public hearing procedures. The conditional use permit imposes special requirements to ensure that the use will not be detrimental to its surroundings.

In the context of land use planning, performance standards are requirements imposed on projects or project categories through conditional use permits to ensure compliance with general plan policies and local ordinances. These standards could apply to such project categories as distribution centers, very large gas dispensing facilities, autobody shops, dry cleaners, and metal platers. Land use agencies may wish to consider adding land use-based performance standards to zoning ordinances in existing mixed-use communities for certain air pollution project categories. Such standards would provide certainty and equitable treatment to all projects of a similar nature, and reserve the more resource intensive conditional or special use permits to projects that require a more detailed analysis. In developing project design or performance standards, land use agencies should consult with the local air district. Early and regular consultation can avoid duplication or inconsistency with local air district control requirements when considering the site-specific design and operation of a project.

¹² A land use agency has the authority to condition or deny a project based upon information collected and evaluated through the land use decision-making process. However, any denial would need to be based upon identifiable, generally applicable, articulated standards set forth in the local government's General Plan and zoning codes. One way of averting this is to conduct early and regular outreach to the community and the local air district so that community and environmental concerns can be addressed and accommodated into the project proposal.

Examples of land use-based air quality-specific performance standards include the following:

- Placing a process vent away from the direction of the local playground that is nearby or increasing the stack height so that emissions are dispersed to reduce the emissions impact on surrounding homes or schools.
- Setbacks between the project fence line and the population center.
- Limiting the hours of operation of a facility to avoid excess emissions exposure or foul odors to nearby individuals.
- An ordinance that requires fleet operators to use cleaner vehicles before project approval (if a new business), or when expanding the fleet (if an existing business); and
- Providing alternate routes for truck operations that discourage detours into residential neighborhoods.

Outreach to Other Agencies

When questions arise regarding the air quality impacts of projects, including potential cumulative impacts, land use agencies should consult the local air district. Land use agencies should also consider the following suggestions to avoid creating new incompatible land uses:

- Consult with the local air district to help determine if emissions from a particular project will adversely impact sensitive individuals in the area, if existing or future effective regulations or permit requirements will affect the proposed project or other sources in the vicinity of the proposed project, or if additional inspections should be required.
- Check with ARB for new information and modeling tools that can help evaluate projects seeking to site within your jurisdiction.
- Become familiar with ARB's Land Use-Air Quality Linkage Report to determine whether approaches and evaluation tools contained in the Report can be used to reduce transportation-related impacts on communities.
- Contact and collaborate with other state agencies that play a role in the land use decision-making process, e.g., the State Department of Education, the California Energy Commission, and Caltrans. These agencies have information on mitigation measures and mapping tools that could be useful in addressing local problems.

■ Information Clearinghouse

- Land use agencies can refer to the ARB statewide electronic information clearinghouse for information on what measures other jurisdictions are using to address comparable issues or sources.¹³

¹³ This information can be accessed from ARB's website by going to:
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/clearinghouse.htm>

The next section addresses available air quality assessment tools that land use agencies can use to evaluate the potential for localized or cumulative impacts in their communities.

5. Available Tools to Evaluate Cumulative Air Pollution Emissions and Risk

Until recently, California has traditionally approached air pollution control from the perspective of assessing whether the pollution was regional, category-specific, or from new or existing sources. This methodology has been generally effective in reducing statewide and regional air pollution impacts and risk levels. However, such an incremental, category-by-category, source-by-source approach may not always address community health impacts from multiple sources - including mobile, industrial, and commercial facilities.

As a result of air toxics and children's health concerns over the past several years, ARB and local air districts have begun to develop new tools to evaluate and inform the public about cumulative air pollution impacts at the community level. One aspect of ARB's programs now underway is to consolidate and make accessible air toxics emissions and monitoring data by region, using modeling tools and other analytical techniques to take a preliminary look at emissions, exposure, and health risk in communities.

ARB has developed multiple tools to assist local air districts perform assessments of cumulative emissions, exposure, and risk on a neighborhood scale. These tools include:

- Regional risk maps that show trends in potential cancer risk from toxic air pollutants in southern and central California between 1990 and 2010. These maps are based on the U.S. EPA's ASPEN model. These maps provide an estimate of background levels of toxic air pollutant risk but are not detailed enough to assess individual neighborhoods or facilities.¹⁴
- The Community Health Air Pollution Information System (CHAPIS) is a user-friendly, Internet-based system for displaying information on emissions from sources of air pollution in an easy to use mapping format. CHAPIS contains information on air pollution emissions from selected large facilities and small businesses that emit criteria and toxic air pollutants. It also contains information on air pollution emissions from motor vehicles. When released in 2004, CHAPIS did not contain information on every source of air pollution or every air pollutant. However, ARB continues to work with local air districts to include all of the largest air pollution sources and those with the highest documented air pollution risk. Additional facilities will be added to CHAPIS as more data become available.¹⁵

¹⁴ For further information on these maps, please visit ARB's website at:

<http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/cti/hlthrisk/hlthrisk.htm>

¹⁵ For further information on CHAPIS, please click on:

<http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/chapis1/chapis1.htm>

- The Hot Spots Analysis and Reporting Program (HARP) is a software database package that evaluates emissions from one or more facilities to determine the overall health risk posed by the facility(-ies) on the surrounding community. Proper use of HARP ensures that the risk assessment meets the latest risk assessment guidelines published by the State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). HARP is designed with air quality professionals in mind and is available from the ARB.
- The Urban Emissions Model (URBEMIS) is a computer program that can be used to estimate emissions associated with land development projects in California such as residential neighborhoods, shopping centers, office buildings, and construction projects. URBEMIS uses emission factors available from the ARB to estimate vehicle emissions associated with new land uses.

Local air districts, and others can use these tools to assess a new project, or plan revision. For example, these tools can be used to:

- Identify if there are multiple sources of air pollution in the community;
- Identify the major sources of air pollution in the area under consideration;
- Identify the background potential cancer risk from toxic air pollution in the area under consideration;
- Estimate the risk from a new facility and how it adds to the overall risk from other nearby facilities; and
- Provide information to decision-makers and key stakeholders on whether there may be significant issues related to cumulative emissions, exposure, and health risk due to a permitting or land use decision.

If an air agency wishes to perform a cumulative air pollution impact analysis using any of these tools, it should consult with the ARB and/or the local air district to obtain information or assistance on the data inputs and procedures necessary to operate the program. In addition, land use agencies could consult with local air districts to determine the availability of land use and air pollution data for entry into an electronic Geographical Information System (GIS) format. GIS is an easier mapping tool than the more sophisticated models described in Appendix C. GIS mapping makes it possible to superimpose land use with air pollution information so that the spatial relationship between air pollution sources, sensitive receptors, and air quality can be visually represented. Appendix C provides a general description of the impact assessment process and micro-scale, or community level modeling tools that are available to evaluate potential cumulative air pollution impacts. Modeling protocols will be accessible on ARB's website as they become available. The ARB will also provide land use agencies and local air districts with statewide regional modeling results and information regarding micro-scale modeling.

6. ARB Programs to Reduce Air Pollution in Communities

ARB's regulatory programs reduce air pollutant emissions through statewide strategies that improve public health in all California communities. ARB's overall program addresses motor vehicles, consumer products, air toxics, air-quality planning, research, education, enforcement, and air monitoring. Community health and environmental justice concerns are a consideration in all these programs. ARB's programs are statewide but recognize that extra efforts may be needed in some communities due to historical mixed land-use patterns, limited participation in public processes in the past, and a greater concentration of air pollution sources in some communities.

ARB's strategies are intended to result in better air quality and reduced health risk to residents throughout California. The ARB's priority is to prevent or reduce the public's exposure to air pollution, including from toxic air contaminants that pose the greatest risk, particularly to infants and children who are more vulnerable to air pollution.

In October 2003, ARB updated its statewide control strategy to reduce emissions from source categories within its regulatory authority. A primary focus of the strategy is to achieve federal and state air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter throughout California, and to reduce health risk from diesel PM. Along with local air districts, ARB will continue to address air toxics emissions from regulated sources (see Table 6-1 for a summary of ARB activities). As indicated earlier, ARB will also provide analytical tools and information to land use agencies and local air districts to help assess and mitigate cumulative air pollution impacts.

The ARB will continue to consider the adoption of or revisions to needed air toxics control measures as part of the state's ongoing air toxics assessment program.¹⁶

As part of its effort to reduce particulate matter and air toxics emissions from diesel PM, the ARB has developed a Diesel Risk Reduction Program¹⁷ that lays out several strategies in a three-pronged approach to reduce emissions and their associated risk:

- Stringent emission standards for all new diesel-fueled engines;
- Aggressive reductions from in-use engines; and
- Low sulfur fuel that will reduce PM and still provide the quality of diesel fuel needed to control diesel PM.

¹⁶ For continuing information and updates on state measures, the reader can refer to ARB's website at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/toxics.htm>.

¹⁷ For a comprehensive description of the program, please refer to ARB's website at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/dieselrrp.htm>.

Table 6-1
ARB ACTIONS TO ADDRESS
CUMULATIVE AIR POLLUTION IMPACTS IN COMMUNITIES

Information Collection

- Improve emission inventories, air monitoring data, and analysis tools that can help to identify areas with high cumulative air pollution impacts
- Conduct studies in coordination with OEHHA on the potential for cancer and non-cancer health effects from air pollutants emitted by specific source categories
- Establish web-based clearinghouse for local land use strategies

Emission Reduction Approaches (2004-2006)*

- Through a public process, consider development and/or amendment of regulations and related guidance to reduce emissions, exposure, and health risk at a statewide and local level for the following sources:
 - Diesel PM sources such as stationary diesel engines, transport refrigeration units, portable diesel engines, on-road public fleets, off-road public fleets, heavy-duty diesel truck idling, harbor craft vessels, waste haulers
 - Other air toxics sources, such as formaldehyde in composite wood products, hexavalent chromium for chrome plating and chromic acid anodizing, thermal spraying, and perchloroethylene dry cleaning
- Develop technical information for the following:*
 - Distribution centers
 - Modeling tools such as HARP and CHAPIS
- Adopt rules and pollution prevention initiatives within legal authority to reduce emissions from mobile sources and fuels, and consumer products
- Develop and maintain Air Quality Handbook as a tool for use by land use agencies and local air districts to address cumulative air pollution impacts

Other Approaches

- Establish guidelines for use of statewide incentive funding for high priority mobile source emission reduction projects

*Because ARB will continue to review the need to adopt or revise statewide measures, the information contained in this chart will be updated on an ongoing basis.

A number of ARB's diesel risk reduction strategies have been adopted. These include measures to reduce emissions from refuse haulers, urban buses, transport refrigeration units, stationary and portable diesel engines, and idling trucks and school buses. These sources are all important from a community perspective.¹⁸

¹⁸ The reader can refer to ARB's website for information on its mobile source-related programs at: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/msprog.htm>, as well as regulations adopted and under consideration as part of the Diesel Risk Reduction Program at: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/dieselrrp.htm>

The ARB will continue to evaluate the health effects of air pollutants while implementing programs with local air districts to reduce air pollution in all California communities.

Local air districts also have ambitious programs to reduce criteria pollutants and air toxics from regulated sources in their region. Many of these programs also benefit air quality in local communities as well as in the broader region. For more information on what is being done in your area to reduce cumulative air pollution impacts through air pollution control programs, you should contact your local air district.¹⁹

¹⁹ Local air district contacts can be found on the inside cover to this Handbook.

7. Ways to Enhance Meaningful Public Participation

Community involvement is an important part of the land use process. The public is entitled to the best possible information about the air they breathe and what is being done to prevent or reduce unhealthful air pollution in their communities. In particular, information on how land use decisions can affect air pollution and public health should be made accessible to all communities, including low-income and minority communities.

Effective community participation consistently relies on a two-way flow of information – from public agencies to community members about opportunities, constraints, and impacts, and from community members back to public officials about needs, priorities, and preferences. The outreach process needed to build understanding and local neighborhood involvement requires data, methodologies, and formats tailored to the needs of the specific community. More importantly, it requires the strong collaboration of local government agencies that review and approve projects and land uses to improve the physical and environmental surroundings of the local community.

Many land use agencies, especially those in major metropolitan areas, are familiar with, and have a long-established public review process. Nevertheless, public outreach can often be improved. Active public involvement requires engaging the public in ways that do not require their previous interest in or knowledge of the land use or air pollution control requirements, and a commitment to taking action where appropriate to address the concerns that are raised.

■ Direct Community Outreach

In conjunction with local air districts, land use agencies should consider designing an outreach program for community groups, other stakeholders, and local government agency staffs that address the problem of cumulative air pollution impacts, and the public and government role in reducing them. Such a program could consider analytical tools that assist in the preparation and presentation of information in a way that supports sensible decision-making and public involvement. Table 7-1 contains some general outreach approaches that might be considered.

Table 7-1
Public Participation Approaches

- Staff and community leadership awareness training on environmental justice programs and community-based issues
- Surveys to identify the website information needs of interested community-based organizations and other stakeholders
- Information materials on local land use and air district authorities
- Community-based councils to facilitate and invite resident participation in the planning process
- Neighborhood CEQA scoping sessions that allows for community input prior to technical analysis
- Public information materials on siting issues are under review including materials written for the affected community, and in different media that widens accessibility
- Public meetings
- Identify other opportunities to include community-based organizations in the process

To improve outreach, local land use agencies should consider the following activities:

- Hold meetings in communities affected by agency programs, policies, and projects at times and in places that encourage public participation, such as evenings and weekends at centrally located community meeting rooms, libraries, and schools.
- Assess the need for and provide translation services at public meetings.
- Hold community meetings to update residents on the results of any special air monitoring programs conducted in their neighborhood.
- Hold community meetings to discuss and evaluate the various options to address cumulative impacts in their community.
- In coordination with local air districts, make staff available to attend meetings of community organizations and neighborhood groups to listen to and, where appropriate, act upon community concerns.
- Establish a specific contact person for environmental justice issues.
- Increase student and community awareness of local government land use activities and policies through outreach opportunities.
- Make air quality and land use information available to communities in an easily understood and useful format, including fact sheets, mailings, brochures, public service announcements, and web pages, in English and other languages.
- On the local government web-site, dedicate a page or section to what the land use program is doing regarding environmental justice and cumulative environmental impacts, and, as applicable, activities conducted with local air districts such as neighborhood air monitoring studies, pollution prevention, air pollution sources in neighborhoods, and risk reduction.

- Allow, encourage, and promote community access to land use activities, including public meetings, General Plan or Community Plan updates, zoning changes, special studies, CEQA reviews, variances, etc.
 - Distribute information in multiple languages, as needed, on how to contact the land use agency or local air district to obtain information and assistance regarding environmental justice programs, including how to participate in public processes.
 - Create and distribute a simple, easy-to-read, and understandable public participation handbook, which may be based on the “Public Participation Guidebook” developed by ARB.
- **Other Opportunities for Meaningful Public Outreach**
- Community-Based Planning Committees

Neighborhood-based or community planning advisory councils could be established to invite and facilitate direct resident participation into the planning process. With the right training and technical assistance, such councils can provide valuable input and a forum for the review of proposed amendments to plans, zone changes, land use permits, and suggestions as to how best to prevent or reduce cumulative air pollution impacts in their community.

- Regional Partnerships

Consider creating regional coalitions of key growth-related organizations from both the private and public sectors, with corporations, communities, other jurisdictions, and government agencies. Such partnerships could facilitate agreement on common goals and win-win solutions tailored specifically for the region. With this kind of dialogue, shared vision, and collaboration, barriers can be overcome and locally acceptable sustainable solutions implemented. Over the long term, such strategies will help to bring about clean air in communities as well as regionally.

**LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS AND ASSOCIATED FACILITY CATEGORIES
THAT COULD EMIT AIR POLLUTANTS**

(1) Land Use Classifications – by Activity ⁱ	(2) Facility or Project Examples	(3) Key Pollutants ^{ii,iii}	(4) Air Pollution Permits ^{iv}
COMMERCIAL/ LIGHT INDUSTRIAL: SHOPPING, BUSINESS, AND COMMERCIAL			
▲ Primarily retail shops and stores, office, commercial activities, and light industrial or small business	Dry cleaners; drive-through restaurants; gas dispensing facilities; auto body shops; metal plating shops; photographic processing shops; textiles; apparel and furniture upholstery; leather and leather products; appliance repair shops; mechanical assembly cleaning; printing shops	VOCs, air toxics, including diesel PM, NOx, CO, SOx	Limited; Rules for applicable equipment
▲ Goods storage or handling activities, characterized by loading and unloading goods at warehouses, large storage structures, movement of goods, shipping, and trucking.	Warehousing; freight-forwarding centers; drop-off and loading areas; distribution centers	VOCs, air toxics, including diesel PM, NOx, CO, SOx	No ^v
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT			
▲ Medical waste at research hospitals and labs	Incineration; surgical and medical instrument manufacturers, pharmaceutical manufacturing, biotech research facilities	Air toxics, NOx, CO, SOx	Yes
▲ Electronics, electrical apparatus, components, and accessories	Computer manufacturer; integrated circuit board manufacturer; semiconductor production	Air toxics, VOCs	Yes
▲ College or university lab or research center	Medical waste incinerators; lab chemicals handling, storage and disposal	Air toxics, NOx, CO, SOx, PM10	Yes
▲ Research and development labs	Satellite manufacturer; fiber-optics manufacturer; defense contractors; space research and technology; new vehicle and fuel testing labs	Air toxics, VOCs	Yes
▲ Commercial testing labs	Consumer products; chemical handling, storage and disposal	Air toxics, VOCs	Yes

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(1) Land Use Classifications – by Activity ⁱ	(2) Facility or Project Examples	(3) Key Pollutants ^{ii,iii}	(4) Air Pollution Permits ^{iv}
INDUSTRIAL: NON-ENERGY-RELATED			
▲ Assembly plants, manufacturing facilities, industrial machinery	Adhesives; chemical; textiles; apparel and furniture upholstery; clay, glass, and stone products production; asphalt materials; cement manufacturers, wood products; paperboard containers and boxes; metal plating; metal and canned food product fabrication; auto manufacturing; food processing; printing and publishing; drug, vitamins, and pharmaceuticals; dyes; paints; pesticides; photographic chemicals; polish and wax; consumer products; metal and mineral smelters and foundries; fiberboard; floor tile and cover; wood and metal furniture and fixtures; leather and leather products; general industrial and metalworking machinery; musical instruments; office supplies; rubber products and plastics production; saw mills; solvent recycling; shingle and siding; surface coatings	VOCs, air toxics, including diesel PM, NOx, PM, CO, SOx	Yes
INDUSTRIAL: ENERGY AND UTILITIES			
▲ Water and sewer operations	Pumping stations; air vents; treatment	VOCs, air toxics, NOx, CO, SOx, PM10	Yes
▲ Power generation and distribution	Power plant boilers and heaters; portable diesel engines; gas turbine engines	NOx, diesel PM, NOx, CO, SOx, PM10, VOCs	Yes
▲ Refinery operations	Refinery boilers and heaters; coke cracking units; valves and flanges; flares	VOCs, air toxics, including diesel PM, NOx, CO, SOx, PM10	Yes
▲ Oil and gas extraction	Oil recovery systems; uncovered wells	NOx, diesel PM, VOCs, CO, SOx, PM10	Yes
▲ Gasoline storage, transmission, and marketing	Above and below ground storage tanks; floating roof tanks; tank farms; pipelines	VOCs, air toxics, including diesel PM, NOx, CO, SOx, PM10	Yes
▲ Solid and hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal activities.	Landfills; methane digester systems; process recycling facility for concrete and asphalt materials	VOCs, air toxics, NOx, CO, SOx, PM10	Yes
CONSTRUCTION (NON-TRANSPORTATION)			
	Building construction; demolition sites	PM (re-entrained road dust), asbestos, diesel PM, NOx, CO, SOx, PM10, VOCs	Limited; state and federal off-road equipment standards

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(1) Land Use Classifications – by Activity ⁱ	(2) Facility or Project Examples	(3) Key Pollutants ^{ii,iii}	(4) Air Pollution Permits ^{iv}
DEFENSE			
	Ordnance and explosives demolition; range and testing activities; chemical production; degreasing; surface coatings; vehicle refueling; vehicle and engine operations and maintenance	VOCs, air toxics, including diesel PM, NOx, CO, SOx, PM10	Limited; prescribed burning; equipment and solvent rules
TRANSPORTATION			
▲ Vehicular movement	Residential area circulation systems; parking and idling at parking structures; drive-through establishments; car washes; special events; schools; shopping malls, etc.	VOCs, NOx, PM (re-entrained road dust) air toxics e.g., benzene, diesel PM, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, 1,3 butadiene, CO, SOx, PM10	No
▲ Road construction and surfacing	Street paving and repair; new highway construction and expansion	VOCs, air toxics, including diesel PM, NOx, CO, SOx, PM10	No
▲ Trains	Railroads; switch yards; maintenance yards	VOCs, NOx, CO, SOx, PM10, air toxics, including diesel PM	Limited; Applicable state and federal MV standards, and possible equipment rules
▲ Marine and port activities	Recreational sailing; commercial marine operations; hotelling operations; loading and un-loading; servicing; shipping operations; port or marina expansion; truck idling		
▲ Aircraft	Takeoff, landing, and taxiing; aircraft maintenance; ground support activities		
▲ Mass transit and school buses	Bus repair and maintenance		
NATURAL RESOURCES			
▲ Farming operations	Agricultural burning; diesel operated engines and heaters; small food processors; pesticide application; agricultural off-road equipment	Diesel PM, VOCs, NOx, PM10, CO, SOx, pesticides	Limited ^{vi} ; Agricultural burning requirements, applicable state and federal mobile source standards; pesticide rules
▲ Livestock and dairy operations	Dairies and feed lots	Ammonia, VOCs, PM10	Yes ^{vii}
▲ Logging	Off-road equipment e.g., diesel fueled chippers, brush hackers, etc.	Diesel PM, NOx, CO, SOx, PM10, VOCs	Limited; Applicable state/federal mobile source standards
▲ Mining operations	Quarrying or stone cutting; mining; drilling or dredging	PM10, CO, SOx, VOCs, NOx, and asbestos in some geographical areas	Applicable equipment rules and dust controls

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(1) Land Use Classifications – by Activity ⁱ	(2) Facility or Project Examples	(3) Key Pollutants ^{ii,iii}	(4) Air Pollution Permits ^{iv}
RESIDENTIAL			
Housing	Housing developments; retirement developments; affordable housing	Fireplace emissions (PM10, NOx, VOCs, CO, air toxics); Water heater combustion (NOx, VOCs, CO)	No ^{vii}
ACADEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL			
▲ Schools, including school-related recreational activities	Schools; school yards; vocational training labs/classrooms such as auto repair/painting and aviation mechanics	Air toxics	Yes/No ^{viii}
▲ Medical waste	Incineration	Air toxics, NOx, CO, PM10	Yes
▲ Clinics, hospitals, convalescent homes		Air toxics	Yes

ⁱ These classifications were adapted from the American Planning Association's "Land Based Classification Standards." The Standards provide a consistent model for classifying land uses based on their characteristics. The model classifies land uses by refining traditional categories into multiple dimensions, such as activities, functions, building types, site development character, and ownership constraints. Each dimension has its own set of categories and subcategories. These multiple dimensions allow users to have precise control over land-use classifications. For more information, the reader should refer to the Association's website at <http://www.planning.org/LBCS/GeneralInfo/>.

ⁱⁱ This column includes key criteria pollutants and air toxic contaminants that are most typically associated with the identified source categories.

Additional information on specific air toxics that are attributed to facility categories can be found in ARB's Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines Report for the Air Toxics Hot Spots Program (May 15, 1997). This information can be viewed at ARB's web site at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ab2588/final96/guide96.pdf>.

Criteria air pollutants are those air pollutants for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and for which an ambient air quality standard has been set. Criteria pollutants include ozone (formed by the reaction of volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight), particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) combine with nitrogen oxides to form ozone, as well as particulate matter. VOC emissions result primarily from incomplete fuel combustion and the evaporation of chemical solvents and fuels. On-road mobile sources are the largest contributors to statewide VOC emissions. Stationary sources of VOC emissions include processes that use solvents (such as dry-cleaning, degreasing, and coating operations) and petroleum-related processes (such as petroleum refining, gasoline marketing and dispensing, and oil and gas extraction). Areawide VOC sources include consumer products, pesticides, aerosols and paints, asphalt paving and roofing, and other evaporative emissions.

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) are a group of gaseous compounds of nitrogen and oxygen, many of which contribute to the formation of ozone and particulate matter. Most NOx emissions are produced by the combustion of fuels. Mobile sources make up about 80 percent of the total statewide NOx emissions. Mobile sources include on-road vehicles and trucks, aircraft, trains, ships, recreational boats, industrial and construction equipment, farm

equipment, off-road recreational vehicles, and other equipment. Stationary sources of NO_x include both internal and external combustion processes in industries such as manufacturing, food processing, electric utilities, and petroleum refining. Areawide source, which include residential fuel combustion, waste burning, and fires, contribute only a small portion of the total statewide NO_x emissions, but depending on the community, may contribute to a cumulative air pollution impact.

Particulate matter (PM) refers to particles small enough to be breathed into the lungs (under 10 microns in size). It is not a single substance, but a mixture of a number of highly diverse types of particles and liquid droplets. It can be formed directly, primarily as dust from vehicle travel on paved and unpaved roads, agricultural operations, construction and demolition.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless and odorless gas that is directly emitted as a by-product of combustion. The highest concentrations are generally associated with cold stagnant weather conditions that occur during winter. CO problems tend to be localized.

An Air Toxic Contaminant (air toxic) is defined as an air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. Similar to criteria pollutants, air toxics are emitted from stationary, areawide, and mobile sources. They contribute to elevated regional and localized risks near industrial and commercial facilities and busy roadways. The ten compounds that pose the greatest statewide risk are: acetaldehyde; benzene; 1,3-butadiene; carbon tetrachloride; diesel particulate matter (diesel PM); formaldehyde; hexavalent chromium; methylene chloride; para-dichlorobenzene; and perchloroethylene. The risk from diesel PM is by far the largest, representing about 70 percent of the known statewide cancer risk from outdoor air toxics. The exhaust from diesel-fueled engines is a complex mixture of gases, vapors, and particles, many of which are known human carcinogens. Diesel PM is emitted from both mobile and stationary sources. In California, on-road diesel-fueled vehicles contribute about 26 percent of statewide diesel PM emissions, with an additional 72 percent attributed to other mobile sources such as construction and mining equipment, agricultural equipment, and other equipment. Stationary engines in shipyards, warehouses, heavy equipment repair yards, and oil and gas production operations contribute about two percent of statewide emissions. However, when this number is disaggregated to a sub-regional scale such as neighborhoods, the risk factor can be far greater.

ⁱⁱⁱ The level of pollution emitted is a major determinant of the significance of the impact.

^{iv} Indicates whether facility activities listed in column 4 are generally subject to local air district permits to operate. This does not include regulated products such as solvents and degreasers that may be used by sources that may not require an operating permit per se, e.g., a gas station or dry cleaner.

^v Generally speaking, warehousing or distribution centers are not subject to local air district permits. However, depending on the district, motor vehicle fleet rules may apply to trucks or off-road vehicles operated and maintained by the facility operator. Additionally, emergency generators or internal combustion engines operated on the site may require an operating permit.

^{vi} Authorized by recent legislation SB700.

^{vii} Local air districts do not require permits for woodburning fireplaces inside private homes. However, some local air districts and land use agencies do have rules or ordinances that require new housing developments or home re-sales to install U.S. EPA –certified stoves. Some local air districts also ban residential woodburning during weather inversions that concentrate smoke in residential areas. Likewise, home water heaters are not subject to permits; however, new heaters could be subject to emission limits that are imposed by federal or local agency regulations.

^{viii} Technical training schools that conduct activities normally permitted by a local air district could be subject to an air permit.

**LAND USE-BASED REFERENCE TOOLS TO EVALUATE
NEW PROJECTS FOR POTENTIAL AIR POLLUTION IMPACTS**

Land use agencies generally have a variety of tools and approaches at hand, or accessible from local air districts that can be useful in performing an analysis of potential air pollution impacts associated with new projects. These tools and approaches include:

- Base map of the city or county planning area and terrain elevations.
- General Plan designations of land use (existing and proposed).
- Zoning maps.
- Land use maps that identify existing land uses, including the location of facilities that are permitted or otherwise regulated by the local air district. Land use agencies should consult with their local air district for information on regulated facilities.
- Demographic data, e.g., population location and density, distribution of population by income, distribution of population by ethnicity, and distribution of population by age. The use of population data is a normal part of the planning process. However, from an air quality perspective, socioeconomic data is useful to identify potential community health and environmental justice issues.
- Emissions, monitoring, and risk-based maps created by the ARB or local air districts that show air pollution-related health risk by community across the state.
- Location of public facilities that enhance community quality of life, including parks, community centers, and open space.
- Location of industrial and commercial facilities and other land uses that use hazardous materials, or emit air pollutants. These include chemical storage facilities, hazardous waste disposal sites, dry cleaners, large gas dispensing facilities, auto body shops, and metal plating and finishing shops.
- Location of sources or facility types that result in diesel on-road and off-road emissions, e.g., stationary diesel power generators, forklifts, cranes, construction equipment, on-road vehicle idling, and operation of transportation refrigeration units. Distribution centers, marine terminals and ports, rail yards, large industrial facilities, and facilities that handle bulk goods are all examples of complex facilities where these types of emission sources are frequently concentrated.¹ Very large facilities, such as ports, marine terminals, and airports, could be analyzed regardless of proximity to a receptor if they are within the modeling area.
- Location and zoning designations for existing and proposed schools, buildings, or outdoor areas where sensitive individuals may live or play.
- Location and density of existing and proposed residential development.
- Zoning requirements, property setbacks, traffic flow requirements, and idling restrictions for trucks, trains, yard hostlers², construction equipment, or school buses.
- Traffic counts (including diesel truck traffic counts), within a community to validate or augment existing regional motor vehicle trip and speed data.

¹ The ARB is currently evaluating the types of facilities that may act as complex point sources and developing methods to identify them.

² Yard hostler means a tractor less than 300 horsepower that is used to transfer semi-truck or tractor-trailer containers in and around storage, transfer, or distribution yards or areas and is often equipped with a hydraulic lifting fifth wheel for connection to trailer containers.

ARB AND LOCAL AIR DISTRICT INFORMATION AND TOOLS CONCERNING CUMULATIVE AIR POLLUTION IMPACTS

It is the ARB's policy to support research and data collection activities toward the goal of reducing cumulative air pollution impacts. These efforts include updating and improving the air toxics emissions inventory, performing special air monitoring studies in specific communities, and conducting a more complete assessment of non-cancer health effects associated with air toxics and criteria pollutants.¹ This information is important because it helps us better understand links between air pollution and the health of sensitive individuals -- children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality.

ARB is working with CAPCOA and OEHHA to improve air pollutant data and evaluation tools to determine when and where cumulative air pollution impacts may be a problem. The following provides additional information on this effort.

How are emissions assessed?

Detailed information about the sources of air pollution in an area is collected and maintained by local air districts and the ARB in what is called an emission inventory. Emission inventories contain information about the nature of the business, the location, type and amount of air pollution emitted, the air pollution-producing processes, the type of air pollution control equipment, operating hours, and seasonal variations in activity. Local districts collect emission inventory data for most stationary source categories.

Local air districts collect air pollution emission information directly from facilities and businesses that are required to obtain an air pollution operating permit. Local air districts use this information to compile an emission inventory for areas within their jurisdiction. The ARB compiles a statewide emission inventory based on the information collected by the ARB and local air districts. Local air districts provide most of the stationary source emission data, and ARB provides mobile source emissions as well as some areawide emission sources such as consumer products and paints. ARB is also developing map-based tools that will display information on air pollution sources.

Criteria pollutant data have been collected since the early 1970's, and toxic pollutant inventories began to be developed in the mid-1980's.

¹ A criteria pollutant is any air pollutant for which EPA has established a National Ambient Air Quality Standard or for which California has established a State Ambient Air Quality Standard, including: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen oxides, ozone, particulates and sulfur oxides. Criteria pollutants are measured in each of California's air basins to determine whether the area meets or does not meet specific federal or state air quality standards. Air toxics or air toxic contaminants are listed pollutants recognized by California or EPA as posing a potential risk to health.

How is the toxic emission inventory developed?

Emissions data for toxic air pollutants is a high priority for communities because of concerns about potential health effects. Most of ARB's air toxics data is collected through the toxic "Hot Spots" program. Local air districts collect emissions data from industrial and commercial facilities. Facilities that exceed health-based thresholds are required to report their air toxics emissions as part of the toxic "Hot Spots" program and update their emissions data every four years. Facilities are required to report their air toxics emissions data if there is an increase that would trigger the reporting threshold of the hotspots program. Air toxics emissions from motor vehicles and consumer products are estimated by the ARB. These estimates are generally regional in nature, reflecting traffic and population.

The ARB also maintains chemical speciation profiles that can be used to estimate toxics emissions when no toxic emissions data is available.

What additional toxic emissions information is needed?

In order to assess cumulative air pollution impacts, updated information from individual facilities is needed. Even for sources where emissions data are available, additional information such as the location of emissions release points is often needed to better model cumulative impacts. In terms of motor vehicles, emissions data are currently based on traffic models that only contain major roads and freeways. Local traffic data are needed so that traffic emissions can be more accurately assigned to specific streets and roads. Local information is also needed for off-road emission sources, such as ships, trains, and construction equipment. In addition, hourly maximum emissions data are needed for assessing acute air pollution impacts.

What work is underway?

ARB is working with CAPCOA to improve toxic emissions data, developing a community health air pollution information system to improve access to emission information, conducting neighborhood assessment studies to better understand toxic emission sources, and conducting surveys of sources of toxic pollutants.

How is air pollution monitored?

While emissions data identify how much air pollution is going into the air, the state's air quality monitoring network measures air pollutant levels in outdoor air. The statewide air monitoring network is primarily designed to measure regional exposure to air pollutants, and consists of more than 250 air monitoring sites.

The air toxics monitoring network consists of approximately 20 permanent sites. These sites are supplemented by special monitoring studies conducted by ARB and local air districts. These sites measure approximately sixty toxic air pollutants. Diesel PM, which is the major driver of urban air toxic risk, is not monitored directly. Ten of the

60 toxic pollutants, not including diesel, account for most of the remaining potential cancer risk in California urban areas.

What additional monitoring has been done?

Recently, additional monitoring has been done to look at air quality at the community level. ARB's community monitoring was conducted in six communities located throughout the state. Most sites were in low-income, minority communities located near major sources of air pollution, such as refineries or freeways. The monitoring took place for a year or more in each community, and included measurements of both criteria and toxic pollutants.

What is being learned from community monitoring?

In some cases, the ARB or local air districts have performed air quality monitoring or modeling studies covering a particular region of the state. When available, these studies can give information about regional air pollution exposures.

The preliminary results of ARB's community monitoring are providing insights into air pollution at the community level. Urban background levels are a major contributor to the overall risk from air toxics in urban areas, and this urban background tends to mask the differences between communities. When localized elevated air pollutant levels were measured, they were usually associated with local ground-level sources of toxic pollutants. The most common source of this type was busy streets and freeways. The impact these ground-level sources had on local air quality decreased rapidly with distance from the source. Pollutant levels usually returned to urban background levels within a few hundred meters of the source.

These results indicate that tools to assess cumulative impacts must be able to account for both localized, near-source impacts, as well as regional background air pollution. The tools that ARB is developing for this purpose are air quality models.

How can air quality modeling be used?

While air monitoring can directly measure cumulative exposure to air pollution, it is limited because all locations cannot be monitored. To address this, air quality modeling provides the capability to estimate exposure when air monitoring is not feasible. Air quality modeling can be refined to assess local exposure, identify locations of potential hot spots, and identify the relative contribution of emission sources to exposure at specific locations. The ARB has used this type of information to develop regional cumulative risk maps that estimate the cumulative cancer air pollution risk for most of California. While these maps only show one air pollution-related health risk, it does provide a useful starting point.

What is needed for community modeling?

Air quality models have been developed to assess near-source impacts, but they have very exacting data requirements. These near-source models estimate the impact of local sources, but do not routinely include the contribution from regional air pollution background. To estimate cumulative air pollution exposure at a neighborhood scale, a modeling approach needs to combine features of both micro-scale and regional models.

In addition, improved methods are needed to assess near-source impacts under light and variable wind conditions, when high local concentrations are more likely to occur. A method for modeling long-term exposure to air pollutants near freeways and other high traffic areas is also needed.

What modeling work has ARB developed?

A key component of ARB's Community Health Program is the Neighborhood Assessment Program (NAP). As described later in this section, the NAP studies are being conducted to better understand pollution impacts at the community level. Through two such studies conducted in Barrio Logan (San Diego) and Wilmington (Los Angeles), ARB is refining community-level modeling methodologies. Regional air toxics modeling is also being performed to better understand regional air pollution background levels.

In a parallel effort, ARB is developing modeling protocols for estimating cumulative emissions, exposure, and risk from air pollution. The protocols will cover modeling approaches and uncertainties, procedures for running the models, the development of statewide risk maps, and methods for estimating health risks. The protocols are subject to an extensive peer review process prior to release.

How are air pollution impacts on community health assessed?

On a statewide basis, ARB's toxic air contaminant program identifies and reduces public exposure to air toxics. The focus of the program has been on reducing potential cancer risk, because monitoring results show potential urban cancer risk levels are too high. ARB has also looked for potential non-cancer risks based on health reference levels provided by OEHHA. On a regional basis, the pollutants measured in ARB's toxic monitoring network are generally below the OEHHA non-cancer reference exposure levels.

As part of its community health program, the ARB is looking at potential cancer and non-cancer risk. This could include chronic or acute health effects. If the assessment work shows elevated exposures on a localized basis, ARB will work with OEHHA to assess the health impacts.

What tools has ARB developed to assess cumulative air pollution impacts?

ARB has developed the following tools and reports to assist land use agencies and local air districts assess and reduce cumulative emissions, exposure, and risk on a neighborhood scale.

Statewide Risk Maps

ARB has produced regional risk maps that show the statewide trends for Southern and Central California in estimated potential cancer risk from air toxics between 1990 and 2010.² These maps will supplement U.S. EPA's ASPEN model and are available on the ARB's Internet site. These maps are best used to obtain an estimate of the regional background air pollution health risk and are not detailed enough to estimate the exact risk at a specific location.

ARB also has maps that focus in more detail on smaller areas that fall within the Southern and Central California regions for these same modeled years. The finest visual resolution available in the maps on this web site is two by two kilometers. These maps are not detailed enough to assess individual neighborhoods or facilities.

Community Health Air Pollution Information System (CHAPIS)

CHAPIS is an Internet-based procedure for displaying information on emissions from sources of air pollution in an easy to use mapping format. CHAPIS uses Geographical Information System (GIS) software to deliver interactive maps over the Internet. CHAPIS relies on emission estimates reported to the ARB's emission inventory database - California Emissions Inventory Development and Reporting System, or CEIDARS.

Through CHAPIS, air district staff can quickly and easily identify pollutant sources and emissions within a specified area. CHAPIS contains information on air pollution emissions from selected large facilities and small businesses that emit criteria and toxic air pollutants. It also contains information on air pollution emissions from motor vehicle and areawide emissions. CHAPIS does not contain information on every source of air pollution or every air pollutant. It is a major long-term objective of CHAPIS to include all of the largest air pollution sources and those with the highest documented air pollution risk. CHAPIS will be updated on a periodic basis and additional facilities will be added to CHAPIS as more data becomes available.

CHAPIS is being developed in stages to assure data quality. The initial release of CHAPIS will include facilities emitting 10 or more tons per year of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, PM10, or reactive organic gases; air toxics from refineries and power plants of 50 megawatts or more; and facilities that conducted health risk

²ARB maintains state trends and local potential cancer risk maps that show statewide trends in potential inhalable cancer risk from air toxics between 1990 and 2010. This information can be viewed at ARB's web site at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/cti/hlthrisk/hlthrisk.htm>)

assessments under the California Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Program.³

CHAPIS can be used to identify the emission contributions from mobile, area, and point sources on that community.

“Hot Spots” Analysis and Reporting Program (HARP)

HARP⁴ is a software package available from the ARB and is designed with air quality professionals in mind. It models emissions and release data from one or more facilities to estimate the potential health risk posed by the selected facilities on the neighboring community. HARP uses the latest risk assessment guidelines published by OEHHA.

With HARP, a user can perform the following tasks:

- Create and manage facility databases;
- Perform air dispersion modeling;
- Conduct health risk analyses;
- Output data reports; and
- Output results to GIS mapping software.

HARP can model downwind concentrations of air toxics based on the calculated emissions dispersion at a single facility. HARP also has the capability of assessing the risk from multiple facilities, and for multiple locations of concern near those facilities. While HARP has the capability to assess multiple source impacts, there had been limited application of the multiple facility assessment function in the field at the time of HARP’s debut in 2003. HARP can also evaluate multi-pathway, non-inhalation health risk resulting from air pollution exposure, including skin and soil exposure, and ingestion of meat and vegetables contaminated with air toxics, and other toxics that have accumulated in a mother’s breast milk.

Neighborhood Assessment Program (NAP)

The NAP⁵ has been a key component of ARB’s Community Health Program. It includes the development of tools that can be used to perform assessments of cumulative air pollution impacts on a neighborhood scale. The NAP studies have been done to better understand how air pollution affects individuals at the neighborhood level. Thus far, ARB has conducted neighborhood scale assessments in Barrio Logan and Wilmington.

As part of these studies, ARB is collecting data and developing a modeling protocol that can be used to conduct cumulative air pollution impact assessments. Initially these

³ California Health & Safety Code section 44300, et seq.

⁴ More detailed information can be found on ARB’s website at:

<http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/harp/harp.htm>

⁵ For more information on the Program, please refer to: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/programs/nap/nap.htm>

assessments will focus on cumulative inhalation cancer health risk and chronic non-cancer impacts. The major challenge is developing modeling methods that can combine both regional and localized air pollution impacts, and identifying the critical data necessary to support these models. The objective is to develop methods and tools from these studies that can ultimately be applied to other areas of the state. In addition, the ARB plans to use these methods to replace the ASPEN regional risk maps currently posted on the ARB Internet site.

Urban Emissions Model (URBEMIS)

URBEMIS⁶ is a computer program that can be used to estimate emissions associated with land development projects in California such as residential neighborhoods, shopping centers, office buildings, and construction projects. URBEMIS uses emission factors available from the ARB to estimate vehicle emissions associated with new land uses. URBEMIS estimates sulfur dioxide emissions from motor vehicles in addition to reactive organic gases, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and PM10.

Land-Use Air Quality Linkage Report⁷

This report summarizes data currently available on the relationships between land use, transportation and air quality. It also highlights strategies that can help to reduce the use of the private automobile. It also briefly summarizes two ARB-funded research projects. The first project analyzes the travel patterns of residents living in five higher density, mixed use neighborhoods in California, and compares them to travel in more auto-oriented areas. The second study correlates the relationship between travel behavior and community characteristics, such as density, mixed land uses, transit service, and accessibility for pedestrians.

⁶ For more information on this model, please refer to ARB's website at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/html/soft.htm>.

⁷To access this report, please refer to ARB's website or click on: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/programs/link97.pdf>

LAND USE AND AIR QUALITY AGENCY ROLES IN THE LAND USE PROCESS

A wide variety of federal, state, and local government agencies are responsible for regulatory, planning, and siting decisions that can have an impact on air pollution. They include local land use agencies, regional councils of government, school districts, local air districts, ARB, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to name a few. This Section will focus on the roles and responsibilities of local and state agencies. The role of school districts will be discussed in Appendix E.

Local Land Use Agencies

Under the State Constitution, land use agencies have the primary authority to plan and control land use.¹ Each of California's incorporated cities and counties are required to adopt a comprehensive, long-term General Plan.²

The General Plan's long-term goals are implemented through zoning ordinances. These are local laws adopted by counties and cities that describe for specific areas the kinds of development that will be allowed within their boundaries.

Land use agencies are also the lead for doing environmental assessments under CEQA for new projects that may pose a significant environmental impact, or for new or revised General Plans.

Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs)

Operating in each of California's 58 counties, LAFCOs are composed of local elected officials and public members who are responsible for coordinating changes in local governmental boundaries, conducting special studies that review ways to reorganize, simplify, and streamline governmental structures, and preparing a sphere of influence for each city and special district within each county. Each Commission's efforts are directed toward seeing that local government services are provided efficiently and economically while agricultural and open-space lands are protected. LAFCO decisions strive to balance the competing needs in California for efficient services, affordable housing, economic opportunity, and conservation of natural resources.

¹ The legal basis for planning and land use regulation is the "police power" of the city or county to protect the public's health, safety and welfare. The California Constitution gives cities and counties the power to make and enforce all local police, sanitary and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws. State law reference: California Constitution, Article XI §7.

²OPR General Plan Guidelines, 2003:

http://www.opr.ca.gov/planning/PDFs/General_Plan_Guidelines_2003.pdf

Councils of Government (COG)

COGs are organizations composed of local counties and cities that serve as a focus for the development of sound regional planning, including plans for transportation, growth management, hazardous waste management, and air quality. They can also function as the metropolitan planning organization for coordinating the region's transportation programs. COGs also prepare regional housing need allocations for updates of General Plan housing elements.

Local Air Districts

Under state law, air pollution control districts or air quality management districts (local air districts) are the local government agencies responsible for improving air quality and are generally the first point of contact for resolving local air pollution issues or complaints. There are 35 local air districts in California³ that have authority and primary responsibility for regional clean air planning. Local air districts regulate stationary sources of air pollutants within their jurisdiction including but not limited to industrial and commercial facilities, power plants, construction activities, outdoor burning, and other non-mobile sources of air pollution. Some local air districts also regulate public and private motor vehicle fleet operators such as public bus systems, private shuttle and taxi services, and commercial truck depots.

■ Regional Clean Air Plans

Local air districts are responsible for the development and adoption of clean air plans that protect the public from the harmful effects of air pollution. These plans incorporate strategies that are necessary to attain ambient air quality standards. Also included in these regional air plans are ARB and local district measures to reduce statewide emissions from mobile sources, consumer products, and industrial sources.

■ Facility-Specific Considerations

Permitting. In addition to the planning function, local air districts adopt and enforce regulations, issue permits, and evaluate the potential environmental impacts of projects.

Pollution is regulated through permits and technology-based rules that limit emissions from operating units within a facility or set standards that vehicle fleet operators must meet. Permits to construct and permits to operate contain very specific requirements and conditions that tell each regulated source what it must do to limit its air pollution in compliance with local air district rules, regulations, and state law. Prior to receiving a permit, new facilities must go through a New Source Review (NSR) process that establishes air pollution control requirements for the facility. Permit conditions are typically contained in the permit to operate and specify requirements that businesses must follow; these may include limits on the amount of pollution that can be emitted, the

³ Contact information for local air districts in California is listed in the front of this Handbook.

type of pollution control equipment that must be installed and maintained, and various record-keeping requirements.

Local air districts also notify the public about new permit applications for major new facilities, or major modifications to existing facilities that seek to locate within 1,000 feet of a school.

Local air districts can also regulate other types of sources to reduce emissions. These include regulations to reduce emissions from the following sources:

- hazardous materials in products used by industry such as paints, solvents, and degreasers;
- agricultural and residential burning;
- leaking gasoline nozzles at service stations;
- public fleet vehicles such as sanitation trucks and school buses; and
- fugitive or uncontrolled dust at construction sites.

However, while emissions from industrial and commercial sources are typically subject to the permit authority of the local air district, sensitive sites such as a day care center, convalescent home, or playground are not ordinarily subject to an air permit. Local air district permits address the air pollutant emissions of a project but not its location.

Under the state's air toxics program, local air districts regulate air toxic emissions by adopting ARB air toxic control measures, or more stringent district-specific requirements, and by requiring individual facilities to perform a health risk assessment if emissions at the source exceed district-specific health risk thresholds⁴, ⁵ (See the section on ARB programs for a more detailed summary of this program).

One approach by which local air districts regulate air toxics emissions is through the "Hot Spots" program.⁶ The risk assessments submitted by the facilities under this

⁴ Cal/EPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment has published "A Guide to Health Risk Assessment" for lay people involved in environmental health issues, including policymakers, businesspeople, members of community groups, and others with an interest in the potential health effects of toxic chemicals. To access this information, please refer to <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pdf/HRSGuide2001.pdf>

⁵ Section 44306 of the California Health & Safety Code defines a health risk assessment as a detailed comprehensive analysis that a polluting facility uses to evaluate and predict the dispersion of hazardous substances in the environment and the potential for exposure of human populations, and to assess and quantify both the individual and population-wide health risks associated with those levels of exposure.

⁶ AB-2588 (the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act) requires local air districts to prioritize facilities by high, intermediate, and low priority categories to determine which must perform a health risk assessment. Each district is responsible for establishing the prioritization score threshold at which facilities are required to prepare a health risk assessment. In establishing priorities for each facility, local air districts must consider the potency, toxicity, quantity, and volume of hazardous materials released from the facility, the proximity of the facility to potential receptors, and any other factors that the district determines may indicate that the facility may pose a significant risk. All facilities within the highest category must prepare a health risk assessment. In addition, each district may require facilities in the intermediate and low priority categories to also submit a health risk assessment.

Table D-1
Local Sources of Air Pollution, Responsible Agencies,
and Associated Regulatory Programs

Source	Examples	Primary Agency	Applicable Regulations
Large Stationary	Refineries, power plants, chemical facilities, certain manufacturing plants	Local air districts	Operating permit rules Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Law (AB 2588) Local district rules Air Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs)* New Source Review rules Title V permit rules
Small Stationary	Dry cleaners, auto body shops, welders, chrome plating facilities, service stations, certain manufacturing plants	Local air districts	Operating permit conditions, Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Law (AB 2588) Local district rules ATCMs* New Source Review rules
Mobile (non-fleet)	Cars, trucks, buses	ARB	Emission standards Cleaner-burning fuels (e.g., unleaded gasoline, low-sulfur diesel) Inspection and repair programs (e.g., Smog Check)
Mobile Equipment	Construction equipment	ARB, U.S. EPA	ARB rules U.S. EPA rules
Mobile (fleet)	Truck depots, school buses, taxi services	Local air districts, ARB	Local air district rules ARB urban bus fleet rule
Areawide	Paints and consumer products such as hair spray and spray paint	Local air district, ARB	ARB rules Local air district rules

*ARB adopts ATCMs, but local air districts have the responsibility to implement and enforce these measures or more stringent ones.

program are reviewed by OEHHA and approved by the local air district. Risk assessments are available by contacting the local air district.

Enforcement. Local air districts also take enforcement action to ensure compliance with air quality requirements. They enforce air toxic control measures, agricultural and residential burning programs, gasoline vapor control regulations, laws that prohibit air pollution nuisances, visible emission limits, and many other requirements designed to

clean the air. Local districts use a variety of enforcement tools to ensure compliance. These include notices of violation, monetary penalties, and abatement orders. Under some circumstances, a permit may be revoked.

■ Environmental Review

As required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), local air districts also review and comment on proposed land use plans and development projects that can have a significant effect on the environment or public health.⁷

California Air Resources Board

The ARB is the air pollution control agency at the state level that is responsible for the preparation of air plans required by state and federal law. In this regard, it coordinates the activities of all local air districts to ensure all statutory requirements are met and to reduce air pollution emissions for sources under its jurisdiction.

Motor vehicles are the single largest emissions source category under ARB's jurisdiction as well as the largest overall emissions source statewide. ARB also regulates emissions from other mobile equipment and engines as well as emissions from consumer products such as hair sprays, perfumes, cleaners, and aerosol paints.

Air Toxics Program

Under state law, the ARB has a critical role to play in the identification, prioritization, and control of air toxic emissions. The ARB statewide comprehensive air toxics program was established in the early 1980's. The Toxic Air Contaminant Identification and Control Act of 1983 (AB 1807, Tanner 1983) created California's program to reduce exposure to air toxics.⁸ The Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act (Hot Spots program) supplements the AB 1807 program, by requiring a statewide air toxics inventory, notification of people exposed to a significant health risk, and facility plans to reduce these risks.

Under AB 1807, the ARB is required to use certain criteria to prioritize the identification and control of air toxics. In selecting substances for review, the ARB must consider criteria relating to emissions, exposure, and health risk, as well as persistence in the atmosphere, and ambient concentrations in the community. AB 1807 also requires the ARB to use available information gathered from the Hot Spots program when prioritizing compounds.

The ARB identifies pollutants as toxic air contaminants and adopts statewide air toxic control measures (ATCMs). Once ARB adopts an ATCM, local air districts must

⁷ Section 4 of this Handbook contains more information on the CEQA process.

⁸ For a general background on California's air toxics program, the reader should refer to ARB's website at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/tac/appendxb.htm>.

implement the measure, or adopt and implement district-specific measures that are at least as stringent as the state standard. Taken in the aggregate, these ARB programs will continue to further reduce emissions, exposure, and health risk statewide.

With regard to the land use decision-making process, ARB, in conjunction with local air districts, plays an advisory role by providing technical information on land use-related air issues.

Other Agencies

Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR)

In addition to serving as the Governor's advisor on land use planning, research, and liaison with local government, OPR develops and implements the state's policy on land use planning and coordinates the state's environmental justice programs. OPR updated its General Plan Guidelines in 2003 to highlight the importance of sustainable development and environmental justice policies in the planning process. OPR also advises project proponents and government agencies on CEQA provisions and operates the State Clearinghouse for environmental and federal grant documents.

California Department of Housing and Community Development

The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) administers a variety of state laws, programs and policies to preserve and expand housing opportunities, including the development of affordable housing. All local jurisdictions must update their housing elements according to a staggered statutory schedule, and are subject to certification by HCD. In their housing elements, cities and counties are required to include a land inventory which identifies and zones sites for future residential development to accommodate a mix of housing types, and to remove barriers to the development of housing.

An objective of state housing element law is to increase the overall supply and affordability of housing. Other fundamental goals include conserving existing affordable housing, improving the condition of the existing housing stock, removing regulatory barriers to housing production, expanding equal housing opportunities, and addressing the special housing needs of the state's most vulnerable residents (frail elderly, disabled, large families with children, farmworkers, and the homeless).

Transportation Agencies

Transportation agencies can also influence mobile source-related emissions in the land use decision-making process. Local transportation agencies work with land use agencies to develop a transportation (circulation) element for the General Plan. These local government agencies then work with other transportation-related agencies, such as the Congestion Management Agency (CMA), Metropolitan Planning Organization

(MPO), Regional Transportation Planning Agency (RTPA), and Caltrans to develop long and short range transportation plans and projects.

Caltrans is the agency responsible for setting state transportation goals and for state transportation planning, design, construction, operations and maintenance activities. Caltrans is also responsible for delivering California's multibillion-dollar state Transportation Improvement Program, a list of transportation projects that are approved for funding by the California Transportation Commission in a 4-year cycle.

When safety hazards or traffic circulation problems are identified in the existing road system, or when land use changes are proposed such as a new residential subdivision, shopping mall or manufacturing center, Caltrans and/or the local transportation agency ensure the projects meet applicable state, regional, and local goals and objectives.

Caltrans also evaluates transportation-related projects for regional air quality impacts, from the perspective of travel-related emissions as well as road congestion and increases in road capacity (new lanes).

California Energy Commission (CEC)

The CEC is the state's CEQA lead agency for permitting large thermal power plants (50 megawatts or greater). The CEC works closely with local air districts and other federal, state and local agencies to ensure compliance with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations and standards in the permitting, construction, operation and closure of such plants. The CEC uses an open and public review process that provides communities with outreach and multiple opportunities to participate and be heard. In addition to its comprehensive environmental impact and engineering design assessment process, the CEC also conducts an environmental justice evaluation. This evaluation involves an initial demographic screening to determine if a qualifying minority or low-income population exists in the vicinity of the proposed project. If such a population is present, staff considers possible environmental justice impacts including from associated project emissions in its technical assessments.⁹

Department of Pesticides Regulation (DPR)

Pesticides are industrial chemicals produced specifically for their toxicity to a target pest. They must be released into the environment to do their job. Therefore, regulation of pesticides focuses on using toxicity and other information to ensure that when pesticides are used according to their label directions, potential for harm to people and the environment is minimized. DPR imposes strict controls on use, beginning before pesticide products can be sold in California, with an extensive scientific program to ensure they can be used safely. DPR and county enforcement staff tracks the use of pesticides to ensure that pesticides are used properly. DPR collects periodic

⁹ See California Energy Commission, "Environmental Performance Report," July 2001 at http://www.energy.ca.gov/reports/2001-11-20_700-01-001.PDF

measurements of any remaining amounts of pesticides in water, air, and on fresh produce. If unsafe levels are found, DPR requires changes in how pesticides are used, to reduce the possibility of harm. If this cannot be done - that is, if a pesticide cannot be used safely - use of the pesticide will be banned in California.¹⁰

Federal Agencies

Federal agencies have permit authority over activities on federal lands and certain resources, which have been the subject of congressional legislation, such as air, water quality, wildlife, and navigable waters. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency generally oversees implementation of the federal Clean Air Act, and has broad authority for regulating certain activities such as mobile sources, air toxics sources, the disposal of toxic wastes, and the use of pesticides. The responsibility for implementing some federal regulatory programs such as those for air and water quality and toxics is delegated by management to specific state and local agencies. Although federal agencies are not subject to CEQA they must follow their own environmental process established under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

¹⁰ For more information, the reader is encouraged to visit the Department of Pesticide Regulation web site at www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emppm/pubs/tacmenu.htm.

SPECIAL PROCESSES THAT APPLY TO SCHOOL SITING

The [California Education Code](#) and the [California Public Resources Code](#) place primary authority for siting public schools with the local school district, which is the 'lead agency' for purposes of CEQA. The California Education Code requires public school districts to notify the local planning agency about siting a new public school or expanding an existing school. The planning agency then reports back to the school district regarding a project's conformity with the adopted General Plan. However, school districts can overrule local zoning and land use designations for schools if they follow specified procedures. In addition, all school districts must evaluate new school sites using site selection standards established in Section 14010 of Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations. Districts seeking state funding for school site acquisition must also obtain site approval from the California Department of Education.

Before making a final decision on a school site acquisition, a school district must comply with CEQA and evaluate the proposed site acquisition/new school project for air emissions and health risks by preparing and certifying an environmental impact report or negative declaration. Both the California Education Code section 17213 and the California Public Resources Code section 21151.8 require school districts to consult with administering agencies and local air districts when preparing the environmental assessment. Such consultation is required to identify both permitted and non-permitted "facilities" that might significantly affect health at the new site. These facilities include, but are not limited to, freeways and other busy traffic corridors, large agricultural operations, and rail yards that are within one-quarter mile of the proposed school site, and that might emit hazardous air emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste.

As part of the CEQA process and before approving a school site, the school district must make a finding that either it found none of the facilities or significant air pollution sources, or alternatively, if the school district finds that there are such facilities or sources, it must determine either that they pose no significant health risks, or that corrective actions by another governmental entity would be taken so that there would be no actual or potential endangerment to students or school workers.

In addition, if the proposed school site boundary is within 500 feet of the edge of the closest traffic lane of a freeway or traffic corridor that has specified minimum average daily traffic counts, the school district is required to determine through specified risk assessment and air dispersion modeling that neither short-term nor long term exposure poses significant health risks to pupils.

State law changes effective January 1, 2004 (SB352, Escutia 2003, amending Education Code section 17213 and Public Resources Code section 21151.8) also provides for cases in which the school district cannot make either of those two findings and cannot find a suitable alternative site. When this occurs, the school district must adopt a statement of over-riding considerations, as part of an environmental impact

report, that the project should be approved based on the ultimate balancing of the merits.

Some school districts use a standardized assessment process to determine the environmental impacts of a proposed school site. In the assessment process, school districts can use maps and other available information to evaluate risk, including a local air district's database of permitted source emissions. School districts can also perform field surveys and record searches to identify and calculate emissions from non-permitted sources within one-quarter mile radius of a proposed site. Traffic count data and vehicular emissions data can also be obtained from Caltrans for major roadways and freeways in proximity to the proposed site to model potential emissions impacts to students and school employees. This information is available from the local COG, Caltrans, or local cities and counties for non-state maintained roads.

**GENERAL PROCESSES USED BY LAND USE AGENCIES
TO ADDRESS AIR POLLUTION IMPACTS**

There are several separate but related processes for addressing the air pollution impacts of land use projects. One takes place as part of the planning and zoning function. This consists of preparing and implementing goals and policies contained in county or city General Plans, community or area plans, and specific plans governing land uses such as residential, educational, commercial, industrial, and recreational activities. It also includes recommending locations for thoroughfares, parks and other public improvements.

Land use agencies also have a permitting function that includes performing environmental reviews and mitigation when projects may pose a significant environmental impact. They conduct inspections for zoning permits issued, enforce the zoning regulations and issue violations as necessary, issue zoning certificates of compliance, and check compliance when approving certificates of occupancy.

Planning

■ **General Plan¹**

The General Plan is a local government “blueprint” of existing and future anticipated land uses for long-term future development. It is composed of the goals, policies, and general elements upon which land use decisions are based. Because the General Plan is the foundation for all local planning and development, it is an important tool for implementing policies and programs beneficial to air quality. Local governments may choose to adopt a separate air quality element into their General Plan or to integrate air quality-beneficial objectives, policies, and strategies in other elements of the Plan, such as the land use, circulation, conservation, and community design elements.

More information on General Plan elements is contained in Appendix D.

■ **Community Plans**

Community or area plans are terms for plans that focus on a particular region or community within the overall general plan area. It refines the policies of the general plan as they apply to a smaller geographic area and is implemented by ordinances and other discretionary actions, such as zoning.

¹ In October 2003, OPR revised its General Plan Guidelines. An entire chapter is now devoted to a discussion of how sustainable development and environmental justice goals can be incorporated into the land use planning process. For further information, the reader is encouraged to obtain a copy of OPR’s General Plan Guidelines, or refer to their website at:
http://www.opr.ca.gov/planning/PDFs/General_Plan_Guidelines_2003.pdf

■ Specific Plan

A specific plan is a hybrid that can combine policies with development regulations or zoning requirements. It is often used to address the development requirements for a single project such as urban infill or a planned community. As a result, its emphasis is on concrete standards and development criteria.

■ Zoning

Zoning is the public regulation of the use of land. It involves the adoption of ordinances that divide a community into various districts or zones. For instance, zoning ordinances designate what projects and activities can be sited in particular locations. Each zone designates allowable uses of land within that zone, such as residential, commercial, or industrial. Zoning ordinances can address building development standards, e.g., minimum lot size, maximum building height, minimum building setback, parking, signage, density, and other allowable uses.

Land Use Permitting

In addition to the planning and zoning function, land use agencies issue building and business permits, and evaluate the potential environmental impacts of projects. To be approved, projects must be located in a designated zone and comply with applicable ordinances and zoning requirements.

Even if a project is sited properly in a designated zone, a land use agency may require a new source to mitigate potential localized environmental impacts to the surrounding community below what would be required by the local air district. In this case, the land use agency could condition the permit by limiting or prescribing allowable uses including operating hour restrictions, building standards and codes, property setbacks between the business property and the street or other structures, vehicle idling restrictions, or traffic diversion.

Land use agencies also evaluate the environmental impacts of proposed land use projects or activities. If a project or activity falls under CEQA, the land use agency requires an environmental review before issuing a permit to determine if there is the potential for a significant impact, and if so, to mitigate the impact or possibly deny the project.

■ Land Use Permitting Process

In California, the authority to regulate land use is delegated to city and county governments. The local land use planning agency is the local government administrative body that typically provides information and coordinates the review of development project applications. Conditional Use Permits (CUP) typically fall within a land use agency's discretionary authority and therefore are subject to CEQA. CUPs are

intended to provide an opportunity to review the location, design, and manner of development of land uses prior to project approval. A traditional purpose of the CUP is to enable a municipality to control certain uses that could have detrimental environmental effects on the community.

The process for permitting new discretionary projects is quite elaborate, but can be broken down into five fundamental components:

- Project application
- Environmental assessment
- Consultation
- Public comment
- Public hearing and decision

Project Application

The permit process begins when the land use agency receives a project application, with a detailed project description, and support documentation. During this phase, the agency reviews the submitted application for completeness. When the agency deems the application to be complete, the permit process moves into the environmental review phase.

Environmental Assessment

If the project is discretionary and the application is accepted as complete, the project proposal or activity must undergo an environmental clearance process under CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines adopted by the California Resources Agency.² The purpose of the CEQA process is to inform decision-makers and the public of the potential significant environmental impacts of a project or activity, to identify measures to minimize or eliminate those impacts to the point they are no longer significant, and to discuss alternatives that will accomplish the project goals and objectives in a less environmentally harmful manner.

What is a “Lead Agency”?

A lead agency is the public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project that is subject to CEQA. In general, the land use agency is the preferred public agency serving as lead agency because it has jurisdiction over general land uses. The lead agency is responsible for determining the appropriate environmental document, as well as its preparation.

What is a “Responsible Agency”?

A responsible agency is a public agency with discretionary approval authority over a portion of a CEQA project (e.g., projects requiring a permit). As a responsible agency, the agency is available to the lead agency and project proponent for early consultation on a project to apprise them of applicable rules and regulations, potential adverse impacts, alternatives, and mitigation measures, and provide guidance as needed on applicable methodologies or other related issues.

What is a “Commenting Agency”?

A commenting agency is any public agency that comments on a CEQA document, but is neither a lead agency nor a responsible agency. For example, a local air district, as the agency with the responsibility for comprehensive air pollution control, could review and comment on an air quality analysis in a CEQA document for a proposed distribution center, even though the project was not subject to a permit or other pollution control requirements.

² Projects and activities that may have a significant adverse impact on the environment are evaluated under CEQA Guidelines set forth in title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, sections 15000 et seq.

To assist the lead agency in determining whether the project or activity may have a significant effect that would require the preparation of an EIR, the land use agency may consider criteria, or thresholds of significance, to assess the potential impacts of the project, including its air quality impacts. The land use agency must consider any credible evidence in addition to the thresholds, however, in determining whether the project or activity may have a significant effect that would trigger the preparation of an EIR.

The screening criteria to determine significance is based on a variety of factors, including local, state, and federal regulations, administrative practices of other public agencies, and commonly accepted professional standards. However, the final determination of significance for individual projects is the responsibility of the lead agency. In the case of land use projects, the lead agency would be the City Council or County Board of Supervisors.

A new land use plan or project can also trigger an environmental assessment under CEQA if, among other things, it will expose sensitive sites such as schools, day care centers, hospitals, retirement homes, convalescence facilities, and residences to substantial pollutant concentrations.³

CEQA only applies to “discretionary projects.” Discretionary means the public agency must exercise judgment and deliberation when deciding to approve or disapprove a particular project or activity, and may append specific conditions to its approval. Examples of discretionary projects include the issuance of a CUP, re-zoning a property, or widening of a public road. Projects that are not subject to the exercise of agency discretion, and can therefore be approved administratively through the application of set standards are referred to as ministerial projects. CEQA does not apply to ministerial projects.⁴ Examples of typical ministerial projects include the issuance of most building permits or a business license.

Once a potential environmental impact associated with a project is identified through an environmental assessment, mitigation must be considered. A land use agency should incorporate mitigation measures that are suggested by the local air district as part of the project review process.

Consultation

Application materials are provided to various departments and agencies that may have an interest in the project (e.g., air pollution, building, police, fire, water agency, Fish and Game, etc.) for consultation and input.

³ Readers interested in learning more about CEQA should contact OPR or visit their website at <http://www.opr.ca.gov/>.

⁴ See California Public Resources Code section 21080(b)(1).

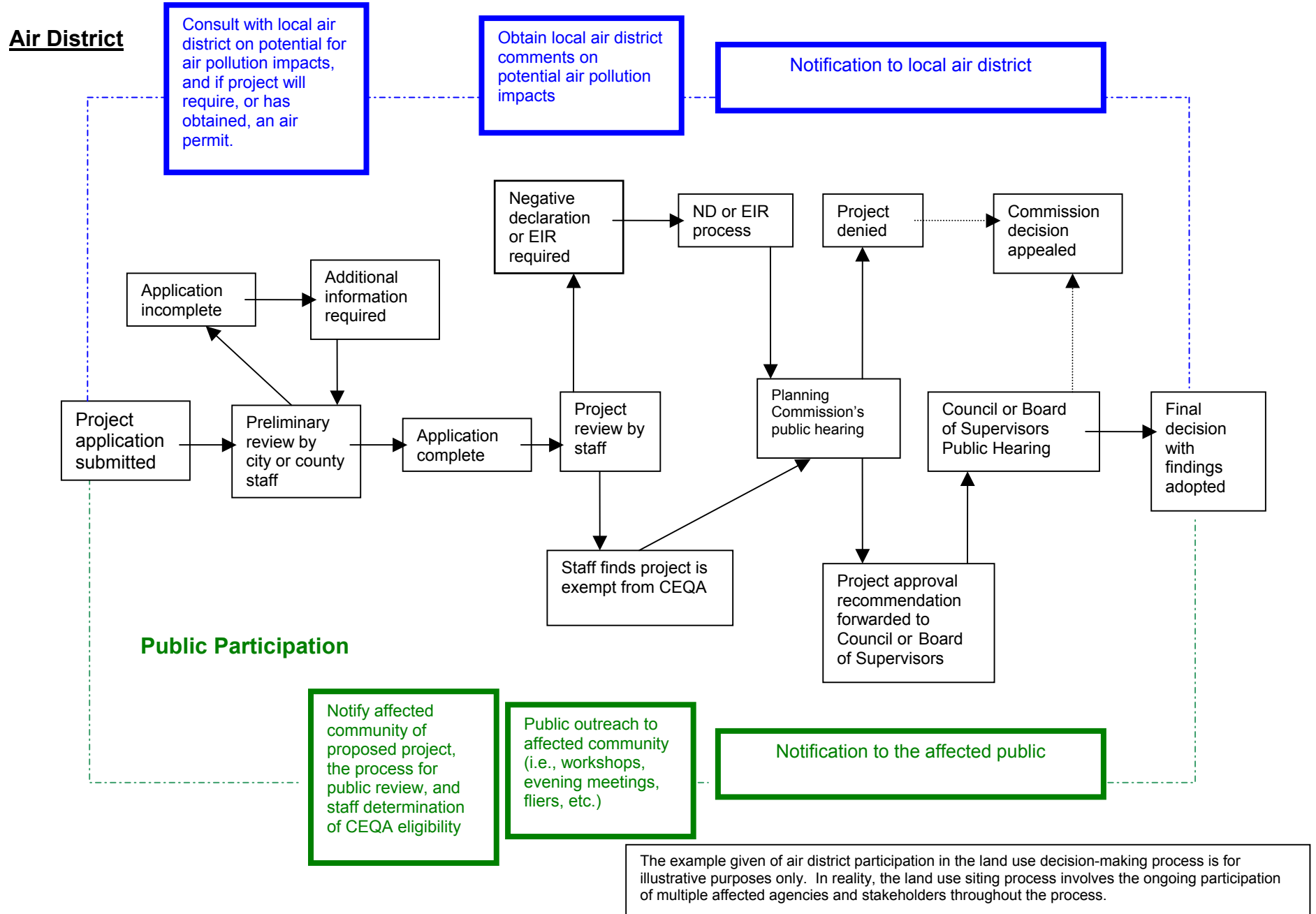
Public Comment

Following the environmental review process, the Planning Commission reviews application along with the staff's report on the project assessment and a public comment period is set and input is solicited.

Public Hearing and Decision

Permit rules vary depending on the particular permit authority in question, but the process generally involves comparing the proposed project with the land use agency standards or policies. The procedure usually leads to a public hearing, which is followed by a written decision by the agency or its designated officer. Typically, a project is approved, denied, or approved subject to specified conditions.

USE PERMIT (DISCRETIONARY ACTION) REVIEW PROCESS*



GLOSSARY OF KEY AIR POLLUTION TERMS

Air Pollution Control Board or Air Quality Management Board: Serves as the governing board for local air districts. It consists of appointed or elected members from the public or private sector. It conducts public hearings to adopt local air pollution regulations.

Air Pollution Control Districts or Air Quality Management Districts (local air district): A county or regional agency with authority to regulate stationary and area sources of air pollution within a given county or region. Governed by a district air pollution control board.

Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO): Head of a local air pollution control or air quality management district.

Air Toxic Control Measures (ATCM): A control measure adopted by the ARB (Health and Safety Code section 39666 et seq.), which reduces emissions of toxic air contaminants.

Ambient Air Quality Standards: An air quality standard defines the maximum amount of a pollutant that can be present in the outdoor air during a specific time period without harming the public's health. Only U.S. EPA and the ARB may establish air quality standards. No other state has this authority. Air quality standards are a measure of clean air. More specifically, an air quality standard establishes the concentration at which a pollutant is known to cause adverse health effects to sensitive groups within the population, such as children and the elderly. Federal standards are referred to as National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS); state standards are referred to as California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS).

Area-wide Sources: Sources of air pollution that individually emit small amounts of pollution, but together add up to significant quantities of pollution. Examples include consumer products, fireplaces, road dust, and farming operations.

Attainment vs. Nonattainment Area: An attainment area is a geographic area that meets the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for the criteria pollutants and a non-attainment area is a geographic area that doesn't meet the NAAQS for criteria pollutants.

Attainment Plan: Attainment plans lay out measures and strategies to attain one or more air quality standards by a specified date.

California Clean Air Act (CCAA): A California law passed in 1988, which provides the basis for air quality planning and regulation independent of federal regulations. A major element of the Act is the requirement that local air districts in violation of the CAAQS

must prepare attainment plans which identify air quality problems, causes, trends, and actions to be taken to attain and maintain California's air quality standards by the earliest practicable date.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): A California law that sets forth a process for public agencies to make informed decisions on discretionary project approvals. The process helps decision-makers determine whether any potential, significant, adverse environmental impacts are associated with a proposed project and to identify alternatives and mitigation measures that will eliminate or reduce such adverse impacts.¹

California Health and Safety Code: A compilation of California laws, including state air pollution laws, enacted by the Legislature to protect the health and safety of people in California. Government agencies adopt regulations to implement specific provisions of the California Health and Safety Code.

Clean Air Act (CAA): The federal Clean Air Act was adopted by the United States Congress and sets forth standards, procedures, and requirements to be implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to protect air quality in the United States.

Councils of Government (COGs): There are 25 COGs in California made up of city and county elected officials. COGs are regional agencies concerned primarily with transportation planning and housing; they do not directly regulate land use.

Criteria Air Pollutant: An air pollutant for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and for which an ambient air quality standard has been set. Examples include ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and PM10 and PM2.5. The term "criteria air pollutants" derives from the requirement that the U.S. EPA and ARB must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. The U.S. EPA and ARB periodically review new scientific data and may propose revisions to the standards as a result.

District Hearing Board: Hears local air district permit appeals and issues variances and abatement orders. The local air district board appoints the members of the hearing board.

Emission Inventory: An estimate of the amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere from mobile, stationary, area-wide, and natural source categories over a specific period of time such as a day or a year.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR): The public document used by a governmental agency to analyze the significant environmental effects of a proposed project, to identify

¹ To track the submittal of CEQA documents to the State Clearinghouse within the Office of Planning and Research, the reader can refer to CEQAnet at <http://www.ceqanet.ca.gov>.

alternatives, and to disclose possible ways to reduce or avoid the possible negative environmental impacts.

Environmental Justice: California law defines environmental justice as the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (California Government Code sec.65040.12(c)).

General Plans: A statement of policies developed by local governments, including text and diagrams setting forth objectives, principles, standards, and plan proposals for the future physical development of the city or county.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): An air pollutant listed under section 112 (b) of the federal Clean Air Act as particularly hazardous to health. U.S. EPA identifies emission sources of hazardous air pollutants, and emission standards are set accordingly. In California, HAPs are referred to as toxic air contaminants.

Land Use Agency: Local government agency that performs functions associated with the review, approval, and enforcement of general plans and plan elements, zoning, and land use permitting. For purposes of this Handbook, a land use agency is typically a local planning department.

Mobile Source: Sources of air pollution such as automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats, and airplanes.

National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS): A limit on the level of an outdoor air pollutant established by the US EPA pursuant to the Clean Air Act. There are two types of NAAQS. Primary standards set limits to protect public health and secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare.

Negative Declaration (ND): When the lead agency (the agency responsible for preparing the EIR or ND) under CEQA, finds that there is no substantial evidence that a project may have a significant environmental effect, the agency will prepare a "negative declaration" instead of an EIR.

New Source Review (NSR): A federal Clean Air Act requirement that state implementation plans must include a permit review process, which applies to the construction and operation of new or modified stationary sources in nonattainment areas. Two major elements of NSR to reduce emissions are best available control technology requirements and emission offsets.

Office of Planning and Research (OPR): OPR is part of the Governor's office. OPR has a variety of functions related to local land-use planning and environmental programs. It provides General Plan Guidelines for city and county planners, and coordinates the state clearinghouse for Environmental Impact Reports.

Ordinance: A law adopted by a City Council or County Board of Supervisors. Ordinances usually amend, repeal or supplement the municipal code; provide zoning specifications; or appropriate money for specific purposes.

Overriding Considerations: A ruling made by the lead agency in the CEQA process when the lead agency finds the importance of the project to the community outweighs potential adverse environmental impacts.

Public Comment: An opportunity for the general public to comment on regulations and other proposals made by government agencies. You can submit written or oral comments at the public meeting or send your written comments to the agency.

Public Hearing: A public hearing is an opportunity to testify on a proposed action by a governing board at a public meeting. The public and the media are welcome to attend the hearing and listen to, or participate in, the proceedings.

Public Notice: A public notice identifies the person, business, or local government seeking approval of a specific course of action (such as a regulation). It describes the activity for which approval is being sought, and describes the location where the proposed activity or public meeting will take place.

Public Nuisance: A public nuisance, for the purposes of air pollution regulations, is defined as a discharge from any source whatsoever of such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. (Health and Safety Code section 41700).

Property Setback: In zoning parlance, a setback is the minimum amount of space required between a lot line and a building line.

Risk: For cancer health effects, risk is expressed as an estimate of the increased chances of getting cancer due to facility emissions over a 70-year lifetime. This increase in risk is expressed as chances in a million (e.g., 10 chances in a million).

Sensitive Individuals: Refers to those segments of the population most susceptible to poor air quality (i.e., children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality).

Sensitive Sites or Sensitive Land Uses: Land uses where sensitive individuals are most likely to spend time, including schools and schoolyards, parks and playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential communities.

Setback: An area of land separating one parcel of land from another that acts to soften or mitigate the effects of one land use on the other.

State Implementation Plan (SIP): A plan prepared by state and local agencies and submitted to U.S. EPA describing how each area will attain and maintain national ambient air quality standards. SIPs include the technical information about emission inventories, air quality monitoring, control measures and strategies, and enforcement mechanisms. A SIP is composed of local air quality management plans and state air quality regulations.

Stationary Sources: Non-mobile sources such as power plants, refineries, and manufacturing facilities.

Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC): An air pollutant, identified in regulation by the ARB, which may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. TACs are considered under a different regulatory process (California Health and Safety Code section 39650 et seq.) than pollutants subject to State Ambient Air Quality Standards. Health effects associated with TACs may occur at extremely low levels. It is often difficult to identify safe levels of exposure, which produce no adverse health effects.

Urban Background: The term is used in this Handbook to represent the ubiquitous, elevated, regional air pollution levels observed in large urban areas in California.

Zoning ordinances: City councils and county boards of supervisors adopts zoning ordinances that set forth land use classifications, divides the county or city into land use zones as delineated on the official zoning, maps, and set enforceable standards for future develop

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Placer County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📅 (916) 414-6713

Federal Building

Resource Summary

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-
1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

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

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

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Critical habitats

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

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and the [Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#).

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

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.

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

NAME

BREEDING SEASON

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

probability of presence score.

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

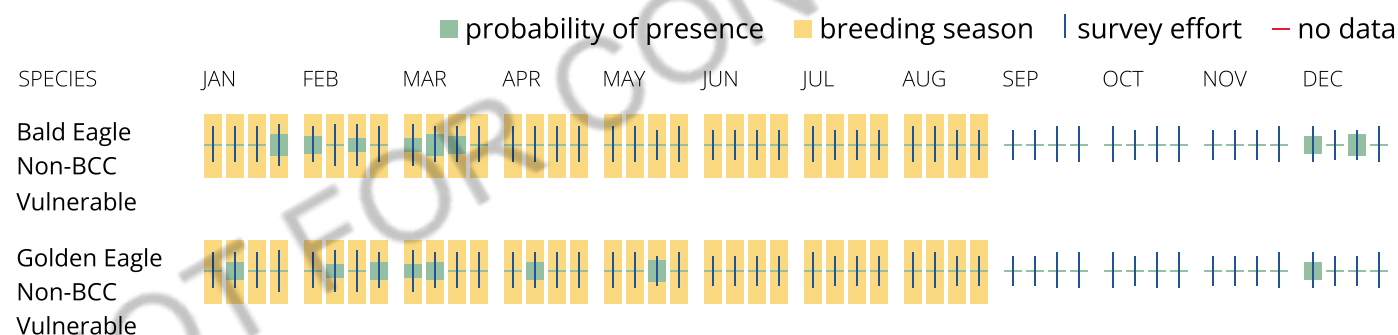
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

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

Survey Timeframe

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



What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

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

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the [Eagle Act](#) should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

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

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

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

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date

range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Belding's Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Bullock's Oriole <i>Icterus bullockii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Long-eared Owl <i>asio otus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
Tricolored Blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Wrentit <i>Chamaea fasciata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Yellow-billed Magpie *Pica nuttalli*

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31

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

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

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

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

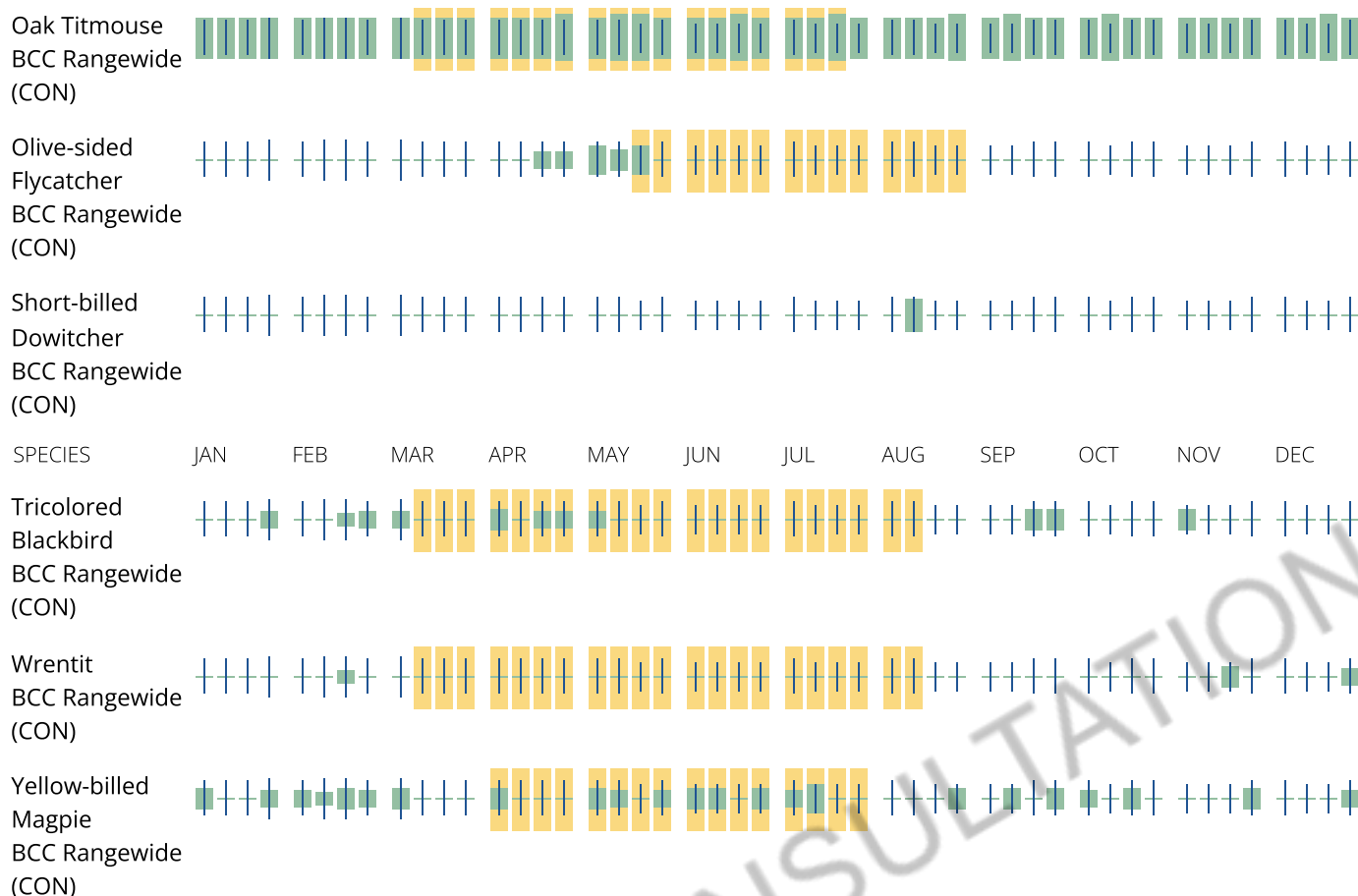
No Data (—)

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

Survey Timeframe

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





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

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

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

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

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

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

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

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

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

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

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

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

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

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Details | Basemap |

About | Content | Legend

Legend

Final Polygon Features

Final Linear Features

Proposed Polygon Features

Proposed Linear Features

+

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6 Miles

Share | Print | Measure | Bookma

Find area, length, or locati

| Miles

Measuremen

6 Miles

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FISH and WILDLIFE **RareFind**

Query Summary:

Quad **IS** (Pleasant Grove (3812174) **OR** Rio Linda (3812164) **OR** Citrus Heights (3812163) **OR** Roseville (3812173) **OR** Lincoln (3812183) **OR** Sheridan (3812184) **OR** Nicolaus (3812185) **OR** Verona (3812175) **OR** Taylor Monument (3812165))

AND Other Status **CONTAINS** (CDFW_FP-Fully Protected **OR** CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern)

Print

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CNDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB0020	955	30	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Swamp, Wetland
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	Birds	ABPBXA0020	27	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Valley & foothill grassland
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	Mammals	AMACC10010	420	1	None	None	G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	Birds	ABNSB10010	2011	24	None	None	G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	Birds	ABNKC06010	184	11	None	None	G5	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Cismontane woodland, Marsh & swamp, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland, Wetland
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	Reptiles	ARAAD02030	1427	3	None	None	G3G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Klamath/North coast standing waters, Marsh & swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters, Wetland
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	Birds	ABNME03041	303	1	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Brackish marsh, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland
Melospiza melodia pop. 1	song sparrow ("Modesto" population)	Birds	ABPBXA3013	92	2	None	None	G5T3? Q	S3?	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Artificial flowing waters, Freshwater marsh, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters
Pogonichthys macrolepidotus	Sacramento splittail	Fish	AFCJB34020	15	1	None	None	G3	S3	null	AFS_VU-Vulnerable, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Aquatic, Estuary, Freshwater marsh, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters
Progne subis	purple martin	Birds	ABPAU01010	71	2	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-	Broadleaved upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest

											Least Concern	
Spea hammondi	western spadefoot	Amphibians	AAABF02020	1430	12	None	None	G2G3	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT- Near Threatened	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland



Query Summary:
Quad **IS** (Pleasant Grove (3812174) **OR** Rio Linda (3812164) **OR** Citrus Heights (3812163) **OR** Roseville (3812173) **OR** Lincoln (3812183) **OR** Sheridan (3812184) **OR** Nicolaus (3812185) **OR** Verona (3812175) **OR** Taylor Monument (3812165))
AND CA Rare Plant Rank **IS** (1A **OR** 1B **OR** 2A **OR** 2B **OR** 2B.1 **OR** 2B.2 **OR** 2B.3)

CNDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	Dicots	PDCAM060C0	132	28	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2	null	Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland

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Query Summary:

Quad **IS** (Pleasant Grove (3812174) **OR** Rio Linda (3812164) **OR** Citrus Heights (3812163) **OR** Roseville (3812173) **OR** Lincoln (3812183) **OR** Sheridan (3812184) **OR** Nicolaus (3812185) **OR** Verona (3812175) **OR** Taylor Monument (3812165))

AND Federal Listing Status **IS** (Endangered **OR** Threatened **OR** Proposed Endangered **OR** Proposed Threatened **OR** Candidate) **OR** State Listing Status **IS** (Endangered **OR** Threatened **OR** Candidate Endangered **OR** Candidate Threatened)

Print

Close

CNDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
Acipenser medirostris pop. 1	green sturgeon - southern DPS	Fish	AFCAA01031	14	4	Threatened	None	G2T1	S1	null	AFS_VU-Vulnerable, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Aquatic, Estuary, Marine bay, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB0020	955	30	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Swamp, Wetland
Branchinecta conservatio	Conservancy fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	ICBRA03010	53	1	Endangered	None	G2	S2	null	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	ICBRA03030	796	77	Threatened	None	G3	S3	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	Birds	ABNKC19070	2561	110	None	Threatened	G5	S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Great Basin grassland, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Birds	ABNRB02022	165	3	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Riparian forest
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	Insects	IICOL48011	271	13	Threatened	None	G3T2T3	S3	null	null	Riparian scrub
Gratiola heterosepala	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	Dicots	PDSCR0R060	99	4	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Vernal pool, Wetland
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	Birds	ABNME03041	303	1	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Brackish marsh, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland
Lepidurus packardii	vernal pool tadpole shrimp	Crustaceans	ICBRA10010	330	8	Endangered	None	G4	S3	null	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11	steelhead - Central Valley DPS	Fish	AFCHA0209K	31	5	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	null	AFS_TH-Threatened	Aquatic, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11	chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU	Fish	AFCHA0205L	13	1	Threatened	Threatened	G5T2Q	S2	null	AFS_TH-Threatened	Aquatic, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	Birds	ABPAU08010	299	13	None	Threatened	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland

Spirinchus thaleichthys	longfin smelt	Fish	AFCHB03010	46	1	Candidate	Threatened	G5	S1	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Aquatic, Estuary
Thamnophis gigas	giant gartersnake	Reptiles	ARADB36150	373	81	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Marsh & swamp, Riparian scrub, Wetland

CalEPA Regulated Site Portal

Search By Keyword

SEARCH RESULTS (2)

Measure Tool

Select the line, circle, or polygon tool below and then click the map to measure your first point - double-click to complete the measurement.

LINE

CIRCLE

POLYGON

miles²

CLEAR MEASUREMENTS

The map displays a suburban landscape with a mix of residential housing and open fields. A large yellow circle is drawn over a portion of the map, centered on a residential area. Within this circle, two purple location pins are visible, marking specific points of interest. The map is overlaid with a white sidebar containing a search and measurement tool. The sidebar includes a search bar, a list of search results (2), and a 'Measure Tool' section with options for LINE, CIRCLE, and POLYGON. A unit selector shows 'miles²' and a 'CLEAR MEASUREMENTS' button is at the bottom. The map itself has various street names labeled, including Pleasant Grove Creek, Blue Oaks Blvd, and Veterans Memorial Blvd. A scale bar in the bottom right corner indicates a distance of 1000 feet.

[Home \(/\)](#) > [Programs \(/programs/\)](#) > [Environmental Review \(/programs/environmental-review/\)](#) > ASD Calculator

Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) Electronic Assessment Tool

The Environmental Planning Division (EPD) has developed an electronic-based assessment tool that calculates the Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) from stationary hazards. The ASD is the distance from above ground stationary containerized hazards of an explosive or fire prone nature, to where a HUD assisted project can be located. The ASD is consistent with the Department's standards of blast overpressure (0.5 psi-buildings) and thermal radiation (450 BTU/ft² - hr - people and 10,000 BTU/ft² - hr - buildings). Calculation of the ASD is the first step to assess site suitability for proposed HUD-assisted projects near stationary hazards. Additional guidance on ASDs is available in the Department's guidebook "Siting of HUD- Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Facilities" and the regulation 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart C, Sitting of HUD-Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Operations Handling Conventional Fuels or Chemicals of an Explosive or Flammable Nature.

Note: Tool tips, containing field specific information, have been added in this tool and may be accessed by hovering over the ASD result fields with the mouse.

Acceptable Separation Distance Assessment Tool

Is the container above ground?	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the container under pressure?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the container hold a cryogenic liquified gas?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the container diked?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What is the volume (gal) of the container?	<input type="text" value="59999"/>
What is the Diked Area Length (ft)?	<input type="text"/>
What is the Diked Area Width (ft)?	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Calculate Acceptable Separation Distance"/>	
Diked Area (sqft)	<input type="text"/>
ASD for Blast Over Pressure (ASDBOP)	<input type="text"/>
ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPPU)	<input type="text" value="1522.56"/>
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDRPII)	<input type="text" value="333.76"/>

ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBNP)	<input type="text"/>
ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPNPD)	<input type="text"/>
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBNPD)	<input type="text"/>

For mitigation options, please click on the following link: [Mitigation Options \(/resource/3846/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-hazard-mitigation-options/\)](/resource/3846/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-hazard-mitigation-options/)

Providing Feedback & Corrections

After using the ASD Assessment Tool following the directions in this User Guide, users are encouraged to provide feedback on how the ASD Assessment Tool may be improved. Users are also encouraged to send comments or corrections for the improvement of the tool.

Please send comments or other input using the **Contact Us** (<https://www.hudexchange.info/contact-us/>) form.

Related Information

- [ASD User Guide \(/resource/3839/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-assessment-tool-user-guide/\)](/resource/3839/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-assessment-tool-user-guide/)
- [ASD Flow Chart \(/resource/3840/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-flowchart/\)](/resource/3840/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-flowchart/)



California Important Farmland Finder

Ca. Dept of Conservation

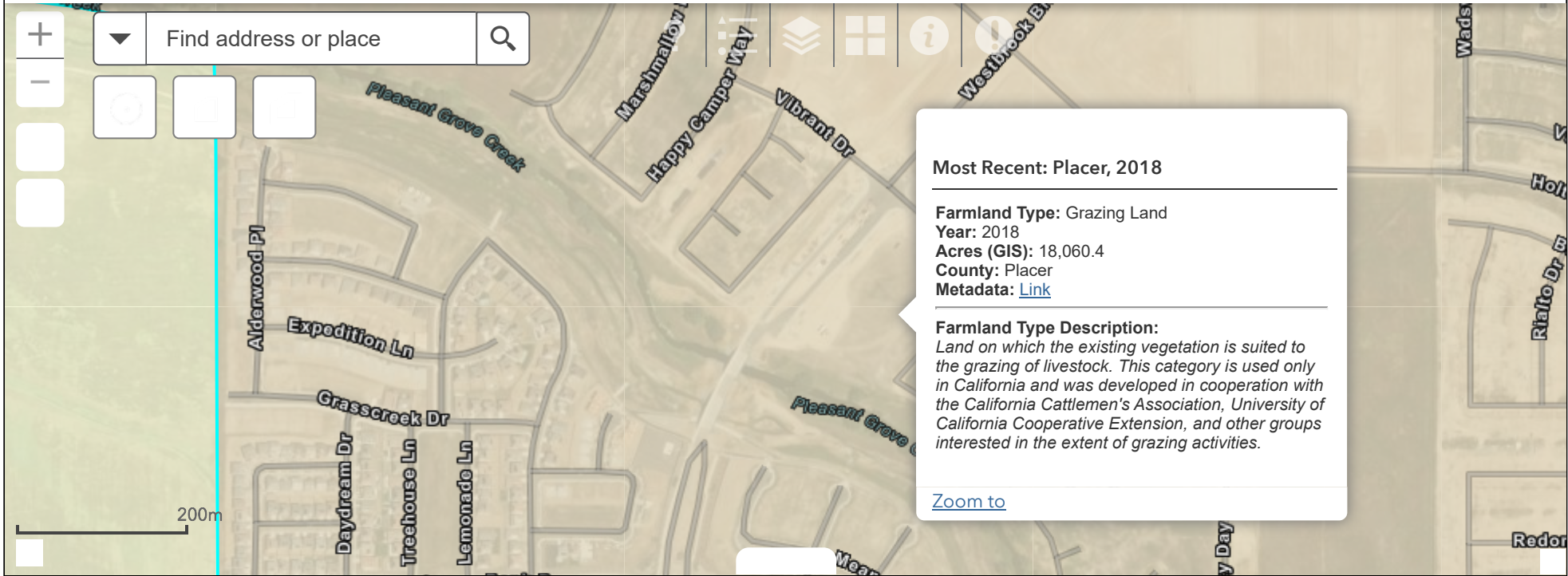
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Find address or place

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PLACER COUNTY

Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans

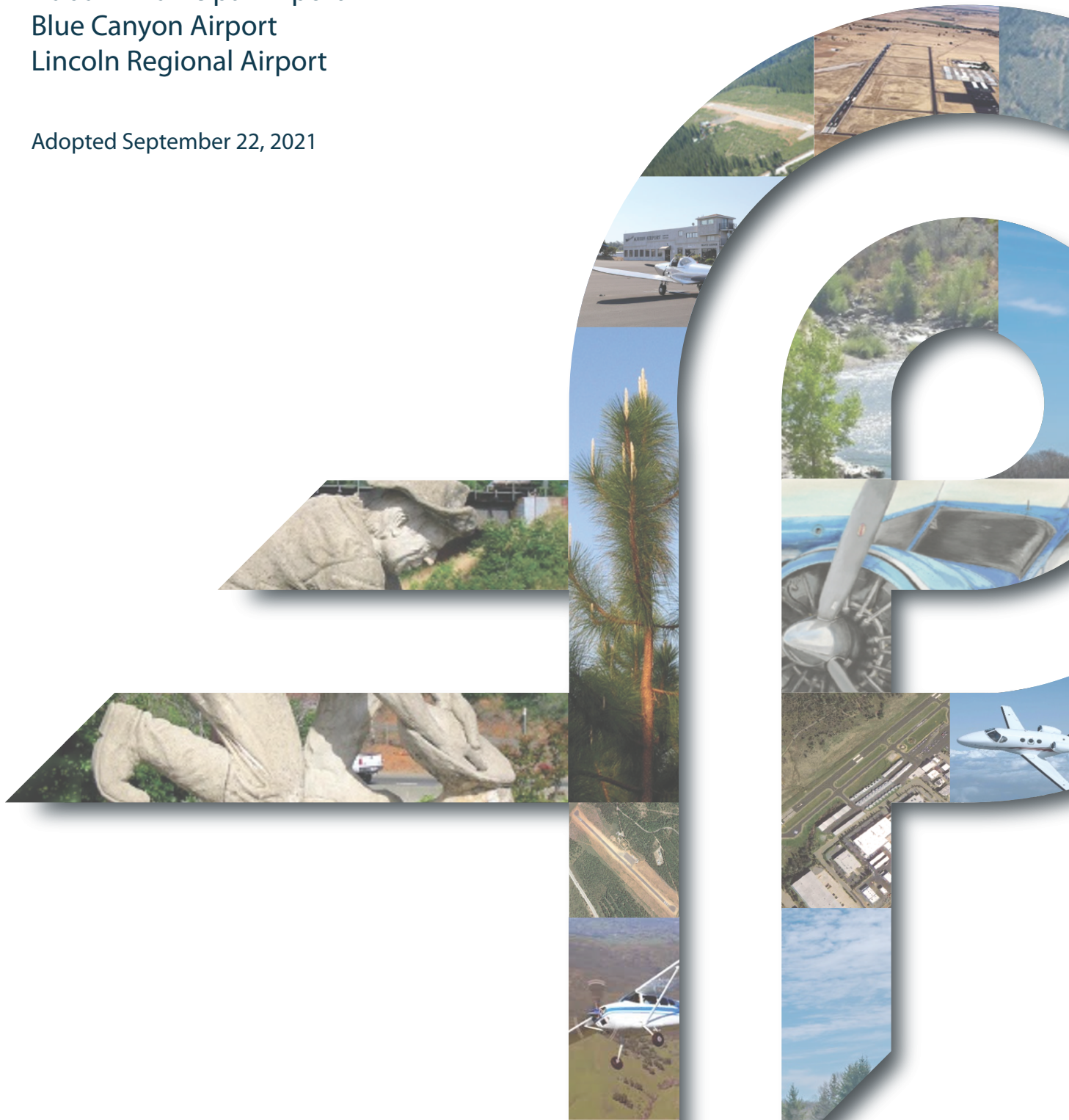
Containing Individual Plans for:

Auburn Municipal Airport

Blue Canyon Airport

Lincoln Regional Airport

Adopted September 22, 2021



Chapter 9

Background Data: *Lincoln Regional Airport and Environs*

Background Data: Lincoln Regional Airport and Environs

INTRODUCTION

Lincoln Regional Airport/Karl Harder Field is a former military training airfield built during World War II on a mile-square section of open rangeland some three miles west of central Lincoln. After the war, title to the property was turned over to the City of Lincoln. For a period of time, the Airport was operated by the Lincoln Airport Authority under a joint powers agreement between the City and Placer County. Today, Lincoln Regional Airport is under the sole control of the City.

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN STATUS

The Lincoln City Council adopted a master plan for Lincoln Regional Airport in May 2007. Since publication of the master plan, minor amendments have been made to the Airport Layout Plan (ALP). The current Airport Layout Plan (ALP) was approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in June 2020. The information contained on the 2020 ALP, together with supplemental information provided in the 2007 master plan and by Airport personnel, forms the foundation for this *Lincoln Regional Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan* (ALUCP).

Airfield Configuration

As originally constructed, Lincoln Regional Airport consisted of four runways – three in triangular arrangement and a fourth running through the center – each some 4,000 feet long by 300 feet wide. By the early 1970s, all but the center runway were closed. In the early 1980s, additional property was acquired and the one runway was extended northward to its present length of 6,000 feet.

Current plans call for another northerly runway extension of 1,000 feet and the eventual construction of a shorter, parallel runway east of the existing runway. Additional improvements include a full-length parallel taxiway on the west side of the existing runway to serve future aviation development. Relocation of the heliport with a total of six parking spaces to an area west of Runway 33 is also proposed. Compared to the 2007 Master Plan, the 2020 ALP shows a larger runway protection zone (RPZ) for Runway 33, increasing from 14 acres to 49 acres. The larger RPZ exceeds the FAA's standards for existing conditions but appropriately sized for future runway conditions. This ALUCP reflects the larger RPZ for both

existing and future conditions consistent with the FAA-approved 2020 ALP. Lastly, the 2020 ALP reflects future aviation easement acquisitions for the areas underlying the existing and future RPZs.

Aircraft Activity and Forecasts

Lincoln Regional Airport is home to some 295 based aircraft including 4 helicopters, and serves a major air transportation role not only for the immediate Lincoln area, but also for the northeastern Sacramento metropolitan region.

The 2020 ALP Narrative Report contains the most recent detailed information regarding existing and forecast aircraft operations. The Report indicates that existing activity levels have remained at about 75,000 annual operations with a forecast of 87,000 annual operations. However, for land use planning purposes, the City of Lincoln sets noise standards for land uses in the vicinity of the Airport according to the noise modeling conducted for the 2007 master plan forecast of 138,000 annual operations. As such, the master plan forecast noise contours are used as the basis of this ALUCP. Exhibit 6C contains additional detailed information about existing and forecast Airport operations.

Aircraft Traffic Patterns

For fixed-wing aircraft, Runways 15 and 33 both have a standard left-hand pattern, thus creating traffic patterns both east and west of the runway. The predominant direction of operations is landing and taking off to the south on Runway 15. Therefore, the primary traffic pattern is located east of the Airport.

Once the shorter parallel runway is constructed and the heliport is relocated, it is anticipated that Runway 15R and Runway 33R would utilize right traffic patterns. This would in effect separate air traffic between the two runways. Aircraft using the longest runway (Runway 15R/33L) would operate west of the Airport and aircraft using Runway 15L/33R would operate east of the Airport.

SURROUNDING LAND USES

Lincoln Regional Airport is situated in the northwestern limits of the City of Lincoln. The City's sphere of influence encompasses nearly all of the land within the airport influence area. At present, though, the majority of the Airport environs fall within unincorporated Placer County jurisdiction.

Lands in the Airport environs are mostly dedicated to dryland farming and livestock grazing with residences widely scattered. The Lincoln Air Center, located within the City limits, occupies the adjoining square mile to the east. The Center consists of an industrial park on the western half of the property and residential uses in the eastern portion about a mile lateral of the Airport runway. The only other concentration of residential development is within County jurisdiction immediately south of the runway where several dozen homes are situated in a long-established subdivision comprised of five-acre lots.

With the construction of the Highway 65 Bypass west of the Airport, urbanization is anticipated to move westward and surround the Airport. The City's general plan reflects Village and Special Use Districts within the City's sphere of influence. These planned land use designations allow mixed-use residential and commercial projects. General plan policies require specific plans for these areas and limit future development to be consistent with the 2000 ALUCP.

EXHIBITS

The following exhibits illustrate the compatibility factors and background information which serve as the basis for this ALUCP.

Exhibit 9A: Airport Features Summary—Presents information pertaining to the Airport configuration, operational characteristics, and applicable planning documents.

Exhibits 9B-1 and 9B-2: 2020 Airport Layout Plan and Data Sheet—The FAA-approved ALP depicting the Airport configuration and Airport building areas.

Exhibit 9C: Airport Activity Summary—Presents existing and forecast activity levels for the Airport as reflected in the 2007 Master Plan and 2020 ALP Narrative Report and brought forward for ALUCP purposes.

Exhibits 9D and 9E: Compatibility Factors—Depicts the extents of the four compatibility factors upon which the compatibility zones for Lincoln Regional Airport were derived. The four compatibility factors are defined by:

- *Noise* – Future noise contours reflecting the 2007 master plan forecast of 138,000 annual operations.
- *Overflight* – Primary traffic patterns reflecting where aircraft and helicopters operating at Lincoln Regional Airport currently and will in the future routinely fly.
- *Safety* – A composite of several sample safety zones provided in the *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook* (October 2011) applied to the existing and future airfield configurations in the following manner:
 - Safety zones for a medium general aviation runway were applied to the existing airfield configuration as the majority of the operations are by small- and medium-sized aircraft.
 - Safety zones for a large general aviation runway were applied to the future airfield configuration.
 - Safety zones for a short general aviation runway were applied to the future parallel runway.
 - Safety Zone 1 reflects the existing and future RPZs from the 2020 ALP.
- *Airspace Protection* – FAA notification and obstruction surfaces as defined by Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 77, *Safe, Efficient Use, and Preservation of the Navigable Airspace*.

Compatibility Zones—Policy zones developed for this ALUCP are based on the above four factors. Airport-specific considerations used to develop these zones are summarized in Chapter 6.

Exhibit 9F: Compatibility Factors: Wildlife Hazards—Depicts the extents of the FAA-designated separations for wildlife attractants in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33C, *Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or near Airports* (February 2020). Also identifies existing and planned reserve areas provided in the Placer County Conservation Program (PCCP).

Exhibit 9G: Airport Environs Information—Summarizes information about current and planned land uses in the environs of the Lincoln Regional Airport. Airport land use compatibility policies contained in the County's and City's general plans are also summarized.

Exhibits 9H and 9I: General Plan Land Use Designations—Shows planned land use designations as reflected in the 2013 and 2008 general plan land use diagrams, as amended, for Placer County and the City of Lincoln, respectively.

Exhibit 9J: Aerial—An aerial photo of the Airport environs.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

- Airport Ownership: City of Lincoln
- Property Size
 - › Fee title: 725 acres
 - › Avigation easement: None existing, 100 acres future
- Airport Classification: General Aviation Reliever
- Airport Elevation: 121 ft. MSL (surveyed)

BUILDING AREA

- Location
 - › East side of runway
- Aircraft Parking Capacity
 - › 165 tiedown spaces on apron
 - › 220 hangar spaces
- Services
 - › Self-serve general aviation and jet fuel available 24 hours per day or by truck
 - › Aircraft repairs; avionics sales and services; interior refurbishing
 - › Aircraft rental; hangar leasing and sales; flight instruction; pilot supplies
 - › Helicopter repair
 - › Skydiving; rental cars

RUNWAY/TAXIWAY DESIGN**Runway 15/33**

- Airport Reference Code: B-I
- Critical Aircraft: Citation I
- Dimensions: 6,001 ft. long, 100 ft. wide
- Runway OFA Width: 800 ft.
- Pavement Strength (main landing gear configuration)
 - › 36,000 lbs. (single wheel)
 - › 50,000 lbs. (dual wheel)
- Effective Gradient: 0.18%
- Runway Lighting:
 - › Medium-Intensity Runway edge Lights (MIRLs) and Runway End Identifier Lights (REILS) (pilot controlled)
 - › Medium-intensity approach lighting system (MALSR) on Runway 15
- Runway Markings
 - › Runway 15: Precision
 - › Runway 33: Nonprecision
- Primary Taxiways: Full-length parallel east of runway

Heliport

- Location: Helipad and helicopter parking located east of runway near aircraft parking apron
- Dimensions: 60 ft. long, 60 ft. wide
- Lighting: helipad perimeter lights (pilot controlled)

APPROACH PROTECTION

- Runway Protection Zones (RPZs)
 - › Runway 15: 1,000 ft. inner width, 1,750 outer width, 2,500 ft. long (50:1 approach slope); majority on-airport property
 - › Runway 33: 1000 ft. inner width, 1,510 outer width, 1,700 ft. long (34:1 approach slope); more than two-thirds on airport property
- Approach Obstruction
 - › Runway 15: 25-ft. tree, 710 ft. from runway end, 32:1 slope to clear
 - › Runway 33: 40-ft. trees, 1,400 ft. from runway end, 35:1 slope to clear
- Heliport Protection Zones (Existing/Future): 1,000 ft. inner width, 1,750 outer width, 2,500 ft. long (8:1 approach slope); all on airport and clear of obstructions

TRAFFIC PATTERNS AND APPROACH PROCEDURES

- Airplane Traffic Patterns
 - › Runway 15/33: Left traffic
 - › Runway 15/33: Left traffic
 - › Pattern Altitude: 1,000 ft. AGL
- FAR Part 77 Category
 - › Runway 15: Precision [PIR]
 - › Runway 33: Nonprecision [C]
 - › Runway 15: Visual
 - › Runway 33: Visual
- Instrument Approaches

Type	Visibility (miles)	Min. Descent Height (ft. AGL)
› Runway 15 ILS:		
Precision	1/2	200
Circling	1	399
› Runway 15 RNAV(GPS):		
Precision	1/2	200
Circling	1	399
› Runway 33 RNAV(GPS):		
Nonprecision	1	359
- Visual Navigational Aids
 - › Airport: Rotating beacon
 - › Runway 15: 4-light PAPI on left, MALSR
 - › Runway 33: 4-light PAPI on left
- Helicopter Traffic Patterns: Left traffic and 1,000 ft. AGL pattern altitude
- Operational Restrictions: None

*(continued on next page)***Exhibit 9A**

Airport Features Summary

Lincoln Regional Airport

AIRPORT PLANNING DOCUMENTS

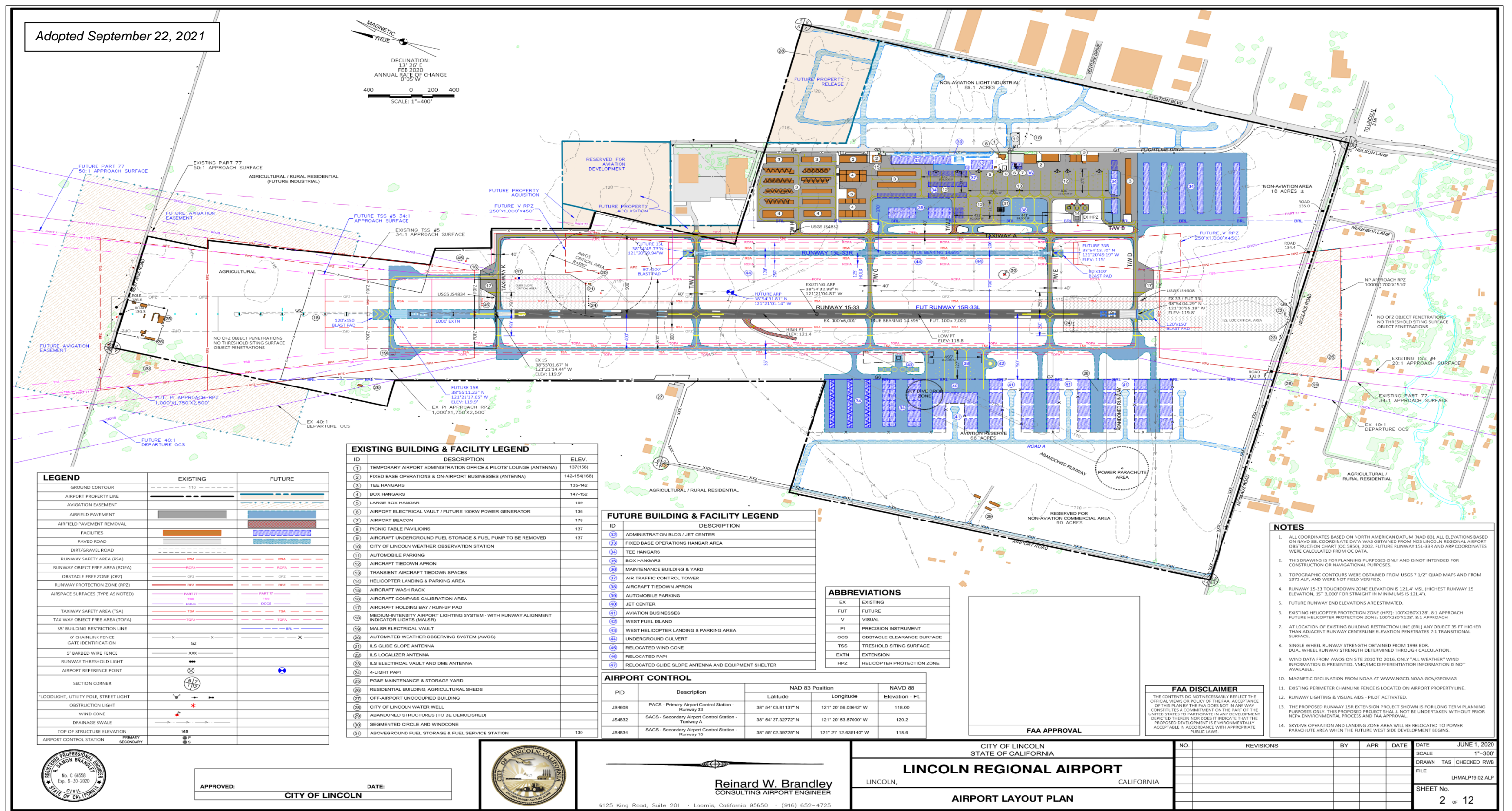
- *Airport Master Plan*
 - › Adopted by Lincoln City Council May 2007
- *Airport Layout Plan*
 - › Approved by FAA June 2020
 - › Accepted by Caltrans Division of Aeronautics for basis of this ALUCP (January 2021)

PROPOSED FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

- *Airfield*
 - › Extend primary runway 1,000 ft. north for future runway length of 7,001 ft.; upgrade FAA airport reference code/runway design code to B-II (Citation V)
 - › Construct lighted, 3,350-ft. long by 60-ft. wide parallel runway 700 ft. east of existing primary runway; FAA runway design code A-I (small) (Cessna Centurion), 250 ft. wide Runway OFA, 20,000 lbs. (single wheel) pavement strength, MIRL runway lighting, basic/visual runway markings
 - › Construct full-length parallel taxiway on west side of runway to serve future aviation development
 - › Relocate helipad and parking spaces from southeast position to new site southwest of runway
- *Approach Protection*
 - › Acquire avigation easements for remaining existing and future Runway 15 RPZs plus surrounding buffer area
 - › Acquire avigation easement for remaining Runway 33 RPZ (14 acres)
- *Building Area*
 - › New building area southwest of runway including sites for new FBO facilities, hangars, and a large parking apron

Source: Data Compiled by Mead & Hunt, 2014; Amended September 2020

Exhibit 9A, continued



Source: Lincoln Regional Airport Layout Plan, May 2008. Map not to scale.

RUNWAY DATA TABLE			RUNWAY 15 - 33		RUNWAY 15L - 33R		FAA STANDARDS		
			EXISTING (15-33)	FUTURE (15R-33L)	FUTURE (15L-33R)				
			B-I	B-II	A-1 SMALL	B-I	B-II	A-1 SMALL	
AIRPORT REFERENCE CODE (ARC)			<3/4 --- <1 MILE	<3/4 --- <1 MILE	VISUAL	<3/4 MILE	<3/4 MILE	VISUAL	
APPROACH VISIBILITY MINIMUMS			PIR --- NP/D	PIR --- NP/D	B/VISUAL --- B/VISUAL				
FAR PART 77 CATEGORY RUNWAY									
RUNWAY DESIGN CODE (RDC)			B/I/2400	B/I/2400	A/I SMALL/VIS				
APPROACH REFERENCE CODE (APRC)			D/V/I/2400 --- D/V/I/4000	D/V/I/2400 --- D/V/I/4000	B/(S)/VISUAL				
DEPARTURE REFERENCE CODE (DPRC)			D/V/I	D/V/I	B/(S)				
DESIGN AIRCRAFT			CESSNA CITATION I	CESSNA CITATION V	CESSNA CENTURION				
DESIGN AIRCRAFT MAIN GEAR WIDTH (MGW)			FT. 15.92	17.58	CESSNA CENTURION				
WINGSPAN OF CRITICAL DESIGN AIRCRAFT (FT.)			FT. 47.08	52.17	36.75				
APPROACH SPEED OF CRITICAL DESIGN AIRCRAFT			KNOTS 107	107	75				
MAXIMUM CERTIFIED TAKEOFF WEIGHT OF CRITICAL DESIGN AIRCRAFT (LBS)			LBS. 11,850	16,300	4000				
MAXIMUM CERTIFIED LANDING WEIGHT OF CRITICAL DESIGN AIRCRAFT (LBS)			LBS. 11,350	15,600	3800				
PERCENTAGE WIND COVERAGE									
10.5 KNOT CROSSWIND			PERCENT	96.8	96.8	96.8			
13 KNOT CROSSWIND			PERCENT	98.86	98.86	98.86			
16 KNOT CROSSWIND			PERCENT	99.72	99.72	99.72			
20 KNOT CROSSWIND			PERCENT	99.96	99.96	99.96			
MAXIMUM RUNWAY GRADIENT			PERCENT	0.18	0.18				
NORTH QUARTER OF RUNWAY GRADIENT (R/W 15)			PERCENT	0.06	0.06				
SOUTH QUARTER OF RUNWAY GRADIENT (R/W 33)			PERCENT	0.05	0.05				
RUNWAY LENGTH			FT. 6001	7001	3350				
RUNWAY DISPLACED LENGTH			FT. 0	0	0				
RUNWAY WIDTH			FT. 100	100	60	100	100	60	
SHOULDER WIDTH			FT. 0	10	10				
RUNWAY PAVEMENT SURFACE			ASPHALT	ASPHALT	ASPHALT				
PAVEMENT DESIGN STRENGTH			KIPS GROSS AIRCRAFT 40 S, 55 D	40 S, 55 D	20 S				
PAVEMENT CLASSIFICATION NUMBER (PCN)			11 F/B/Y/T	11 F/B/Y/T					
RUNWAY MARKING			P	P					
RUNWAY LIGHTING			MIRL	HIRL	MIRL				
BLAST PAD WIDTH			FT. 0	120	80	120	120	80	
BLAST PAD LENGTH			FT. 0	150	60	150	150	60	
CROSSWIND COMPONENT			KNOTS 10.5	13	10.5	10.5	13	10.5	
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA - LENGTH BEYOND DEPARTURE END			FT. 600	600	240	600	600	240	
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA - LENGTH PRIOR TO THRESHOLD			FT. 600	600	240	600	600	240	
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA - WIDTH			FT. 300	300	120	300	300	120	
RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA - LENGTH BEYOND RUNWAY END			FT. 600	600	240	600	600	240	
RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA - LENGTH PRIOR TO THRESHOLD			FT. 600	600	240	600	600	240	
RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA - WIDTH			FT. 800	800	250	800	800	250	
THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE			TYPE #5 34:1 --- TYPE #4 20:1	TYPE #5 34:1 --- TYPE #4 20:1	TYPE #2 20:1				
RUNWAY OBSTACLE FREE ZONE - LENGTH BEYOND RUNWAY END			FT. 200	200	200	200	200	200	
RUNWAY OBSTACLE FREE ZONE - WIDTH			FT. 400	400	250	400	400	250	
PRECISION OBSTACLE FREE ZONE - LENGTH			FT. 200 --- N/A	200 --- N/A	200	200	200		
PRECISION OBSTACLE FREE ZONE - WIDTH			FT. 800 --- N/A	800 --- N/A	800	800	800		
APPROACH RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE - LENGTH			FT. 2500 --- 1700	2500 --- 1700	1000	2500	2500	1000	
APPROACH RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE - INNER WIDTH			FT. 1000 --- 1000	1000 --- 1000	250	1000	1000	250	
APPROACH RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE - OUTER WIDTH			FT. 1750 --- 1510	1750 --- 1510	450	1750	1750	450	
APPROACH RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE - ACRES			FT. 78.914 --- 48.978	78.914 --- 48.978	8.035	78.914	78.914	8.035	
DEPARTURE RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE - LENGTH			FT. 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
DEPARTURE RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE - INNER WIDTH			FT. 500	500	250	500	500	250	
DEPARTURE RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE - OUTER WIDTH			FT. 700	700	450	700	700	450	
DEPARTURE RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE - ACRES			FT. 13.770	13.770	8.035	13.770	13.770	8.035	
RUNWAY CENTERLINE TO PARALLEL RUNWAY CENTERLINE			FT. -	700	700	700	700		
RUNWAY CENTERLINE TO HOLDING POSITION			FT. 250	250	125	250	250	125	
RUNWAY CENTERLINE TO PARALLEL TAXIWAY/TAXILANE CENTERLINE			FT. 900	900	200	250	300	150	
RUNWAY CENTERLINE TO AIRCRAFT PARKING AREA			FT. 1088	1088	388	400	400	125	
			FT. 1099	1099	399				
TAXIWAY DESIGN GROUP (TDG)			FT. 2	2	2	2	2	1B	
TAXIWAY WIDTH			FT. 40	40	35	35	35	25	
TAXIWAY EDGE SAFETY MARGIN			FT. 7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	5	
TAXIWAY SHOULDER WIDTH			FT. 0	15	15	15	15	10	
TAXIWAY PAVEMENT SURFACE			ASPHALT	ASPHALT	ASPHALT				
TAXIWAY PAVEMENT DESIGN STRENGTH			40 S, 55 D	40 S, 55 D	40 S, 55 D				
TAXIWAY LIGHTING			MTL	MTL	MTL				
TAXIWAY SAFETY AREA - WIDTH			FT. 49	79	79	49	79	49	
TAXIWAY OBJECT FREE AREA - WIDTH			FT. 89	131	131	89	131	89	
TAXILANE OBJECT FREE AREA - WIDTH			FT. 79	115	115	79	115	79	
TAXIWAY CENTERLINE TO PARALLEL TAXIWAY/TAXILANE CENTERLINE			FT. 143	143	105	70	105	70	
TAXIWAY CENTERLINE TO FIXED OR MOVABLE OBJECT			FT. 180	180	180	44.5	65.5	44.5	
TAXILANE CENTERLINE TO FIXED OR MOVABLE OBJECT			FT. 57.5	57.5	39.5	35	57.5	38.5	
TAXIWAY WINGTIP CLEARANCE			FT. 26	26	26	20	26	20	
TAXILANE WINGTIP CLEARANCE			FT. 18	18	18	15	18	15	

EXISTING NON-STANDARD CONDITIONS
AC 150/5300-13A

[illegible]

DECLARED DISTANCES	RUNWAY 15-33				RUNWAY 15L-33R	
	EXISTING 15-33		FUTURE 15R-33L		FUTURE	
	15	33	15R	33L	15L	33R
TAKEOFF RUN AVAILABLE	6001	6001	7001	7001	3250	3250
TAKEOFF DISTANCE AVAILABLE	6001	6001	7001	7001	3250	3250
ACCELERATE STOP DISTANCE AVAILABLE	6001	6001	7001	7001	3250	3250
LANDING DISTANCE AVAILABLE	6001	6001	7001	7001	3250	3250

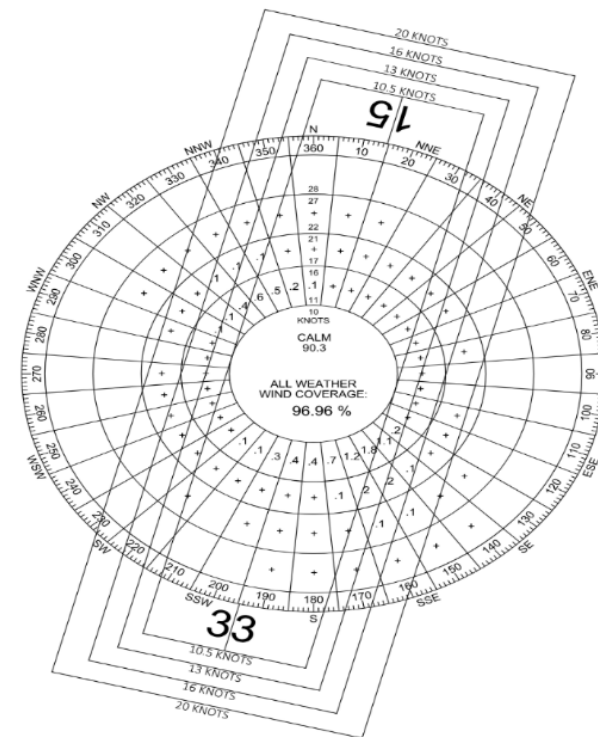
NOTE: DECLARED DISTANCES NOT ANTICIPATED OR PLANNED.





Reinard W. Brandley
CONSULTING AIRPORT ENGINEER

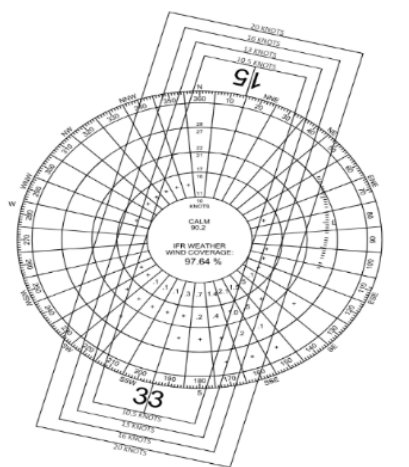
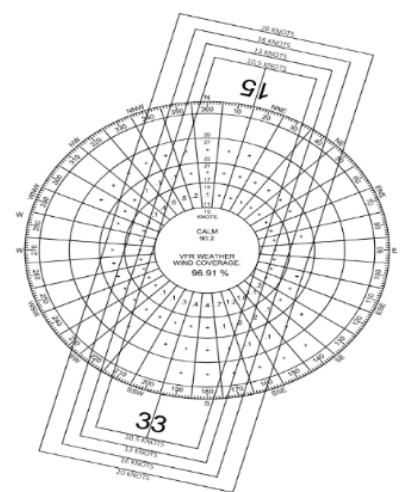
6125 King Road, Suite 201 • Loomis, California 95650 • (916) 652-4725



AVERAGE HOURLY WIND
WIND COVERAGE

	R/W 15-33			
TIME PERIOD	10.5 Kts	13 Kts	16 Kts	20 Kts
ALL WEATHER	96.96%	98.97%	99.76%	99.96%
IFR WEATHER	97.64%	99.24%	99.85%	99.98%
VFR WEATHER	96.91%	98.95%	99.76%	99.96%

SOURCE: LINCOLN REGIONAL/ KARL HARDER FIELD AWC
LINCOLN, CALIFORNIA
257,481 ALL WEATHER OBSERVATIONS
3/2010 - 12/2019



AIRPORT DATA TABLE	EXISTING	FUTURE
AIRPORT ELEVATION	121.4	121.4
AIRPORT REFERENCE POINT (ARP)	38°54'32.98"N	38°54'33.93"N
COORDINATES	121°21'04.83"W	121°21'03.14"W
AIRPORT NAVIGATIONAL AIDS	BEACON, GPS, ILS, DME, LOC	BEACON, GPS, ILS, DME, LOC
MEAN MAX. TEMP. (HOTTEST MONTH)	95° F (JULY)	95° F (JULY)
AIRPORT MAGNETIC DECLINATION NOAA.GOV 2/2020	13°26' E AT 0°5'W PER YEAR	
NPIAS SERVICE LEVEL	REGIONAL	REGIONAL
AIRPORT REFERENCE CODE (ARC)	B-I	B-II

RUNWAY END DATA	RUNWAY 15-33		RUNWAY 15L-33R	
	EXISTING 15 --- 33	FUTURE 15R --- 33L	15L --- 33R	
RUNWAY				
RUNWAY END COORDINATES (NAD 83)	38°55'1.67"N --- 38°54'4.29"W 121°21'14.44"W --- 121°20'55.19"W	38°55'11.23"N --- 38°54'4.29"W 121°21'17.65"W --- 121°20'55.19"W	38°54'45.73"N --- 38°54'13.70"W 121°20'59.94"W --- 121°20'49.19"W	
APPROACH SURFACE SLOPE - TSS	34:1 --- 20:1	34:1 --- 20:1	20:1 --- 20:1	
DEPARTURE SURFACE SLOPE - OCS	40:1	40:1		
NAVIGATIONAL AIDS	BEACON, ILS, DME, GPS --- GPS	BEACON, ILS, DME, GPS, --- GPS	GPS --- GPS	
VISUAL AIDS	PAPI, MALSR --- PAPI	PAPI, MALSR --- PAPI	PAPI --- PAPI	
APPROACH VISIBILITY MINIMUMS	<3/4 MILE --- <1 MILE	<3/4 MILE --- <1 MILE	VISUAL --- VISUAL	
TOUCH-DOWN ZONE ELEVATION	121.4 --- 120.6	121.4 --- 120.6	119.8 --- 117.4	
RUNWAY HIGHEST ELEVATION	121.4	121.4	119.8	
RUNWAY LOWEST ELEVATION	118.8	118.8	115	
THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE PENETRATIONS	NONE	NONE	NONE	
OBSTACLE CLEARANCE SURFACE PENETRATIONS	NONE	NONE	NONE	
FAR PART 77 CATEGORY RUNWAY	PIR --- NP/D	PIR --- NP/D	B/VISUAL --- B/VISUAL	

CITY OF LINCOLN STATE OF CALIFORNIA		NO.	REVISIONS	BY	APR	DATE	DATE JUNE 1, 2020
LINCOLN REGIONAL AIRPORT LINCOLN, CALIFORNIA							SCALE NONE
							DRAWN TAS CHECKED RWB
							FILE LHMAP19.03.DATATBLS
AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN DATA TABLES							SHEET No. 3 OF 12

BASED AIRCRAFT ^A			RUNWAY USE DISTRIBUTION ^A		
	Current	Future		Current	Future
<i>Aircraft Type</i>			<i>Single-Engine Aircraft</i>		
Single-Engine	267	303	Takeoffs		
Multi-Engine	24	60	Runway 15(R)	85%	0%
Business Jet	0	31	Runway 33(L)	15%	0%
Helicopters	4	4	Runway 15L	—	85%
Total	291	398	Runway 33R	—	15%
			<i>Landings</i>		
			Runway 15(R)	85%	0%
			Runway 33(L)	15%	0%
			Runway 15L	—	85%
			Runway 33R	—	15%
AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS ^A	Current	Future	<i>Twin-Engine Reciprocating</i>		
<i>Total</i>			Takeoffs		
Annual	75,387	138,000	Runway 15(R)	85%	42.5%
Average Day	206	378	Runway 33(L)	15%	7.5%
<i>Distribution by Aircraft Type</i>			Runway 15L	—	42.5%
Single-Engine Fixed Prop	47%	50%	Runway 33R	—	7.5%
Single-Engine Variable Prop	36%	26%	<i>Landings</i>		
Twin-Engine Reciprocating	4%	7%	Runway 15(R)	85%	42.5%
Twin-Engine Turboprop	4%	8%	Runway 33(L)	15%	7.5%
Business Jet	3%	8%	Runway 15L	—	42.5%
Helicopter	<1%	1%	Runway 33R	—	7.5%
<i>Distribution by Type of Operation</i>			<i>Turboprops</i>		
Local (incl. touch-and-goes)	50%	no	Takeoffs		
Itinerant	50%	change	Runway 15(R)	85%	68%
			Runway 33(L)	15%	12%
			Runway 15L	—	17%
			Runway 33R	—	3%
TIME OF DAY DISTRIBUTION ^A	Current	Future	<i>Landings</i>		
<i>All Aircraft</i>			Runway 15(R)	85%	68%
Day (7 am to 7pm)	88%	no	Runway 33(L)	15%	12%
Evening (7 pm to 10 pm)	8%	change	Runway 15L	—	17%
Night (10 pm to 7 am) 4%			Runway 33R	—	3%
			<i>Jets</i>		
			Takeoffs		
			Runway 15(R)	85%	85%
			Runway 33(L)	15%	15%
			Runway 15L	—	0%
			Runway 33R	—	0%
			<i>Landings</i>		
			Runway 15(R)	85%	85%
			Runway 33(L)	15%	15%
			Runway 15L	—	0%
			Runway 33R	—	0%
			<i>Helicopters</i>		
			Takeoffs and Landings		
			Runway 15(R)	85%	0%
			Runway 33(L)	15%	0%
			Runway 15L	—	85%
			Runway 33R	—	15%

NOTES:

^A Source: Current (2019) and future (2033) aircraft activity data brought forward from the Lincoln Regional Airport Master Plan Update (2007) and Aircraft Noise Assessment Study (2007). Numbers may not equal 100% due to rounding. The Airport Layout Plan Update (2020) revised future traffic counts to 87,000 for facility planning purposes only.

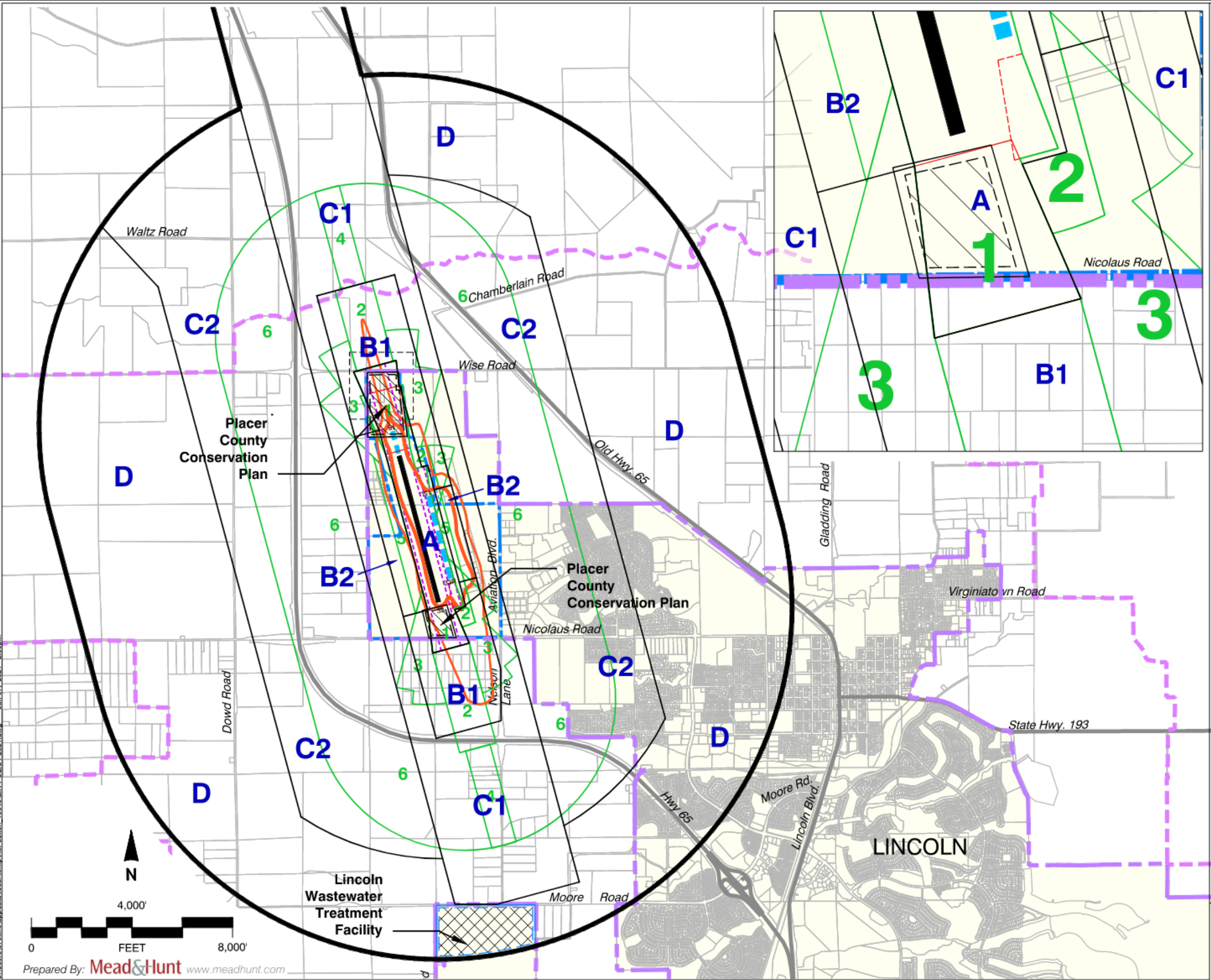
Source: Data Compiled by Mead & Hunt, 2014; Amended September 2020

Exhibit 9C

Airport Activity Data Summary

Lincoln Regional Airport

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Legend

Boundary Lines

- Placer County Limits (outside map view)
- Lincoln City Limits
- Lincoln Sphere of Influence
- Existing Airport Property Line
- Future Airport Property Line
- Future Aviation Easement
- Existing Runway 15-33 (6,000 ft.)
- Future Runway 15R-33L (7,000 ft.)
- Future Runway 15L-33R (3,350 ft.)
- Airport Influence Area (Adopted 2014)
- Compatibility Policy Zones (Adopted 2014; Proposed - Zone A at South)

See Special Conditions Policy Section 6.3

- Placer County Conservation Plan
- Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Facility

Runway Factors¹

- Runway Protection Zone (RPZ)
- Runway Object Free Area (ROFA)

Noise Factors²

- 65 dB CNEL
- 60 dB CNEL

138,000 Annual Operations

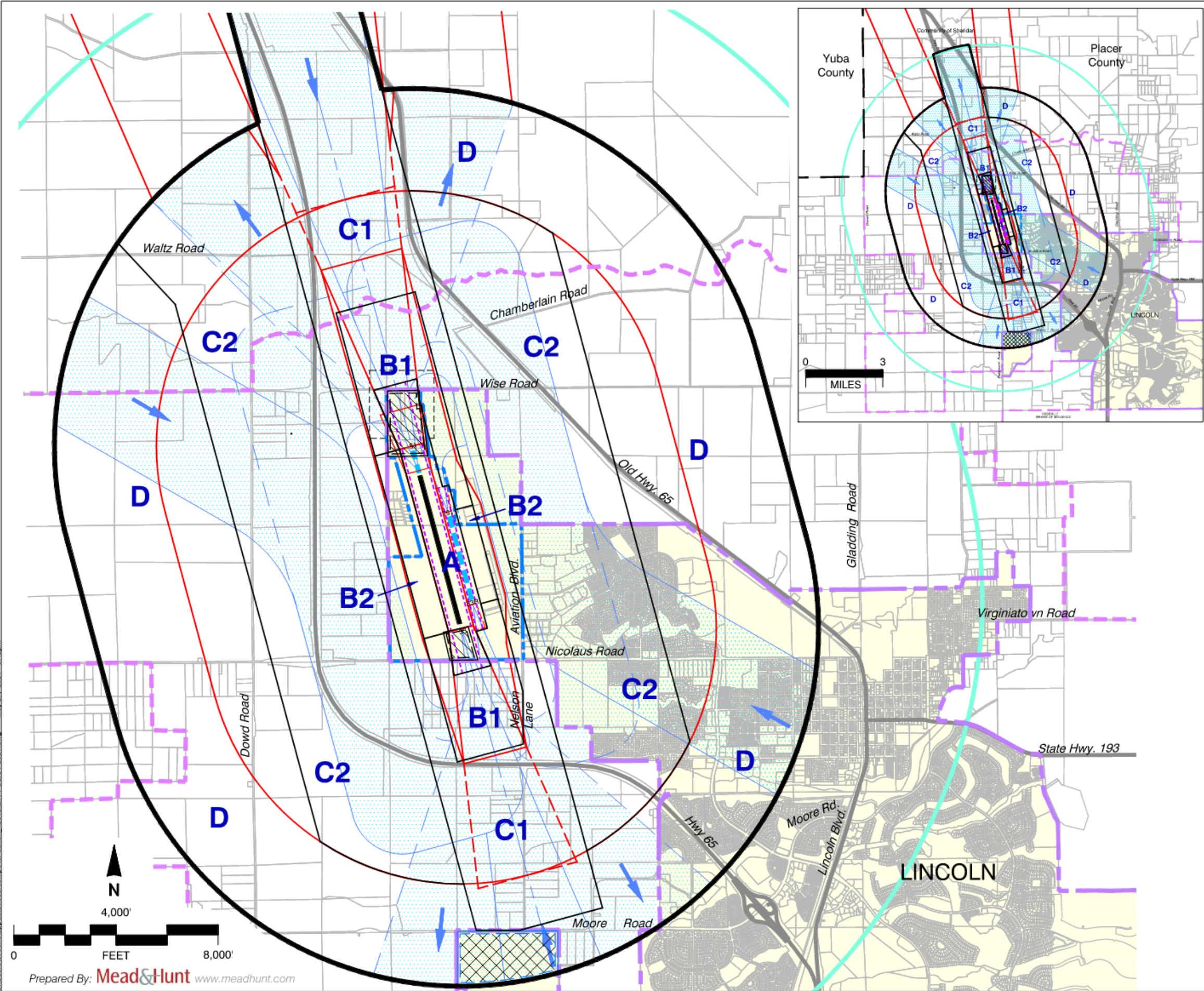
Safety Factors

- Generic Safety Zones (Composite)³
- Zone 1, Runway Protection Zone
- Zone 2, Inner Approach/Departure Zone
- Zone 3, Inner Turning Zone
- Zone 4, Outer Approach/Departure Zone
- Zone 5, Sideline Zone
- Zone 6, Traffic Pattern Zone

- Notes:**
- Source: Lincoln Regional Airport Layout Plan, approved June 2020.
 - Source: Lincoln Regional Airport Master Plan, adopted May 2007.
 - Source: California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook published October 2011. Generic safety zones are a composite of safety zones for Short, Medium and Long General Aviation Runways applied to future Runway 15L-33R, Existing Runway 15-33 and Future Runway 15R-33L, respectively. Zone 1 modified to reflect RPZs.

**Lincoln Regional Airport
Land Use Compatibility Plan**
(Adopted September 22, 2021)

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Legend

Boundary Lines

- Placer County Limits
- Lincoln City Limits
- Lincoln Sphere of Influence
- Existing Airport Property Line
- Future Airport Property Line
- Future Aviation Easement
- Existing Runway 15-33 (6,000 ft.)
- Future Runway 15R-33L (7,000 ft.)
- Future Runway 15L-33R (3,350 ft.)
- Airport Influence Area (Adopted 2014)
- Compatibility Policy Zones (Adopted 2014; Proposed - Zone A at South)

See Special Conditions Policy Section 6.3

Placer County Conservation Plan

Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Facility

Runway Factors¹

- Runway Protection Zone (RPZ)
- Runway Object Free Area (ROFA)

Airspace Factors²

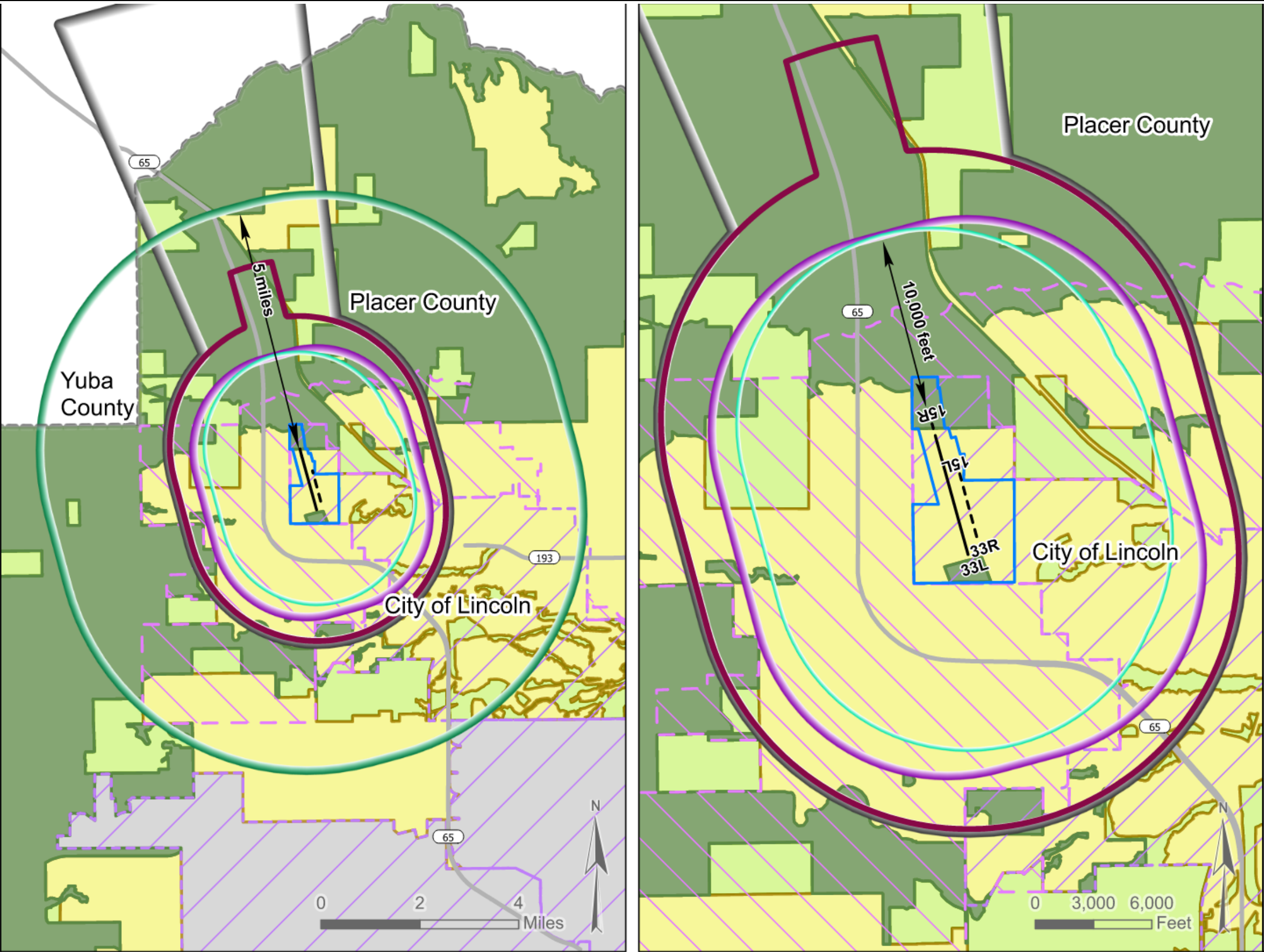
- FAA Height Notification Surface (20,00 ft. radius; 100 to 1 slope)
- FAA Obstruction Surfaces

Overflight Factors³

- General Traffic Pattern Envelope/Flight Direction (approximately 80% of aircraft overflights estimated to occur within these limits)

- Notes:**
- Source: Lincoln Regional Airport Layout Plan, approved June 2020.
 - Source: Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 77, Safe, Efficient Use and Preservation of Navigable Airspace (January 2011).
 - Source: Placer County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, adopted October 2000 and airport management.

**Lincoln Regional Airport
Land Use Compatibility Plan**
(Adopted September 22, 2021)



Legend

- Airport Influence Area (Adopted 2014)
- Wildlife Hazard Critical Zone¹
- Part 77 Obstruction Surface (Conical Surface and portion of Precision Approach Surface)
- Placer County Conservation Program (PCCP) Designations
 - Existing Reserve (EXR)
 - Reserve Acquisition Area (RAA)
 - Potential Future Growth (PFG)
 - Non-Participating City
- FAA-Designated Separation for Wildlife Hazard Attractants
 - Perimeter B (10,000 feet)²
 - Perimeter C (5 miles)³
- Boundary Lines
 - Airport Property Boundary
 - Lincoln Sphere of Influence
 - Lincoln City Limits
 - County Boundary
 - Existing Runway 15/33 (6,000 ft.)
 - Future Runway 15R/33L (7,000 ft.) & 15L/33R (3,350 ft.)
 - Highway

Notes:

- Boundary based on Part 77 Horizontal Surface.
- Perimeter B: Recommended 10,000-foot separation from nearest aircraft movement area at airports serving turbine-powered aircraft.
- Perimeter C: Recommended 5-mile separation from nearest aircraft movement area to protect airspace for circling aircraft and approach/departures corridors.

Sources: FAA AC 150-5200-33C; Placer County Conservation Program Designations Map (PCCP), 2015; 14 CFR Part 77 - Safe, Efficient Use, and Preservation of the Navigable Airspace, 2020.

(Adopted September 22, 2021)

Source: Mead & Hunt, Inc.

AIRPORT SITE

- *Location*
 - Western Placer County
 - Northwestern corner of Lincoln city limits, 3 miles from city center
- *Topography*
 - Situated eastern edge of Sacramento Valley
 - Land in vicinity is relatively flat
 - Highway 65 Bypass 1 mile west of airport

AIRPORT ENVIRONS LAND USE JURISDICTIONS

- *County of Placer*
 - Lands north, west and south of airport within unincorporated county jurisdiction
- *City of Lincoln*
 - Airport and some adjacent private property in city limits
 - Most of area to east inside city
 - Majority of unincorporated land in vicinity of airport in city sphere of influence

EXISTING AIRPORT AREA LAND USES

- *General Character*
 - Predominantly agricultural and open pasture lands
 - Industrial uses inside city to east
- *Runway Approaches*
 - North (Runway 15): Open rangeland; community of Sheridan located 4.5 miles from airport
 - South (Runway 33): Rural residential 0.5 mile from runway end; agriculture beyond
- *Traffic Pattern*
 - Northeast: Open rangeland
 - East: Light industrial and undeveloped property; residential area 1 mile from runway
 - West: Agricultural land

PLANNED AIRPORT AREA LAND USES

- *County of Placer*
 - Continued rural residential (1 to 10-acre lots) south of airport
 - Continued residential development in community of Sheridan north of airport
 - New business/industrial park planned
 - Other areas north, west and south of airport continue to be designated agriculture (20- to 80-acre lots); but Highway 65 Bypass west of airport anticipated to promote growth in area

- *City of Lincoln*
 - Industrial development planned to east and west, both on and off airport property
 - Continued residential development 1 mile east and west of airport
 - Planned development along Highway 65 Bypass of 198.4 acre proposed SPA bordered by Nicolaus Rd to north, Nelson Lane to west, Hwy 65 bypass to south and City of Lincoln to east. (City of Lincoln Land Use 4.10.1.1)

STATUS OF COMMUNITY PLANS

- *County of Placer*
 - General Plan Policy Document and General Plan Land Use Diagram approved May 21, 2013
 - Sheridan Community Plan adopted in 1976; update completed in January 2016.
 - Housing Element Adoption Draft March 2021; PCALUC consistency determination with 2014 ALUCP obtained April 2021
 - Health and Safety Element Adoption Draft June 2021; PCALUC consistency determination with 2014 ALUCP obtained May 2021
- *City of Lincoln*
 - General Plan and Land Use Diagram March 2008
 - Housing Element adopted November 2013
 - Housing Element Adoption Draft February 2021; PCALUC consistency determination with 2014 ALUCP obtained January 2021
 - Health and Safety Element Public Review Draft December 2020; PCALUC conditionally consistent determination with 2014 ALUCP obtained January 2021
 - Village 5 Specific Plan approved January 2018; PCALUC conditionally consistent determination with 2014 ALUCP obtained December 2016
 - Village 7 Specific Plan approved June 2010; amended 2016; PCALUC consistency determination with 2000 ALUCP obtained September 2016
 - SUD-B Northeast Quadrant Specific Plan approved March 2019; PCALUC conditionally consistent determination with 2014 ALUCP obtained December 2018
 - Lincoln Code of Ordinances, Title 18 Lincoln Municipal Airport Hazard Zone and Title 20 Lincoln Municipal Airport
 - Lincoln Land Use Circulation Map
 - Lincoln Zoning Map, October 2012

ESTABLISHED AIRPORT COMPATIBILITY MEASURES

County of Placer

- *General Plan*
 - Requires 2,000- ft. buffer between airports and new residential development (Land Use and Circulation, Section 4.B.1.)

Exhibit 9G

Airport Environs Information

Lincoln Regional Airport

ESTABLISHED AIRPORT COMPATIBILITY MEASURES (CONTINUED)

County of Placer (Continued)

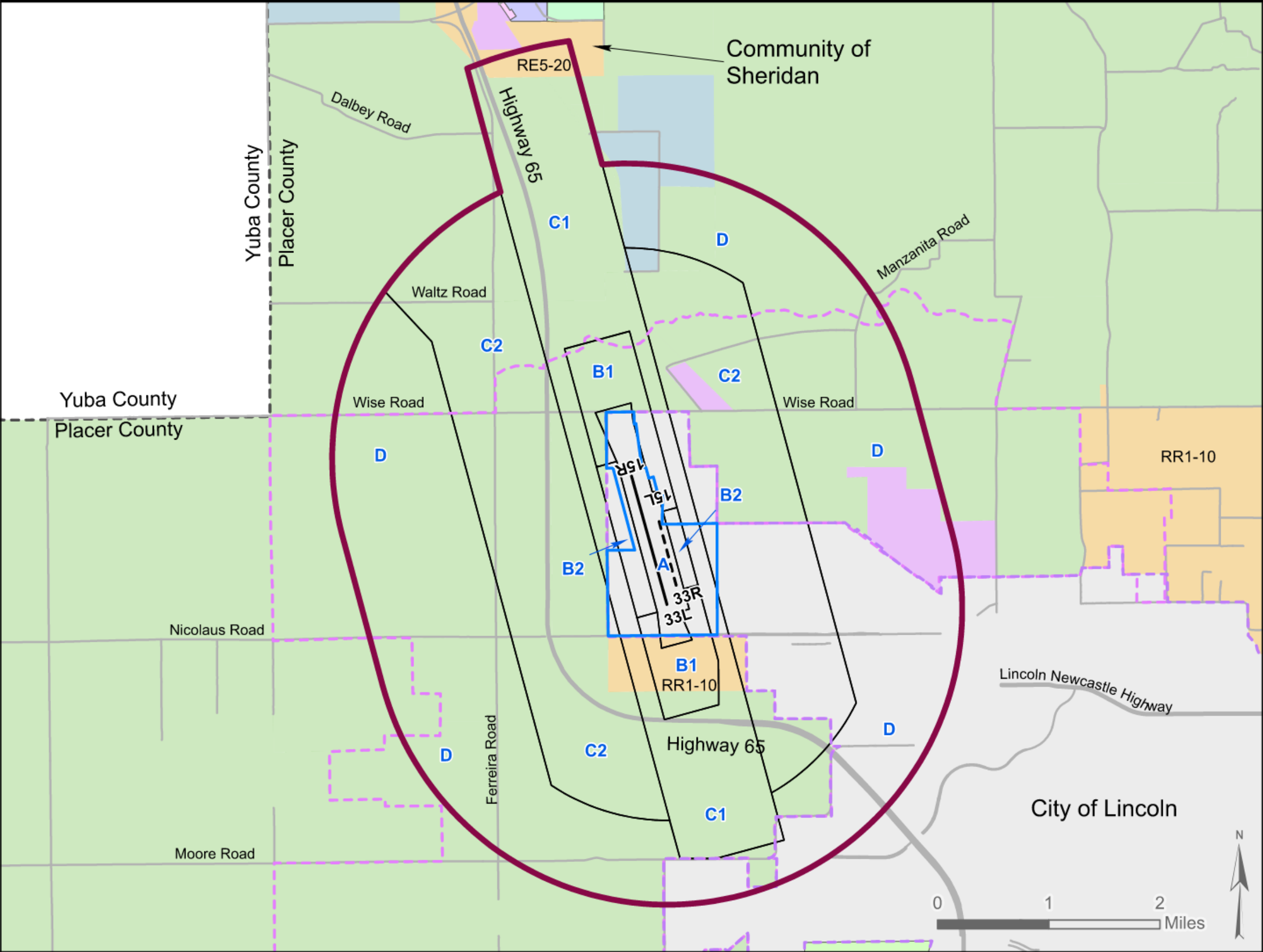
- *General Plan (Continued)*
 - County shall work with ALUC to ensure protection of airports from urban encroachment (Transportation 3.F.2.)
 - Prohibits new residential and other noise-sensitive land uses in areas exposed to more than 60 dB CNEL unless mitigated to reduce impacts to outdoor activities; indoor noise level cannot exceed 45 dB CNEL; acoustical analysis required (Noise, 9.A.8)
- *Draft Safety Element*
 - Ensure new development around airports does not create safety hazards (Airport Hazards, 8.D.1); Limit land uses in airport safety zones consistent with ALUC plans (Airport Hazards, 8.D.2); Ensure development within the airport approach and departure zones complies with CFR Part 77 regulations (Airport Hazards, 8.D.3); Require future airport development plans to be compatible with existing and planned land uses that surround airports (Airport Hazards, 8.D.4.)
 - All development projects within Aircraft Overflight (AO) Combining District shall be reviewed for consistency with applicable ALUC plans (Airport Hazards, IM 8.D.1); General Plan amendments, zoning text amendments, building code amendments airport development plans, rezoning applications, and other discretionary entitlements shall be referred to the applicable ALUC (Airport Hazards IM 8.D.2)
- *Housing Element*
 - Requires residential projects proposed within compatibility Zones C1 and C2 of any municipal airport to conform to the criteria set forth in Table 2A of the ALUCP (2000). Does not count potential development sites within these Zones in housing element inventory of vacant parcels (New Residential Construction, A-8)
- *Draft Housing Element*
 - Establishes Regional Housing Needs Allocation
 - Requires residential projects proposed within compatibility zones to conform to criteria set forth in the 2014 ALUCP (Airport Land Use Compatibility, HE-A-8)
 - Applies infill policies and provisions in the ALUCP for infill sites located in Compatibility Zones C1, C2 and D (Incentives for Infill Development, HE-8)
 - No housing inventory sites identified in Lincoln Regional Airport Influence Area
- *Sheridan Community Plan*
 - No compatibility policies pertaining to Lincoln Regional Airport
- *Airport Overflight Combining District (17.52.030)*
 - Ordinance sets noise, safety, and height compatibility requirements and requires discretionary land use permits applications to be submitted to ALUC for review

City of Lincoln

- *General Plan*
 - Adopted 2014 Placer County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) and any subsequent amendments by reference (Page 4-2)
 - Adopted airport buffer to protect airport from encroachment of incompatible uses; requires developers to file an avigation easement with City if project is within ALUCP boundary (LU-2.10)
- *Housing Element*
 - Identifies community's housing needs, goals, objectives, policies, and programs with regard to housing production, rehabilitation and conservation
 - Establishes Regional Housing Needs Allocation
- *Draft Housing Element*
 - Establishes Regional Housing Needs Allocation
 - Identifies SUD-B as potential housing site
- *Draft Health and Safety Element*
 - Restricts new development from creating airport safety hazards; Limits land uses in airport safety zones to ensure compatibility in terms of location, height, residential density, non-residential intensity, and noise; Exceptions allowed only as provided in applicable ALUCP (HS-4.1)
 - Requires development to comply with CFR Part 77 airspace regulations (HS-4.2)
 - Encourages Lincoln Regional Airport to share information with airports and communities of Placer County and Greater Sacramento Area (HS-4.3)
- *Village 5 and 7 Specific Plans*
 - Guides future development of land south of the airport in city's sphere of influence; both plans reference the Placer County ALUCP
- *SUD-B Northeast Quadrant Specific Plan*
 - Policy goal is to arrange and create a vibrant community and region serving commercial areas and locations for residential uses that are well incorporated with future highway development and protection of Lincoln Municipal Airport
 - Special Use Districts allow for a mix of residential and commercial land uses
 - General plan requires specific plans for these areas and for future development to be consistent with ALUCP
- *Airport Hazard Zone (18.70.010 to 18.70.040)*
 - Ordinance sets requirements addressing airspace hazards (physical, visual and electronic)
- *Lincoln Land Use Circulation Map*
 - Includes 2014 ALUCP Compatibility Zones and Special Conditions Policy 6.2.3, Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facility

Source: Data Compiled by Mead & Hunt, 2014; Amended September 2020

Exhibit 9G, Continued



Legend

— Airport Influence Area (Adopted 2014)

□ Compatibility Policy Zones

Generalized Planned County Land Use Designations¹

■ Agriculture

■ Industrial

■ City of Lincoln

■ Open Space

■ Residential

Boundary Lines

□ Existing Airport Property Line

□ Lincoln Sphere of Influence

□ County Boundary

— Existing Runway 15/33 (6,000 ft.)

--- Future Runway 15R/33L (7,000 ft.) & 15L/33R (3,350 ft.)

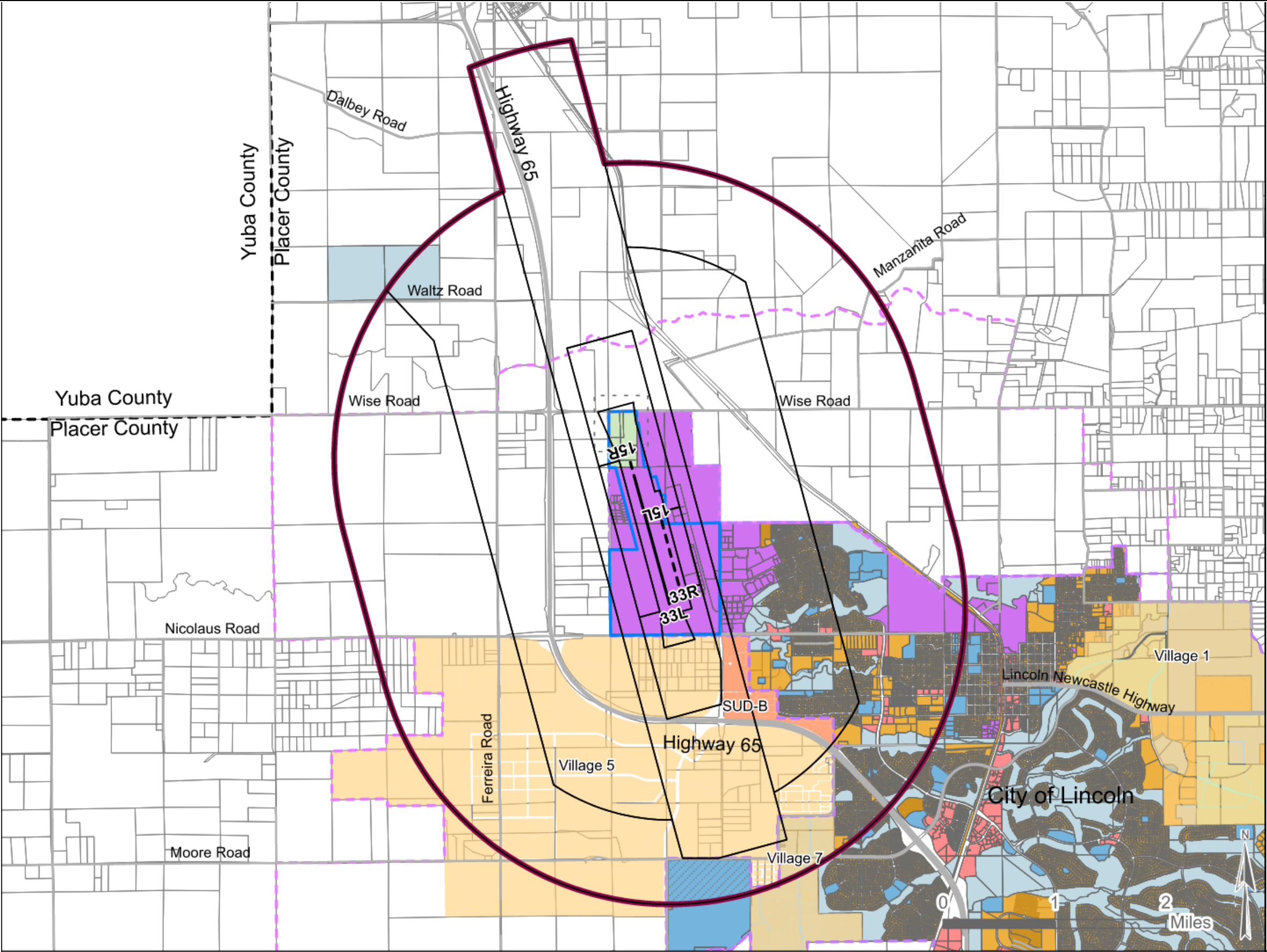
— Highway

— Roads

Notes:

1. Planned land use designations reflect simplified Placer County General Plan Land Use Diagram (2013) as amended by Placer County open GIS data layer "GeneralPlans CommPlans", June 19, 2020. Symbology was simplified to improve readability.

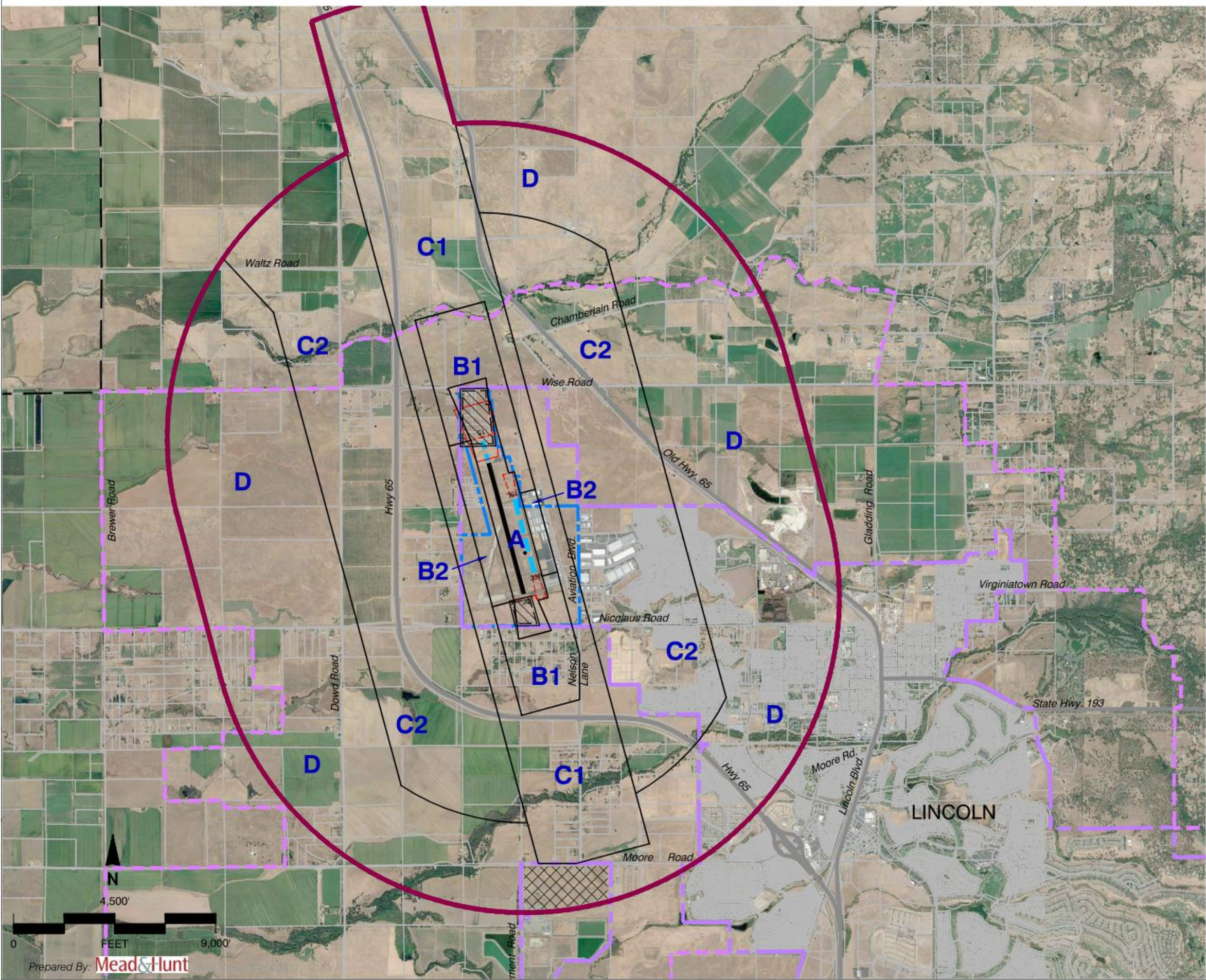
(Adopted September 22, 2021)



- Legend**
- Airport Influence Area (Adopted 2014)
 - Compatibility Policy Zones
 - Generalized Planned City Land Use Designations ¹
 - Agriculture
 - Commercial
 - Residential
 - Industrial
 - Open Space
 - Public
 - Village
 - Special Use District B (SUB-D)
 - Boundary Lines
 - Existing Airport Property Line
 - Lincoln Sphere of Influence
 - Lincoln City Limits
 - County Boundary
 - Existing Runway 15/33 (6,000 ft.)
 - Future Runway 15R/33L (7,000 ft.) & 15L/33R (3,350 ft.)
 - Highway
 - Roads

Notes:
1. Planned land use designations reflect simplified City of Lincoln Zoning Map (October 2012) and Village and SUD-B data provided by the City. Symbology was simplified to improve readability.

(Adopted September 22, 2021)



Legend

Boundary Lines

- Placer County Limits
- Lincoln City Limits
- Lincoln Sphere of Influence
- Existing Airport Property Line
- Future Airport Property Line
- Future Avigation Easement
- Existing Runway 15-33 (6,000 ft.)
- Future Runway 15R-33L (7,000 ft.)
- Future Runway 15L-33R (3,350 ft.)

Compatibility Zones

- Airport Influence Area (Adopted 2014)
 - Zone A (Proposed - Zone A at South)
 - Zone B1
 - Zone B2
 - Zone C1
 - Zone C2
 - Zone D
- Adopted 2014

See Special Conditions Policy Section 6.3

- Placer County Conservation Plan
- Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Facility

Notes:

- Source: Google Earth 2020.

Lincoln Regional Airport
Land Use Compatibility Plan
(Adopted September 22, 2021)



Search

Map Unit Legend

Placer County, California, Western Part (CA620)

Placer County, California, Western Part (CA620)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
141	Cometa-Fiddyment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes	6.0	100.0%
194	Xerofluvents, frequently flooded	0.0	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		6.0	100.0%

Soil Map



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



EJScreen Community Report

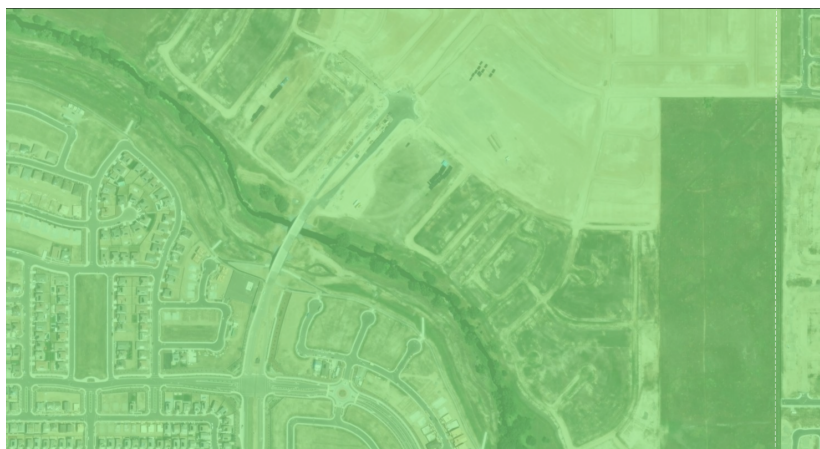
This report provides environmental and socioeconomic information for user-defined areas, and combines that data into environmental justice and supplemental indexes.

Placer County, CA

Blockgroup: 060610213285

Population: 292

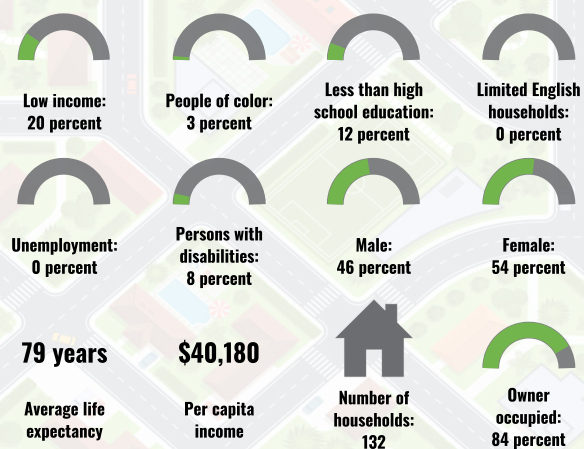
Area in square miles: 30.75



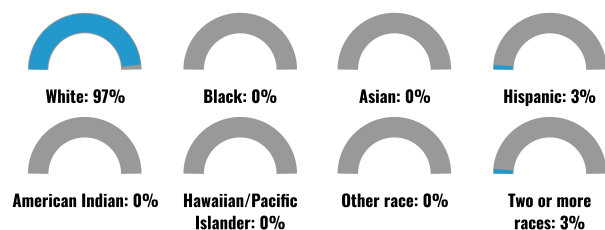
Oct 3, 2023
Project 1
census tracts 2.5
onal Percentiles
Less than 50 percentile

1:4,514
0 0.04 0.08 0.1 0.2 mi
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 km
Data: HERE, Garmin, IGC, Mapbox

COMMUNITY INFORMATION



BREAKDOWN BY RACE



BREAKDOWN BY AGE



LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING BREAKDOWN



Notes: Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2017-2021. Life expectancy data comes from the Centers for Disease Control.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

LANGUAGE	PERCENT
English	70%
Spanish	7%
German or other West Germanic	1%
Russian, Polish, or Other Slavic	1%
Other Indo-European	10%
Chinese (including Mandarin, Cantonese)	1%
Vietnamese	2%
Tagalog (including Filipino)	5%
Other Asian and Pacific Island	2%
Total Non-English	30%

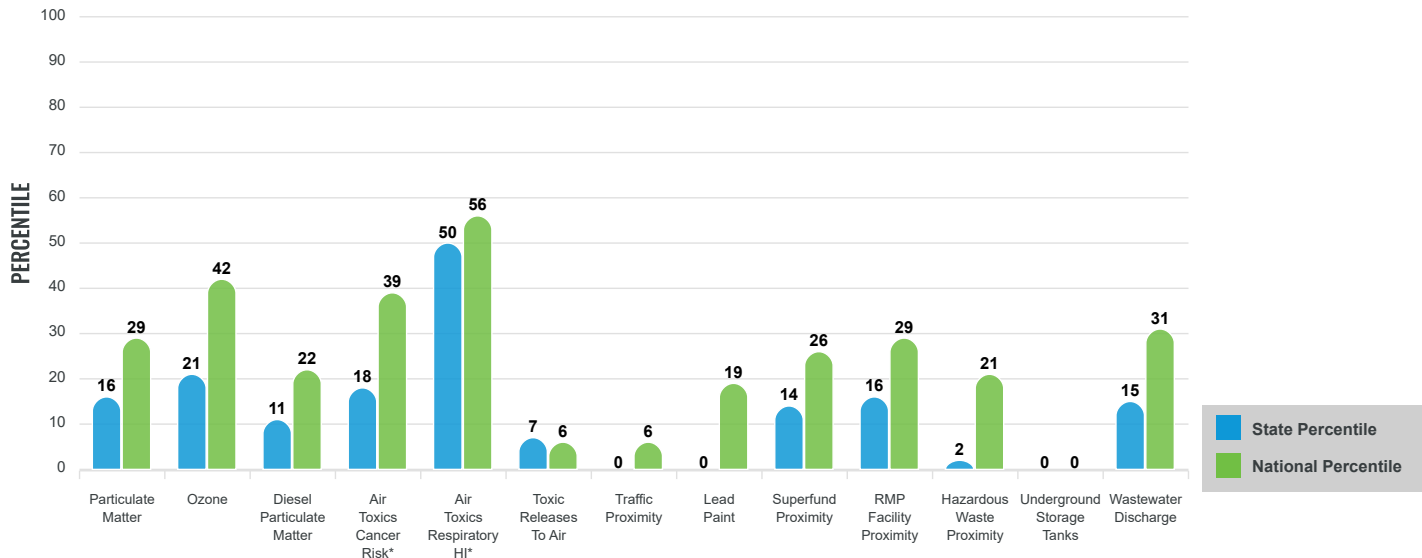
Environmental Justice & Supplemental Indexes

The environmental justice and supplemental indexes are a combination of environmental and socioeconomic information. There are thirteen EJ indexes and supplemental indexes in EJScreen reflecting the 13 environmental indicators. The indexes for a selected area are compared to those for all other locations in the state or nation. For more information and calculation details on the EJ and supplemental indexes, please visit the [EJScreen website](#).

EJ INDEXES

The EJ indexes help users screen for potential EJ concerns. To do this, the EJ index combines data on low income and people of color populations with a single environmental indicator.

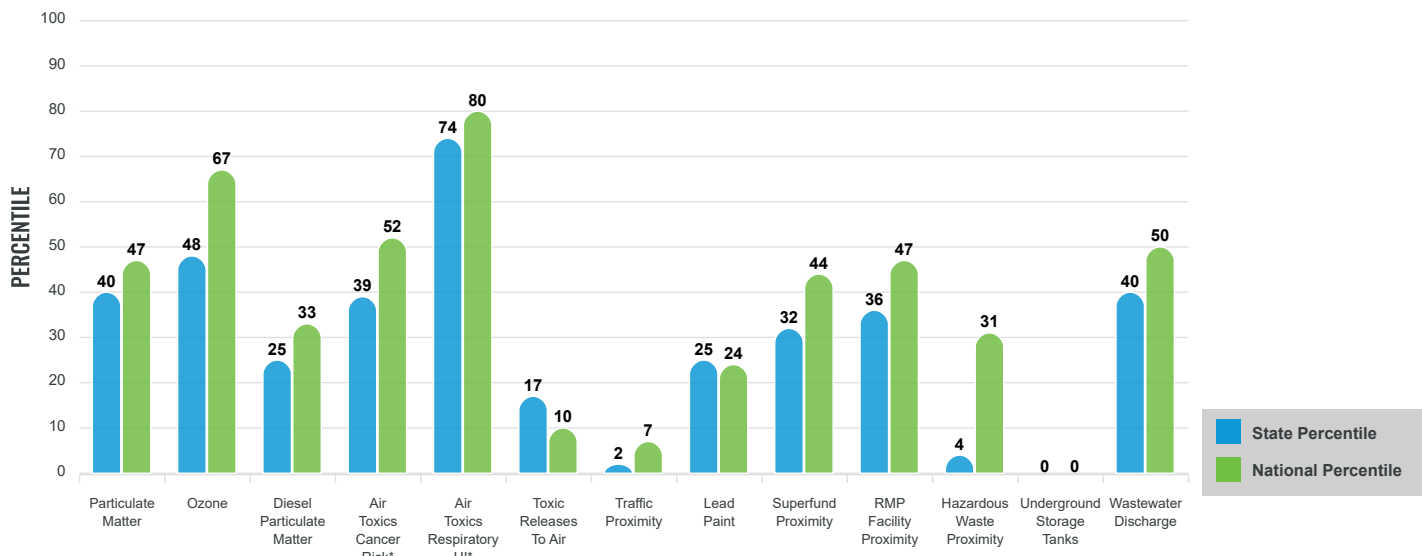
EJ INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES

The supplemental indexes offer a different perspective on community-level vulnerability. They combine data on percent low-income, percent linguistically isolated, percent less than high school education, percent unemployed, and low life expectancy with a single environmental indicator.

SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state or nation.

Report for Blockgroup: 060610213285

EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

SELECTED VARIABLES	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
POLLUTION AND SOURCES					
Particulate Matter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	8.24	8.65	42	8.08	51
Ozone (ppb)	65.7	65.9	56	61.6	79
Diesel Particulate Matter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.152	0.26	24	0.261	32
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	30	31	18	28	35
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.5	0.34	87	0.31	92
Toxic Releases to Air	15	780	16	4,600	10
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	2.2	510	2	210	7
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.038	0.31	24	0.3	23
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.051	0.17	32	0.13	44
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.16	0.57	37	0.43	48
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.15	5.9	4	1.9	29
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km ²)	0	1.5	0	3.9	0
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.0022	4	42	22	55
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Demographic Index	11%	45%	3	35%	13
Supplemental Demographic Index	10%	15%	34	14%	35
People of Color	3%	61%	0	39%	9
Low Income	20%	28%	42	31%	36
Unemployment Rate	0%	7%	0	6%	0
Limited English Speaking Households	0%	9%	0	5%	0
Less Than High School Education	12%	16%	54	12%	65
Under Age 5	0%	6%	0	6%	0
Over Age 64	36%	16%	94	17%	93
Low Life Expectancy	19%	18%	64	20%	44

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update>.

Sites reporting to EPA within defined area:

Superfund	0
Hazardous Waste, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities	0
Water Dischargers	10
Air Pollution	5
Brownfields	0
Toxic Release Inventory	2

Other community features within defined area:

Schools	0
Hospitals	0
Places of Worship	0

Other environmental data:

Air Non-attainment	Yes
Impaired Waters	Yes

Selected location contains American Indian Reservation Lands*	Yes
Selected location contains a "Justice40 (CEJST)" disadvantaged community	No
Selected location contains an EPA IRA disadvantaged community	No

Report for Blockgroup: 060610213285

EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

HEALTH INDICATORS

INDICATOR	HEALTH VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Low Life Expectancy	19%	18%	64	20%	44
Heart Disease	4.2	5.2	23	6.1	14
Asthma	9.1	9.5	37	10	27
Cancer	5.5	5.3	59	6.1	35
Persons with Disabilities	5.3%	10.9%	7	13.4%	6

CLIMATE INDICATORS

INDICATOR	HEALTH VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Flood Risk	10%	13%	63	12%	65
Wildfire Risk	62%	30%	70	14%	87

CRITICAL SERVICE GAPS

INDICATOR	HEALTH VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Broadband Internet	4%	10%	32	14%	23
Lack of Health Insurance	1%	7%	4	9%	3
Housing Burden	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation Access	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Food Desert	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Footnotes

Report for Blockgroup: 060610213285

Place

Roseville city, California

Roseville city, California is a city, town, place equivalent, and township located in [California](#).

// [United States](#) / [California](#) / Roseville city, California

[Display Sources](#)

Populations and People

Total Population

147,773

[P1](#) | [2020 Decennial Census](#)

Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

44.7%

[S1501](#) | [2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates](#)

Housing

Total Housing Units

57,318

[H1](#) | [2020 Decennial Census](#)

Families and Living Arrangements

Total Households

57,569

[DP02](#) | [2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates](#)

Income and Poverty

Median Household Income

\$107,714

[S1901](#) | [2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates](#)

Employment

Employment Rate

63.4%

[DP03](#) | [2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates](#)

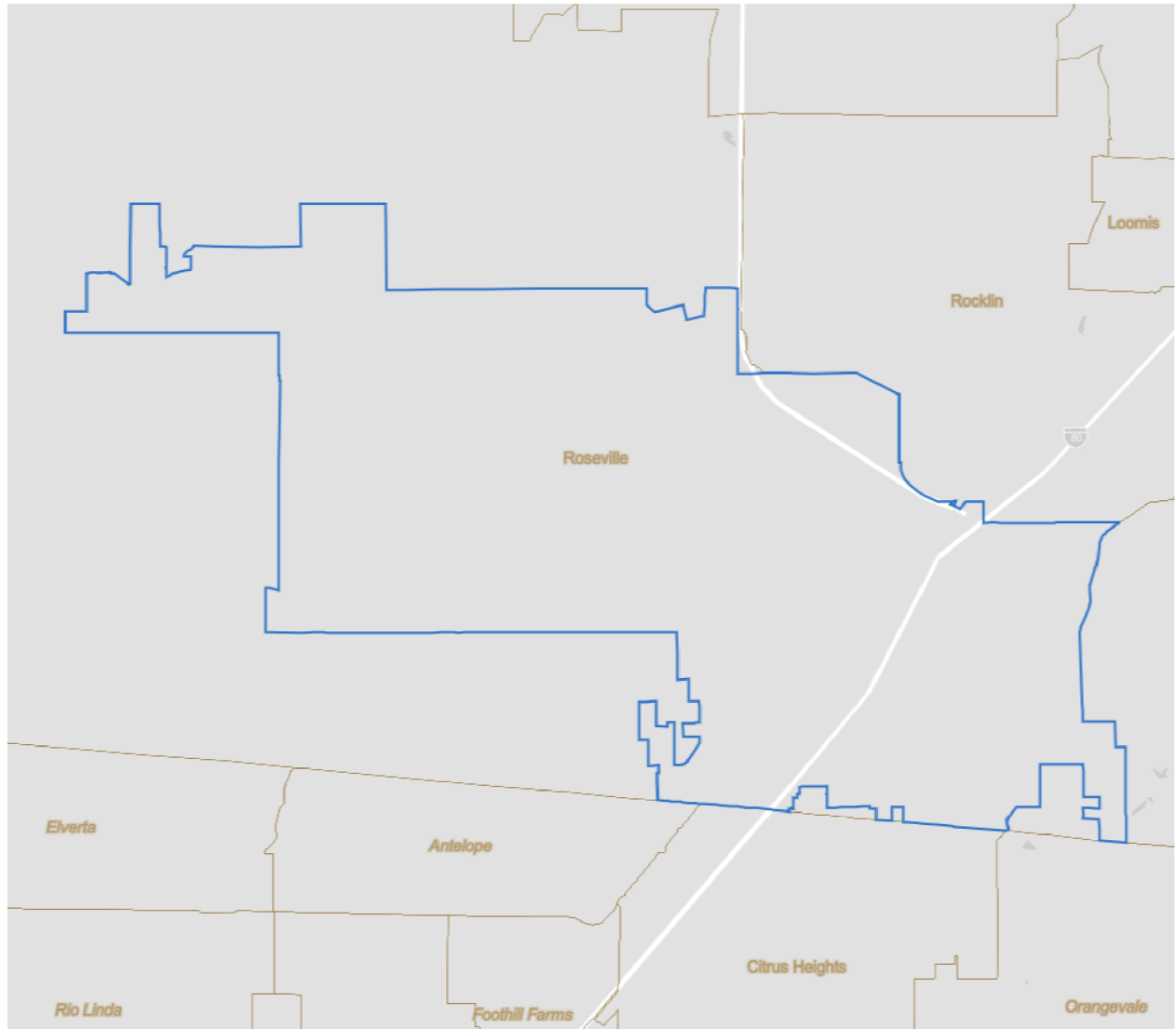
Health

Without Health Care Coverage

1.9%

[S2701](#) | [2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates](#)

Roseville city, California Reference Map



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Populations and People

<https://data.census.gov/profile?g=160XX00US0662938>

RESIDENTIAL LAND INVENTORY

REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ALLOCATION

An important component of the Housing Element is the identification of sites for future housing development and an evaluation of the adequacy of these sites in fulfilling the City's share of the RHNA, as determined by Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG). The intent of the RHNA is to ensure that local jurisdictions address their fair share of the housing needs for the entire region. Additionally, a major goal of the RHNA is to assure that every community provides an opportunity for a mix of affordable housing to all economic segments of its population.

The 2021–2029 Regional Housing Needs Plan, adopted in March 2020 by SACOG, mandates Roseville's share of the region's housing needs for all income categories as 12,066 units. Table X-25 shows the Regional Housing Needs Allocation for the planning period from 2021 to 2029 for the City of Roseville.

Table X-25 | Regional Housing Needs Allocation, 2021–2029

Income Category	Regional Housing Needs Allocation	
	Number of Units	Percentage of Total Units
Extremely Low	1,927	16.0%
Very Low	1,928	16.0%
Low	2,323	19.2%
Lower Income Total	6,178	51.2%
Moderate	1,746	14.5%
Above Moderate	4,142	34.3%
Total	12,066	100.0%

Source: Sacramento Area Council of Governments, March 2020

Note: The RHNP allocates the City 3,855 units in the Very Low income category, which for the purposes of this table has been equally divided between Extremely Low and Very Low incomes.

NOTE: The formerly-named Benefits of the Specific Plan Process and Infill Development sections have been moved to follow the inventory below, and have been renamed Specific Plan Areas Realistic Capacity and Infill Development Realistic Capacity.

AVAILABILITY OF LAND AND SITES INVENTORY

To demonstrate the City's capacity to meet its RHNA, an adequate sites inventory was conducted. This section begins with a discussion of the relationship between density and affordability, along with an analysis to determine the minimum density appropriate for lower income units. This is followed by a summary of the City's inventory and then a detailed inventory, including vacant land, underutilized land (i.e. land with redevelopment potential), and accessory dwelling units. The Housing Element is required to provide discussion and supporting evidence that the units in the inventory are achievable, also known as "realistic capacity." Each inventory is followed by an analysis of realistic capacity.

Zoning and Density to Accommodate the Development of Housing Affordable to Lower-Income Households

An adequate sites inventory must identify the specific parcels of land where units meeting the City's RHNA allocation can be accommodated, at specified levels of affordability. In general, while the affordability of future residential projects is unknown the density of a residential project tends to correlate with levels of affordability. That is, single family homes on large lots (low density residential) tend to be more expensive than apartments (high density residential). Consequently, density is used in inventories to estimate affordability levels.



In addition, housing element law specifically requires jurisdictions to provide a requisite analysis demonstrating that densities identified as adequate for lower-income households are sufficient to encourage such development. The law provides two options for preparing the analysis: (1) describe market demand and trends, financial feasibility, and recent development experience; (2) use default density standards deemed adequate to meet the appropriate zoning test. According to state law, the default density standard for a jurisdiction of the City of Roseville's size is 30 dwelling units per acre. The City has elected to provide an analysis, rather than rely on default density standards.

For the purposes of determining affordability, the City's inventory assumes that above-moderate income housing needs are fulfilled by Low Density Residential development (fewer than 7 units per acre), moderate income housing needs are fulfilled by Medium Density Residential development (7 to 12 units per acre) plus High Density Residential development of 13 to 22 units per acre, and lower income housing needs are fulfilled by High Density Residential development of 23 units per acre or greater plus Commercial Mixed Use development. Commercial Mixed Use (CMU) is where residential units are intermixed with commercial uses.

Typical mixed use developments in the City include either ground-floor retail with second and third floor apartments, or a small apartment building connected to or adjacent to retail. Typical density calculations do not apply in these instances, since the acreage is mixed between commercial and residential. However, in order to accommodate the allocated units plus commercial building area, the apartment sizes and designs are of necessity compact and correspond to apartments constructed at densities of 30 units to the acre and higher. While the City's CMU zone does not require construction of the allocated residential units, it is uncommon for these units to remain unbuilt, for financial reasons. There is a loss of potential revenue and in some Specific Plans there are implications for the financing plans when allocated units are simply unbuilt. An evaluation of the City's developed/built sites which had been vacant sites zoned to permit both residential and commercial uses (CMU, Village Center, etc) finds that 100% of these sites have been developed with the allocated units. As a current example, a prospective applicant is currently discussing building housing on vacant CMU sites KT-40A and B in the Sierra Vista Specific Plan; the application is expected by the end of summer. The housing is anticipated to be market rate, so these sites have been included in the moderate income category of the City's inventory. In fact, the analysis found that the land use trend during the last housing cycle—a trend which is continuing—is for applicants to apply to rezone commercial property to residential uses.

As a result of Roseville's Affordable Housing Goal, units affordable to low-income households have been produced on parcels with densities lower than 20 units per acre. For example, North Roseville Specific Plan Parcels WN-4 and WN-5 (medium-density residential parcels with densities of less than 9 units per acre) included a combined affordable housing goal of 43 units. The solution resulted in halfplex developments on corner lots. The halfplexes were priced at rates affordable to low-income households using private financing. In another example, tax credits used for Northwest Roseville Specific Plan Parcel 91 allowed affordable units to be developed at 15 units per acre. The project resulted in 80 rental units, 32 of which are affordable to low-income households (60% of median). The remainder is affordable to households of moderate income (80% to 120% of median). These projects demonstrate that an effective affordable housing program can produce affordable units on project sites with densities less than 20 units per acre. The full list of all multi-family affordable housing developments can be found in Table X-21, while Table X-26 lists the multi-family affordable housing developments in the City at less than 25 units per acre.

In addition, the City contacted local affordable housing developers to receive input on appropriate densities for the production of affordable housing. The City received feedback from The Grupe Company, Mutual Housing, and Mercy Housing. Based on those conversations, it was determined that densities of 20–25 units per acre are appropriate for development of affordable housing. Mercy Housing stated that the push toward a minimum density of 30 dwelling units per acre has proven problematic, while The Grupe Company specifically stated that it would be helpful to have more land zoned for the 20–25 dwelling unit range, particularly in infill areas of the community. Most critically, Mutual Housing pointed out that at 20–25 units per acre State Density Bonus Law enables a project to increase density by 80%, up to 36–40 units per acre. Therefore, a land use density of 20–25 units per acre already provides flexibility for a range of 20–40 dwelling units per acre. For this reason, Mutual Housing indicated that—provided a site allows at least 20 units per acre—the more critical rule of thumb is the total number of units which can be realized. They indicated that their projects must be no less than 60 units, and preferably at least 100 units, in order to be financially feasible; the higher the total units, the more development and operating cost efficiencies are realized and the project's viability is increased.

The City also received feedback on what is needed from a jurisdiction in order to make an affordable project work. Mutual Housing expressed that a key issue is the need for localities to provide a local contribution in order to qualify for State and Federal affordable housing financing programs, which are essential for all affordable housing developments. Mutual Housing specifically stated that “without a local contribution, increasing allowed density will not result in new affordable housing development.” Therefore, gap financing is more critical to the success of affordable housing production than increasing minimum densities.

In examining current market conditions, the City has seen the completion of multiple apartment developments within the past several years, including Harvest at Fiddymont Ranch (market-rate), Campus Oaks Apartments Phase I and Campus Oaks Apartments Phase II, Lohse Apartments, and Main Street Apartments. The market-rate complex offers 1–3 bedrooms with high-end finishing and amenities, and advertised rents range from \$1,700 to \$2,400/month; this development is located within the West Roseville Specific Plan. All of the other listed developments provide affordable rents from 30 percent to 60 percent of median income, and are located in the City’s Downtown Specific Plan and Campus Oaks Master Plan (North Industrial Planning Area).

Based on the above information, taking into account conversations with affordable housing developers, and looking at what has been built in the community in the past eight-year cycle, the City of Roseville strongly believes it is appropriate to rely on parcels of 20 units per acre or greater to meet a portion of lower-income RHNA. However, as previously stated the City is relying on sites of 23 units per acre or greater, as discussed in the Sites Inventory section below.

Table X-26 | Affordable Housing Developments, Less Than 22 Units Per Acre

Apartment Complex	Affordability Expires	Very Low Income	Low Income	Total Units	Du/Acre
Campus Oaks Apartments Phase I 500 Roseville Parkway	7/2074	42 @ 50%		186	20.4
Campus Oaks Apartments Phase II 350 Roseville Parkway		45 @ 50%		210	23.6
Colonial Village Apartments 3881 Eureka Road	2/2025		6 @ 60%	56	12.87
Crocker Oaks Apartments 8000 Painted Desert Way	11/2042	14 @ 50%	38 @ 60%. 66 @ 80%	131	21
Haverhill at Highland Reserve Apartments 701 Gibson Drive	4/2032		20 @ 80%	321	15.3
Heritage Park Apartments 1098 Woodcreek Oaks Blvd.	9/2047	65 @ 50%	263 @ 60%	328	19.4
Highland Creek Apartments 800 Gibson Drive	1/2043	55 @ 50%	129 @ 60%	184	21.5
The Oaks at Woodcreek Apartments 1550 Pleasant Grove Blvd.	9/2031		13 @ 60%	80	14.81
Pearl Creek 1298 Antelope Creek Drive	12/2043	9 @ 50%	14 @ 80%	224	19.1
Pinnacle at Galleria Apartments 1100 Roseville Parkway	9/2031		12 @ 60% 23 @ 80%	200	16.42
Preserve at Creekside 1299 Antelope Creek Drive	4/2028		34 @ 100%	336	19.1

Source: City of Roseville



Sites Inventory

Table X-27 compares the City of Roseville's RHNA to the undeveloped land capacity. The City currently has capacity for 1,166 units at 30 dwelling units per acre or more, meeting 19% of the lower-income RHNA on these sites. A further 1,961 units of lower-income capacity will be met on ten sites zoned to allow 25 to 29 dwelling units per acre (32% of the lower-income RHNA), and 705 units of lower-income capacity will be met on five sites zoned to allow 23–24 units per acre (11% of the lower-income RHNA). Table X-28 displays the City's existing land capacity by land use acreage and Table X-29 displays the City's inventory by Plan Area.

The lower-income vacant land total includes all sites with a deed-restricted affordable housing obligation, regardless of the site density. Parcels with a recorded affordable housing obligation include footnotes in Table X-27, below, noting the amount and affordability level of the obligation. Including vacant land, underutilized opportunity sites (in the Downtown and Riverside Gateway Specific Plans), and accessory dwelling units, the City has a slight surplus of above-moderate unit capacity, a significant surplus of moderate income unit capacity, and a 1,791-unit shortfall of lower income unit capacity. The City's plan to address this shortfall is addressed in Housing Element Program 14 (Rezone Program) and within Appendix E.

Table X-27 | Comparison of Regional Housing Need and Existing Residential Unit Capacity

Income Category	Regional Housing Needs Allocation	Vacant Land	Underutilized Opportunity Sites	Accessory Dwelling Units	Housing Unit Surplus or Deficit ⁴
Very Low ¹	3,855	3,985	357	45	-1,791
Low ¹	2,323				
Moderate ²	1,746	4,676	42	34	3,006
Above Moderate ³	4,142	4,644	0	1	503
Total	12,066	13,305	399	80	1,718

Source: Sacramento Area Council of Governments; City of Roseville 2021

¹ Capacity based on sites with a density of 23 du/acre or greater and/or a lower income affordable housing obligation

² Capacity based on sites with a density of 7–22.9 du/acre

³ Capacity based on sites with a density of less than 7 du/acre

⁴ This number is derived from the current existing housing unit capacity minus the regional housing need number for the planning period.

Table X-28 | Summary of Vacant Residential Land by Land Use Density

Land Use Category	Density (units/acre)	Undeveloped Acres	Undeveloped Units	% of Total Units
Low Density Residential (LDR)	0.5 to 6.9	870	4,617	34%
Medium Density Residential (MDR)	7.0 to 12.9	351	3,017	22%
High Density Residential (HDR)	13.0 and above	214	5,283	39%
Mixed Use (CC)	--	44	598	4%
TOTAL		1,502	13,796	100%

Table X-29 | Summary of All Residential Land Inventory by Plan Area

Plan Area	Undeveloped Acres					Undeveloped Units				
	LDR	MDR	HDR	Mixed Use	Total	LDR	MDR	HDR	Mixed Use	Total
ARSP	240	49	38	27	354	1,252	542	873	159	2,826
CSP	155	39	13	0	208	791	520	420	0	1,731
DTSP	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	257	257
NCRSP	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	322	0	322
NIPA	25	15	0	0	40	121	113	0	0	234
NRSP	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	98	0	98
RSG	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	142	142
SVSP	329	216	92	6	642	1,674	1,465	2,337	40	5,516
WRSP	113	26	38	0	178	731	307	1,136	0	2,174
INFILL	9	6	4	0	19	48	70	97	0	215
Total	870	351	214	44	1479	4,617	3,017	5,283	598	13,515

Note: Several of the City's Specific Plans are not included in this list, because they are fully developed and have no further undeveloped land.

UNDEVELOPED RESIDENTIAL LAND INVENTORY

The following section includes an inventory of all undeveloped residential land in the City based on the City's Specific Plan parcels. Table X-30 displays the City's Specific Plan parcel number, the land use and zoning designation, the land use density, the number of undeveloped units allocated to the parcel, and the income category the units satisfy. Because the City comprehensively plans for development as part of its Specific Plan process, sufficient public services and facilities exist or are planned and fully funded to serve the parcels listed. The final column indicates whether any of the vacant sites were included within the past two Housing Element inventories (the 2008 and 2013 Housing Elements). Footnotes are included for those sites with a recorded affordable housing obligation, describing the breakdown of units by affordability. Appendix E includes maps of all inventory sites and a map of all undeveloped sites in the City with a land use designation of at least 23 units per acre. A more detailed inventory based on Assessor's Parcel Number is included as Appendix C of this Housing Element.

Table X-30 | Specific Plan and Infill Sites Inventory, (A through H)

A. Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan							
Parcel Number	Land Use	Zoning	Acres	Allocated Units	Density	Undeveloped Units	Previous Inventory Y/N
Above Moderate Income							
AR-1	LDR	R1	20.2	68	3.4	68	N
AR-2	LDR	R1	24.7	97	3.9	97	N
AR-3	LDR	R1	27.3	80	2.9	80	N
AR-4	LDR	RS	7.3	41	5.6	41	N
AR-5	LDR	RS	2.8	17	6.1	17	N
AR-6	LDR	RS	5	34	6.8	34	N



AR-7	LDR	RS	3.1	18	5.8	18	N
AR-8	LDR	RS	8.4	52	6.2	52	N
AR-9	LDR	RS	6.3	40	6.3	40	N
AR-11	LDR	RS	8.4	55	6.5	55	N
AR-12	LDR	RS	3.4	21	6.2	21	N
AR-13	LDR	RS	6.1	40	6.6	40	N
AR-14	LDR	RS	7.1	45	6.3	45	N
AR-15	LDR	RS	7.4	45	6.1	45	N
AR-16	LDR	RS	6.6	43	6.5	43	N
AR-17	LDR	RS	3.6	24	6.7	24	N
AR-18	LDR	RS	5.1	31	6.1	31	N
AR-21	LDR	RS	2.4	13	5.4	13	N
AR-22	LDR	RS	4.4	28	6.4	28	N
AR-23	LDR	RS	2.8	19	6.8	19	N
AR-24	LDR	RS	2.5	13	5.2	13	N
AR-25	LDR	RS	4.7	28	6	28	N
AR-26	LDR	RS	9.7	55	5.7	55	N
AR-27	LDR	RS	2.4	15	6.3	15	N
AR-30	LDR	RS	3.2	23	7.2	23	N
AR-31	LDR	RS	4.5	27	6	27	N
AR-32	LDR	RS	7.6	50	6.6	50	N
AR-34	LDR	RS	3.7	19	5.1	19	N
AR-35	LDR	RS	4.8	24	5	24	N
AR-37	LDR	RS	5.1	25	4.9	25	N
AR-40	LDR	RS	14.4	71	4.9	71	N
AR-43	LDR	RS	12.1	78	6.4	78	N
AR-46	LDR	RS	2.4	13	5.4	13	N
Above Moderate Income Subtotal			239.5	1,252		1,252	
Moderate Income							
AR-10	MDR	RS	10.5	138	13.1	138	N
AR-28	MDR	RS	10.2	129	12.6	129	N
AR-33	MDR	RS	5.3	61	11.5	61	N
AR-39	MDR	RS	7.8	54	6.9	54	N
AR-42	MDR	RS	7.5	66	8.8	66	N
AR-45	MDR	RS	8	94	11.8	94	N
AR-36	HDR	R3	7.5	113	15.1	113	N
Moderate Income Subtotal			56.8	655		655	
Lower Income							

AR-19 ^a	HDR	R3	9.3	230	24.7	230	N
AR-38	HDR	R3	15.1	380	25.2	380	N
AR-44 ^b	HDR	R3	5.9	150	25.4	150	N
HDR Subtotal			30.3	760		760	
AR-51	CC-VC	CMU-SA	14.3	91	--	91	N
AR-52	CC-VC	CMU-SA	13	68	--	68	N
Mixed Use Subtotal			27.3	159		159	
Lower Income Subtotal			57.6	919		919	
Total			353.9	2,826		2,826	

a. AR-19 includes an affordable housing obligation of 68 very low and 102 low income units.

b. AR-44 includes an affordable housing obligation of 45 very low and 68 low income units

B. Creekview Specific Plan							
Parcel Number	Land Use	Zoning	Acres	Allocated Units	Density	Undeveloped Units	Previous Inventory Y/N
Above Moderate Income							
C-1	LDR	R1/DS	19.6	94	4.8	94	N
C-2	LDR	R1/DS	10.1	52	5.1	52	N
C-3	LDR	R1/DS	14	67	4.8	67	N
C-4	LDR	R1/DS	9.7	51	5.3	51	N
C-5	LDR	R1/DS	13.6	74	5.4	74	N
C-6	LDR	R1/DS	7.9	48	6.1	48	N
C-7	LDR	R1/DS	13.9	74	5.3	74	N
C-8	LDR	R1/DS	5.6	32	5.7	32	N
C-9	LDR	R1/DS	22.1	97	4.4	97	N
C-12	LDR	R1/DS	18.7	95	5.1	95	N
C-16	LDR	R1/DS	12.9	71	5.5	71	N
C-17	LDR	R1/DS	6.9	36	5.2	36	N
Above Moderate Subtotal			155	791		791	
Moderate Income							
C-20	MDR	RS/DS	8.7	106	12.2	106	N
C-21	MDR	RS/DS	7.7	95	12.3	95	N
C-22	MDR	RS/DS	11.3	130	11.5	130	N
C-25	MDR	RS/DS	7.2	62	8.6	62	N
C-41 ^c	HDR	R3	4.3	127	29.5	127	N
Moderate Subtotal			39.2	520		520	
Lower Income							
C-40	HDR	R3	5.2	168	32.3	168	N
C-42 ^a	HDR	R3	4.3	136	31.6	136	N



C-43 ^b	HDR	R3	3.9	116	29.7	116	N
Lower Subtotal			13.4	420		420	
Total			207.6	1,731		1,731	

a. C-42 includes an affordable housing obligation of 60 very low and 60 low income units.

b. C-43 includes an affordable housing obligation of 41 very low and 40 low income units.

c. C-41 has a developer who has expressed interest. An application for market rate apartments is anticipated in summer 2021.

C. North Central Roseville Specific Plan							
Parcel Number	Land Use	Zoning	Acres	Allocated Units	Density	Undeveloped Units	Previous Inventory Y/N
Moderate Income							
44	HDR	R3/DS/SA-NC	9.6	201 ^a	19	201	Y
	HDR	R3/DS/SA-NC	10.8	121 ^b	19	121	Y
Moderate Total			20.4	322		322	

a. Entitlements for age-restricted apartments which include 20 deed-restricted affordable units are approved on this site.

b. Entitlements for an assisted-living facility are approved on this site.

D. North Industrial Planning Area							
Parcel Number	Land Use	Zoning	Acres	Allocated Units	Density	Undeveloped Units	Previous Inventory Y/N
Above Moderate Income							
CO-2	LDR	RS/DS	8.5	59	6.1	59	N
CO-3	LDR	R1/DS	16.6	62	3.8	62	N
CO-12	MDR	RS/DS	4.1	42	6.8	27	N
Above Moderate Subtotal			29.2	163		148	
Moderate Income							
CO-6	MDR	RS/DS	10.7	86	8.3	86	N
Moderate Subtotal			10.7	86		86	
Total			39.9	249		234	

E. North Roseville Specific Plan							
Parcel Number	Land Use	Zoning	Acres	Allocated Units	Density	Undeveloped Units	Previous Inventory Y/N
Moderate Income							
WW-17 ^a	HDR	R3/SA-NR	7.5	147	19.9	98	Y
Lower Total			7.5	147		98	

a. Entitlements for age-restricted apartments with 49 low income and 49 very low income deed-restricted affordable units are approved on this site.

F. Sierra Vista Specific Plan							
Parcel Number	Land Use	Zoning	Acres	Allocated Units	Density	Undeveloped Units	Previous Inventory Y/N
Above Moderate Income							
CG-1	LDR	RS/DS	23.9	115	4.8	115	N
CO-1	LDR	RS/DS	17.2	86	5	86	N
CO-2A	LDR	RS/DS	14.3	71	5	71	N
CO-2B	LDR	RS/DS	14.6	73	5	73	N
CO-3	LDR	RS/DS	15.7	78	5	78	N
DF-1	LDR	RS/DS	19.9	100	5	100	N
DF-2	LDR	RS/DS	3.2	15	4.7	15	N
FD-1	LDR	RS/DS	18.6	74	4	74	N
FD-2	LDR	RS/DS	17.1	97	5.7	97	N
FD-5	LDR	RS/DS	17.4	90	5.2	90	N
FD-6	LDR	RS/DS	14.5	95	6.6	95	N
FD-7	LDR	RS/DS	9	57	6.3	57	N
FD-8A	LDR	RS/DS	16.5	75	4.5	75	N
FD-8B	LDR	RS/DS	19	81	4.3	81	N
FD-9	LDR	RS/DS	19.2	107	5.6	107	N
FD-10	LDR	RS/DS	20.5	143	7	143	N
JM-21	LDR	RS/DS	18.5	80	5.1	80	N
KT-1A	LDR	RS/DS	14.4	60	4.2	60	N
KT-1B	LDR	RS/DS	19.6	95	4.8	95	N
KT-4	LDR	RS/DS	15.9	82	5.2	82	N
Above Moderate Subtotal			329	1,674		1,674	
Moderate Income							
CG-20 ^a	MDR	RS/DS	5.3	44	8.3	44	N
CO-20 ^b	MDR	RS/DS	9.4	84	8.9	84	N
CO-21	MDR	RS/DS	7.8	62	7.9	62	N
CO-22	MDR	RS/DS	4.8	38	7.9	38	N
DF-20 ^c	MDR	RS/DS	14.5	97	7.9	97	N
FD-20B	MDR	RS/DS	11.6	88	7.6	88	N
FD-21	MDR	RS/DS	24.4	187	7.7	187	N
FD-23	MDR	RS/DS	17.7	127	7.2	127	N
FD-24	MDR	RS/DS	10.7	84	7.9	84	N
FD-32 ^d	HDR	R3	8.7	178	20.5	178	N
FD-33	HDR	R3	8.6	172	20	172	N



JM-1	MDR	RS/DS	17.2	135	7.8	135	N
JM-20	MDR	RS/DS	39.7	322	8.1	90	N
JM-30 ^e	HDR	R3	7.5	30	23.5	30	N
JM-40	MDR	RS/DS	4.6	35	7.6	35	N
KT-20 ^f	MDR	RS/DS	24.6	167	6.8	167	N
KT-40A ^l	CMU	CMU/SA	5.3	46	--	46	N
KT-40B ^l	CMU	CMU/SA	18.1	163	--	163	N
Moderate Subtotal			240.5	2,067		1,827	
Lower Income							
CG-30	HDR	R3	14.0	420	30	420	N
CG-31 ^g	HDR	R3	14.5	420	29	420	N
FD-34 ^h	HDR	R3	7.0	172	24.6	172	N
KT-30 ⁱ	HDR	R3	7.4	171	23.1	171	N
WB-30 ^j	HDR	R3	8.1	237	29.3	237	N
DF-20 ^c	MDR	RS/DS	14.5	18	7.9	18	N
JM-30 ^d	HDR	R3	7.5	146	23.5	146	N
WB-31	HDR	R3	11.1	263	23.7	263	N
WB-32 ^k	HDR	R3	5.1	128	25.1	128	N
HDR Subtotal			89.2	1,975		1,975	
FD-41	CMU	CMU/SA	5.7	40	--	40	N
Mixed Use Subtotal			5.7	40		40	
Lower Subtotal			94.9	2,007		2,015	
Total			642.4	5,748		5,516	

NOTE: Some lots have both moderate income and lower income units, and appear twice in this table. Therefore, the acreage subtotals include double-counting. The total acreage has been adjusted to reflect the actual total, without double-counting.

- a. CG-20 includes an affordable housing obligation of 20 moderate income units
- b. CO-20 includes an affordable housing obligation of 34 moderate income units
- c. DF-20 includes an affordable housing obligation of 5 moderate income units
- d. FD-32 includes an affordable housing obligation of 43 moderate income units
- e. JM-30 includes an affordable housing obligation of 73 very low and 73 low income units
- f. KT-20 includes an affordable housing obligation of 31 moderate income units
- g. CG-31 includes an affordable housing obligation of 40 very low and 40 low income units
- h. FD-34 includes an affordable housing obligation of 86 very low and 86 low income units
- i. KT-30 includes an affordable housing obligation of 62 very low and 62 low income units
- j. WB-30 includes an affordable housing obligation of 68 very low and 169 low income units
- k. WB-32 includes an affordable housing obligation of 36 very low and 92 low income units
- l. KT-40a and b have a developer who has expressed interest. Application for market rate apartments anticipated in summer 2021.

G. West Roseville Specific Plan							
Parcel Number	Land Use	Zoning	Acres	Allocated Units	Density	Undeveloped Units	Previous Inventory Y/N
Above Moderate Income							
F-6A	LDR	RS/DS	32.4	179	5.5	179	Y
F-10B	LDR	RS/DS	21.9	115	5.3	67	Y

F-10C	LDR	RS/DS	19.9	80	4	43	Y
F-21 ^f	HDR	R3	14.5	343	23.7	343	Y
F-55A	LDR	RS/DS	24.3	99	4.1	99	Y
Above Moderate Subtotal			113	816		731	
Moderate Income							
F-6B ^a	HDR	R3	8.4	195	23.2	63	Y
F-6C	MDR	RS/DS	26.3	307	11.7	307	Y
F-8A ^b	HDR	R3	11.7	277	23.7	277	Y
F-25 ^e	HDR	R3	5.5	137	24.9	95	Y
F-26 ^e	HDR	R3	5.6	140	25	94	Y
W-16	HDR	R3	12.2	250	20.5	250	Y
W-27 ^c	HDR/VC	R3/DS	7.9	20	21.5	20	Y
Moderate Subtotal			77.6	1,326		1,106	
Lower Income							
F-6B ^a	HDR	R3	8.4	195	23.2	132	Y
F-22 ^d	HDR	R3	9.8	244	24.9	244	Y
W-27 ^c	HDR/VC	R3/DS	7.9	150	21.5	150	Y
Lower Subtotal			26.1	589		526	
Total			188.7	2,731		2,363	

NOTE: Some lots have both moderate income and lower income units, and appear twice in this table. Therefore, the acreage subtotals include double-counting. The total acreage has been adjusted to reflect the actual total, without double-counting.

a. F-6B includes an affordable housing obligation of 66 very low and 66 low, and 63 moderate income units.

b. F-8A includes an affordable housing obligation of 54 moderate income units.

c. W-27 includes an affordable housing obligation of 89 very low and 61 low income units, leaving 20 market-rate units.

d. F-22 includes an affordable housing obligation of 91 very low and 93 low income units.

e. F-25 & F-26 have an application in for apartments (2, 3, and 4 bedroom units) with rents up to \$2,500.

f. F-21 has an application in progress for high-end apartments. Rents expected to exceed \$2,500.

H. Infill Plan Area							
Parcel Number	APN	Land Use	Zoning	Net Acres	Density	Potential Units	Previous Inventory Y/N
Above Moderate Income							
IN-7	015-360-026-000	LDR	R1	0.32	3.1	1	N
IN-9	011-172-007-000	LDR	R2	0.12	6.4	1	N
IN-9	011-181-006-000	LDR	R2	0.17	6.4	2	Y
IN-9	011-182-010-000	LDR	R2	0.17	6.4	2	N
IN-13	015-080-001-000	LDR	R1	0.76	4	3	N
IN-13	015-080-045-000	LDR	R1	0.26	4	1	N
IN-13	015-080-019-000	LDR	R1	0.16	4	1	Y
IN-18	012-134-031-000	LDR	R2	0.15	6.8	1	N
IN-18	012-144-005-000	LDR	R3	0.14	6.8	1	N



IN-18	012-162-009-000	LDR	R3	0.15	6.8	1	N
IN-18	012-172-020-000	LDR	R3	0.14	6.8	1	N
IN-18	012-185-029-000	LDR	R3	0.14	6.8	1	N
IN-18	012-142-018-000	LDR	R3	0.14	6.8	1	N
IN-18	012-132-047-000	LDR	R2	0.15	6.8	1	N
IN-30	014-252-003-000	LDR	R1	0.17	5	1	Y
IN-34	013-053-015-000	LDR	R3	0.54	5.7	3	N
IN-35	013-022-033-000	LDR	R1	0.12	4.4	1	Y
IN-35	013-022-047-000	LDR	R3	0.70	4.4	3	N
IN-35	013-024-023-000	LDR	R1	0.17	4.4	1	Y
IN-37	014-113-060-000	LDR	R1	0.15	4	1	Y
IN-37	014-130-008-000	LDR	R1	0.57	4	2	N
IN-38	014-263-042-000	LDR	R1	0.32	5.3	1	N
IN-38	014-263-045-000	LDR	R1	0.23	5.3	1	Y
IN-39	472-210-033-000	LDR	R1	0.23	4.1	1	N
IN-46	471-190-046-000	LDR	PD326	1.10	3.9	1	N
IN-54	470-050-008-000	LDR	R1	0.17	3.7	1	Y
IN-61	469-110-031-000	LDR	R1	0.51	3.5	2	Y
IN-86B	469-100-013-000	LDR	R3	1.18	10	12	Y
Above Moderate Subtotal				8.86		48	
Moderate Income							
IN-87	469-280-009-000	MDR	NC	0.29	8	2	Y
IN-98	013-012-002-000	MDR	GC	0.19	8.1	1	N
IN-102	011-250-007-000	MDR	R1	0.67	14.3	10	Y
IN-108	014-051-017-000	MDR	R3	0.16	11.1	3	Y
IN-108	014-062-018-000	MDR	R3	1.07	11.1	11	Y
IN-115	472-370-013-000	MDR	PD66	0.05	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-014-000	MDR	PD66	0.04	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-015-000	MDR	PD66	0.06	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-016-000	MDR	PD66	0.06	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-017-000	MDR	PD66	0.04	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-018-000	MDR	PD66	0.04	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-019-000	MDR	PD66	0.07	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-020-000	MDR	PD66	0.06	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-021-000	MDR	PD66	0.04	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-022-000	MDR	PD66	0.04	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-023-000	MDR	PD66	0.06	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-024-000	MDR	PD66	0.06	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-025-000	MDR	PD66	0.04	7.8	1	N

IN-115	472-370-026-000	MDR	PD66	0.04	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-027-000	MDR	PD66	0.06	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-028-000	MDR	PD66	0.05	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-029-000	MDR	PD66	0.04	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-030-000	MDR	PD66	0.04	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-031-000	MDR	PD66	0.07	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-032-000	MDR	PD66	0.07	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-033-000	MDR	PD66	0.04	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-034-000	MDR	PD66	0.04	7.8	1	N
IN-115	472-370-035-000	MDR	PD66	0.05	7.8	1	N
IN-118 ^a	048-350-015-000	MDR	RS/DS	0.51	8	5	N
	048-350-016-000	MDR	RS/DS	0.48	8	5	N
	048-350-018-000	MDR	RS/DS	1.07	8	5	N
	048-350-021-000	MDR	RS/DS	0.40	8	5	N
IN-148 ^b	048-260-048-000	HDR	R3	3.36	22.4	70	N
IN-149 ^c	013-192-036-000	HDR	R3	0.89	24.4	20	N
Moderate Subtotal				10.20		160	
Lower Income							
IN-148 ^b	048-260-048-000	HDR	R3	3.36	22.4	5	N
IN-149 ^c	013-192-036-000	HDR	R3	0.89	24.4	2	N
Lower Income Subtotal				4.25		7	
Total				19.06		215	

NOTE: Some lots have both moderate income and lower income units, and appear twice in this table. Therefore, the acreage subtotals include double-counting. The total acreage has been adjusted to reflect the actual total, without double-counting.

a. Entitlements for a 20-unit duplex project approved. Two units are reserved for lower income, while remainder will be moderate.

b. Entitlements for senior apartment complex approved. Five units are reserved for lower income, while remainder will be moderate.

c. Entitlements for townhome project approved on the site. Two units are reserved for lower income, while remainder will be moderate.

Specific Plan Areas Realistic Capacity

The City's specific plan process provides certainty for the City and landowners by vesting all land uses approved with the specific plan through development agreements. The City has used Specific Plans to establish new growth areas since the 1980s, and as a consequence the majority of the City is within a Specific Plan. This approach assists the development of adequate housing by assigning housing unit allocations to appropriately-designated large lot parcels. Pursuant to state law, development agreements are recorded against individual properties, and outline the legal rights and responsibilities of the City and the landowner regarding land use designations and entitlements. This approach ultimately encourages and facilitates the creation of affordable housing, especially higher-density housing, which is necessary to provide for very low- and low-income housing opportunities in the city.

The City continually strives to make the best land use decisions and implement policies that efficiently use remaining developable land. To ensure the adequate provision and efficient use of facilities, services, and infrastructure, all specific plan areas within the City specify residential densities not as a range, but at a specific density (e.g. High Density Residential 25.0) and unit allocation (e.g. 150 units). This allows the Specific Plan process to identify the precise number of affordable housing units required to ensure compliance with the City's 10% affordable housing goal. The affordable housing section of the City's Specific Plans identify the large lots where affordable units (at specific levels of



affordability) must be accommodated within the planning area. This comprehensive approach also allows the City to ensure that the units are located on sites scattered throughout the planning area.

As a result of the detailed land use planning of the Specific Plan, the planning for circulation systems (including provisions for public transit), adequate infrastructure and capacity for water and wastewater facilities, utilities, drainage and flood control, and all other essential public facilities and services thoroughly covers all future facility and service needs. The same is true of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, and the end result is the ability of projects consistent with the Specific Plan to develop without the need for additional studies or environmental review; without incurring unexpected infrastructure or service costs; and with the assurance that there is sufficient water, sewer, electrical and other service supplies to support development. This ensures that the projects not only are implemented but are able to build out in a timely manner. The City has capacity for full buildout of the adopted General Plan and the City's RHNA. The City's detailed planning process ensures new housing developments have timely access to water, sewer, power, and other utilities; construction of housing is not delayed or prohibited due to utility capacity constraints.

Community Facilities District ("Mello-Roos") financing provides a stable source of funding for construction and perpetual maintenance of public infrastructure in the specific plan area. Ultimately, the housing units allocated to individual large-lot parcels through the specific plan and development agreement process are used to calculate the financing necessary to adequately fund all required infrastructure. The specific plan and development agreement process ultimately provides certainty for the development community by reducing the long-term entitlement risk associated with residential development.

Residential projects consistent with the Specific Plan only require a Tentative Subdivision Map to establish the small-lot pattern which will supersede the large lot, and/or Design Review for compact residential housing (i.e. Medium Density Residential) and multiple-family development. Each Specific Plan also acknowledges that the plan is long-range, and property owners may need to make minor modifications to land uses based on changing market conditions; these can be approved at a staff level. Minor modifications include the transfer of unit allocations from one large lot to another or shifting large lot boundaries, provided the affected large lot allocations are not changed by more than 20% (cumulatively) and the land use designation does not change. The ability to allow minor modifications provides a needed level of flexibility. Modifications which are not minor require a Specific Plan Amendment.

The exact capacity and allowable density of Specific Plan sites in the City's existing sites inventory has already been determined through the specific plan process. Although the City's inventory includes High Density Residential sites greater than 10 acres, these sites have been deliberately sized larger as a direct consequence of the City's more detailed planning, for site-specific reasons. For example, large lot Parcel F-8A in the West Roseville Specific Plan is 11.7 acres and includes a lengthy frontage on an arterial roadway (the under-construction North Hayden Parkway) as well as adjacency to designated Open Space. Frontage improvements for the arterial roadway will include a deep landscape buffer and the interface with Open Space will also require a deep buffer. Therefore, this site's size is based on a need to ensure the site has room for these improvements while still providing capacity for the allocated units. The City also has a track record of developing sites of greater than 10 acres. Examples include large lot Parcel F-24, also in the West Roseville Specific Plan, which is 11.98 acres. Development of the site with its allocated 300 units at a density of 25 units per acre is nearly complete. A list of sites in excess of 10 acres and a reasoning for their size is included below.

- AR-38 is 15.1 acres because it has frontage on the future Placer Parkway and because it shares a significant portion of boundary with a 23-acre commercial site. Placer Parkway is a major regional transportation facility and will require deep landscape buffering and other site accommodations. The shared boundary with the commercial site brings many opportunities to orient and integrate the High Density Residential site with the future commercial center, but this will also require consideration of landscaping, pathways, and public or common amenities between the two areas, which will require land to accommodate.
- CG-30 and CG-31 are 14 acres and 14.5 acres, respectively, and are sized larger because they are part of the Village Node within the Sierra Vista Specific Plan. The Village Node is a planned higher-density residential district anchored by a commercial mixed-use core that creates a central gathering place for residents. These sites have

been deliberately sized and located to activate this central area and provide space on the sites for common amenities, paseos, and activated streetscapes.

- WB-31 is 11.1 acres and is part of a higher density node across from a commercial site with a planned transit hub for Bus Rapid Transit. A signalized intersection is planned at the intersection of Daylight Drive, Pleasant Grove Boulevard, and the High Density site entrance, so extra land area is needed to accommodate the signal improvements.

The City conferred with affordable housing developers on the feasibility of affordable housing construction on sites greater than 10 acres. It has typically been difficult to develop these sites because of funding limitations. The rents that lower income households pay are often too low to cover the costs of owning and maintaining a rental property. This difference between the funding needed to develop and operate a property and the revenue available is called a funding gap. The so-called “gap funding” available to address this generally comes from tax credits and other subsidies, but these funding amounts are limited. Therefore, while a market rate developer can maximize the number of units on the expectation that rent will enable the loans to be paid back, an affordable housing developer can only build as many units as the gap funding will cover.

One way to address this issue on large sites is to adopt a phasing program that makes it easier for a housing developer to split a large site into smaller parcels or otherwise phase development of the property. A developer can then secure funding for smaller projects and build out a site over time. The City has added a new program (Program 16, Prioritize Affordable Housing) to the Housing Element to assist with the development of large sites and other affordable housing sites.

In addition to phasing, recent financing changes have made the development of larger sites much more feasible. One of the primary subsidies leveraged by affordable housing developers is the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, which for many years required units to be affordable to households earning 60% of AMI or lower in order to qualify. However, this eligibility requirement was recently changed to include households earning up to 80% of AMI, which is still Low Income as defined by HUD. Affordable housing developers indicated that the change has a significant impact on the size of the gap, because it increases the amount of rent that can be expected from each unit. This means that larger sites with more units are much more feasible to develop than they have been in the past.

The City's Specific Plans do not include any phasing requirements or other barriers which would preclude or delay development in any portion of the Specific Plan; on the contrary, they facilitate development consistent with the Specific Plan. In each of the City's Specific Plans, higher density development is located along major roadways and is near commercial nodes, to facilitate access to transit and reduced reliance on vehicle trips. Because all of the High Density Residential development and most of the Medium Density Residential development is located along backbone transportation infrastructure for each Specific Plan, which is also the pathway of backbone utility infrastructure, those properties become available for development earlier in the Specific Plan buildout process. A brief discussion of the development status and potential growth is described below for each Specific Plan included in the existing sites inventory.

Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan: Approved in 2016, this Specific Plan is currently not connected to completed infrastructure within the City and has not begun development. However, plans to extend Westbrook Boulevard—the major backbone roadway connecting the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan to the rest of the City—over the creek south of the planning area have been approved and bridge construction is anticipated to be completed in 2021. Once the bridge is complete, extension of Westbrook Boulevard into the planning area is anticipated in 2022. All of the High Density Residential property within the planning area is located along Westbrook Boulevard, so will be connected to infrastructure and available to build within the 8-year Housing Element period.

Creekview Specific Plan: Approved in 2012, this Specific Plan has just begun to develop within the last year. Westbrook Boulevard, the main backbone roadway connection, has been extended into the planning area and the adjacent properties have been rough graded. Tentative Subdivision Maps for these areas have been approved and recorded; none of these recorded maps are included within the City's inventory, because they are actively under construction. The roadway infrastructure needed to access all but one of the High Density Residential sites has been installed. The remaining site is along Westbrook Boulevard across the creek bisecting the planning area. As indicated



previously, bridge construction is anticipated to be completed in 2021, and therefore all of the High Density Residential sites will be connected to infrastructure and available to build early in the first year of the 8-year Housing Element period.

North Industrial Planning Area: This planning area includes the Campus Oaks Master Plan area, approved in 2015. The large commercial center in this planning area is under construction and all of the High Density Residential sites have already been completed (and are therefore not included within the existing sites inventory). All of the undeveloped residential land within this planning area has been rough graded and significant sections of infrastructure have been installed or are under construction. Most of the planning area includes recorded tentative subdivision maps, so these sites are not included in the City's inventory. All of the remaining sites in this planning area will be connected to infrastructure and available to build within the 8-year Housing Element period.

Sierra Vista Specific Plan: Approved in 2010 at the end of the recession, development activity within this Planning Area increased as the economy recovered. The extension of Pleasant Grove Boulevard to its terminus near the City boundary has been completed, as have other sections of major backbone roadway systems, including Westbrook Boulevard, Market Street, Santucci Boulevard, and Vista Grande Boulevard. This planning area is actively developing and the backbone roadway systems needed to access the High Density Residential sites have all been completed or are under construction. Sites throughout this planning area will be available to construct from the outset of the 8-year Housing Element period.

West Roseville Specific Plan: Approved in 2004, nearly three-quarters of this planning area has been developed and the remainder is expected to be completed within the 8-year Housing Element period.

For all of the other specific plans, infrastructure and roadway connections are all completed, and there are only a few remaining undeveloped parcels, all of which are available from the outset of the 8-year Housing Element period.

Infill Development Realistic Capacity

The City's Infill area is the older portion of the City which was established prior to the 1980s, where there is no Specific Plan. Infill areas, as well as planning areas which contemplated only non-residential uses, offer new opportunities to develop a diverse mix of housing. Many developers are looking to the city's infill areas to develop mixed-use developments, which offer commercial and residential units, in an effort to provide more diverse housing opportunities in centralized locations.

Though not within Specific Plans the stated additional capacity for the Infill area of the City was included as part of the City's 2035 General Plan and accompanying EIR, approved in 2020. Therefore, the units were assumed as part of the City's buildout analysis of water supply, sewer capacity, roadway capacity, and other infrastructure and service needs. The only potential realistic capacity constraints would be site-specific, such as the presence of restrictive easements. Of the 58 Infill sites listed in Table X-30, a total of 39 sites are vacant lots which can accommodate one unit. Only a building permit is required to build a home on a vacant lot. A handful of sites are vacant or have only one home but are designated for two units (duplex, or two-family zoning). These can also be developed with just a building permit. Sites with more units allocated may need a Tentative Map (either parcel or subdivision) or for multi-family housing would require a Design Review Permit. A handful of sites may also require a Tree Permit due to the presence of native oak trees, but this would depend on the specific site design; a Tree Permit would not be required if the native oak trees are not removed.

Staff specifically evaluated each of the Infill sites to determine their capacity. None of the sites on the list have significant site-specific constraints. One site is developed with a parking lot for a church, but the parking is not required and the property owner has inquired about residential development of the site in the past. The land use and zoning designation would allow multi-family, but for the inventory includes only one unit because it would not require elimination of the parking lot to construct one home adjacent to the neighboring homes. All of the other non-vacant lots have minor improvements, such as a fence, a shed, or junk storage. There are no easements or other restrictions that limit the use of the site, floodplain, or evidence of wetlands or other waters. All of the Infill sites have access to existing roadways and utility connections.

The stated capacity for the Infill sites is extremely conservative because many of these sites could be developed with more than the specified number of units based on their land use and zoning designation—all sites zoned R2 are permitted two units and all sites zoned R3 are permitted a minimum of three units—but the number allocated reflects what the City is certain can be easily and realistically built. Most of the properties on the table are either vacant or currently have only one unit, and so based on zoning could accommodate two or three new units, even though only one additional unit is listed on the table.

UNDERUTILIZED LAND INVENTORY

Over the last two decades the City of Roseville renewed its focus on revitalization of our older neighborhoods and commercial corridors, as well as encouraging the development of mixed use and High Density Residential (HDR) units in both the Riverside Gateway Specific Plan and the Downtown Specific Plan. Table X-31 displays all of the opportunity sites within the City's Downtown and Riverside Gateway Specific Plan with the highest potential capacity for residential development. Refer to the Underutilized Land Realistic Capacity discussion following the table for further details.

Underutilized Land Realistic Capacity

The two plan areas have unique characteristics which offer more housing opportunities, especially with the opportunity to consolidate small lots into larger development opportunities. Each specific plan land use map can be viewed online: <https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8774576>

Below are descriptions of the respective plan areas, which encourage and facilitate the development of high density and mixed use housing. See Appendix D for maps of the Riverside Gateway Specific Plan and the Downtown Specific Plan sites.

Riverside Gateway Specific Plan

Fundamental to the adopted Specific Plan are six development strategies that were developed by the Steering Committee of the Riverside Gateway Project. The Steering Committee was comprised of property owners, business representatives, residential property owners and appointed officials. The Specific Plan was adopted with the following recommendations:

Parking Strategy: The adopted parking strategy is based on; offsetting parking needs by providing additional on-street parking, consolidating and creating alley loaded parking fields, providing a central parking lot on Riverside Avenue, amending the parking requirement to reflect a mixed use standard and creating a future in-lieu fee to develop future parking.

Pedestrian Friendly Improvements: The plan promotes development of pedestrian friendly improvements, including the use of bulb-outs, sidewalk replacement, one-way alleyways with pedestrian shoulders, enhanced crosswalks and an enhancement of the intersection at Douglas Boulevard and Riverside Avenue.

Enhancement of the Streetscape: Streetscape features that include such items as furniture, signage, banners and other amenities that are similar in nature to the Vernon Streetscape design are also anticipated. Included in the streetscape is the upgrade and under grounding of utilities adding new capacity and making new development more attractive for the area.



Table X-31 | Downtown & Riverside Gateway Specific Plan Residential Opportunity Sites

Map #	Address	Total Units	Residential Density (units/acre)	Floor Area Ratio	Acres	Zoning*	Existing Use	Permitted Use	Previous Inventory Y/N
Historic Old Town									
1	725–845 Lincoln	63	30	0.9	2.0	CMU/SA-DT	Vacant lot	Commercial/Residential	Y
This is a vacant triangular lot with roadway frontage on Lincoln Street and Washington Boulevard. It is also identified in the Downtown Specific Plan as a catalyst site, with pre-design plans for residential development. There are no easements or other such constraints to development, and the City has received inquiries about residential development on this site within the past year.									
2	400–412 Washington, 209–211 Pleasant, 210 Grove	34	37.8	--	0.7	CMU/SA-DT	Auto Sales / Office / Residential	Commercial/Residential	Y
This site consists of five parcels (the parcels are 0.19, 0.16, 0.10, 0.13, and 0.13 acres) with frontage on Washington Boulevard, Grove Street, and Pleasant Street, as well as an alley access. One parcel contains an older home, a second is a parking lot used by the small auto dealership on the adjacent parcel, another is a small office with a parking lot, and the last parcel is also a small office with parking. Approximately 19% (5,826 square feet) of building area occupies these properties. Existing improvements are minimal and aging, with chain link fencing, minimal or absent landscaping, and small 50-year-old buildings which have not been updated or improved by reinvestment. The City has had recent, positive experiences with affordable housing projects and other housing projects redeveloping sites such as this, within the nearby area (see evaluation preceding this table). There are no easements or other such constraints to development.									
3	400–426 Lincoln	80	58.1	0.37	1.4	HD/SA-DT	Parking lot	Commercial/Residential	Y
This site is multiple parcels under a single private ownership. The site is a parking lot which was constructed by and at the expense of the City to alleviate parking concerns expressed by surrounding businesses. The City has since completed two parking garages. There are no land use restrictions or other restrictions which would preclude or impede redevelopment of this site. Per the evaluation preceding this table, there has been significant market investment in housing in the general area, including multiple affordable housing projects. Site 4, below, is also a parking lot and an application to develop it as affordable apartments was received and approved by the City, at the same density provided for this site. Site 4 included more access and site design constraints, due to its location and the presence of a neighboring building siting directly on the property line.									
4	120 Pacific	80	60	1.57	1.4	HD/SA-DT	City Parking lot	Approved 4-story apartments, lower income	Y
This site is an existing parking lot, and a permit for a 4-story affordable housing apartment project has been approved on this site. Construction is anticipated to begin within the next year.									
Subtotal		257			5.3				

Riverside Gateway									
5	108–110 Douglas, 119– 125 Riverside	39	40.45	1.29	1.0	CMU/SA-RG	Used Auto Sales	Commercial/Residential	Y
<p>This site contains a used car dealership with a 9,500-square-foot older building, with the remaining 0.7 acres of the site paved with unmarked asphalt where vehicles are displayed. All of the parcels are under single ownership, and the site has roadway frontage on Riverside Avenue and Douglas Avenue. An alley separates the site from a single-family residential area. The Riverside Avenue, Vernon Street, and Douglas Boulevard intersection is a prime gateway intersection, where the City has invested streetscape improvements and monuments. There is a high potential for this corner to be redeveloped with a mixed use project similar to projects approved nearby on Vernon Street, due to its visibility and location, and due to the fact that the majority of the site is undeveloped paved area. This site is near the Lohse Apartments site, where two existing auto business and buildings were purchased and demolished to make way for housing. There are no easements or other such constraints to development.</p>									
6	201–227 Riverside	12	18.3	1	0.7	CMU/SA	Auto/Retail/Residential	Commercial/Residential	Y
<p>This site includes three parcels, two of which are under the same ownership (the parcels are 0.34, 0.17, and 0.12 acres). The site has frontage on Riverside Avenue and Bonita Street. An alley separates the site from a single-family residential area. The 201 Riverside parcel includes a 1,800-square-foot building housing multiple small spaces for offices, which include a psychic, a maid service, a pool service, a loan service, and car sales office. The remainder of that parcel, about 13,000 square feet, is paved with unmarked asphalt and is used for vehicle display. The building is over 100 years old but has had some cosmetic exterior updates. The adjacent parcel at 225 Riverside contains a single-family home, and the parcel at 227 Riverside contains a 1,700 square foot building which is currently a spa. The uses in these commercial buildings have changed multiple times in the past several years. Only 12 units have been assumed, as that would enable units to be built on the site in addition to the existing uses, rather than requiring replacement. Units could be constructed above the existing building, within the current asphalt area, and/or on the parcel with the single-family home. There are no easements or other such constraints to development.</p>									
7	401–415 Riverside, 110 Cherry	20	19.4	0.9	0.8	CMU/SA	Used Auto Sales	Commercial/Residential	Y
<p>This site includes four parcels, all under the same ownership. The site has frontage on Riverside Avenue and Cherry Street. An alley separates the site from a single-family residential area. There are three commercial buildings on the site, totaling approximately 7,000 square feet. One of the structures is a portable building, another is an old building that has not been updated, and the third is also old but has been updated with glass storefront windows. The site is a used car dealership. Most of the site is unmarked asphalt used for displaying vehicles. Only 20 units have been assumed on this site, as that would enable units to be constructed while leaving the more updated commercial building in place. However, as has been seen elsewhere where existing auto businesses have been sold and demolished for mixed use housing, development pressures are sufficient that the entire site could be redeveloped. There are no easements or other such constraints to development.</p>									
8	440 Riverside	10	14.5	0.8	1.0	CMU/SA	Used Auto Sales	Commercial/Residential	Y
<p>This site is two parcels under the same ownership. The site has frontage on Riverside Avenue and Fifth Street. An alley separates the site from a single-family residential area. One parcel contains an approximately 9,000-square-foot building and the second parcel is unmarked pavement and dirt used for vehicle display. The building is old but has updated glass display windows. Only 10 units have been assumed on this site, as that would enable units to be constructed in addition to the existing commercial use, rather than requiring elimination of all commercial use of the site. Utilities in the adjacent roadways have capacity to serve development of this site and there are no easements or other such constraints to development.</p>									



9	527 Riverside, 424 Clinton, 109-115 Darling	61	29	1.31	2.1	CMU/SA	Auto Sales, Auto Repair, Small Retail Strip Mall	Commercial/Residential	Y
<p>This site includes three parcels under the same ownership. The site has frontage on Riverside Avenue, Darling Way, and Clinton Avenue. The largest parcel includes three commercial buildings, totaling 3,960 square feet, one of which is auto repair, the other auto rental (Hertz), and the other is a small brick accessory building to Hertz. The second parcel includes unmarked asphalt where vehicles are displayed for sale (also Hertz), and the third parcel includes a small in-line strip mall occupied by a liquor store (4,000 square feet). All of the buildings on the site are old and have not been updated. The potential of this site is similar to Site 5. This is a key gateway with good visibility, and the City has made public improvements in this area, such as installing gateway monuments and features. Given the market pressures in the area, there is a high likelihood that this site could be redeveloped with a more intensive mixed use project like Lohse or Main Street Apartments, with ground-floor commercial space and upper floor housing. Utilities in the adjacent roadways have capacity to serve development of this site and there are no easements or other such constraints to development.</p>									
Subtotal		142			5.6				
Total		399							

*Zoning Designations: CMU = Commercial Mixed Use, HD = Historical District, CBD = Central Business District, SA = Special Area, DT = Downtown Specific Plan area, RG = Riverside Gateway Specific Plan Area

** Refers to the Roseville Specific Plan area; DT = Downtown Specific Plan, RG = Riverside Gateway Specific Plan

Land Use Strategy: The Specific Plan promotes an increase in the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) standard, adding a mix of residential uses and establishing more flexible design and development standards for the Riverside Gateway project area. (Note: FAR is the ratio of developed area, as compared to total area of a parcel.) The FAR standard in the planning area is a plan-wide average, rather than a site-specific limitation. This allows individual sites to have a much higher FAR. The previous average FAR was 0.27 and has been increased to 0.60, allowing for 4 story buildings to be created in the plan area. The existing average FAR in the Riverside Gateway area is 0.20 and therefore the planning area has an unbuilt capacity of 350,000 square feet.

In addition, the previous zoning was GC (General Commercial), which did not allow residential development. With the adoption of the Riverside Gateway Specific Plan, a Special Area overlay (SA) for zoning was applied to the plan area, thereby creating a Commercial Mixed Use Zone District with a Special Area overlay, which is known as CMU/SA-RG (Commercial Mixed Use with a Special Area Overlay for the Riverside Gateway Plan Area). The current zoning now allows residential development by right, creating more opportunities to develop higher density housing. Additionally the zoning now prohibits Auto Service and Auto Sales uses. Currently Riverside Avenue is heavily occupied by auto uses. By precluding these uses, the sites will become available for redevelopment with projects including residential units, further introducing additional HDR units into the plan area.

Catalyst Sites In order to promote redevelopment in the area the Council felt that it was important for the City to support and pursue funding for a catalyst project within the Riverside Gateway project area. There are two catalyst sites. The sites will combine smaller lots, which are owned by the same landowner, therefore increasing the probability of mixed use and high intensity development at each of these sites. Conceptual plans were prepared for the sites that, as proposed, would provide a cumulative of 100 additional HDR units within the plan area.

The conceptual plans and housing unit yield take into consideration the following: setbacks, floor area ratio, lot coverage, parking, height limitations, site constraints, and design guidelines.

Site Development Prototypes. The Riverside Gateway Specific Plan identifies various prototype development plans for interested developers, eliminating the project from going through the design review process. The developer would then save time and money, as well as ensure the project will have addressed concerns relative to parking, site access, landscaping, utility connections, and trash enclosures.

Four prototype plans were prepared for the various lot sizes on Riverside Avenue; single lots (50' x 150'), double lots (100' x 150'), triple lots (150' x 150') or triple corner lots. The prototypes demonstrate the redevelopment potential of the parcels with mixed-use, ground floor retail and upper floor residential use. The developments include between 2–12 residential units each and were designed to be consistent with the Riverside Gateway goals and City regulations. The prototype plans and housing unit yield take into consideration the following: setbacks, floor area ratio, lot coverage, parking, height limitations, and design guidelines. Refer to Chapter 9 of the Riverside Gateway Specific Plan for prototype plans.

Using the prototype plans, staff estimated the amount of new units that could be introduced to the area by redeveloping the parcels occupied by non-conforming uses.

Analysis of Existing Uses. The Riverside Gateway Specific Plan provides a variety of changes to the previous land use designations, as well as other regulatory incentives that encourage and facilitate the development of higher density residential housing units.

As mentioned under the Land Use Strategy and Site Development Prototype discussions, staff identified the parcels with potential development of HDR units. The sites identified are or were occupied by the now non-complying automotive uses. Although development has also slowed, the viability that these sites will be developed is probably more realistic once funding can be obtained due to the fact that there are fewer constraints that could potentially impede development. In summary, the analysis of existing uses reveals that there are no uses that could impede development of the potential development sites.



Downtown Specific Plan

Introduction

New housing in Downtown Roseville is a key strategy of the Downtown Specific Plan. The City of Roseville, as well as the Sacramento region, has been focused on reducing the footprint of future development on the outer edges of existing communities within the region. The Downtown Specific Plan provides new high density residential development within an urbanized area. New residents will enhance the customer base for Downtown retail businesses and will be in walking distance to the multi-modal facility and bus transfer facilities that exist in the plan area.

A variety of residential types are proposed to create a downtown that is accessible to different economic and life-style sectors of the community. Housing types that are appropriate in Downtown include multi-family flats and apartments, efficiency units, single room occupancy units, condominiums, town homes, flexible live-work options and mixed income housing (market rate and affordable units). The land use plan anticipates that the majority of units will be incorporated as part of future mixed use development or high density housing projects.

Incentives

The Downtown Specific Plan regulates the development of property through use and bulk restrictions. The tool selected for regulating density and intensity in Downtown Roseville is the allowable Floor Area Ratio (FAR). In order to encourage a mix of housing within the Downtown area, there are a number of incentives that are directed towards assisting housing related projects. Through incentive zoning, the City seeks to realize certain amenities or design provisions related to a particular development project in exchange for granting an increase in the FAR, a reduction in the required parking or additional height for development, for the property being developed.

The City worked in conjunction with a consultant to prepare development plans for several sites within the Downtown. The sites were chosen based on size, location, existing conditions, and the property owners' interest in developing the site. All of the projects include mix-use development and are consistent with the Downtown policies and City regulations.

Six of the sites were identified as catalyst sites because they were vacant or City owned parcels. As an incentive to developers, Pre-Design plans were prepared for the sites and the review process streamlined. The developers then save time and money, as well as ensure the project addressed concerns relative to parking, site access, landscaping, utility connections and other City guidelines and regulations. In summary, the primary regulatory incentives are focused on land use, parking reductions, in-lieu fees and process streamlining. These incentives are intended to encourage additional housing in the Downtown. These overall incentives are listed below:

Land Use

- Increased FAR = Additional 900,000 square feet (s.f.) ground floor commercial and 1,020 residential units;
- Adds height to the existing zone districts;
- Adds new housing related uses as being principally permitted that the market supports, such as: Mixed Use, High Density Residential and Live Work housing;
- Principally permits existing single room occupancy residential units; and,
- Principally permits high efficiency residential units.

Parking Requirements

- On-site requirements for residential development have been reduced;
- Public Parking is used to satisfy private parking requirements. An increase in the public parking supply on the side streets will be added where plausible;
- An on-street parking credit of 2.5 spaces for every 7,500 s.f. of lot area is provided;
- Parcel aggregation credit is provided when consolidating properties; and,

- Permitted uses that are rehabilitating an existing building do not require additional on-site parking when a discretionary action is not required.

Fees

- Park land dedication fees and in-lieu fees are not required for residential uses; and,
- Parking in-lieu fee payment at a reduced rate based on number of spaces helps the financial proforma of projects.

Process

- Administrative Design Review Permits are encouraged to streamline future housing developments;
- Pre-approved development scenarios have been developed for catalyst sites containing residential development; and,
- Completion of an Environmental Impact Report will address increased traffic and utility use on an area wide basis.
- Completes an architectural and historical survey necessary for future CEQA actions.
- Provides the ability to use CEQA exemptions for future projects streamlining the development process.

Application of Standards

Due to the relatively small parcel sizes it is difficult to assign a density or unit allocation that is parcel specific. The Specific Plan allocates units on a district basis. It establishes minimum and maximum density requirements in order to allow the market to dictate what type of projects are economically feasible. For projects that are strictly residential, the density combined with the maximum FAR will be the regulating factors. Mixed use projects (residential over retail/office) will be regulated through the overall floor area ratio requirement. This approach will allow commercial mixed use projects to have smaller units, which can maximize density.

Realistic Capacity

The approach described above has resulted in significant success, with three 100% affordable apartment projects approved in the planning area in the last five years, plus two market rate townhomes projects. Two of the affordable projects have been constructed (on Table X-21, Lohse Apartments and Main Street Apartments). The three affordable apartment projects are all at densities in excess of 50 units per acre. The third affordable apartment project and the market rate townhomes are expected to begin construction in 2021 or 2022. The sites and their previous site constraints are described in the following:

- Lohse Apartments (623 Vernon Street): This site was under one acre and included multiple parcels, one of which contained a building housing an auto repair and paint shop, and another of which contained a U-Haul rental and building, along with associated parking areas. All of the existing uses (totaling 6,500 square feet of space) were demolished and the parcels were consolidated through a Voluntary Merger. The Lohse Apartments project is four stories and includes, one-, two-, and three-bedroom units as well as ground-floor non-residential space. Construction was completed in 2019.
- Main Street Apartments (300 Washington Boulevard): This site is approximately 1.5 acres and was minimally improved, with gravel and a few other small site improvements. The project included a Parcel Map and the abandonment of right-of-way on Pleasant Street. The Main Street Apartments project is a mix of three and four stories with one-, two-, and three-bedroom units, and includes ground-floor retail. Construction was completed this year.
- Junction Crossing Apartments (120 Pacific Street): This site is approximately 1.5 acres and included multiple parcels with a parking lot and mature landscaping. The project included a Parcel Map to merge and resubdivide the parcels. This is an 80-unit 100% affordable project, with construction anticipated to begin this year.
- Belvedere Townhomes (510 Lincoln): This site included multiple parcels containing a single-family home on



one parcel and the 4,000 square-foot Belvedere Hotel on another. The project included a Tentative Subdivision Map and the demolition of both existing buildings. The approved project includes 18 townhomes and construction is anticipated to begin this year (demolition has been completed).

- Nevada Street Lofts (1007 Douglas Boulevard): This site includes multiple parcels and existing development includes a large chain link fence and one single-family home. The approved project included a General Plan Amendment from Business Professional to a High Density Residential land use designation, a Tentative Subdivision Map, a Design Review Permit, and a Tree Permit to build 22 townhomes. Construction is anticipated to begin next year.

All of the sites listed above are within the same market area as the sites listed in Table X-31, above. All but one of the sites were non-vacant, and required the demolition of parking lots, commercial buildings, and/or residential buildings in order to enable their construction. All of these sites also required parcel consolidation, and all of these projects have occurred within the past five years, showing significant market forces at work in these areas. The success of these sites, three of which were identified in the City's 2013 Housing Element underutilized sites inventory, demonstrates the feasibility of development for the similar, nearby sites which are listed in Table X-31. In the past eight years, a total of six new private development projects have been approved in the City's downtown, and of those, five were housing projects. Therefore, 80% of the time when redevelopment has occurred in these areas it has been with housing.

The sites in the Riverside Gateway Specific Plan are all in the Commercial Mixed Use zone, which means density cannot be calculated by a simple division of units per acre; a portion of the site is expected to be non-residential. Density also cannot be expressed as a "maximum" or "minimum," because the plan has instead simply allocated a certain number of units to each property. For the purposes of planning, density has been conservatively expressed as the number of units realistically assumed divided by the total site acreage, but it is expected actual density would be higher, because some portion of the site may remain commercial. Based on this estimated land use density, the City's underutilized land supply provides capacity for 357 lower-income units and 42 moderate-income units.

In identifying the list of sites in Table X-31, the City has already gone through a process of evaluating sites in both plan areas and has included only those with the highest likelihood of developing with residential uses. The list is a conservative estimate of development potential in these planning areas, and it is expected that sites excluded from the list could also redevelop with housing. As an example, the Lohse Apartments site was not included in the 2013 Housing Element inventory but nonetheless it redeveloped with housing. The Downtown Specific Plan includes approximately 77 acres of land with a zoning designation that allows high density residential uses, but the table only assumes 5 acres (6%) of this area will be developed with housing. The Riverside Gateway Specific Plan includes approximately 29 acres of land with a Commercial Mixed Use zoning designation and approximately 8 acres of land with a multi-family residential zoning designation, while the table list below assumes only 6 acres (16%) of this area will be developed with housing. A higher proportion is assumed in Riverside Gateway than in the Downtown Specific Plan, because the Riverside Gateway planning area contains a much lower FAR—that is, there is far more undeveloped space in the planning area. As explained in the description of the Riverside Gateway Specific Plan, the existing average FAR is 0.20, which means that only 20% of the land area (or 0.2 acres to every acre) is developed with buildings.

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT INVENTORY AND REALISTIC CAPACITY

SACOG completed a regional ADU affordability analysis (dated March 2020 and included as Appendix F) indicating that in Placer County a total of 56% of ADUs are affordable to lower income households (15% extremely low, 6% very low, and 35% low) and 43% are affordable to moderate income households. Only 1% are priced to meet the above moderate income level. State legislation has enacted relaxed development standards and fees for ADUs and JADUs, making them more easily accommodated on a lot and less expensive to construct. Due to these relaxed standards and fees, the City is projecting that ADUs and JADUs will be constructed at five times the average annual rate observed in the City between 2013 and 2017. The City only began reliably tracking this type of unit in 2018, so it is difficult to provide an accurate measure of the number of ADUs constructed in the 2013 to 2017 time period. An electronic search of building permit records using key words was used to develop an estimate, which was found to be two ADUs annually. Five times this annual average rate results in ten ADUs or JADUs annually for a total of 80 units over the 8-year planning period. Based on the affordability analysis, it is assumed that 45 of these will be affordable to lower income households.

HUMAN SERVICES

News & Updates

Accessing Services During COVID

NEWS

End of the CalFresh
Temporary Student
Exemptions

[Read on...](#)

Medi-Cal renewals
are starting!

[Read on...](#)

NOTICE TO ALL
CALFRESH
RECIPIENTS – END
OF CALFRESH
EMERGENCY
ALLOTMENTS

[Read on...](#)

Alert - EBT Theft

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Options to Access Services

Your safety and the safety of our staff are important to us. All of our office locations are open to the public however, most of your needs can be met online or by phone. We appreciate your help to keep us all safe.

- You do not have to come into our office to apply for benefits.
- You can turn in your verifications online or in the drop boxes located in the front of our buildings 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- In-person assistance is available Monday through Friday if you are unable to use phone or online options.

day, 7 days per week.
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How can I help?



To apply for benefits you may submit an application:

- Online - <https://benefitscal.com/>
- By Fax- (916) 784-6100
- By Mail- P.O. Box 20400, Auburn CA 95604

To get general benefit information, ask case questions, or speak to an Eligibility Specialist, you may call our Call Center at:

1-888-385-5160

You may also use this number to:

- Request forms
- Request a new BIC or EBT card
- Get benefit information or a status update on your case
- Request an application for benefits
- Add someone to your case
- Change your address
- Help with your [BenefitsCal.com](https://benefitscal.com/) account

Human Services provides a variety of programs to help Placer County families and individuals have a better future through access to healthy nutrition, healthcare, affordable housing, and training and temporary assistance when times are difficult. We are dedicated to ensuring a better and healthy quality of life for the residents of Placer County. We strive to provide the highest quality of public service to meet the needs of Placer County families and single adults, veterans, seniors and persons with disabilities.

Healthcare Coverage

Healthcare Coverage

Helps pay for health and medical care for children and families, seniors, and adults with disabilities. Find information about healthcare by going to [Covered CA](#), California's healthcare marketplace.



Food & Nutrition Assistance

The [Affordable Care Act](#) provides affordable medical coverage to adults. [Medi-Cal](#) provides medical, dental, vision and mental health care to eligible individuals and families at little or no cost. [Medical Care Services Program \(MCSP\)](#) provides medical services to adults that are not eligible to services through Medi-Cal or Medicare Expansion.

Cash Assistance

Food & Nutrition Assistance

Housing Assistance

[CalFresh](#) - Food Stamps - formerly known as Food Stamps, provides monthly food benefits to assist low income households in purchasing the food they need. If you are finding it difficult to afford the nutritious food that you and your family needs, the CalFresh program may be able to help.

Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC) - WIC operates under the Public Health Division and is a federally-funded health and nutrition program for women, infants, and children.

Are you receiving Unemployment Insurance Benefits?

Here's a link to information about how to access your UI benefit payment information. [UIB Guide for CalFresh](#).

Cash Assistance

[CalWORKs and Employment Services](#), provides time-limited cash aid and employment services that promote self-sufficiency for families with children. Employment Services can assist you in finding work through the [Business Advantage Network](#). Receive daily job leads and information on job fairs and recruiting events.

[General Relief](#) provides time-limited cash aid for those who do not have dependent children. You must apply in person at a Human Services office.

[Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants \(CAPI\)](#) is a 100 percent state-funded program designed to provide monthly cash benefits to aged, blind, and disabled non-citizens who are ineligible for SSI/SSP solely due to their immigrant status.

Housing Assistance

[The Housing Choice Voucher Program](#), formerly known as the Section 8 Voucher Program, provides rental assistance to help low income families, persons with disabilities, and seniors live in affordable, safe, and decent housing.

Contact Us

Human Services

[Contact Human Services](#)

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 20400
Auburn, CA 95604

Phone: Toll free 1-888-385-5160

[Directory](#)

Human Services Office in Rocklin

Physical Address

1000 Sunset Boulevard [Translate](#)

220
Rocklin, CA 95765

Phone [1-888-385-5160](tel:1-888-385-5160)
Fax 916-784-6100

Human Services Office in Auburn

Physical Address

11542 B Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603

Phone [1-888-385-5160](tel:1-888-385-5160)
Fax 530-889-7608

Human Services Office in North Lake Tahoe

Physical Address

5225 N Lake Boulevard
Carnelian Bay, CA 96140

Phone [1-888-385-5160](tel:1-888-385-5160)
Fax 530-546-1912

Calendar

Jul. (July)

26

Human Services Offices Closed

Aug. (August)

23

Human Services Offices Closed

[View All](#)

More Community Resources





[\(https://wpwma.ca.gov/placer-recycles/\)](https://wpwma.ca.gov/placer-recycles/)

About the WPWMA

History of the WPWMA

A reliable community resource

Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPMWA) is a regional agency established in 1978 through a joint exercise of powers agreement between Placer County and the cities of Lincoln, Rocklin, and Roseville (Member Agencies) to own and operate a regional recycling facility and sanitary landfill.

The WPWMA's mission is to create solutions and transform waste into a resource for a sustainable environment and prosperous economy.



Western Placer Waste Management Authority – leading Placer County into the future



Faced with population growth, strict government recycling mandates, and the increased amount of waste entering our landfill each year, the WPWMA is exploring innovative solutions to our challenges. These innovations include compatible technologies, renewable energy and fuel production, partnerships with local universities to promote research and development, and the discovery of other ways to reduce the waste stream. Solid waste management can be an economic stimulator that helps all of us in Placer County live more sustainably.

Challenges of a growing community in a sustainable world

Population

Placer County's distinction of being the second-fastest-growing county in California is undoubtedly warranted. By 2050, the County of Placer General Plan projects an increase in the county's overall population to a total of 750,000 residents, almost doubling the

number of current residents. The WPWMA's solid waste management capacity will need to increase to support the demands of a growing and vibrant regional economy.

Global Recycling Markets

Historically, the export of recyclable materials has been a critical component of all waste management organizations. Changes to international policies restricting imports of recyclable materials and the declining global plastic and paper scrap market continue to pose significant challenges. The WPWMA seeks solutions through public-private partnerships to foster the development of local markets for our recyclable materials.

California's Legislative Environment

Increasingly stringent state legislation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions now mandates a 75% reduction in the amount of organics disposed of in landfills. SB 1383 legislation requires every jurisdiction to ensure systems are in place to recover and recycle organic materials. Check out our [regulations page](https://wpwma.ca.gov/facilities/regulatory-compliance/) (<https://wpwma.ca.gov/facilities/regulatory-compliance/>) for more information.

The Future of Waste Management in Placer County

How we manage our waste is crucial to the economic development and continued vitality of Placer County. That's why the WPWMA is seriously committed to developing innovative solutions to waste management through community engagement, public-private partnerships, and **establish well-planned facility infrastructure.**
(<https://wpwma.ca.gov/renewable-placer/>)

Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan

The Waste Action Plan identifies the changes needed to the WPWMA's campus and operations to ensure we can support the future solid waste management and recycling needs of its rapidly growing communities. We are expanding our operational capacity including composting and construction & demolition operations while maintaining public safety and reducing facility traffic congestion and customer wait times. The expansion includes the designation of the WPWMA's eastern property for compatible manufacturing and technology to jumpstart a local circular economy and the western property for future landfill development. The Materials Recovery Facility welcomes a

new operator and a dramatic \$120 million in improvements to divert more food waste and recyclables. Learn more on our **Renewable Placer page**.
(<https://wpwma.ca.gov/renewable-placer/>)

Public-Private Partnerships – Finding value in the waste stream

The WPWMA is shifting the historical dynamic of linear solid waste management — take, make and dispose of — to a new model circular resource management, where old products become new products. In short, we are searching for real value in the waste stream of Placer County, and we are collaborating with partners to expedite that commitment.

Working with us to find and mentor new industries and entrepreneurial technologies is California State University Sacramento's Carlsen Center for Innovation & Entrepreneurship. The Carlsen Center is a regional hub providing entrepreneurial education, community, and support for startup founders of all backgrounds to explore and launch their businesses. This collaboration will generate innovations and help us jumpstart a local circular economy.

To that end, the WPWMA is sponsoring **The Circular Economy Innovation Competition** (<https://wpwma.ca.gov/six-local-entrepreneurs-selected-as-finalists-in-inaugural-circular-economy-innovation-competition/>) to unearth innovative ideas, technologies, and startups in the circular economy and waste space and offer the opportunity to compete for \$20,000 at an in-person pitch event.

The WPWMA's ambitious plans contribute to our goal of enhancing investment in innovation.

CALGreen Construction Waste Management Requirements

Waste Diversion

CALGreen requires covered projects to recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum 65% of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste or meet a local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent.

The code applies to various occupancies and types. Please see [this table](#) for general requirements for each type. For specifics on the code's scope, see Section 101.3. Also see Section 101.11 for a list of steps that can be used to determine which sections apply to each type of occupancy.

Methods of Compliance

- Enforcing agencies can require contractors to develop and maintain a waste management plan and document diversion and disposal. OR
- Utilize a waste management company that can provide verifiable documentation that it meets 65% waste diversion. OR
- Use a waste stream reduction alternative:
 - Non-residential new construction and residential high rise (4 stories or more) projects with a total disposal weight of ≤ 2 lbs/ft² meets the 65% waste diversion requirement.
 - Residential low rise (3 stories or less) with new construction disposal of ≤ 3.4 lbs/ft² meets the 65% waste diversion requirement.

Recycling by Occupants (Space for Recycling)

Newly constructed non-residential buildings, certain non-residential additions and multi-family housing with ≥ 5 units should provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waste and metals.

For more information on CALGreen's waste diversion requirements, refer to the [FAQ](#) page.

[Know Your Waste Stream](#)

For more information contact: Local Assistance & Market Development, LAMD@calrecycle.ca.gov

are outlined in the City’s Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). The SSMP was recertified by the City Council in December 2016 as is required each five years.

Average dry weather flow in the sewer system is approximately 17 mgd. The WWD has experienced a moderate number of Sanitary Sewer Overflow incidences, approximately 168 in the last 3 years ending 2015, resulting in approximately 6,826 gallons of release from the sanitary sewer collection and conveyance system. These occurrences are due to blockage in the service laterals. They increased in number slightly over the last three-year period, mostly related to root-related blockages, but were mitigated in a timely manner, averaging a response time of 19 minutes.

The SPWA was created in 2000 to oversee policy for funding regional wastewater infrastructure. The SPWA consists of three separate agencies: the City of Roseville, the South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD), and Placer County. The three agencies provide service to Roseville, Rocklin, Loomis, portions of Granite Bay, and portions of unincorporated Placer County. The SPWA published the most recent South Placer Regional Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems Evaluation (Evaluation) in 2014 to provide SPWA with a new baseline characterization of its wastewater and recycled water systems for 2014 and buildout conditions, and to provide a long-term planning tool for identifying and implementing capital improvement projects.

The Evaluation recommends one trunk sewer improvement for buildout conditions for the City of Roseville only if additional investigation deems it necessary. The improvement consists of a 21-inch gravity sewer with an estimated capital Cost of \$1,452,000 and a proposed capital improvement program (CIP) budget cost of \$1,888,000. Recommended sewer extension projects for the City of Roseville include 8,550 feet of force mains and two pump stations with an estimated capital cost of \$4,386,000 and a proposed CIP budget cost of \$5,702,000. Intensification and rezoning in Roseville and Rocklin would add additional flows to the buildout scenarios. The Evaluation indicates that intensification and rezoning would not affect its recommendations.

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (DCWWTP) located on Booth Road, processes wastewater from eastern and southern portion of Roseville. The Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP) west of Sun City Roseville within the West Roseville Specific Plan processes wastewater from the northwest portion of Roseville.

The rate structure is specified in the Roseville Municipal Code. The monthly rate effective July 1, 2016 is \$34.70 per sewer unit. The City has a special sewer rate for outside of city-served connections that is 10 percent higher.

The DCWWTP collection system is primarily gravity flow. Treatment consist of screening, primary clarification, aeration, secondary clarification, filtering and disinfection. In May 2009, the disinfection system was converted from chlorine to a UV system. The UV system allows the DCWWTP to comply with the California Toxics Rule that requires the chlorine content of the effluent to be in the parts-per-billion range. Water from the plant meets all requirements for Title 22 recycled water standards and “full unrestricted use” as specified by the California Department of Health Services. Some of the recycled water is used for irrigation of four major golf courses, parks, and streetscapes. The remainder is discharged into Dry Creek. The current average dry weather flow (ADWF) is approximately 9.3 mgd, of which approximately 6 mgd come from the City of Roseville. The peak daily wet weather flow (PWWF) reported in 2015 was 25.1 mgd. The plant can discharge up to 18 mgd ADWF and 45 mgd PWWF into Dry Creek under an existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0079502/Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) No. R5-2014-0049 adopted on March 28, 2014 .

Similar to the DCWWTP, the PGWWTP collection system operates primarily by gravity flow. Treatment consists of screening, primary clarification, aeration, secondary clarification, filtering, and ultraviolet disinfection. Water from the plant meets all requirements for Title 22 recycled water standards and “full unrestricted use” as specified by the California Department of Health Services. Some of the recycled water is used to supply cooling water to the Roseville Energy Park and irrigation for landscaping in the West Roseville Specific Plan. The remainder of the water is discharged into Pleasant Grove Creek.

The PGWWTP is permitted to treat 12 mgd ADWF and 30 mgd PWWF. The plant currently treats approximately 7.4 mgd ADWF and 16.9 mgd PWWF. The PGWWTP is presently authorized to discharge treated effluent into Pleasant Grove Creek under the NPDES Permit No. CA0084573/WDR No. R5-2014-0051 adopted on March 28, 2014. Under this permit, discharges are allowed up to ADWF of 12 mgd until additional treatment facilities are completed and then up to 15 mgd. The PGWWTP will serve the recently approved ARSP Area.

Recently completed projects include the alternative analysis for the DCWWTP, Nitrate plus Nitrate Reduction Project, securing of grant funding for the DCWWTP Cogeneration Project, completion of the 30 percent design of the PGWWTP Expansion Project, completion of the preliminary design of the PGWWTP Energy Recovery Project, and commenced configuration of the PGWWTP and DCWWTP SCADA systems.

Financing of Wastewater Facilities

The City participates in the South Placer Wastewater Authority primarily as a financing entity for facilities. The SPWA issues debt and the City pays its proportionate share based on a formula of capacity and flows. The City uses revenues from operations and connection fees to pay its annual debt service. The City share is 61.66 percent and—as of June 30, 2016—the outstanding principal and interest on the three debt issues of Bonds was \$107,320,040. In FY 2016, \$5,667,057 in debt service was paid from the Rate Stabilization Fund by the Authority.

DETERMINATIONS

6.2.1: The City participates in the SPWA and operates two regional wastewater treatment facilities.

6.2.2: The current system has excess capacity and can accommodate anticipated growth.

6.3 - Solid Waste

Solid waste collection and disposal is one of the many services provided by the City through the Environmental Utilities Solid Waste Division. Fees are collected from residential, commercial, and industrial customers to cover costs for collection and disposal. Residential rates effective July 1, 2015 are \$23.40 for a 60- or 90-gallon container. Commercial rates have been \$9.60 since July 1, 2012.

Solid waste is transported to the Western Placer Material Recovery Facility (MRF) operated by the WPWMA, which comprises the cities of Lincoln, Rocklin, and Roseville, and Placer County. The MRF opened in November 1995 at the WRSL. The WPWMA contracts with Nortech Waste, LLC, a private firm, to operate the MRF and with Nortech Landfill, Inc., a private firm, to operate the landfill.

The WRSL handles refuse from both municipal and commercial haulers. The refuse is sorted to recover recyclable materials, including green waste, ferrous/metallic items, plastic and glass, scrap paper, junk mail, magazines, paperboard, and cardboard. The facility has two units covering 281 acres, of which 231 acres are available for disposal. Unit 1 is permitted to handle 1,900 tons

The decision will allow USBR the greatest degree of flexibility to address CVP water service contractors' needs during a Condition of Shortage while recognizing that CVP deliveries are subject to the amount of CVP water available. The Updated CVP M&I WSP also provides clarity to the terms, conditions, and procedures of the CVP M&I WSP. A copy of the November 2015 Final Record of Decision is included in Appendix J.

7.2 Water Supply Reliability Assessment

This section addresses the reliability of the City's water supply in average, single dry, and multiple dry water years. The City uses the following water year definitions from the DWR 2020 Guidebook:

COR Table 7-B Reliability Assessment Year Type Characterization

Year Type	Description
Average or Normal Year	A single year or averaged range of years that most closely represents the average water supply available to the Supplier.
Single Dry Year	The year that represents the lowest water supply available to the Supplier.
Five Consecutive Year Drought	The driest five-year historical sequence for the supplier.

The reliability of the potable and recycled water supplies is discussed in the following sections and are compared to the projected potable and recycled water demand.

7.2.1 Potable Water Supply and Demand Assessment

This section provides an assessment of the City's expected water supply and demand for Normal Year, Single Dry Year, and Five Consecutive Year Drought scenarios, based on data available at the time of publication of this UWMP, and discusses the City plans to mitigate potential supply deficits.

The City has identified the following base water years to represent the Year Types:

- **Average or Normal Year:** 2017
- **Single Dry Year:** 2015
- **Five Consecutive Year Drought:** 2011 - 2015

This City has identified these base water years based heavily on lessons learned through the droughts experienced in the last 10 years. In 2017, 100% of the typical contract supply was available, making it a good candidate to represent an average or normal year. In 2015, the City experienced a 75% curtailment of their USBR contract value – a source which had been considered highly reliable until that time. With only a 25% allotment, this represents the lowest experienced water supply level in Roseville's history. The time period between 2011 and 2015 represented multiple years of drought conditions and the lowest average available water supply experienced by the City, and therefore has been identified to represent the five consecutive year drought condition. Supply volumes for base years are provided in DWR Table 7-1.

DWR Table 7-1

Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	Base Year	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location _____
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
Average Year	2017	64,279	100%
Single-Dry Year	2015	49,739	77%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2011	64,279	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2012	59,430	92%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2013	59,480	93%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2014	51,531	80%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2015	49,942	78%
NOTES: Groundwater is not utilized as a significant source of supply until a Drought Stage 3 is declared by the City. Totals include recycled water which is assumed to be available in all year types. All volumes are in AF.			

The City intends to use their groundwater supply differently in different year types. Under Normal Year conditions, the City intends to inject groundwater at an overall net benefit to the aquifer, or at most to extract groundwater up to the amount injected. In times of drought however, as in a Single Dry Year, or multi-year drought condition, the City can and will utilize their groundwater infrastructure as a larger percentage of overall supply. These assumptions and the resulting groundwater availability by year type are outlined in COR Table 7-C.

COR Table 7-C Groundwater Supply Availability by Year Type.

Groundwater Supplies and Management by Year Type					
Well Data	Operational ASR Wells	6	10	11	11
	Total Annual Extraction Capacity	17,600	28,000	32,100	32,100
	Total Annual Injection Capacity	7,000	12,100	14,900	14,900
Year Type	Assumptions	2020	2030	2035	Buildout
Normal	In a Normal Year, the City would only typically extract less than or equal to the volume injected. The injection window is estimated at 3 months for the wet season when additional volume might be available, and 90% capacity would be assumed to account for 10% down time for maintenance.	1,560	2,720	3,350	3,350
Single Dry	In a Single Dry Year, the City would expect to pump for 6 months of the year at 90% capacity to allow for 10% down time for maintenance.	7,920	12,570	14,430	14,430
Year 5 of a Multi-Year Drought	In the 5th year of a 5 -Year Drought, the City would expect to pump for 6 months of the year at 90% capacity to allow for 10% down time for maintenance.	7,920	12,570	14,430	14,430
NOTES: All values are in AF.					

The availability of total water supply from each source by hydrologic year type is outlined in COR Table 7-D.

COR Table 7-D Potable Supply Availability by Year Type

Potable Water Supply Availability by Source and Hydrologic Year Type						
Supply Source	2020 (current)	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
NORMAL WATER YEAR						
USBR	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
PCWA	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
SJWD	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Water Forum Limitation	-7,100	-7,100	-7,100	-7,100	-7,100	-7,100
PCWA (Future)	0	0	0	3,360	3,360	3,360
Groundwater	1,560	1,560	2,720	3,350	3,350	3,350
Total	60,460	60,460	61,620	65,610	65,610	65,610
SINGLE DRY YEAR						
USBR	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
PCWA	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
SJWD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Forum Limitation	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCWA (Future)	0	0	0	3,360	3,360	3,360
Groundwater	7,920	7,920	12,570	14,431	14,431	14,431
Total	45,920	45,920	50,570	55,791	55,791	55,791
FIVE CONSECUTIVE YEAR DROUGHT - YEAR 1						
USBR	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
PCWA	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
SJWD	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Water Forum Limitation	-7,100	-7,100	-7,100	-7,100	-7,100	-7,100
PCWA (Future)	0	0	0	3,360	3,360	3,360
Groundwater	1,560	1,560	2,720	3,350	3,350	3,350
Total	60,460	60,460	61,620	65,610	65,610	65,610
FIVE CONSECUTIVE YEAR DROUGHT - YEAR 2						
USBR	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
PCWA	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
SJWD	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCWA (Future)	0	0	0	3,360	3,360	3,360
Water Forum Limitation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater	1,560	1,560	2,720	3,350	3,350	3,350
Total	55,560	55,560	56,720	60,710	60,710	60,710

FIVE CONSECUTIVE YEAR DROUGHT - YEAR 3						
USBR	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
PCWA	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
SJWD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Forum Limitation	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCWA (Future)	0	0	0	3,360	3,360	3,360
Groundwater	1,560	1,560	2,720	3,350	3,350	3,350
Total	55,560	55,560	56,720	60,710	60,710	60,710
FIVE CONSECUTIVE YEAR DROUGHT - YEAR 4						
USBR	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
PCWA	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
SJWD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Forum Limitation	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCWA (Future)	0	0	0	3,360	3,360	3,360
Groundwater	1,560	1,560	2,720	3,350	3,350	3,350
Total	47,560	47,560	48,720	52,710	52,710	52,710
FIVE CONSECUTIVE YEAR DROUGHT - YEAR 5						
USBR	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
PCWA	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
SJWD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Forum Limitation	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCWA (future)	0	0	0	3,360	3,360	3,360
Groundwater	7,920	7,920	12,570	14,431	14,431	14,431
Total	45,920	45,920	50,570	55,791	55,791	55,791
NOTES: Groundwater more significantly relied on in single dry years and year 5 of a five consecutive year drought condition. All values are in AF.						

7.2.2 Comparison of Supply and Demand

A comparison of projected water supply and demand during Normal, Single Dry, and Five Consecutive Year Drought conditions are included in DWR Table 7-2, DWR Table 7-3, and DWR Table 7-4. It is important to note that in all scenarios shown in these tables, Normal Year demands are shown. As outlined in Chapter 4, passive demand reduction savings are incorporated into the demand projections themselves; however, no specific conservation effort to reduce demands in a drought year have been shown in these tables in order to depict the most basic comparison of supply and demand in these year types. As shown, there is an adequate water supply in all normal years. In single dry years and in certain multiple dry years, water supply deficit may occur.

7.2.3 Recycled Water Supply and Demand Comparison

The City's recycled water supply is an important resource as it is considered to be 100% reliable in all water year types. Recycled water supply has been set equal to the projected recycled water demand in these analyses because showing a surplus recycled water supply would mask potential potable water shortages.

7.2.4 Total Water Supply and Demand Comparison

A comparison of projected total (potable and recycled) water supply and demand during a normal water year is included in DWR Table 7-2. As shown, there is an adequate water supply in normal years to meet demands through 2045.

DWR Table 7-2

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals	64,482	66,055	70,543	70,543	70,543
Demand totals	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
Difference	12,893	9,065	7,996	7,996	7,996
NOTES: An additional 3,360 AF of supply from the PCWA Ophir WTP is assumed to become available in all year types as of 2035. The City plans to have 4 new wells operational by 2030 with an additional 2 following by 2035, as well as the destruction of 1 existing. Supply and demand include Recycled Water. All volumes are in AF.					

A comparison of projected water supply and demand during a Single Dry Year is included in DWR Table 7-3.

DWR Table 7-3

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals*	49,942	55,005	60,723	60,723	60,723
Demand totals*	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
Difference	(1,647)	(1,985)	(1,824)	(1,824)	(1,824)
NOTES: An additional 3,360 AF of supply from the PCWA Ophir WTP is assumed to become available in all year types as of 2035. The City plans to have 4 new wells operational by 2030 with an additional 2 following by 2035, as well as the destruction of 1 existing. Supply and demand include Recycled Water. All volumes are in AF.					

A comparison of projected water supply and demand during a Five Consecutive Year Drought is included in DWR Table 7-4.

DWR Table 7-4

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison						
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First year	Supply totals	64,482	66,055	70,543	70,543	70,543
	Demand totals	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
	Difference	12,893	9,065	7,996	7,996	7,996
Second year	Supply totals	59,582	61,155	65,643	65,643	65,643
	Demand totals	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
	Difference	7,993	4,165	3,096	3,096	3,096
Third year	Supply totals	59,582	61,155	65,643	65,643	65,643
	Demand totals	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
	Difference	7,993	4,165	3,096	3,096	3,096
Fourth year	Supply totals	51,582	53,155	57,643	57,643	57,643
	Demand totals	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
	Difference	(7)	(3,835)	(4,904)	(4,904)	(4,904)
Fifth year	Supply totals	49,942	55,005	60,723	60,723	60,723
	Demand totals	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
	Difference	(1,647)	(1,985)	(1,824)	(1,824)	(1,824)
NOTES: An additional 3,360 AF of supply from the PCWA Ophir WTP is assumed to become available in all year types as of 2035. The City plans to have 4 new wells operational by 2030 with an additional 2 following by 2035, as well as the destruction of 1 existing. Supply and demand include Recycled Water. All volumes in AF.						

As stated in DWR Table 7-4, there is sufficient supply to meet demands in Normal Years through 2045. In Single Dry Years and some extended drought years, shortages do occur. DWR Table 7-2, DWR Table 7-3, and DWR Table 7-4 include recycled water supply and demand. The remaining deficits shown will be mitigated by potable water conservation measures implemented as part of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

7.2.5 Deficit Mitigation

Depending on the raw water supply available from USBR, and in accordance with the WFA, deficits in potable water supply may occur in a single dry year or the latter stages of an extended drought condition. As shown in DWR Table 7-3 and DWR Table 7-4, the greatest potential deficit between available supply and demand would occur in Year 4 of a Five Consecutive Year Drought condition.

One potential strategy to alleviate deficiencies shown above is indicated in DWR Table 7-5. In DWR Table 7-5, the potential volume of water resulting from potable water demand reductions are shown.

DWR Table 7-5

Submittal Table 7-5: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables to address Water Code Section 10635(b)					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Water Use	39,172	42,276	45,380	48,484	51,589
Total Supplies	64,279	59,430	59,480	51,531	49,942
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	25,107	17,153	14,100	3,047	(1,647)
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0	0	0	0	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0	0	0	0	6,659
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	25,107	17,153	14,100	3,047	5,013
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
NOTES: Supply and demand totals include Recycled Water. Demand reductions actions only apply to the portion of total water use that is potable and not to the recycled water.					

The City will determine the needed balance between water conservation and groundwater pumping on a case-by-case basis consistent with the City's Municipal Code. The City also continues to plan for and analyze opportunities for water supply projects or exchanges that would increase the reliability of the raw water supplies diverted from the American River.

7.3 Regional Supply and Reliability

All water consumed by the City comes from local supply sources. No water is imported from other regions, nor does the City anticipate importing water from other regions throughout the UWMP planning period. However, the City is actively engaged in multiple planning projects and coordination intended to strengthen water supply reliability throughout the Sacramento area, in addition to investing in long-term water storage projects like the future Sites Reservoir. Projects like Sites will not provide direct benefit in terms of water supply to Roseville; however, as a regional project it promises to strengthen the Northern California water portfolio as a whole, providing benefit to all who operate within this sphere. The City is a committed regional partner in working to solve supply shortage issues before they become a critical reality, with climate change and increasingly limited supply sources at the crux of the issue. The City will continue these efforts into the future and work with its partner agencies to find the best path forward.



DRAFT WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN



City of Roseville Draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan

May 2021



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Exhibits

- Exhibit A – City of Roseville 2016 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Exhibit B – City of Roseville Municipal Code 14.09
- Exhibit C – Adoption Resolution

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Following the severe drought of 2012-2016, the State of California Legislature sought to expand the water shortage contingency analysis under former law and mandated that a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) be adopted by suppliers. The California Water Code (CWC) recognizes WSCPs as a critical tool during a drought emergency and grants that the State defer to locally adopted WSCPs, to the extent practicable.

California Water Code Section 10632.3

It is the intent of the Legislature that, upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the board defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable.

The WSCP is the City of Roseville Water Utility's (City's) operational plan in the event of a water shortage. Water shortage would occur when available water supplies are insufficient to meet normal customer water demands. Various causes can bring about a water shortage including population growth, climate change, drought, natural disasters, and catastrophic events.

The WSCP shall address the ten following elements:

1. Water supply reliability assessment analysis
2. Annual assessment procedures
3. Six standard shortage stages
4. Shortage response actions
5. Communication protocols
6. Compliance and enforcement
7. Legal authorities
8. Financial consequences of WSCP
9. Monitoring and reporting
10. WSCP refinement procedures

1.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Pursuant to 10632(a)(1) of the CWC, a near-term (5years) and long-term (20 years) water supply reliability analysis is provided herein. The water supply reliability analysis consists of a water service reliability assessment and drought risk assessment (DRA).

1.1.1 Constraints on Water Supply

Most of the City's water is surface water received from Folsom Lake. The City's existing surface water contracts with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), Placer County Water Agency (PCWA), and San Juan Water District (SJWD) are received through the Folsom Dam Diversion, making this a critical facility for the reliability of Roseville's surface water supply. Under normal conditions, the capacities of the Folsom Dam Diversion, Roseville Water Treatment Plant, and distribution network are sufficient to meet the City's water demands. However, the water that the City receives is subject to reductions during dry years pursuant to the Water Forum Agreement, the USBR

Operations Criteria and Plan (OCAP), and the Central Valley Project Municipal and Industrial Water Shortage Policy (CVP M&I WSP).

Although Roseville's annual water contract entitlements total 66,000-acre feet (AF), the City along with other Sacramento-area water suppliers are signatory to the January 2000 Water Forum Agreement (updated in 2015), which includes Purveyor Specific Agreements. The City's Purveyor Specific Agreement includes limitations on City surface water diversions from the American River under different hydrologic conditions. The hydrologic conditions are characterized by three categories of year type and the corresponding limitations for the City are given in WSCP Table 1.

WSCP Table 1 Available Surface Water Supply Under Differing Hydrologic Conditions

Year Type	Unimpaired Flow into Folsom Reservoir	Roseville Available Supply
Normal/ Average or Wet Year	Greater or equal to 950,000 AF	Maximum of 58,900 AF
Drier Year	Between 400,000 and 950,000 AF	Between 43,800 and 58,900 AF
Driest/ Critically Dry Year	Less than 400,000 AF	Maximum of 43,800 AF

In addition to the impacts of the contractual agreements, the reliability of surface water is also subject to physical constraints. In the event that the water level at Folsom Lake drops close to or below the intake elevation, without additional infrastructure, the City would be unable to divert water. The severe drought of 2015, which was preceded by multiple consecutive dry years, demonstrated the vulnerability of the City's surface water as the water elevation did come close to the intake elevation.

Though the City has begun the process of expanding its groundwater program, under current operations the groundwater is not a major source of water for the City. The City has 4 existing wells with aquifer storage recovery (ASR) injection capability. The City's strategy in normal years is to not pump groundwater from the wells in excess of what was injected, thus creating a bank of water for future use. If a significant drought stage is reached the City can pump additional water to augment its water supply and make up for deficits of the surface water supply. The City continues to invest in development of groundwater infrastructure to increase supply reliability in times of drought, however in any given year type, the City must make determinations of drought stage without consideration of groundwater supplies, per the terms of the municipal code. This is further discussed in Section 1.5. For the purpose of this WSCP, only the resources available to the City in determination of a drought stage are included in calculations of the surplus or shortfall for the DRA shown in WSCP Table 2 and WSCP Table 3.

1.1.2 Drought Risk Assessment

The near-term and long-term drought risk assessment was performed by comparing the unconstrained potable water demands to the water supply availability for a single dry year and 5 consecutive dry years. The near-term DRA for a five-year drought is provided in WSCP Table 2. The long-term single and five-year DRA is provided in WSCP Table 3. Note that while typical groundwater supplies are not considered in the calculations of Total Supplies shown in WSCP Table 2 and WSCP Table 3, the volume of groundwater that the City intends to use for each year type is listed separately.

WSCP Table 2 Near-Term Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Supplies	62,719	57,870	57,920	49,971	42,022
Total Gross Water Use	39,172	42,276	45,380	48,484	51,589
Surplus/ Shortfall absent of WSCP Action	23,547	15,593	12,540	1,487	-9,567
Total Right/ Safe Yield Groundwater Supplies	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	7,920
NOTES: All values are in AF. Groundwater supplies are not included in calculation of surplus/ shortfall.					

WSCP Table 3 Long-Term Single and Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

Drought Type/ Year	Category	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Year	Total Supplies	42,022	42,435	46,293	46,293	46,293
	Total Gross Water Use	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
	Surplus/ Shortfall absent of WSCP Action	-9,567	-14,555	-16,254	-16,254	-16,254
	Total Right/ Safe Yield Groundwater Supplies	7,920	12,570	14,430	14,430	14,430
Year 1	Total Supplies	62,922	63,335	67,193	67,193	67,193
	Total Gross Water Use	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
	Surplus/ Shortfall absent of WSCP Action	11,333	6,345	4,646	4,646	4,646
	Reasonably Available Groundwater Supplies	1,560	2,720	3,350	3,350	3,350
Year 2	Total Supplies	58,022	58,435	62,293	62,293	62,293
	Total Gross Water Use	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
	Surplus/ Shortfall absent of WSCP Action	6,433	1,445	-254	-254	-254
	Reasonably Available Groundwater Supplies	1,560	2,720	3,350	3,350	3,350
Year 3	Total Supplies	58,022	58,435	62,293	62,293	62,293
	Total Gross Water Use	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
	Surplus/ Shortfall absent of WSCP Action	6,433	1,445	-254	-254	-254
	Reasonably Available Groundwater Supplies	1,560	2,720	3,350	3,350	3,350
Year 4	Total Supplies	50,022	50,435	54,293	54,293	54,293
	Total Gross Water Use	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
	Surplus/ Shortfall absent of WSCP Action	-1,567	-6,555	-8,254	-8,254	-8,254
	Reasonably Available Groundwater Supplies	1,560	2,720	3,350	3,350	3,350
Year 5	Total Supplies	42,022	42,435	46,293	46,293	46,293
	Total Gross Water Use	51,589	56,990	62,547	62,547	62,547
	Surplus/ Shortfall absent of WSCP Action	-9,567	-14,555	-16,254	-16,254	-16,254
	Total Right/ Safe Yield Groundwater Supplies	7,920	12,570	14,430	14,430	14,430
NOTES: All values are in AF. Groundwater supplies are not included in calculation of surplus/ shortfall.						

1.1.3 Seismic Risk Analysis

Seismic risk in California can pose a significant threat to facilities and infrastructure. The City of Roseville 2016 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses the seismic risk at critical facilities including those dedicated to water supply and is provided in Exhibit A.

1.2 Legal Authorities

Chapter 14.09 Water Conservation of the Roseville Municipal Code (Municipal Code) also cited as Water Conservation and Drought Mitigation Ordinance (Ordinance 5311 § 2, 2014; Ordinance 2413 § 2, 1991), grants the City the authority to declare a water shortage in the City. Chapter 14.09 of the Municipal Code is provided in Exhibit B.

The purpose and scope of the Water Conservation and Drought Mitigation Ordinance as stated in the Municipal Code is provided below:

14.09.020 General provisions

- A. *Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure compliance with all federal, state and local requirements relating to water conservation and drought mitigation for the protection of public health, safety and welfare by:*
- 1. Reducing the per capita water consumption throughout the City of Roseville (the “city”) during years of normal precipitation and during years of drought;*
 - 2. Protecting and conserving the city’s supply of water during specified times of emergency and/or crisis;*
 - 3. Minimizing and/or eliminating the waste of water through voluntary compliance or punitive action, if necessary;*
 - 4. Promoting the use of drip irrigation and other low volume irrigation methods that reduce outdoor water use by applying water more efficiently than traditional irrigation methods;*
 - 5. No person shall use, or cause to be used any city water for landscape irrigation between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., unless the city manager, or designee provides prior written consent to a different time limitation. A waiver may be granted for turf areas if the landscape contains too many irrigation valves to complete an irrigation event within the watering window.*
 - 6. Upon city declaration of a water shortage, the city manager, or designee, may impose revised and/or additional limitations on outdoor water use, as specified in Section 14.09.040, and no person shall use, or cause to be used, city water in violation of such limitations while the water shortage remains in effect.*
- B. *Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all customers, users and/or recipients (hereinafter “users”) of the city’s potable and recycled water service within the city’s territorial limits.*

The City’s development and adoption of the WSCP upholds 14.09.020 General Provisions of the Municipal Code by ensuring compliance with state requirements.

All components of the WSCP comply with Chapter 14.09 of the Municipal Code. Any actions to be taken under the WSCP not explicitly stated in Chapter 14.09 of the Municipal Code are a further refinement of the existing ordinance.

1.3 Standard Water Shortage Levels

The California Water Code Section 10632(a)(3) defines six standard water shortage levels. Standardization of water shortage levels provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to characterizing and conveying the severity of a water shortage. However, Chapter 14.09 of the City's Municipal Code defines water shortage stages that are different from those listed in CWC. Pursuant to 10632(a)(3)(B), the six standard water shortage levels are related to the existing shortage stages in the Municipal Code in WSCP Table 4.

WSCP Table 4 Relation Between Standard Water Shortage Levels and Existing Stages

CWC Shortage Level Description	CWC Shortage Level	Municipal Code Shortage Stage	Municipal Code Water Conservation and Drought Stage Description
Up to 10%	1	Basic Stage	City's water supply is adequate to meet all projected demands
		Stage One Drought	City's water supply is adequate to meet 90% of projected demands
Up to 20%	2	Stage Two Drought	City's water supply is adequate to meet 80% of projected demands
Up to 30%	3	Stage Three Drought	City's water supply is adequate to meet 70% of projected demands
Up to 40%	4	Stage Four Drought	City's water supply is adequate to meet 60% of projected demands
Up to 50%	5	Stage Five Drought	City's water supply is adequate to meet 50% or less of projected demands
Greater than 50%	6		

1.4 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Pursuant to CWC 10632.1, all water suppliers are required to conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment on or before July 1 of each year beginning in 2022. If the supplier receives imported water from the State Water Project or the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) they shall submit the report within 14 days of receiving final allocations or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later. The steps for conducting the Annual Water Supply and Demands Assessment are outlined in WSCP Table 5.

WSCP Table 5 Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedure

Step	Description	Timeframe	Participants
Step 1	Request water utility data from all departments.	Jan 1 - Jan 31	Water Conservation Administrator
Step 2	Coordinate with Planning Division for any significant planned developments and project those water demands.	Jan 15 - Jan 31	Water Conservation Administrator Planning Division
Step 3	Compile water utility data into Water Utility Reporting Master spreadsheet.	Feb 1 - Feb 14	Water Conservation Administrator
Step 4	Calculate total projected unconstrained water demands for current year.	Feb 15-Feb 28	Senior Engineer – Water Utility

Step 5	Identify any constraints on facilities or infrastructure that could impact the supply of water such as planned maintenance that would take facilities offline or known damage to facilities/ infrastructure.	Feb 15-Feb 28	Hydrogeologist Senior Engineer – Water Utility Water Distribution Superintendent Water Treatment Plant Chief Operator
Step 6	Commence preparation of Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report.	March-April	Water Conservation Administrator Senior Engineer – Water Utility
Step 7	Receive final allotments from USBR for current year.	April	EU Assistant Director-Water Utility
Step 8	Subtract current year projected water demand from final allotment volume to determine shortage percentage and volume.	2 Days after notification from USBR	Senior Engineer – Water Utility
Step 9	If a shortage is identified Environmental Utilities (EU) Department is to hold an internal meeting to inform participants that a water shortage for the current year is anticipated and the extent of that shortage. Review the WSCP and Chapter 14.09 of the Roseville Municipal Code. Identify any concerns from the group regarding the ability to carry out the actions described in the WSCP and Chapter 14.09 of the Municipal Code. Assign an individual or group, among the participants, the responsibility of resolving the concern.	Within 7 days of notification from USBR	EU Director EU Assistant Director – Water Utility Hydrogeologist Water Distribution Super Intendent Water Treatment Plant Chief Operator Senior Engineer – Water Utility Water Conservation Administrator Additional participants as needed
Step 10	Inform City Manager of water shortage emergency condition.	Within 14 days of notification from USBR	City Manager EU Director EU Assistant Director – Water Utility Additional participants as needed
Step 11	Finalize and submit Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR.	By July 1 or 14 days after receiving final allocations	EU Assistant Director – Water Utility Water Conservation Administrator Senior Engineer – Water Utility
Step 11	The City Manager shall inform City Council of the water shortage emergency condition and the "Drought stage," under which the emergency falls. City Council shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by the City of Roseville Water Utility.	Within 28 days of notification from USBR	City Manager City Council Public Information Officer
Step 12	The City of Roseville shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Within 28 days of notification from USBR	City Manager City Council Public Information Officer

Step 13	The public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments shall be noticed of the water shortage emergency condition and of all water shortage response actions triggered by the emergency declaration. Pursuant to Municipal Code Section 14.09.020(E), the City Manager, or assigned designee, shall be responsible for determining the means by which water users shall be notified. Possible means for notification include mass media, newspaper, public notice, mailings, utility billings, or by any combination of such notice.	Beginning 2 business days after declaration of emergency condition and continuing for as long as the emergency condition persists.	Water Conservation Administrator Senior Engineer – Water Utility Public Information Officer
Step 14	The appropriate Water Shortage Response Actions for the drought stage, outlined in WSCP Table 6 and 7, will be carried out by the public and water utility. The City will enforce compliance in accordance with Roseville Municipal Code 14.09.	Duration of emergency condition	EU – Water Utility Water Users City Manager or designee
Step 15	Track customer water use at a minimum on a monthly basis. Ensure that total gross water use for that month, or more frequent tracking period, is reduced by the necessary percentage when compared to that same tracking period of the last normal supply year.	Duration of emergency condition	Water Conservation Administrator Senior Engineer – Water Utility
Step 16	If the needed water use reduction percentage is not met for any month determine which additional strategies or actions would result in the needed reduction.	Upon determination of insufficient water use reduction	EU Director EU Assistant Director – Water Utility Hydrogeologist Senior Engineer – Water Utility Water Conservation Administrator Additional participants as needed
Step 17	The EU Department management shall propose to the City Manager additional shortage response actions and whether or not those actions would require the WSCP and Chapter 14.09 of the Roseville Municipal Code to be changed.	Upon determination of insufficient water use reduction	City Manager EU Director EU Assistant Director – Water Utility Additional participants as needed
Step 18	If deemed necessary, the City Manager and City Council will revise the WSCP and Chapter 14.09 of the Roseville Municipal Code, observing all required procedures with such adoption.	Upon determination of insufficient water use reduction	City Manager City Council Additional participants as needed

NOTES: It is the intent of the WSCP that the Water Conservation Administrator and Water Utility Senior Engineer shall jointly be responsible for ensuring that the steps of this plan are carried out by noticing the necessary parties for data requests and facilitating meetings.

WSCP Table 6 Demand Reduction Actions to be Implemented at Each Shortage Level

Standard Shortage Level	Roseville Municipal Code Stage	Demand Reduction Actions	Estimated Percent Reduction	Section of Water Conservation and Drought Mitigation Ordinance corresponding to Demand Reduction Action <i>Explanations provided as needed</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Basic	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	0%	14.09.030(A)	Yes
1	Basic	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0%	14.09.020(A)(1); No person shall use, or cause to be used, any city water for landscape irrigation between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., unless the city manager, or designee provides prior written consent to a different time limitation. A waiver may be granted for turf areas if the landscape contains too many irrigation valves to complete an irrigation event within the watering window.	Yes
1	Basic	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	0%	14.09.060(E)(2); Irrigation of new landscaping shall be allowed on any day of the week for a period of 30 days after the new landscaping is planted, unless the city manager, or designee, provides prior written consent to extend this time period based on plant type and the season when the new landscaping is planted. After the 30 days, irrigation days and run times should be decreased to settings appropriate for an established landscape.	Yes
1	Basic	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	0%	14.09.030(E); Prohibit operation of an irrigation system that applies water to an impervious surface or that is in disrepair.	Yes
1	Basic	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0%	14.09.030(G); Prohibit irrigation of landscaping during rainfall or 48 hours after a measurable rain event.	Yes
1	Basic	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0%	14.09.060(E)(1); All landscaping installed in the City of Roseville shall comply with the water efficient landscape requirements adopted by resolution of the city council.	Yes
1	Basic	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0%	14.09.030(C); Prohibit maintaining ponds, waterways, decorative basins, or swimming pools without water recirculation devices.	Yes
1	Basic	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0%	14.09.030(D); Prohibit backwashing so as to discharge to waste swimming pools, decorative basins or ponds in excess of the frequency necessary to ensure the healthful condition of the water or in excess of that required by standards for professionally administered maintenance or to address structural considerations, as determined by the city manager, or designee.	Yes
1	Basic	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0%	14.09.030(H); Prohibit overfilling of any pond, pool or fountain which results in water discharging to waste.	Yes

1	Basic	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0%	14.09.060(C)	Yes
1	Basic	Other - Require automatic shut off hoses	0%	14.09.060(B); Free-flowing hoses for all uses are prohibited. Automatic shut-off devices shall be attached on any hose or filling apparatus in use.	Yes
1	Basic	Other	0%	14.09.030(B); Prohibit water fixtures (including, but not limited to, toilets, faucets, shower heads) or heating or cooling devices to leak or run to waste.	Yes
1	Basic	Other	0%	14.09.030(A); Prohibit water use for washing in excess of that necessary to wash, wet or clean the dirty or dusty object, such as an automobile, sidewalk, or parking area, flows to waste.	Yes
1	Basic	Other	0%	14.09.060(A); Water shall be confined to the user's property and shall not be allowed to run off to adjoining properties, or to the roadside or to the gutter. Care shall be taken not to water past the point of saturation.	Yes
1	Basic	Other	0%	14.09.060(F); All site reviews shall include an evaluation of using recycled water. Recycled water shall be required if economically feasible.	Yes
1	Stage 1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	1%	14.09.070(C) and 14.09.070(D); Residential and non-residential water users shall be permitted to irrigate with city water according to the schedule provided in 14.09.070(C) and 14.09.070(D), respectively.	Yes
1	Stage 1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	1%	14.09.070(G); City park sites shall, as an aggregate, reduce usage up to 10 percent.	Yes
1	Stage 1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	1%	14.09.070(I)	Yes
1	Stage 1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	1%	14.09.070(H); Washing streets, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks or buildings, except as necessary for health or sanitary purposes or pursuant to a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency, is prohibited.	Yes
1	Stage 1	Other	10%	14.09.070(B); Residential users and non-residential users shall reduce water usage up to 10 percent.	Yes
2	Stage 2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	1%	14.09.070(C); City park sites shall, as an aggregate, reduce usage up to 20 percent.	Yes
2	Stage 2	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	1%	14.09.080(H)	Yes
2	Stage 2	Other	10-18%	14.09.080(B); Residential users and non-residential landscapes shall reduce water usage up to 20 percent.	Yes

3	Stage 3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	1%	14.09.090(D) and 14.09.090(E); Residential and non-residential water users shall be permitted to irrigate with city water according to the schedule provided in 14.09.090(D) and 14.09.090(E), respectively.	Yes
3	Stage 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	1%	14.09.090(C); City park sites shall, as an aggregate, reduce usage up to 30 percent.	Yes
3	Stage 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	1%	14.09.090(H); New or expanded landscaping is limited to drought-tolerant trees, shrubs, and groundcover and be irrigated using a low volume irrigation system. No new turf shall be planted, hydroseeded, or laid, unless prior written consent is received from the city manager. Low volume irrigation means the application of irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or lateral lines and low-volume emitters such as drip or drip lines irrigating at less than two gallons per hour. These systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.	Yes
3	Stage 3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	1%	14.09.090(I)	Yes
3	Stage 3	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	1%	14.09.090(L)	Yes
3	Stage 3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	1%	14.09.090(K)	Yes
3	Stage 3	Other	1%	14.09.090(I); Except where recycled water is used, golf courses shall reduce irrigation up to 30 percent.	Yes
3	Stage 3	Other	18-27%	14.09.090(B). Residential users and non-residential landscapes are to reduce water usage up to 30 percent.	Yes
4	Stage 4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	2%	14.09.100(D) and 14.09.100(E); Residential and non-residential water users shall be permitted to irrigate with city water according to the schedule provided in 14.09.100(D) and 14.09.100(E), respectively.	Yes
4	Stage 4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	1%	14.09.100(C); City park sites shall, as an aggregate, reduce usage up to 40 percent.	Yes
4	Stage 4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	1%	14.09.100(H); Installation of any new landscaping is prohibited unless irrigation is provided through connection to an active recycled water system. In the case of new construction, the city's building official will issue a temporary final upon completion of the structural development of the property. When the city has returned to a stage two drought restriction, landscaping installation can be completed, and a building final will become available upon inspection by the city.	Yes

4	Stage 4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	1%	14.09.100(K); Existing pools shall not be emptied and refilled using city water unless required for health or safety reasons until the city has returned to a stage two drought restriction. Pools may be re-filled only to the extent necessary to replace evaporative losses.	Yes
4	Stage 4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	1%	14.09.100(J); Automobiles or equipment shall be washed only at commercial establishments that recycle their water or by equipment and means that separates debris and recycles wash water for continual use.	Yes
4	Stage 4	Other	1%	14.09.100(I); Except where recycled water is used, golf courses shall reduce irrigation up to 40 percent.	Yes
4	Stage 4	Other	0%	14.09.100(L); No commitments shall be made to provide water service as part of any new land use entitlement (general plan, specific plan or amendments requesting new water allocations) until the city has returned to a stage two drought restriction. Currently approved specific plans with accompanying development agreements and projects or properties that have received water allocations in advance of full entitlements may be issued building permits so long as they comply with the remainder of this chapter.	Yes
4	Stage 4	Other	27-35%	14.09.100(B); Residential users and non-residential landscapes are to reduce water usage up to 40 percent.	Yes
5 & 6	Stage 5	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	5%	14.09.110(C); Except where recycled water is used, water users shall reduce landscape irrigation as follows: 1. Turf shall not be irrigated. 2. Trees and shrubs may be irrigated with a properly functioning low volume landscape irrigation system or by use of a handheld hose equipped with a nozzle capable of completely shutting off the flow of water except when positive action or pressure to maintain the flow of water is applied. Low volume irrigation means the application of irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or lateral lines and low-volume emitters such as drip or drip lines irrigating at less than two gallons per hour. These systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.	Yes
5 & 6	Stage 5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	1%	14.09.110(D); Filling new or existing swimming pools and spas with city water is prohibited.	Yes
5 & 6	Stage 5	Other	33%	14.09.110(B); Residential users are to reduce water usage up to 50 percent.	Yes
NOTES: For each successive drought level all preceding restrictions shall continue in place, except to the extent they are replaced by more restrictive conditions.					



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Fire & Life Safety



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Emergency Preparedness

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Fire Department

Whether it's a medical incident, fire, hazardous material incident, rescue situation, or natural disaster, our firefighters are trained and ready to respond.

Every Roseville Fire Department Firefighter is certified as a Paramedic or Emergency Medical Technician and with at least one Paramedic on every response unit, patients with even the most serious conditions can be stabilized and treated prior to being transported to a hospital.

The City of Roseville Fire Department's mission is to protect and enhance the safety and well being of residents, businesses, customers and partners.

The Department received an ISO Public Protection Classification rating of 2 in January of 2021.

Learn about what it takes to become a
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Police Department

On behalf of the men and women of the Roseville Police Department, welcome to our website. We are dedicated to improving the quality of life in our city through relentless problem solving and working in partnership with our larger community.

This site contains useful information that will provide you with knowledge of what is occurring in your neighborhood and how we can work together to ensure our neighborhoods and business districts remain safe places to live, work and play.

We encourage you to sign up for our [public safety and neighborhood news alerts here](#). You can also follow us on [Facebook](#) (City of Roseville Public Safety); [Twitter](#) (RSVL_Pub_Safety); and [Instagram](#) (@RosevillePolice).

The latest edition of our [911 newsletter](#).

Take a look at our [Annual Summary](#) which outlines some of the major accomplishments, workload, and general structure of the Department.

Thank you for visiting your police department's website, and we look forward to working with you to ensure Roseville remains a great city.



Roseville Police Department

1051 Junction Blvd.

Roseville, Ca 95678

916-774-5000 (Non-emergency)

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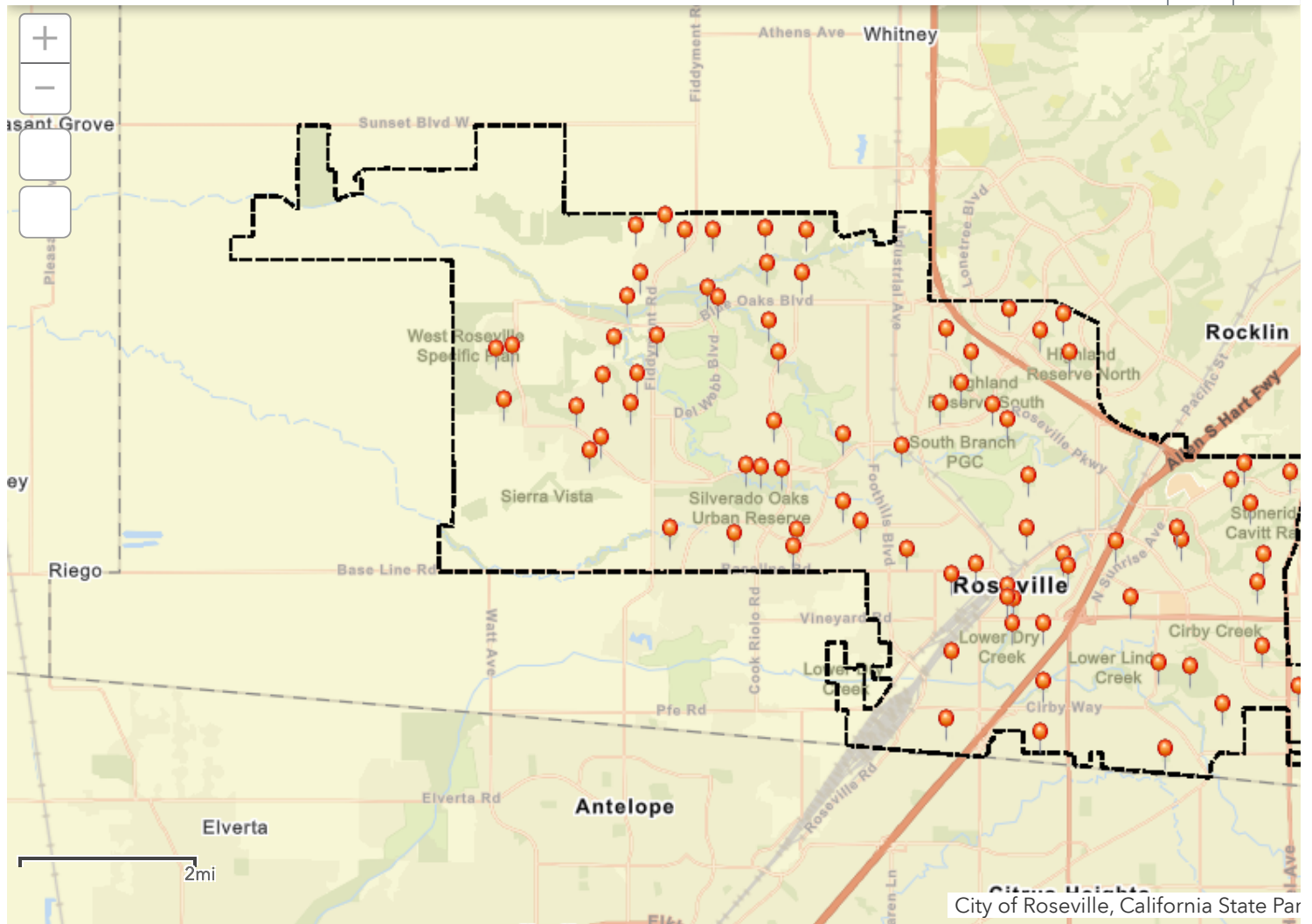
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Park and Recreation Locator

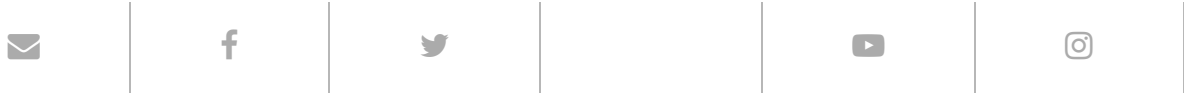
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- [Luken Park](#)
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City of Roseville

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2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards

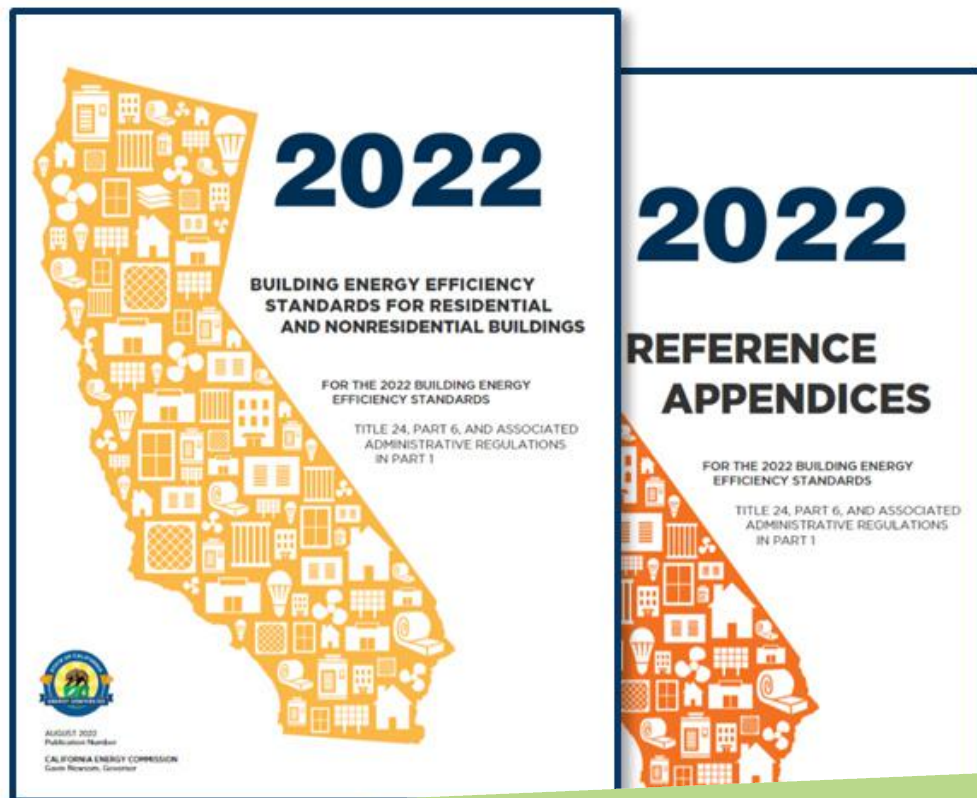
[2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards](#)

The 2022 Energy Code encourages efficient electric heat pumps, establishes electric-ready requirements for new homes, expands solar photovoltaic and battery storage standards, strengthens ventilation standards, and more. Buildings whose permit applications are applied for on or after January 1, 2023, must comply with the 2022 Energy Code.

Regulatory Advisory: Low-Rise Multifamily Compliance Forms for the 2022 Energy Code

The 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Energy Code) introduce new requirements for low-rise multifamily (LRMF) buildings. This includes requirements to register LRMF compliance forms with an approved registry. To date, a LRMF data registry has not been

approved by the California Energy Commission (CEC) for use with the 2022 Energy Code. Resultingly, applicants have not yet been able to register compliance forms for LRMF buildings. Approved HERS Providers are continuing to work diligently to develop LRMF data registries, with the goal of submitting LRMF registries to the CEC for review and approval by the fourth quarter of 2023. Until a LRMF data registry is approved by the CEC, the [Regulatory Advisory](#) issued November 18, 2022, is still in effect. CEC staff recommends authorities having jurisdiction take several steps, as specified, to ensure permits for LRMF buildings under the 2022 Energy Code are not delayed.



2022 Energy Code for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings

2022 ENERGY CODE >

Expand All

Supporting Documents – Appendices, Compliance Manuals, and Forms



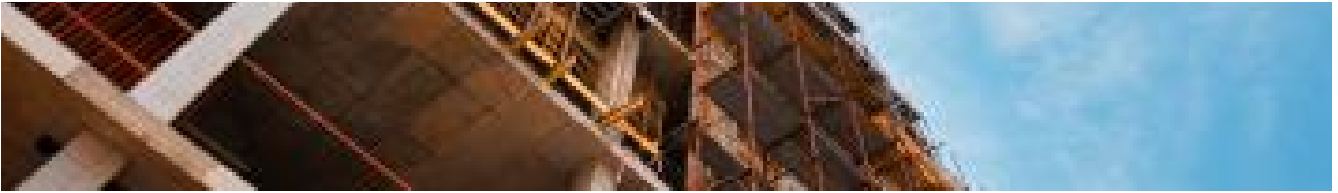
Software – Compliance Software, Manuals, and Tools



Acceptance Testing and Home Energy Rating System**Rulemaking****Local Ordinances****SUPPORTING CONTENT** -----**News Release: 2022 Energy Code Adoption**

Energy Commission Adopts Updated Building Standards to Improve Efficiency, Reduce Emissions From Homes and Businesses





2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards Summary

A summary describing what was adopted within the 2022 Energy Code and the benefits.



Online Resource Center

Documents and training information to help building communities and enforcement agencies comply with the Building Energy Efficiency Standards.

RELATED LINKS

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CONTACT

Building Energy Efficiency Standards - Title 24

title24@energy.ca.gov

Toll-free in California: 800-772-3300

Outside California: 916-654-5106

For requests to print the 2022 Energy Code contact bsorequests@energy.ca.gov or 916-654-5200

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California Energy Commission
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Sacramento, CA 95814

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Trip Generation Manual, 9th Edition

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IR-016G

November 16, 2012

- Volume 1, User's Guide, all references to "Trip Generation" should be "Trip Generation Manual."
- Volume 1, User's Guide, Page 6, last sentence should read "The regression curves and related statistics were removed because they resulted in an illogical correlation between the independent variable and number of trips generated."
- Volume 1, User's Guide, Page 9, the last full line of the definition for "servicing position" has the term "serving" – it should read "servicing."
- Volume 1, User's Guide, Page 14, First paragraph, second line: R_2 should be changed to R^2 .
- Volume 1, User's Guide, Page 19, Paragraph 2, Line 2- Change "should be" to "are normally."
- Volume 1, User's Guide, Page 41, reference number 547, the year should read "1997."
- Volume 1, User's Guide, Page 47, the year 2003 should be added to the end of the source for 735. Also, the text for source 747 should be listed under source 745 and "Blank source" should be listed for 747.
- Volume 1, User's Guide, Page 50, shading was shifted. See the following pages for an updated form.
- Volume 1, User's Guide, Page v, Trip Generation Handbook, see the following pages for an updated preface.
- Preface for each volume, line seven, should read "...the proper use of data presented in the *Trip Generation Manual* and to provide information on supplemental issues..."
- Volume 2, Page 902, Land Use Code 488, Under Description: 1st paragraph - add cross-references to City Park (411), County Park (412), State Park (413), and Regional Park (417), as related-uses.
- Volume 3, after page 1567, Land Use Code 820, two plot pages for the Christmas period are missing. See following pages for missing plots.
- Volume 3, Page 1568, Land Use Code 823, Specialized Land Use Data Section, change the title of the first table from "1,000 Square Feet Occupied Gross Floor Area" to "1,000 Square Feet Gross Leasable Area."
- Volume 3, Page 1735, Land Use Code 861, Source Numbers, delete source number 747 from list of sources.
- Volume 3, Page 1957, Land Use Code 938, delete the second row of the first table.
- Volume 3, Page 1974, Land Use Code 942, in 2nd table, rows 5-8 repeat rows 1-4; delete rows 5-8.
- Volume 3, after page 2015, Land Use Code 948, two plot pages are missing. See the following pages for missing plots.



Preface

The *Trip Generation Handbook*, 2nd Edition is a recommended practice of ITE and has two primary purposes: to provide instruction and guidance in the proper use of data presented in the *Trip Generation Manual*, 9th Edition and to provide information on supplemental issues of importance in estimating trip generation for development sites.

Because the instruction and guidance in the main body of this handbook represents a recommended practice for estimating trip generation, its function is distinct from the informational portions of the *Trip Generation Manual*, 9th Edition.

The analysis methods presented in the *Handbook* have been developed to be simple and understood by the novice transportation planner/engineer, yet sufficiently accurate for the experienced transportation professional.

Prior to publishing the *Trip Generation Manual*, 9th Edition, ITE separated the processing and dissemination of the informational trip generation data from the development of recommendations on how to use and apply the data. To facilitate the use of these documents, the *Trip Generation Manual*, 9th Edition combines the informational report (User's Guide and volumes 2 and 3, data) with the recommended practice material contained in the *Trip Generation Handbook*, 2nd Edition.

It should be noted that the *Trip Generation Handbook*, 2nd Edition is published in its current form and has not been updated to reflect changes in the *Trip Generation Manual*, 9th Edition.

Work is underway to revise this recommended practice with an expected release date at the end of 2013 or beginning of 2014. The revised recommended practice will be released as an e-publication.

ITE Institute of Transportation Engineers
Trip Generation Data Form (Part 2)

(All = All Vehicles Counted, Including Trucks; Trucks = Heavy Duty Trucks and Buses)

Summary of Driveway Volumes

	Average Weekday (M-F)						Saturday						Sunday					
	Enter		Exit		Total		Enter		Exit		Total		Enter		Exit		Total	
	All	Trucks	All	Trucks	All	Trucks	All	Trucks	All	Trucks	All	Trucks	All	Trucks	All	Trucks	All	Trucks
24-Hour Volume																		
A.M. Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic (7 – 9) Time (ex: 7:15 - 8:15):																		
P.M. Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic (4 – 6) Time:																		
A.M. Peak Hour Generator ¹ Time:																		
P.M. Peak Hour Generator ² Time:																		
Peak Hour Generator ³ Time (Weekend):																		

¹. Highest hourly volume between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. (4 p.m. and 6 p.m.). Please specify the peak hour.

². Highest hourly volume during the a.m. or p.m. period. Please specify the peak hour.

³. Highest hourly volume during the entire day. Please specify the peak hour.

Please refer to the *Trip Generation User's Guide* for full definition of terms.

Hourly Driveway Volumes- Average Weekday (M-F)

A.M. Period	Enter		Exit		Total		Mid-Day Period		Enter		Exit		Total		P.M. Period		Enter		Exit		Total	
	All		Trucks		All		All		All		Trucks		All		All		All		Trucks		All	
6:00-7:00							11:00-12:00								3:00-4:00							
6:15-7:15							11:15-12:15								3:15-4:15							
6:30-7:30							11:30-12:30								3:30-4:30							
6:45-7:45							11:45-12:45								3:45-4:45							
7:00-8:00							12:00-1:00								4:00-5:00							
7:15-8:15							12:15-1:15								4:15-5:15							
7:30-8:30							12:30-1:30								4:30-5:30							
7:45-8:45							12:45-1:45								4:45-5:45							
8:00-9:00							1:00-2:00								5:00-6:00							

☐ Check if Part 3, 4 and/or additional information is attached.

Survey conducted by: Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Telephone #: _____

Fax #: _____

E-mail: _____

Please return to: Institute of Transportation Engineers
 Technical Projects Division
 1627 Eye Street, NW, Suite 600
 Washington, DC 20006 USA
 Telephone: +1 202-785-0060
 Fax: +1 202-785-0609
 ITE on the Web: www.ite.org

Shopping Center - Christmas Season (820)

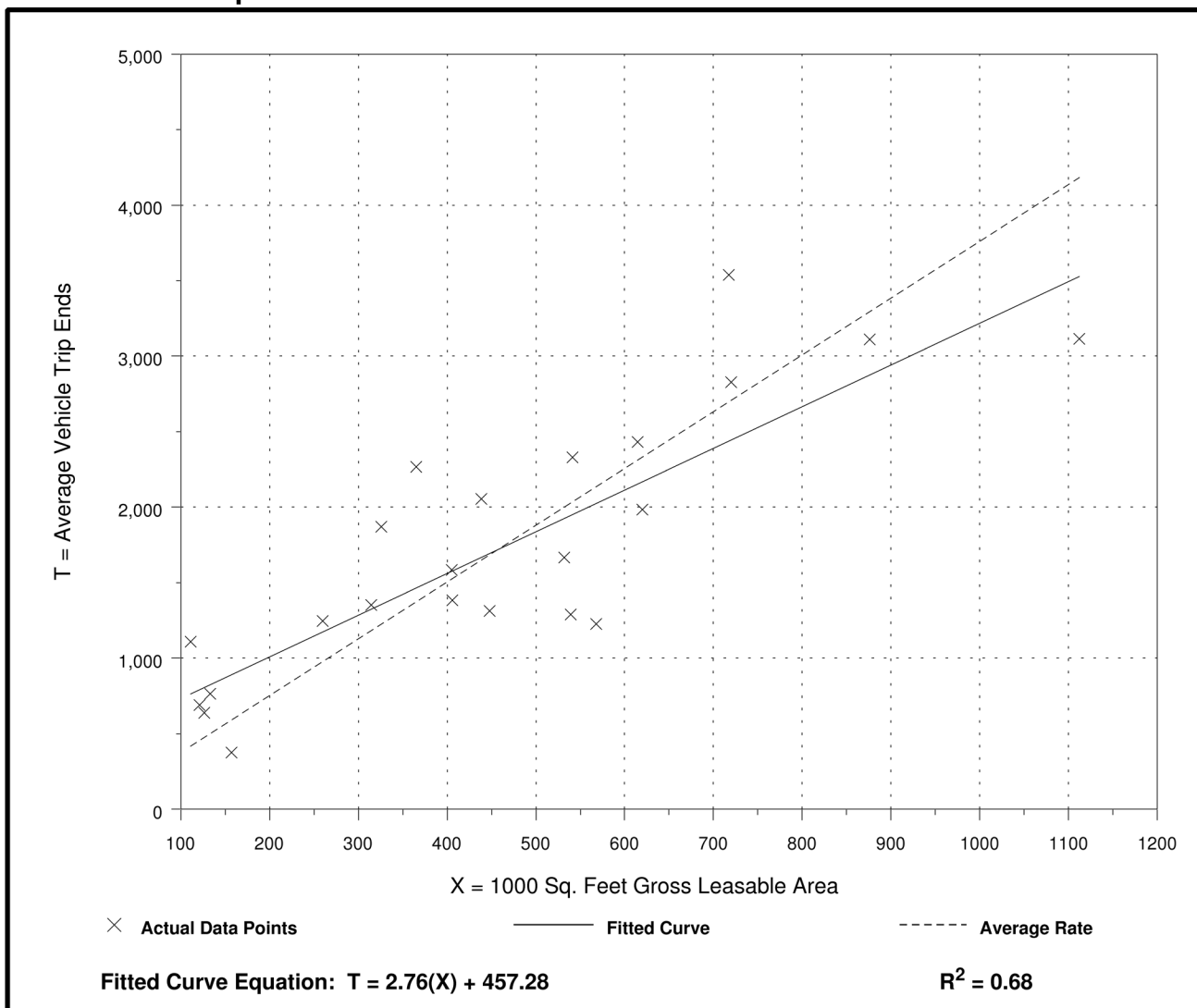
Average Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Feet Gross Leasable Area
On a: Weekday,
Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,
One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.

Number of Studies: 24
 Average 1000 Sq. Feet GLA: 459
 Directional Distribution: 50% entering, 50% exiting

Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Feet Gross Leasable Area

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
3.76	2.16 - 10.01	2.30

Data Plot and Equation



Shopping Center - Christmas Season (820)

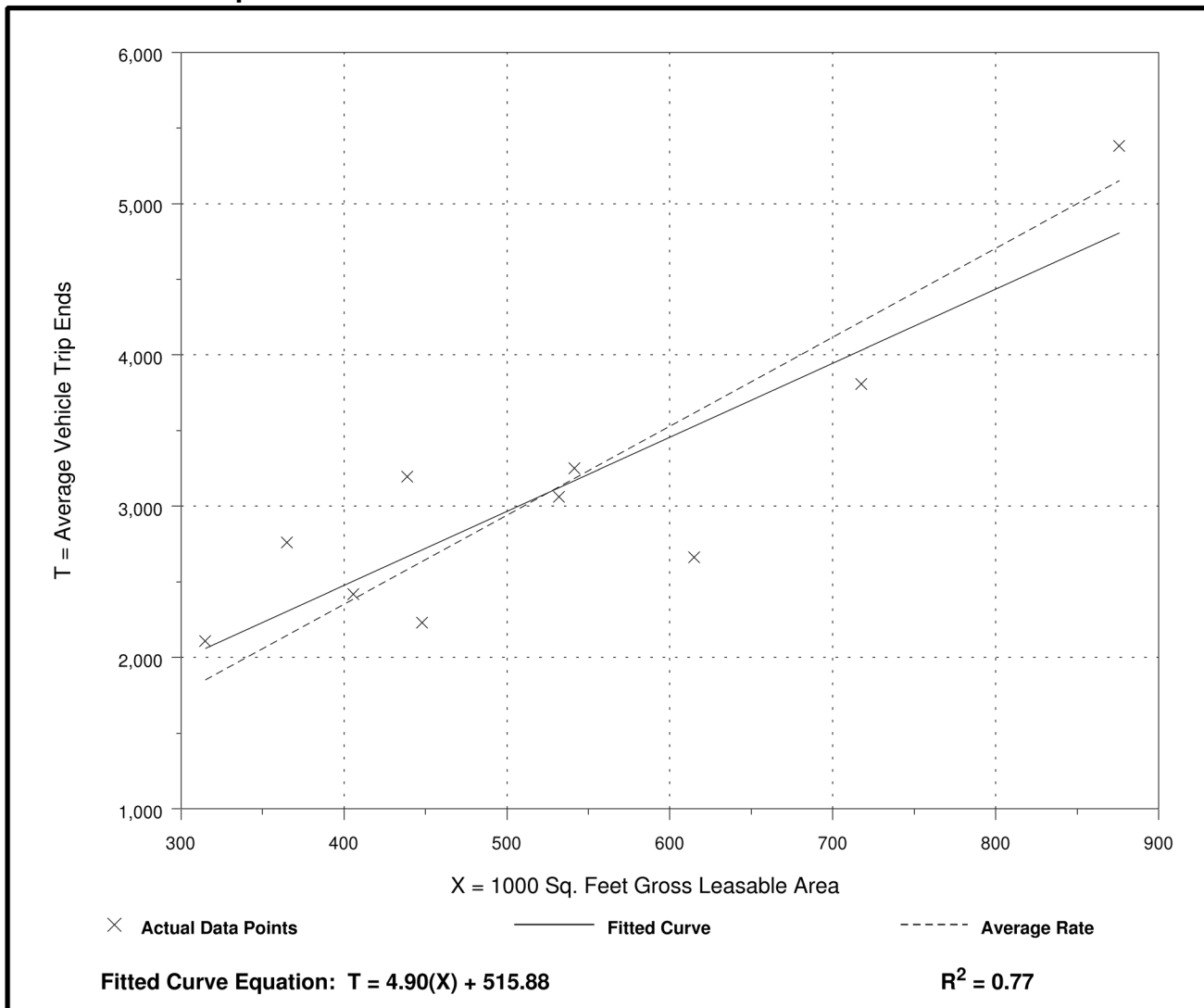
Average Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Feet Gross Leasable Area
On a: Saturday,
Peak Hour of Generator

Number of Studies: 10
 Average 1000 Sq. Feet GLA: 526
 Directional Distribution: 51% entering, 49% exiting

Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Feet Gross Leasable Area

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
5.88	4.33 - 7.57	2.58

Data Plot and Equation



Automated Car Wash (948)

Average Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Feet Gross Floor Area
On a: Weekday,
P.M. Peak Hour of Generator

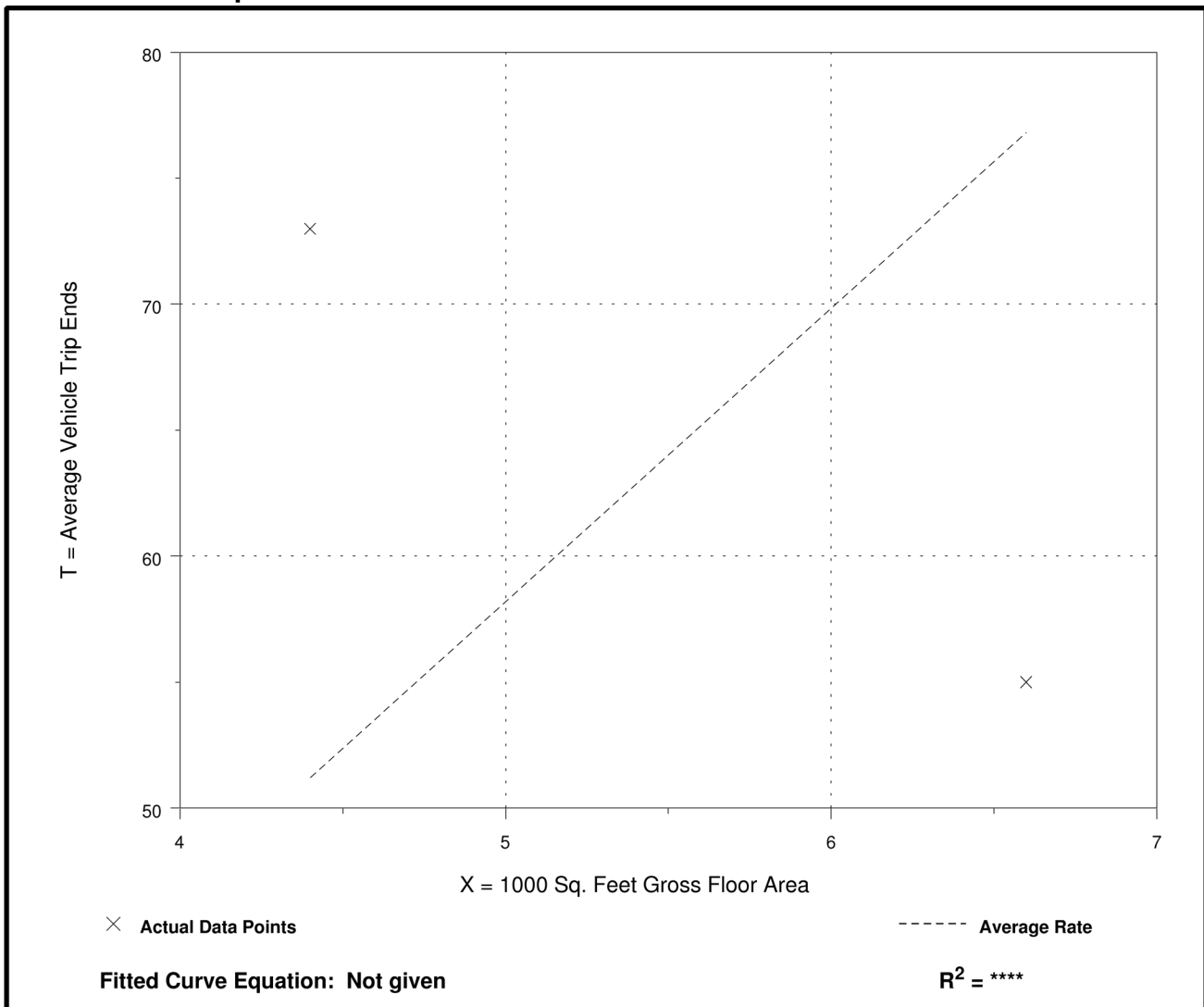
Number of Studies: 2
 Average 1000 Sq. Feet GFA: 5
 Directional Distribution: 50% entering, 50% exiting

Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Feet Gross Floor Area

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
11.64	8.33 - 16.59	*

Data Plot and Equation

Caution - Use Carefully - Small Sample Size



Automated Car Wash (948)

Average Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Wash Stalls
On a: Weekday,
Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,
One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.

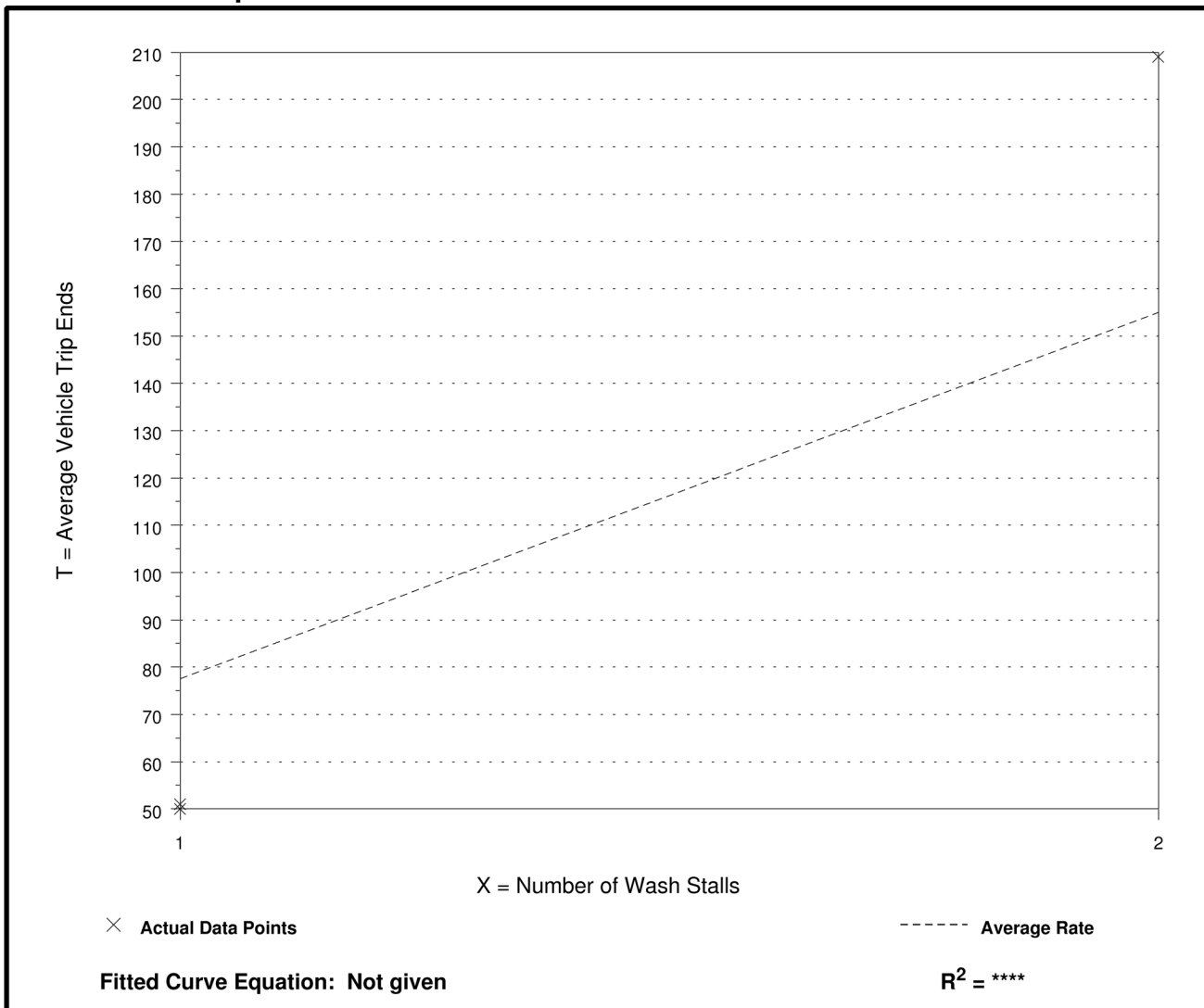
Number of Studies: 3
Average Num. of Wash Stalls: 1
Directional Distribution: 50% entering, 50% exiting

Trip Generation per Wash Stall

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
77.50	50.00 - 104.50	31.73

Data Plot and Equation

Caution - Use Carefully - Small Sample Size



IMPACT 4.3-3	IMPACTS TO BICYCLE FACILITIES	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	City of Roseville General Plan City of Roseville Bicycle Master Plan City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards Caltrans Highway Design Manual	
	CSP	Urban Reserve
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Less Than Significant	Potentially Significant
Mitigation Measures:	None Required	WMM 4.3-7 Provide Appropriate Bicycle Network With Future Specific Plan Submittal
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

CREEKVIEW SPECIFIC PLAN

The proposed project would result in demand for safe and convenient pedestrian/bicycle facilities by residents and employees of the site for primarily transportation-related purposes. The proposed CSP project proposal includes Class I trails, Class II bike lanes and the Class IA facilities (paseos, etc.). These are connected within the project and to the existing City bikeway system. The Class II bike lanes for collectors have been modified to accommodate slower vehicular speeds and narrower street sections; this is a deviation from current City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards. However, they do comply with the minimum requirements of the Highway Design Manual. Thus, this impact is considered to be **less than significant**.

URBAN RESERVE

Development of the Urban Reserve would result in demand for pedestrian/bicycle facilities by residents and employees of the site for primarily transportation-related purposes. Thus, this impact is considered to be **potentially significant**.

Implementation of the previously adopted WMM 4.3-7 *Provide Appropriate Bicycle Network with Future Specific Plan Submittal* would reduce this impact to a **less than significant** level, by ensuring that bike trails are included in future development.

IMPACT 4.3-4	INCREASED VOLUMES ON CITY OF ROCKLIN ROADWAYS EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	City of Rocklin General Plan	
	CSP	Urban Reserve
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant
Mitigation Measures:	None Required	None Required
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

CREEKVIEW SPECIFIC PLAN

Table 4.3-10 shows the change in traffic volumes on roadway segments within the City of Rocklin. Under the existing scenario, all of these segments will operate at better than LOS C. Under the existing plus project scenario all of these segments will continue to function at better than LOS C. Because all Rocklin segments will continue to function at better than LOS C, this impact is considered to be **less than significant**.