NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

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

Project Title/File#: WRSP PCL F-30 - Fiddyment Road Self-Storage/File #PL23-0032

Project Location: 2150 Blue Oaks Boulevard, Roseville, CA, 95747 (APN 017-101-059-000)

Project Owner: West Roseville Development, Co.

Project Applicant: Sean O'Neil, Genesis Engineering

Project Planner: Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner

Project Description: The applicant requests a Conditional Use Permit to allow a personal storage facility with a caretakers unit within the Community Commercial zoning district, a Design Review Permit to review the site design, and a Tentative Parcel map to subdivide the existing single ±8.2-acre parcel into three (3) parcels.

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

Document Review and Availability: The public review and comment period begins on November 22, 2023, and ends on December 11, 2023. The Mitigated Negative Declaration may be reviewed during normal business hours (8:00 am to 4:00 pm) at the Planning Division offices, located at 311 Vernon Street. It may also be viewed online at http://www.roseville.ca.us/gov/development_services/planning/environmental_documents_n_public_notices.asp. **Written comments on the adequacy of the Mitigated Negative Declaration may be submitted to Escarlet Mar, Planning Division, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678, and must be received no later than 5:00 pm on December 11, 2023**.

This project will be scheduled for a public hearing before the City's Planning Commission. At this hearing, the Planning Commission will consider the Mitigated Negative Declaration and associated project entitlements. The tentative hearing date is December 14, 2023.

Mike Isom
Development Services Director

Dated: November 20, 2023

Publish: November 22, 2023

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

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

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title/File Number:	WRSP PCL F-30 - Fiddyment Road Self-Storage/File #PL23-0032
Project Location:	2150 Blue Oaks Boulevard, Roseville, CA, 95747 (APN 017-101-059-000)
Project Applicant:	Sean O'Neil, Genesis Engineering; (530) 701-4477; 120 N. Auburn Street, Grass Valley, CA 95945
Property Owner:	West Roseville Development Co.; 470 Willow Road, Suite 200, Pleasanton, CA 94588
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner - City of Roseville; (916) 774-5247
Date:	November 22, 2023

Project Description:

The applicant requests a Conditional Use Permit to allow a personal storage facility with a caretakers unit within the Community Commercial zoning district, a Design Review Permit to review the site design, and a Tentative Parcel map to subdivide the existing single ±8.2-acre parcel into three (3) parcels.

DECLARATION

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

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

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT–PLANNING DIVISION

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

INITIAL STUDY & ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Project Title/File Number:	WRSP PCL F-30 - Fiddyment Road Self-Storage/File #PL23-0032
Project Location:	2150 Blue Oaks Boulevard, Roseville, CA, 95747 (APN 017-101-059-000)
Project Description:	The applicant requests a Conditional Use Permit to allow a personal storage facility with a caretakers unit within the Community Commercial zoning district, a Design Review Permit to review the site design, and a Tentative Parcel map to subdivide the existing single ±8.2-acre parcel into three (3) parcels.
Project Applicant:	Sean O'Neil, Genesis Engineering
Property Owner:	West Roseville Development, Co.
Lead Agency Contact:	Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner

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

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

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

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project site is comprised of a single parcel totaling approximately ±8.2 acres located at 2150 Blue Oaks Boulevard (see Figure 1). The project site is within the West Roseville Specific Plan (WRSP) area. The site is bordered by Pleasant Grove Creek to the north, an existing medical office facility to the southeast, a vacant parcel with a land use designation of High Density Residential to the south across Blue Oaks Boulevard, and a utility facility to the west. The site has a General Plan land use designation of Community Commercial (CC) and a zoning designation of CC.

Figure 1: Project Location

Background

The WRSP was approved by City Council in February 2004. The WRSP area includes 3,162 acres in the northwest portion of the City, west of Fiddyment Road and generally north of Pleasant Grove Boulevard. An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was certified with the WRSP (State Clearinghouse #2002082057), which

examined the impacts of Specific Plan buildout. This addressed the major cumulative impacts of developing the Specific Plan as a whole, including the subject property (Parcel F-30).

Environmental Setting

The project site is comprised of a single parcel, the parcel creates an irregular shaped lot. The site is undeveloped with the exception of frontage improvements along Blue Oaks Boulevard and Fiddyment Road. Frontage improvements consist of curb and gutter. The site was previously graded and disturbed. Vegetation on the site is sparse with two (2) valley oak trees and six (6) trees adjacent to the project site. Topography of the site is sloped downwards towards Pleasant Grove Creek. Several grade changes occur throughout the site, with a predominant slope occurring in the middle of the site. A single gravel driveway is located on the northeast portion of the site, where an existing 50-foot wide Public Utility Easement (PUE) exists. Much of the site's surface has been disturbed throughout the years, with evidence of past grading activities and pedestrian pathways.

The site is adjacent to Pleasant Grove Creek to the north, an existing medical office facility to the southeast and a commercial shopping center to the east across Fiddyment Road, a vacant parcel with a land use designation of High Density Residential to the south across Blue Oaks Boulevard, and a utility facility to the west. Table 1 below identifies the land use designation and uses of the site and surrounding properties.

Location	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Actual Use of Property
Site	Community Commercial (CC)	CC	Vacant
North	Open Space (OS)	OS	Pleasant Grove Creek
South	Multi-Family Housing (R-3)	High Density Residential (HDR)	Vacant
East	CC	CC	Commercial shopping center
West	CC & Public/Quasi-Public (P/QP)	CC &P/QP	A utility facility & wireless telecommunication facility

Proposed Project

The project is a request for a Conditional Use Permit to allow a personal storage facility and caretakers unit within the Community Commercial zone district, a Design Review Permit to review the site design, landscaping, and building elevations, and a Tentative Parcel map to subdivide the existing single ±8.2-acre parcel into three (3) parcels (Attachment 1). In addition to the site improvements, the conceptual site plan shows 11 self-storage buildings totaling approximately 133,500 square-feet of storage space, an eight- foot tall split faced masonry wall along the perimeter of the site where not restricted by existing easements, and a two-story office building with a caretaker's unit.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE MITIGATION ORDINANCES, GUIDELINES, AND STANDARDS

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

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

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON

- 2035 General Plan Update Final Environmental Impact Report, certified August 5, 2020; located online at: https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8774544
- West Roseville Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report (SCH #2002082057), certified February 2004; located online at: https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8775152

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183, any project which is consistent with the development densities established by zoning, a Community Plan, or a General Plan for which an EIR was certified shall not require additional environmental review, except as may be necessary to examine whether there are project-specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or its site. The 2035 General Plan Update EIR (General Plan EIR) updated all Citywide analyses, including for vehicle miles traveled, greenhouse gas emissions, water supply, water treatment, wastewater treatment, and waste disposal. The proposed project is consistent with the adopted land use designations examined within the environmental documents listed above, and thus this Initial Study focuses on effects particular to the specific project site, impacts which were not analyzed within the EIR, and impacts which may require revisiting due to substantial new information. When applicable, the topical

sections within the Initial Study summarize the findings within the environmental documents listed above. The analysis, supporting technical materials, and findings of the environmental document are incorporated by reference, and are available for review at the Civic Center, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA.

EXPLANATION OF INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

I. Aesthetics

The project site is undeveloped and is primarily populated by annual grasses. Pleasant Grove Creek is located to the north, an existing medical office facility is located to the southeast of the project site, and a commercial shopping center is located to the east across Fiddyment Road, a vacant parcel with a land use designation of High Density Residential is located to the south across Blue Oaks Boulevard, and a utility facility is located to the west. The public view of the site and its visual setting is from Blue Oaks Boulevard and Fiddyment Road. The view includes no distinct topography or other visual elements. The background of the view includes the Pleasant Grove Creek pedestrian and bike trail.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

c) The project site is in an urban setting, and as a result lacks any prominent or high-quality natural features which could be negatively impacted by development. The City of Roseville has adopted Community Design Guidelines (CDG) for the purpose of creating building and community designs which are a visual asset to the community. The CDG includes guidelines for building design, site design and landscape design, which will result in a project that enhances the existing urban visual environment. Accordingly, the aesthetic impacts of the project are less than significant.

d) The project involves nighttime lighting to provide for the security and safety of project users. However, the project is already located within an urbanized setting with many existing lighting sources. Lighting is conditioned to comply with City standards (i.e. CDG) to limit the height of light standards and to require cut-off lenses and glare shields to minimize light and glare impacts. The project will not create a new source of substantial light. None of the project elements are highly reflective, and thus the project will not contribute to an increased source of glare.

II. Agricultural & Forestry Resources

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

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

III. Air Quality

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

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

of TAC is based on the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective (*April 2005, California Air Resources Board), which lists TAC sources and recommended buffer distances from sensitive uses. For checklist item c, the PCAPCD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (*Handbook*) recommends that the same thresholds used for the project analysis be used for the cumulative impact analysis.

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

PCAPCD recommends that lead agencies use the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) to quantify a project's construction and operational emissions for criterial air pollutants (NO_x, ROG, and PM). The results are then compared to the significance thresholds established by the district, as detailed above. However, according to PCAPCD's published screening table, a general commercial project must involve at least 249,099 square feet of building area, and a general industrial project must involve at least 894,262 square feet of building area, before the project will result in NO_x emissions that exceed 55 lbs/day and exceed the PCAPCD significance thresholds for criteria pollutants. The project proposes construction of an approximately 133,500 square foot self-storage facility with a 4,000 square foot office and caretaker's residence on the second floor. The project's combined square footage is below PCAPCD's modeled example and therefore modeling is not required. Typically, NO_x emissions are substantially higher than ROG and PM10; therefore, it can be assumed that projects that do not exceed the NO_x threshold will not exceed the ROG and PM10 thresholds, and will not result in a significant impact related to operational emissions. Thus, the project is not expected to result in construction or operational emissions that would exceed the district's thresholds for significance.

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

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

The project is subject to the WRSP Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). The applicable Air Quality Mitigation Measures (MM 4.4-1 and 4.4-3) can be found in the Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures, which is included as Attachment 2 to this document. As this is a requirement of the specific plan, no mitigation is required.

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

IV. Biological Resources

The project site is undeveloped and the topography of the site slopes away from Blue Oaks Boulevard towards Pleasant Grove Creek. The project site consists of non-native annual grassland and two (2) native oak trees. In addition, there are no wetlands or other regulated waters on the site. The site has evidence of previous ground disturbance due to an existing 36-inch sewer across the northeast corner of the project site.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

> The project has the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment*;* substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species*;* cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels*;* threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; [or] substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species . . .

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

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

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

the extent of government jurisdiction as it relates to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 401 of the State Clean Water Act.

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

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

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

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a-b) The Biological Resources section of the West Roseville Specific Plan EIR identified that the project site contains potential habitat for raptors, including Swainson's hawk, migratory birds and burrowing owls. Pursuant to the West Roseville Specific Plan Mitigation Measure 4.7-6, preconstruction surveys for active burrows will be required prior to issuance of a grading permit. In addition, the West Roseville Specific Plan EIR identified the site to have potential foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk. Strategies for preserving on-site grasslands as raptor and migratory bird foraging habitat were addressed in the Operations & Maintenance Plan prepared pursuant to the Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit obtained for the West Roseville Specific Plan. Mitigation for Swainson's hawk foraging habitat would concurrently mitigate for loss of habitat for a number of other wildlife species in the region such as burrowing owl, red-tailed hawk, white-tailed kite, northern harrier, and loggerhead shrike among many others. The West Roseville Specific Plan EIR included a Swainson's hawk Grassland Habitat Mitigation Plan that was developed based upon consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), to mitigate for the loss of grassland foraging habitat. Pursuant to the West Roseville Specific Plan EIR Mitigation Measure 4.7-8, the Swainson's hawk Grassland Habitat Mitigation Program shall be implemented by the project applicants prior to approval of grading permits. As both mitigation measures are a requirement of the specific plan, no mitigation is required. The applicable West Roseville Specific Plan mitigation measures are included as

Attachment 2. The measures will ensure that no special status species are impacted during grading and ground disturbing activities. Impacts are less than significant.

c) No potential wetlands have been identified or observed on the site. Since the site does not contain wetlands, there is no impact with regard to this criterion.

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

e) As defined by the City of Roseville Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 19.66, Tree Preservation), native oak trees greater than six (6") diameter at breast height are defined as protected. A Tree Permit is required for the removal of any protected tree, and for any regulated activity within the protected zone of a protected tree where the encroachment exceeds 20 percent. An arborist report including a tree inventory summary was provided by California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc., dated October 6, 2022 (Attachment 3). A total of two (2) protected oak trees were identified on the property. The applicant proposes to retain all oak trees. No construction is proposed on or near the oak trees. The applicant proposes to subdivide the property into three (3) parcels, the oak trees are proposed within the irregular shaped parcel and will not be disturbed during construction. The applicant proposes to dedicate the parcel where the oak trees are proposed to the City as open space. Impacts are less than significant.

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

V. Cultural Resources

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

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource pursuant to in Section 15064.5?			X	

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b and d) No cultural resources are known to exist on the project site per the West Roseville Specific Plan EIR; however, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to cultural resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the West Roseville Specific Plan EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

c) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site per the West Roseville Specific Plan EIR; however, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to such resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the West Roseville Specific Plan EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

VI. Energy

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

The completed project would consume energy related to building operation, exterior lighting, landscape irrigation and maintenance, and vehicle trips to and from the use. In accordance with California Energy Code Title 24, the project would be required to meet the Building Energy Efficiency Standards. This includes standards for water and space heating and cooling equipment; insulation for doors, pipes, walls, and ceilings; and appliances, to name a few. The project would also be eligible for rebates and other financial incentives from both the electric and gas providers for the purchase of energy-efficient appliances and systems, which would further reduce the operational energy demand of the project. The project was distributed to both PG&E and Roseville Electric for comments, and was found to conform to the standards of both providers; energy supplies are available to serve the project.

The project is consistent with the existing land use designation in the West Roseville Specific Plan. The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the West Roseville Specific Plan included an assessment of energy impacts for the entire plan area. The analysis included consideration of transportation energy, and evaluated

walkability, alternative transportation modes, and the degree to which the mix and location of uses would reduce vehicle miles traveled in the plan area. The EIR also included a citywide assessment of energy demand based on the existing and proposed land uses within the City and Specific Plan. Impacts related to energy consumption were found to be less than significant. The project is consistent with the existing land use designation, and therefore is consistent with the current citywide assessment of energy demand, and will not result in substantial unplanned, inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy; impacts are less than significant.

VII. Geology and Soils

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

Would the project:

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

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80) and Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist item b. The Ordinance and standards include permit requirements for construction and development in erosion-prone areas and ensure that grading activities will not result in significant soil erosion or loss of topsoil. The use of septic tanks or alternative waste systems is not permitted in the City of Roseville, and therefore no analysis of criterion e is necessary.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

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

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

b) Grading activities will result in the disruption, displacement, compaction and over-covering of soils associated with site preparation (grading and trenching for utilities). Grading activities for the project will be limited to the project site. Grading activities require a grading permit from the Engineering Division. The grading permit is reviewed for compliance with the City's Improvement Standards, including the provision of proper drainage, appropriate dust control, and erosion control measures. Grading and erosion control measures will be incorporated into the required grading plans and improvement plans. Therefore, the impacts associated with disruption, displacement, and compaction of soils associated with the project are less than significant.

c, d) A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey for Placer County, accessed via the Web Soil Survey (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/), indicates that the soils on the site are Cometa-Fiddyment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes, which are not listed as geologically unstable or sensitive.

f) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site per the West Roseville Specific Plan EIR; however, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to such resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the West Roseville Specific Plan EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

VIII. Greenhouse Gases

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

[1] United States Geological Survey, http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/?term=active%20fault, Accessed January 2016
[2] http://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/science/overview.html, Accessed January 2016

greenhouse gas emissions, which include the introduction of General Plan policies to reduce emissions, changes to City operations, and climate action initiatives.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) recommends that thresholds of significance for GHG be related to statewide reduction goals and has adopted thresholds of significance which take into account the 2030 reduction target. The thresholds include a de minimis and a bright-line maximum threshold, as well as residential and non-residential efficiency thresholds. However, the City developed its own thresholds as part of the 2035 General Plan Update project approved in July 2020. The justification for the City's thresholds is contained within the General Plan EIR. The thresholds were developed based on statewide emissions data adjusted for relevant local conditions and land uses. The significance thresholds are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: GHG Significance Thresholds

	2020	2030	2035	2050
Per Capita Emissions Efficiency Targets (MT CO_2e/capita/yr)	**7.21**	**4.00**	**3.22**	**1.19**

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

The project proposes the construction of 11 self-storage buildings totaling approximately 133,500 square-feet of storage space, an eight- foot tall split faced masonry wall along the perimeter of the site, and a two-story office building with a caretaker's unit. As discussed in the Transportation section of this Initial Study, the project is consistent with the City's General Plan and will not create additional trips that have not already been evaluated in the General Plan EIR.

The City's General Plan Update (GPU) EIR included an analysis of GHG emissions, which would result from buildout of the City's General Plan. The EIR concluded that General Plan build out would exceed the City's threshold of 2.25 MT CO_{2e} per service population and that the affect was cumulatively considerable. Although mitigation measures were adopted as part of the General Plan, those measures would not reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels and impacts were considered significant and unavoidable. The proposed project is consistent with the land use assumptions in the GPU EIR and does not require further analysis per the tiering provisions of CEQA. The project includes reasonable and feasible design measures to reduce emissions, including implementation of the latest Cal-Green and energy efficiency code requirements. The buildings will incorporate several alternative transportation measures like bike storage or racks. The project complies with General Plan policy related to GHG and the project does not result in any new GHG impacts not previously analyzed in the GPU EIR; therefore, impacts are less than significant.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

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

Would the project:

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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Expose people or structures either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

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

d) The project is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5[3]; therefore, no impact will occur.

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

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

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

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

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

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

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X	

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

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hydrology and water quality is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. For checklist item a, c (i), d, and e, the Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107), Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20), and Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 16-152) will prevent significant impacts related to water quality or erosion. The standards require preparation of an erosion and sediment control plan for construction activities and includes designs to control pollutants within post-construction urban water runoff. Likewise, it is indicated that the Drainage Fees for the Dry Creek and Pleasant Grove Watersheds (RMC Ch.4.48) and City of Roseville

Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist items c (ii) and c (iii). The ordinance and standards require the collection of drainage fees to fund improvements that mitigate potential flooding impacts, and require the design of a water drainage system that will adequately convey anticipated stormwater flows without increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff. These same ordinances and standards prevent impacts related to groundwater (items a and d), because developers are required to treat and detain all stormwater onsite using stormwater swales and other methods which slow flows and preserve infiltration. Finally, it is indicated that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch. 9.80) will prevent significant impacts related to items c (iv) and e. The Ordinance includes standard requirements for all new construction, including regulation of development with the potential to impede or redirect flood flows, and prohibits development within flood hazard areas. Impacts from tsunamis and seiches were screened out of the analysis (item e) because the project is not located near a water body or other feature that would pose a risk of such an event.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a,c (i),d, e) The project will involve the disturbance of on-site soils and the construction of impervious surfaces, such as asphalt paving and buildings. Disturbing the soil can allow sediment to be mobilized by rain or wind, and cause displacement into waterways. To address this and other issues, the developer is required to receive approval of a grading permit and/or improvement plants prior to the start of construction. The permit or plans are required to incorporate mitigation measures for dust and erosion control. In addition, the City has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permit issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board which requires the City to reduce pollutants in stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. The City does this, in part, by means of the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, which require preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. All permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the City's Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Standards for New Development, the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance, and Stormwater Quality Design Manual. For these reasons, impacts related to water quality are less than significant.

b, d) The project does not involve the installation of groundwater wells. The City maintains wells to supplement surface water supplies during multiple dry years, but the effect of groundwater extraction on the aquifer was addressed in the City's Urban Water Master Plan and evaluated in the General Plan EIR. The proposed project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation, and is thus consistent with the citywide evaluation of water supply. Project impacts related to groundwater extraction are less than significant. Furthermore, all permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the Stormwater Quality Design Manual, which requires the use of bioswales and other onsite detention and infiltration methods. These standards ensure that stormwater will continue to infiltrate into the groundwater aquifer.

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

c (iv) and e) The project has been reviewed by City Engineering staff for conformance with City ordinances and standards. The project is not located within either the Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain or the City's Regulatory Floodplain (defined as the floodplain which will result from full buildout of the City). Therefore, the project will not impede or redirect flood flows, nor will it be inundated. The proposed project is located within an area of flat topography and is not near a waterbody or other feature which could cause a seiche or tsunami. There would be no impact with regard to these criterion.

XI. Land Use and Planning

The project site is within the West Roseville Specific Plan and has a land use designation of Community Commercial (CC). The site is zoned CC. Surrounding land uses include the Pleasant Grove Creek to the north, an existing medical office facility to the southeast, a vacant parcel with a land use designation of High Density Residential to the south across Blue Oaks Boulevard, and a utility facility to the west.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

b) The proposed project is consistent with the General Plan and the West Roseville Specific Plan, and does not conflict with the City's policies and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental impact

XII. Mineral Resources

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

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

XIII. Noise

The project is a self-storage facility with boat parking, a manager's office and caretaker's unit. Potential sources of noise at a self-storage facility include people talking, people moving items into/out of storage, and vehicles driving. These are typical noises which occur in any non-residential development, and typically do not generate substantial noise volumes. The project site is not located immediately adjacent to any sensitive receptors. The nearest sensitive receptors are the existing residents of the Low Density Residential subdivision located across Blue Oaks Boulevard to the southeast of the project site. These residential uses are also located within the same roadway noise contour lines as the project site. A six-foot tall masonry wall is located along the northern side of Blue Oaks Boulevard, behind the landscaping area and sidewalk, for the protection of the residential neighborhood from roadway and other noise.

Would the project result in:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The proposed project includes construction of a self-storage facility. Self-storage facilities produce very low noise levels including people talking, people moving items into/out of storage, and vehicles driving. Overall, the proposed use is not considered to be a substantial noise-generating source. The project will not generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of City standards; thus, impacts are less than significant.

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

XIV. Population and Housing

The project site is located within the West Roseville Specific Plan and has a land use designation of Community Commercial. The City of Roseville General Plan Table II-4 identifies the total number of residential units and population anticipated as a result of buildout of the City, and the Specific Plan likewise includes unit allocations and population projections for the Plan Area. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, though extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			X	
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The CEQA Guidelines identify several ways in which a project could have growth-inducing impacts (Public Resources Code Section 15126.2), either directly or indirectly. Growth-inducement may be the result of fostering economic growth, fostering population growth, providing new housing, or removing barriers to growth. Growth inducement may be detrimental, beneficial, or of no impact or significance under CEQA. An impact is only deemed to occur when it directly or indirectly affects the ability of agencies to provide needed public services, or if it can be shown that the growth will significantly affect the environment in some other way. The project is consistent with the land use designation of the site. Therefore, while the project in question will induce some level of growth, this growth was already identified and its effects disclosed and mitigated within the West Roseville Specific Plan EIR. Therefore, the impact of the project is less than significant.

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

XV. Public Services

Fire protection, police protection, park services, and library services are provided by the City. The project is located within the Roseville Elementary School District and the Roseville Joint Union High School District. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

b) Pursuant to the Development Agreement for the project area, the developer is required to pay fees into a Community Facilities District, which provides funding for police services. Sales taxes and property taxes resulting from the development will add revenue to the General Fund, which also serves to fund police services. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

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

d) Pursuant to the Development Agreement for the project area, the developer will be required to pay fees into a Community Facilities District, which provides funding for park services. Future park and recreation sites

and facilities have already been identified as part of the Specific Plan process. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

e) Pursuant to the Development Agreement for the project area, the developer will be required to pay fees into a Community Facilities District, which provides funding for the library system and other such facilities and services. In addition, the City charges fees to end-users for other services, such as garbage and greenwaste collection, in order to fund those services. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

XVI. Recreation

The site is bordered by Pleasant Grove Creek to the north and the nearest park is approximately 0.4 miles north of the project site.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The EIR for the Specific Plan addressed the level of park services—including new construction, maintenance, and operations—which would need to be provided in order to serve planned growth in the community. Given that the project is consistent with the General Plan and Specific Plan, the project would not cause any unforeseen or new impacts related to the use of existing or proposed parks and recreational facilities. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

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

XVII. Transportation

The project site has frontage on Blue Oaks Boulevard to the south, which is a major arterial street with a center turning median. The east side of Blue Oaks Boulevard has fully constructed frontage improvements with on-street, striped bicycle lanes and sidewalks. The west side of Blue Oaks Boulevard (adjacent to the project site) and the west side of Fiddyment Road will require fully constructed sidewalks. Ingress and egress for the site will be provided by a new 35-foot wide driveway on Blue Oaks Boulevard and a secondary entrance will be provide through a new access drive north of the existing Sutter facility.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

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

- Local-serving retail and other local-serving development, which generally reduces existing trip distances by providing services in closer proximity to residential areas, and therefore reduce VMT.
- Multi-family residences, which generally have fewer trips per household than single-family residences, and therefore also produce less VMT per unit.
- Infill projects in developed areas generally have shorter trips, reduced vehicle trips, and therefore less VMT.
- Pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and electric vehicle transportation projects.
- Residential projects in low per-capita household VMT areas and office projects in low per-worker VMT areas (85 percent or less than the regional average) as shown on maps maintained by SACOG or within low VMT areas as shown within Table 4.3-8 of the General Plan EIR.

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

Given the project is consistent with the General Plan, further VMT analysis is not required pursuant to the tiering provisions of CEQA.

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The City of Roseville has adopted a Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan. The project was reviewed for consistency with these documents. The project design includes installation of sidewalks adjacent to Blue Oaks Boulevard and Fiddyment Road, which would complete the pedestrian circulation system in the project vicinity. The project is consistent with the policies of the Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan. In addition, the proposed project is consistent with the underlying land use designations, and does not contribute new, unanticipated trips; a cumulative conditions traffic model is not required. After review by City Engineering, it was also determined that an access and circulation analysis was not needed, as there are no peculiar or challenging characteristics to either the project or the existing circulation system. The project is consistent with the most recent Citywide traffic analysis within the General Plan EIR, and will not result in any new or unanticipated impacts with respect to the City's Level of Service policy.

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

new trips, it would lower Citywide VMT. Unless a project includes unique characteristics, nonresidential projects do not increase VMT; they divert existing trips into a similar or more efficient pathway.

The proposed project is a non-residential development of an infill property, surrounded by existing development. The project does not include any unique characteristics which would draw in regional traffic, or which would prompt longer trips. The project would locate services and employment in proximity to existing developed areas and would therefore have a neutral or positive impact on vehicle miles traveled; impacts are less than significant.

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

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region was within the territory of the Nisenan (also Southern Maidu or Valley Maidu). Two large permanent Nisenan habitation sites have been identified and protected within the City's open space (in Maidu Park). Numerous smaller tribal cultural resources, such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, have also been recorded in the City. A majority of documented sites within the City are located in areas designated for open space uses. The United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) is a federally recognized Tribe comprised of both Miwok and Maidu (Nisenan) Tribal members who are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. The UAIC has indicated that "the Tribe has deep spiritual, cultural, and physical ties to their ancestral land and are contemporary stewards of their culture and landscapes. The Tribal community represents a continuity and endurance of their ancestors by maintaining their connection to their history and culture. It is the Tribe's goal to ensure the preservation and continuance of their cultural heritage for current and future generations."

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The West Roseville Specific Plan EIR included historic and cultural resources study, which included research on whether any listed or eligible sites had been documented in the project area. No such sites were found. However, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to any previously undiscovered resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the West Roseville Specific Plan EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

b) Notice of the proposed project was mailed to tribes which had requested such notice pursuant to AB 52 on March 29, 2023. A request for consultation was received from the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) on April 4, 2023, which included a request to conduct a tribal survey due to the proximity of the creek. UAIC noted that their records showed no records of TCRs recorded on the project site but the proximity of the creek increases the potential for unrecorded resources. As a result of this request, a representative for the UAIC walked the project site on August 17, 2023, and found no evidence of TCRs on the project site. For this reason, the UAIC requested an unanticipated discoveries measure (Measure CUL-1, previously included in the Cultural Resources section) and requested the ability to have a UAIC staff review the site if TCRs are discovered during ground disturbance. This mitigation has been added below, as Mitigation Measure TCR-1. Although no resources are known to occur on the site, mitigation for unanticipated discoveries will ensure proper treatment should a resource be discovered, and measure TCR-1 will provide for UAIC review of the site for resource presence. Project-specific impacts are less than significant.

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Pre-Construction Inspections

If any suspected TCRs are discovered by any person on site during ground disturbing construction activities all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. A Tribal Representative from the consulting Tribe or a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area shall be immediately notified and shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC §21074). The Tribal Representative will make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary.

Preservation in place is the preferred option for mitigation of TCRs under CEQA and Tribal protocols, and every effort shall be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project redesign. If adverse impacts to TCRs, unique archeology, or other cultural resources occurs, then consultation with Tribes regarding mitigation contained in the Public Resources Code §21084.3(a) and (b) and CEQA Guidelines §15370 should occur, in order to coordinate for compensation for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Culturally appropriate treatment may be, but is not limited to, processing materials for reburial, minimizing handling of cultural objects, leaving objects in place within the landscape, or returning objects to a location within the project area where they will not be subject to future impacts. Permanent curation of TCRs and cultural belongings will not take place unless approved in writing by the consulting Tribe.

Treatment that preserves or restores the cultural character and integrity of a TCR may include paid Tribal Monitoring, culturally appropriate recovery of cultural objects, and reburial of cultural objects or cultural soil. These recommendations will be documented in the project record. For any recommendations made by traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribes that are not implemented, a justification for why the recommendation was not followed will be provided in the project record.

The contractor/project proponent shall implement any measures deemed by the CEQA lead agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize impacts to the resource, including, but not limited to, facilitating the appropriate Tribal treatment of the find, as necessary. Treatment that preserves or restores the cultural character and integrity of a TCR may include Tribal Monitoring, culturally appropriate recovery of cultural objects, and reburial of cultural objects and belongings or cultural soil.

Work at the discovery location cannot resume until all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of CEQA, including AB52, have been satisfied.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

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

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project is consistent with the Specific Plan, and will be required to construct any utilities infrastructure necessary to serve the project, as well as pay fees which fund the operation of the facilities and the construction of major infrastructure. The construction impacts related to building the major infrastructure were disclosed in the EIR for the Specific Plan, and appropriate mitigation was adopted. Minor additional infrastructure will be constructed within the project site to tie the project into the major systems, but these facilities will be constructed in locations where site development is already occurring as part of the overall project; there are no additional substantial impacts specific or particular to the minor infrastructure improvements.

b) The City of Roseville 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), adopted June 2021, estimates water demand and supply for the City through the year 2045, based on existing land use designations and population projections. In addition, the General Plan EIR estimates water demand and supply for ultimate General Plan buildout. The project is consistent with existing land use designations, and is therefore consistent with the assumptions of the UWMP and General Plan EIR. The UWMP indicates that existing water supply sources are sufficient to meet all normal years, and during single-dry and in certain multiple-dry years, water supply deficit may occur. The UWMP estimates a near-term (2025) demand of 51,585 acre-feet per year (AFY), and a long-term, buildout (2045) demand of 62,547 AFY. In normal years, supply exceeds demand by approximately 13,000 AFY in the near-term and by approximately 8,000 AFY at buildout. The UWMP establishes some water supply deficit during dry year scenarios, ranging from approximately 1,500 AFY to 5,000 AFY depending on the scenario, but establishes that mandatory water conservation measures and the use of groundwater to offset reductions in surface water supplies are sufficient to offset the deficit. The project, which is consistent with existing land use designations, would not require new or expanded water supply entitlements.

c) The proposed project would be served by the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP). The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates water quality and quantity of effluent discharged from the City's wastewater treatment facilities. The Pleasant Grove WWTP has the capacity[4] to treat 12 million gallons per day (mgd) and is currently treating 7.0[5] mgd. The project is consistent with existing land use designations, which is how infrastructure capacity is planned. Therefore, the volume of wastewater generated by the proposed project could be accommodated by the facility; the proposed project will not contribute to an exceedance of applicable wastewater treatment requirements. The impact would be less than significant.

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

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

XX. Wildfire

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

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

Significance Criteria and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

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

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

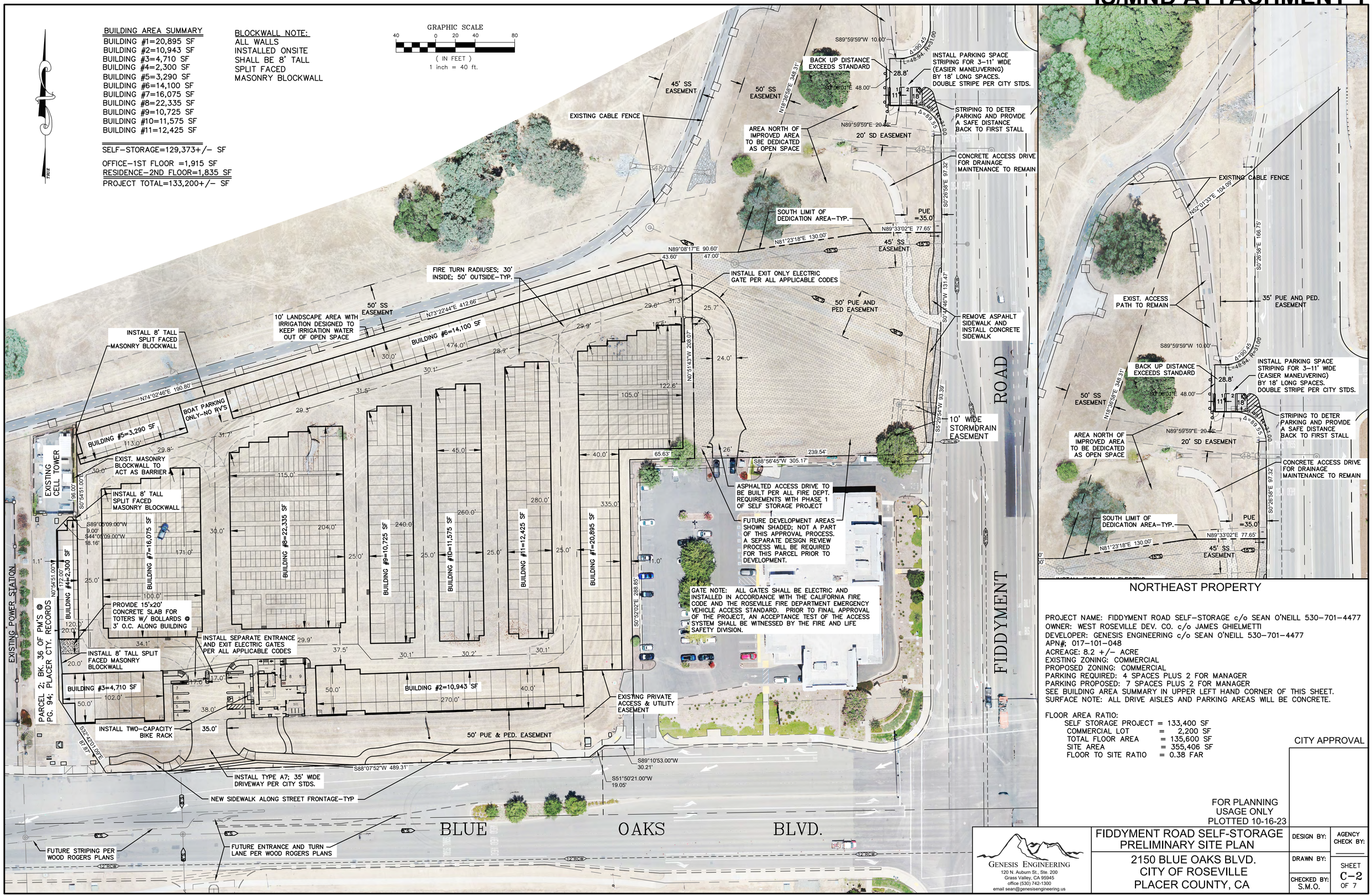
Initial Study Prepared by:

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

Attachments:

1. Preliminary Site Plan
2. Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures
3. Preliminary Arborist Report & Tree Inventory

IS/MND ATTACHMENT 1



BUILDING AREA SUMMARY

BUILDING #1=20,895 SF
BUILDING #2=10,943 SF
BUILDING #3=4,710 SF
BUILDING #4=2,300 SF
BUILDING #5=3,290 SF
BUILDING #6=14,100 SF
BUILDING #7=16,075 SF
BUILDING #8=22,335 SF
BUILDING #9=10,725 SF
BUILDING #10=11,575 SF
BUILDING #11=12,425 SF

SELF-STORAGE=129,373+/- SF
OFFICE-1ST FLOOR =1,915 SF
RESIDENCE-2ND FLOOR=1,835 SF
PROJECT TOTAL=133,200+/- SF

BLOCKWALL NOTE:
ALL WALLS INSTALLED ONSITE SHALL BE 8' TALL SPLIT FACED MASONRY BLOCKWALL

PROJECT NAME: FIDDYMENT ROAD SELF-STORAGE c/o SEAN O'NEILL 530-701-4477
OWNER: WEST ROSEVILLE DEV. CO. c/o JAMES GHIELMETTI
DEVELOPER: GENESIS ENGINEERING c/o SEAN O'NEILL 530-701-4477
APN#: 017-101-048
ACREAGE: 8.2 +/- ACRE
EXISTING ZONING: COMMERCIAL
PROPOSED ZONING: COMMERCIAL
PARKING REQUIRED: 4 SPACES PLUS 2 FOR MANAGER
PARKING PROPOSED: 7 SPACES PLUS 2 FOR MANAGER
SEE BUILDING AREA SUMMARY IN UPPER LEFT HAND CORNER OF THIS SHEET.
SURFACE NOTE: ALL DRIVE AISLES AND PARKING AREAS WILL BE CONCRETE.

FLOOR AREA RATIO:
SELF STORAGE PROJECT = 133,400 SF
COMMERCIAL LOT = 2,200 SF
TOTAL FLOOR AREA = 135,600 SF
SITE AREA = 355,406 SF
FLOOR TO SITE RATIO = 0.38 FAR

CITY APPROVAL

FOR PLANNING USAGE ONLY
PLOTTED 10-16-23

GENESIS ENGINEERING
120 N. Auburn St., Ste. 200
Grass Valley, CA 95945
office (530) 742-1300
email sean@genesisengineering.us

FIDDYMENT ROAD SELF-STORAGE
PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN

2150 BLUE OAKS BLVD.
CITY OF ROSEVILLE
PLACER COUNTY, CA

DESIGN BY:	AGENCY CHECK BY:
DRAWN BY:	SHEET C-2 OF 7
CHECKED BY: S.M.O.	

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

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

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Project Title/File Number:	WRSP PCL F-30 - Fiddyment Road Self-Storage; File # PL23-0032
Project Location:	2150 Blue Oaks Boulevard, Roseville, CA, 95747 (APN 017-101-059-000)
Project Description:	The applicant requests a Conditional Use Permit to allow a personal storage facility with a caretakers unit within the Community Commercial zoning district, a Design Review Permit to review the site design, and a Tentative Parcel map to subdivide the existing single ±8.2-acre parcel into three (3) parcels.
Environmental Document	Mitigated Negative Declaration
Project Applicant:	Sean O'Neil, Genesis Engineering
Property Owner:	West Roseville Development, Co.
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner, 916-774-5247

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

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

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

TABLE OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Timing	Reviewing Party	Documents to be Submitted to City	Staff Use Only
MM 4.4-1 Dust Control After review and approval by the PCAPCD, the developer, if required, shall apply approved chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specifications, to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas which remain inactive for 96 hours). Reduce traffic speeds on all unpaved surfaces to 15 miles per hour or less. Creation of a dust control plan. No open burning of vegetation during project construction. Reestablishment of ground cover as soon as possible after construction. Suspension of grading activities when winds exceed 25 mph.	The applicant shall submit construction management plans as part of the Grading Permit application. Engineering will review plans for inclusion of these measures prior to issuance of permits or approval of plans.	*Pre-Construction:* Prior to issuance of Grading Permits or Improvement Plans. Add as note on Improvement Plans.	Engineering	Dust Control Plan and proof of submittal to PCAPCD	
MM 4.4-3: Reduction of Construction Emissions The prime contractor shall submit to the PCAPCD a comprehensive inventory (i.e., make, model, year, emission rating) of all the heavy-duty off-road equipment (50 horsepower or greater) that will be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours for the construction project. District personnel, with assistance from the California Air Resources Board, will conduct initial Visible Emission Evaluations of all heavy-duty equipment on the inventory list. □ An enforcement plan shall be established by the contractor in conjunction with the air district to weekly evaluate project-related on-and-off- road heavy-duty vehicle engine emission opacities, using standards as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2180–2194. An Environmental Coordinator, CARB-certified to perform Visible Emissions Evaluations (VEE), shall routinely evaluate project related off-road and heavy-duty on-road equipment emissions for compliance with this requirement. Operators of vehicles and equipment found to exceed opacity limits will be notified and the equipment must be repaired within 72 hours. □ Contractors shall provide a plan for approval by the PCAPCD demonstrating that the heavy-duty (>50 horsepower) off-road vehicles to be used in the construction project, including owned, leased and subcontractor vehicles, will achieve a project-wide fleet average 30 percent NOx reduction and 45 percent particulate reduction compared to the most recent CARB fleet average. Acceptable options for reducing emissions may include use of late model engines, low-emission diesel products, alternative fuels, engine retrofit technology, after-treatment products, and/or other options as they become available. □ Minimize idling time to 10 minutes. □ Use low sulfur fuel for stationary construction equipment, if feasible. □ Utilize existing power sources (e.g., power poles) or clean fuel generators rather than temporary power generators. □ Use low emission on-site stationary equipment.	The applicants shall submit the required plans as part of the Grading Permit or Improvement Plan application. Engineering will review plans for inclusion of these measures prior to issuance of permits or approval of plans.	*Pre-Construction*: Prior to issuance of Grading Permits or Improvement Plans. Add as note on Improvement Plans.	Engineering	Required plans and proof of submittal to PCAPCD	
MM 4.7-6: Avoid nesting sites To ensure that fully protected bird and raptor species are not injured or disturbed by construction in the vicinity of nesting habitat, the project applicant shall implement the following measures: (a) When feasible, all tree removal shall occur between August 30 and February 15 to avoid the breeding season of any raptor species that could be using the area, and to discourage hawks from nesting in the vicinity of an upcoming construction area. This period may be modified with the authorization of the DFG; or (b) Prior to the beginning of mass grading, including grading for major infrastructure improvements, during the period between February 15 and August 30, all trees and potential burrowing owl habitat within 350 feet of any grading or earthmoving activity shall be surveyed for active raptor nests or burrows by a qualified biologist no more than 30 days prior to disturbance. If active raptor nests or burrows are found, and the site is within 350 feet of	Results of preconstruction surveys shall be submitted prior to the issuance of a grading permit or Improvement Plans. Applicable construction restrictions shall be reflected within plans. The applicants shall prepare annual reports on the status and success of mitigation and shall submit these reports to USFWS and CDFG. The applicants shall coordinate with USFWS and CDFG to modify as necessary any mitigation plans in an effort to attain mitigation success.	*Pre-Construction and Construction*: Surveys required prior to construction. If surveys are positive for birds, then remainder of mitigation steps are required prior to construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans.	Engineering	Nesting bird surveys	

potential construction activity, a fence shall be erected around the tree or burrow(s) at a distance of up to 350 feet, depending on the species, from the edge of the canopy to prevent construction disturbance and intrusions on the nest area. The appropriate buffer shall be determined by the City in consultation with CDFG. (c) No construction vehicles shall be permitted within restricted areas (i.e., raptor protection zones), unless directly related to the management or protection of the legally protected species. (d) In the event that a nest is abandoned, despite efforts to minimize disturbance, and if the nestlings are still alive, the developer shall contact CDFG and, subject to CDFG approval, fund the recovery and hacking (controlled release of captive reared young) of the nestling(s). (e) If a legally protected species nest is located in a tree designated for removal, the removal shall be deferred until after August 30th, or until the adults and young of the year are no longer dependent on the nest site as determined by a qualified biologist. (f) The project applicant, in consultation with the CDFG, shall conduct a pre-construction survey within the phases of the project site that are scheduled for construction activities. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if burrowing owls are occupying the project site. The survey shall be conducted no more than three weeks prior to grading of the project site. If the above survey does not identify burrowing owls on the project site, then no further mitigation would be required. However, should burrowing owls be found on the project site, the following measures shall be required: (g) The applicant shall avoid all potential burrowing owl burrows that may be disturbed by project construction during the breeding season between February 15 and August 30 (the period when nest burrows are typically occupied by adults with eggs or young). Avoidance shall include the establishment of a 350-foot diameter non-disturbance buffer zone around any occupied burrows. The buffer zone shall be delineated by highly visible temporary construction fencing. Disturbance of any occupied burrows shall only occur outside of the breeding season (August 30 through February 15). Based on approval by the CDFG, preconstruction and nonbreeding season exclusion measures may be implemented to preclude burrowing owl occupation of the project site prior to project-related disturbance (such as grading). Burrowing owls may be passively excluded from burrows in the construction area by placing one-way doors in the burrows according to current CDFG protocol. The one-way doors must be in place for a minimum of three days. All burrows that may be occupied by burrowing owls, regardless of whether they exhibit signs of occupation, must be cleared. Burrows that have been cleared through the use of the one-way doors shall then be closed or backfilled to prevent owls from entering the burrow. The one-way doors shall not be used more than two weeks before construction to ensure that owls do not recolonize the area of construction.					
TCR-1: Inadvertent Discoveries If any suspected TCRs are discovered by any person on site during ground disturbing construction activities all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. A Tribal Representative from the consulting Tribe or a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area shall be immediately notified and shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC §21074). The Tribal Representative will make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary. Preservation in place is the preferred option for mitigation of TCRs under CEQA and Tribal protocols, and every effort shall be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project redesign. If adverse impacts to TCRs, unique archeology, or other cultural resources occurs, then consultation with Tribes regarding mitigation contained in the Public Resources Code §21084.3(a) and (b) and CEQA Guidelines §15370 should occur, in order to coordinate for compensation for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments. Culturally appropriate treatment may be, but is not limited to, processing materials for reburial, minimizing handling of cultural objects, leaving objects in place within the landscape, or returning objects to a location within the project area where they will not be subject to future impacts. Permanent curation of TCRs and cultural belongings will not take place unless approved in writing by the consulting Tribe. Treatment that preserves or restores the cultural character and integrity of a TCR may include paid Tribal Monitoring, culturally appropriate recovery of cultural objects, and reburial of	This condition shall be reflected in all construction and building plans, and construction site workers shall be advised by the site manager of this measure.	*Construction*: Measure applies if resources are discovered during construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans and Building Plans.	Engineering and Building	None	

cultural objects or cultural soil. These recommendations will be documented in the project record. For any recommendations made by traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribes that are not implemented, a justification for why the recommendation was not followed will be provided in the project record. The contractor/project proponent shall implement any measures deemed by the CEQA lead agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize impacts to the resource, including, but not limited to, facilitating the appropriate Tribal treatment of the find, as necessary. Treatment that preserves or restores the cultural character and integrity of a TCR may include Tribal Monitoring, culturally appropriate recovery of cultural objects, and reburial of cultural objects and belongings or cultural soil. Work at the discovery location cannot resume until all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of CEQA, including AB52, have been satisfied.					

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

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

MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

Project Title/Planning File # _____

Project Address _____

Property Owner _____

Planning Division Contact _____

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

Mitigation Measure	Supporting Attachments Included	Date Complete

I HAVE ATTACHED THE FOLLOWING REQUIRED ITEMS:

☐ Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures

☐ Mitigation Verification Form(s)

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

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

_____	_____	_____
Signature and Date	Print Name	Contact Number

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure_____

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

INSTRUCTIONS

COVER SHEET:

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

EXAMPLE MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

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

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

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

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM:

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

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

EXAMPLE
MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure MM3

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

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

California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc.

October 6, 2022

Sean O'Neill
GENESIS ENGINEERING
960 McCourtney Rd Ste C
Grass Valley, CA 95949
Via Email: sean@genesisengineering.us

PRELIMINARY ARBORIST REPORT & TREE INVENTORY

RE: Fiddyment Self Storage, APN #017-101-048-000, 5300 Fiddyment Road; City of Roseville, CA jurisdiction

Executive Summary

Sean O'Neill of Genesis Engineering, Inc, on behalf of the property owner, contacted California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc. to inventory and evaluate the trees protected by the City of Roseville Tree Preservation code, chapter 19.66, and offsite trees which may be impacted by the development of the site for purposes of providing documentation of the tree species and sizes for planning the development of the site. The property is located at 1798 Pleasant Grove Blvd. at the northeast corner of Fiddyment Drive and Pleasant Grove Blvd. in the City of Roseville, California. The property is currently vacant land. See Supporting Information Appendix 1 –Tree Location Map.

Edwin Stirtz, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-0510A, was at the site on between September 30th, 2022. A total of 8 trees were evaluated, of which, 2 trees on this parcel are protected by size and species according to the City of Roseville municipal code Chapter 19.66. There are small trees in the drainage (see map) of a weed species that are not protected. The adjacent property has 5 parking lot trees which could be impacted by development of this parcel.

Tree Species	Trees Inventoried	Trees on the Site[1]	Protected Trees	Total diameter inches which would require mitigation
Valley Oak, *Quercus lobata*	2	1	2	31
Blue Oak, Quercus douglasii	1	1	1	29
Holly Oak, Quercus ilex	2	0		-
Fremont Cottonwood, *Populus fremontii*	2	0		-
Chinese Tallow Tree, Triadica sebifera	1	1		-
Totals	8	3	3	60

See Appendices for specific information on each tree

[1] CalTLC is not a licensed land surveyor. Tree locations are approximate and we do not determine tree ownership. Trees which appear to be on another parcel are listed as off-site and treated as the property of that parcel.

Methods

Appendix 2 in this report is the detailed inventory of the trees. The following terms will further explain our methods and findings.

The protected trees evaluated as part of this report on the subject parcel have a numbered tag that was placed on each one with a pre-stamped tree number and Tree Tag. They are attached with a nail, installed at approximately 6 feet above ground level. Offsite and unprotected trees were virtually located and numbered.

A Level 2 – Basic Visual Assessment was performed in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture's best management practices. This assessment level is limited to the observation of conditions and defects which are readily visible. Additional limiting factors, such as blackberries, poison oak, and/or debris piled at the base of a tree can inhibit the visual assessment.

Tree Location: The GPS location of each tree was collected using the ESRI's ArcGIS collector application on an Apple iPhone or Samsung. The data was then processed in ESRI's ArcMap by Nicholas McNamara, to produce the tree location map.

Tree Measurements: DBH (diameter breast high) is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for "Urban Forestry"), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted in the 'Measured at' column. A steel diameter tape was used to measure all of the trees. A laser distance meter was used to measure distances. Canopy radius measurements may also have been estimated due to obstructions, such as steep slopes or other trees.

Terms

Field Tag #	The pre-stamped tree number on the tag which is installed at approximately 6 feet above ground level on the north side of the tree.
Old Tag #	If additional field tags are found on the trees and are legible, they are listed here.
Species	The species of a tree is listed by our local and correct common name and botanical name by genus (capitalized) and species (lower case). Oaks frequently cross-pollinate and hybridize, but the identification is towards the strongest characteristics.
DBH	Diameter breast high' is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for "Urban Forestry"), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted in the next column "measured at"
Measured at	Height above average ground level where the measurement of DBH was taken
Canopy radius	The farthest extent of the crown composed of leaves and small twigs. Most trees are not evenly balanced. This measurement represents the longest extension from the trunk to the outer canopy. The dripline measurement is from the center point of the tree and is shown on the Tree Location Map as a circle. This measurement can further define a protection zone if specified in the local ordinance as such or can indicate if pruning may be required for development.
Arborist Rating	Subjective to condition and is based on both the health and structure of the tree. All of the trees were rated for condition, per the recognized national standard as set up by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on a numeric scale of 5 (being the highest) to 0 (the worst condition, dead) as in Chart A. The rating was done in the field at the time of the measuring and inspection.

Roseville Rating	Arborist	Rating	
Excellent	Excellent	**5**	No problems found from a visual ground inspection. Structurally, these trees have properly spaced branches and near perfect
Good	Good	**4**	The tree is in good condition and there are no apparent problems that can be seen from a visual ground inspection.
Fair to Good	Fair	**3**	The tree is in fair condition. There are some minor structural or health problems that pose no immediate risk of death or failure. When the recommended actions in an arborist report are completed correctly the defect(s) can be minimized or eliminated and/or health can be improved.
Fair to Poor	Poor	**2**	The tree has major problems. If the option is taken to preserve the tree, additional evaluation to identify if health or structure can be improved with correct arboricultural work including, but not limited to: pruning, cabling, bracing, bolting, guying, spraying, mistletoe removal, vertical mulching, fertilization, etc. Additionally, risk should be evaluated as a tree rated 2 may have structural conditions which indicate there is a high likelihood of failure. Trees rated 2 should be removed if these additional evaluations will not be performed.
Poor	Very Poor	**1**	The problems are extreme. This rating is assigned to a tree that has structural and/or health problems that no amount of work or effort can change. The issues may or may not be considered a high risk.
Dead	Dead	**0**	This indicates the tree has no significant sign of life.

Notes: Provide notable details about each tree which are factors considered in the determination of the tree rating including: (a) condition of root crown and/or roots; (b) condition of trunk; (c) condition of limbs and structure; (d) growth history and twig condition; (e) leaf appearance; and (f) dripline environment. Notes also indicate if the standard tree evaluation procedure was not followed (for example - why dbh may have been measured at a location other than the standard 54”). Additionally, notes will list any evaluation limiting factors such as debris at the base of a tree.

Actions Recommended actions to increase health and longevity.

Development Status Projected development impacts are based solely on distance relationships between tree location and grading. Field inspections and findings during the project at the time of grading and trenching can change relative impacts. Closely followed guidelines and requirements can result in a higher chance of survival, while requirements that are overlooked can result in a dramatically lower chance of survival. Impacts are measured as follows:

Impact Term	Long Term Result of Impact
Negligible	Tree is unlikely to show any symptoms. Chance of survival post development is excellent. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 5%.
Minor	Tree is likely to show minor symptoms. Chance of survival post development is good. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 15% and species tolerance is good.

Moderate	Tree is likely to show moderate symptoms. Chance of survival post development is fair. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 35% and species tolerance is good or moderate.
Severe	Tree is likely to show moderate symptoms annually and a pattern of decline. Chance of long term survival post development is low. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are up to 50% and species tolerance is moderate to poor.
Critical	Tree is likely to show moderate to severe symptoms annually and a pattern of decline. Chance of long term survival post development is negligible. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are up to 80%.

Discussion

Trees need to be protected from normal construction practices if they are to remain on the site and are expected to survive long term. While construction damage in the root zone is often the death of a tree, the time from when the damage occurs to when the symptoms begin and/or the tree dies can be years. Our recommendations are based on experience and the local ordinance requirements to enhance tree longevity. It requires the calculated root zone must remain intact as an underground ecosystem despite the use of heavy equipment to install foundations, driveways, underground utilities, and landscape irrigation systems. Simply walking and driving on soil can have serious consequences to tree health. The Tree Preservation Requirements and General Development Guidelines should be incorporated into the site plans and enforced onsite. The project arborist should be included in the development team during construction to provide expertise and make additional recommendations if additional impacts occur or tree response is poor.

Root Structure

The majority of a tree's roots are contained in a radius from the main trunk outward approximately two to three times the canopy of the tree. These roots are located in the top 6" to 3' of soil. It is a common misconception that a tree underground resembles the canopy. The correct root structure of a tree is in the drawing below. All plants' roots need both water and air for survival. Poor canopy development or canopy decline in mature trees after development is often the result of inadequate root space and/or soil compaction.

The reality of where roots are generally located (Menzer, 2008)

RECOMMENTATIONS: SUMMARY OF TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

The Owner and/or Developer should ensure the project arborist's protection measures are incorporated into the site plans and followed. Tree specific protection measures can be developed when we have received a copy of the grading plans for the site.

For Project Submittal to the City:

- Identify each tree on the final construction drawings and show the root protection zones for each tree as shown in the arborist recommendations and/or as required by the City. Note – These areas are not for use during construction unless under direct supervision of the project arborist.
- List the name and telephone number of the project arborist on the final construction drawings (grading plans) and a monitoring schedule a minimum of once per month during development.

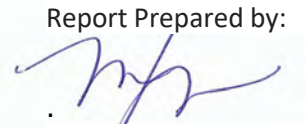
Prior to Onsite Activity:

- The project arborist should inspect the installed tree protection fencing prior to grading and/or grubbing for compliance with the recommended protection zones.
- The project arborist should directly supervise the irrigation, fertilization, placement of mulch and chemical treatments.
- Prior to any grading, or other work on the site that will come within 20' of a tree, irrigation will be required from April through October and placement of a 4-6" layer of chip mulch over the protected root zone.
- Clearance pruning should include removal of all the lower foliage that may interfere with equipment PRIOR to having grading or other equipment on site. The Project Arborist should approve the extent of foliage elevation and directly oversee the pruning to be performed by a contractor who is an ISA Certified Arborist.

During Construction:

- Any and all work to be performed inside the protected root zone fencing shall be supervised by the project arborist.
- Grading for the retaining wall and pool cabana entry and northwest foundation shall be supervised by project arborist.
- The project arborist shall monitor the site a minimum of once per month during development and may require additional measures as a result of changing tree response.

Report Prepared by:



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Nicole Harrison
Registered Consulting Arborist #719
American Society of Consulting Arborists
ISA Certified Arborist #WC-6500AM, TRAQ

Project Arborist:

Edwin Stirtz
ISA Certified Arborist #WC-6500AM, TRAQ
American Society of Consulting Arborists

Attachments

Appendix 1 – Tree Location Map
Appendix 2 – Tree Data
Appendix 3 – General Development Guidelines
Appendix 4 – Site Photos

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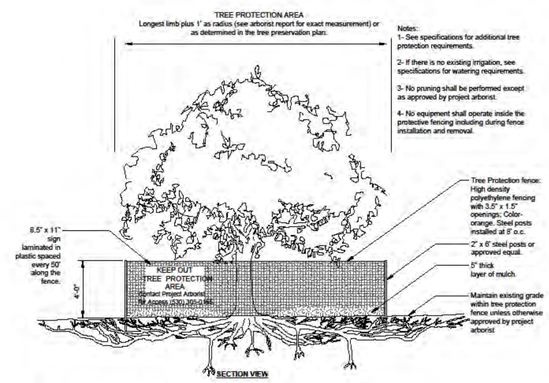
California Tree & Landscape Consulting, Inc.

359 Nevada Street, Suite 201
Auburn, CA 95603

TREE PROTECTION GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The project arborist for this project is California Tree & Landscape Consulting. The primary contact information is Nicole Harrison (530) 305-0165. The project arborist may continue to provide expertise and make additional recommendations during the construction process if and when additional impacts occur or tree response is poor. Monitoring and construction oversight by the project arborist is recommended for all projects and required when a final letter of assessment is required by the jurisdiction.
2. The project arborist should inspect the exclusionary root protection fencing installed by the contractors prior to any grading and/or grubbing for compliance with the recommended protection zones. Additionally, the project arborist shall inspect the fencing at the onset of each phase of construction. The root protection zone for trees is specified as the 'canopy radius' in Appendix 2 in the arborist report unless otherwise specified by the arborist. Note 'dripline' is not an acceptable location for installation of tree protection fencing.
3. The project arborist should directly supervise any clearance pruning, irrigation, fertilization, placement of mulch and/or chemical treatments. If clearance pruning is required, the Project Arborist should approve the extent of foliage elevation and oversee the pruning to be performed by a contractor who is an ISA Certified Arborist. Clearance pruning should include removal of all the lower foliage that may interfere with equipment PRIOR to having grading or other equipment on site.
4. No trunk within the root protection zone of any trees shall be removed using a backhoe or other piece of grading equipment.
5. Clearly designate an area on the site that is outside of the protection area of all trees where construction materials may be stored, and parking can take place. No materials or parking shall take place within the protection zones of any trees on or off the site.
6. Any and all work to be performed inside the protected root zone fencing, including all grading and utility trenching, shall be approved and/or supervised by the project arborist.
7. Trenching, if required, inside the protected root zone shall be approved and/or supervised by the project arborist and may be required to be performed by hand, by a hydraulic or air spade, or other method which will place pipes underneath the roots without damage to the roots.
8. The root protection zone for trees is specified as the 'canopy radius' in Appendix 2 in the arborist report unless otherwise specified by the arborist. Note 'dripline' is not an acceptable location for installation of tree protection fencing.



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TREE INVENTORY MAP

>Tree locations are approximate and were collected using apple iOS products.
>Property line information was downloaded from Placer County on 05/15/2020.

Property Line
Measured Tree Canopy

Arborist Rating
- 0 Dead
- 1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems
- 2 Major Structure or Health Problems
- 3 Fair - Minor Problems
- 4 Good - No Apparent Problems
- 5 Excellent

Fiddyment Self Storage

5300 Fiddyment Road, Roseville, California

APN #017-101-048-0000

Sheet No.
TPP 1.0

Date: 10/3/2022

APPENDIX 2 – TREE INFORMATION DATA

Field Tag #	Protected By Code	Off Site	Species Common Name	Species Botanical Name	Multi-Stem	DBH	Measured at	Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Field Notes
2358	Yes		Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*		31	24	35	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Tree forks 3 to 5 feet above grade, moderate inclusion, smaller stem at that point is one-sided south towards the creek.
2359	Yes		Blue Oak	*Quercus douglasii*		29	54	33	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Above average amount of deadwood, some mistletoe in upper canopy.
100	No		Chinese Tallow Tree	*Triadica sebifera*	4,5,7,8	8	54	14	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Volunteer tree growing in the creek, multi stem starting at grade with weak attachments
101	No	Yes	Holly Oak	*Quercus ilex*		6	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	This tree's growing 2' behind the curb at the parking lot for the Sutter facility, may be on the property line.
102	Yes	Yes	Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*		11	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Landscape tree in a planter within the parking lot, theres no overhang along the property line
103	No	Yes	Fremont Cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*		16	54	25	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Was probably a volunteer. It is growing within the planter less than 1 foot from the north property line of the Sutter medical facility
104	No	Yes	Holly Oak	*Quercus ilex*		6	54	5	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Growing in landscape planner for the Sutter site. Significant basal and lower trunk defects. Leans south.
105	No	Yes	Fremont Cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*		28	54	30	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Offsite tree. Located in the Sutter landscape strip, also appears to be a volunteer. significant root damage already occurring to adjacent curb and storm drain. Weak primary attachment with significant inclusion due to the codominant structure.

APPENDIX 3
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Definitions

Root zone: The roots of trees grow fairly close to the surface of the soil, and spread out in a radial direction from the trunk of tree. A general rule of thumb is that they spread 2 to 3 times the radius of the canopy, or 1 to 1 ½ times the height of the tree. It is generally accepted that disturbance to root zones should be kept as far as possible from the trunk of a tree.

Inner Bark: The bark on most large trees is quite thick, usually 1" to 2". If the bark is knocked off a tree, the inner bark, or cambial region, is exposed and/or removed. The cambial zone is the area where tissues responsible for adding new layers to the tree each year are located. Removing or damaging this tissue results in a tree that can only grow new tissue from the edges of the wound. In addition, the interior wood of the tree is exposed to decay fungi and becomes susceptible to decay. Tree protection measures require that no activities occur which can knock the bark off the trees.

Methods Used in Tree Protection:

No matter how detailed Tree Protection Measures are in the initial Arborist Report, they will not accomplish their stated purpose unless they are applied correctly and a Project Arborist oversees the construction. The Project Arborist should have the ability to enforce the Protection Measures. It is advisable for the Project Arborist to be present at the Pre-Construction meeting to answer questions the contractors may have about Tree Protection Measures. This also lets the contractors know how important tree preservation is to the developer.

Root Protection Zone (RPZ): Since in most construction projects it is not possible to protect the entire root zone of a tree, a Root Protection Zone is established for each tree to be preserved. The minimum Root Protection Zone is the area calculated as 1 to 1.25' for every inch of trunk diameter (ie. A 10" diameter tree will have an RPZ of 10') or the dripline, whichever is greater. The Project Arborist must approve work within the RPZ.

Irrigate, Fertilize, Mulch: Prior to grading on the site near any tree, the area within the Tree Protection fence should be fertilized with 4 pounds of nitrogen per 1000 square feet, and the fertilizer irrigated in. The irrigation should percolate at least 24 inches into the soil. This should be done no less than 2 weeks prior to grading or other root disturbing activities. After irrigating, cover the RPZ with at least 12" of leaf and twig mulch. Such mulch can be obtained from chipping or grinding the limbs of any trees removed on the site. Acceptable mulches can be obtained from nurseries or other commercial sources. Fibrous or shredded redwood or cedar bark mulch shall not be used anywhere on site.

Fence: Fence around the Root Protection Zone and restrict activity therein to prevent soil compaction by vehicles, foot traffic or material storage. The fenced area shall be off limits to all construction equipment, unless there is express written notification provided by the Project Arborist, and impacts are discussed and mitigated prior to work commencing.

> No storage or cleaning of equipment or materials, or parking of any equipment can take place within the fenced off area, known as the RPZ.

The fence should be highly visible, and stout enough to keep vehicles and other equipment out. I recommend the fence be made of orange plastic protective fencing, kept in place by t-posts set no farther apart than 6'.

In areas of intense impact, a 6' chain link fence is preferred.

In areas with many trees, the RPZ can be fenced as one unit, rather than separately for each tree.

Where tree trunks are within 3' of the construction area, place 2" by 4" boards vertically against the tree trunks, even if fenced off. Hold the boards in place with wire. Do not nail them directly to the tree. The purpose of the boards is to protect the trunk, should any equipment stray into the RPZ.

Elevate Foliage: Where indicated, remove lower foliage from a tree to prevent limb breakage by equipment. Low foliage can usually be removed without harming the tree, unless more than 25% of the foliage is removed. Branches need to be removed at the anatomically correct location in order to prevent decay organisms from entering the trunk. For this reason, a contractor who is an ISA Certified Arborist should perform all pruning on protected trees.[2]

Expose and Cut Roots: Breaking roots with a backhoe, or crushing them with a grader, causes significant injury, which may subject the roots to decay. Ripping roots may cause them to splinter toward the base of the tree, creating much more injury than a clean cut would make. At any location where the root zone of a tree will be impacted by a trench or a cut (including a cut required for a fill and compaction), the roots shall be exposed with either a backhoe digging radially to the trunk, by hand digging, or by a hydraulic air spade, and then cut cleanly with a sharp instrument, such as chainsaw with a carbide chain. Once the roots are severed, the area behind the cut should be moistened and mulched. A root protection fence should also be erected to protect the remaining roots, if it is not already in place. Further grading or backhoe work required outside the established RPZ can then continue without further protection measures.

Protect Roots in Deeper Trenches: The location of utilities on the site can be very detrimental to trees. Design the project to use as few trenches as possible, and to keep them away from the major trees to be protected. Wherever possible, in areas where trenches will be very deep, consider boring under the roots of the trees, rather than digging the trench through the roots. This technique can be quite useful for utility trenches and pipelines.

Protect Roots in Small Trenches: After all construction is complete on a site, it is not unusual for the landscape contractor to come in and sever a large number of "preserved" roots during the installation of irrigation systems. The Project Arborist must therefore approve the landscape and irrigation plans. The irrigation system needs to be designed so the main lines are located outside the root zone of major trees, and the secondary lines are either laid on the surface (drip systems), or carefully dug with a hydraulic or air spade, and the flexible pipe fed underneath the major roots.

Design the irrigation system so it can slowly apply water (no more than ¼" to ½" of water per hour) over a longer period of time. This allows deep soaking of root zones. The system also needs to accommodate infrequent irrigation settings of once or twice a month, rather than several times a week.

[2] International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), maintains a program of Certifying individuals. Each Certified Arborist has a number and must maintain continuing education credits to remain Certified.

Monitoring Tree Health During and After Construction: The Project Arborist should visit the site at least twice a month during construction to be certain the tree protection measures are being followed, to monitor the health of impacted trees, and make recommendations as to irrigation or other needs. After construction is complete, the arborist should monitor the site monthly for one year and make recommendations for care where needed.

Chemical Treatments: The owner or developer shall be responsible to contact an arborist with a pesticide applicators license to arrange for an application of a root enhancing hormone, such as Paclobutrazol, to mitigate the stress produced by the development. Additionally, at the discretion of the project arborist, an insect infestation preventative for both boring insects and leaf feeding insects and/or fungal preventative for leaf surfaces may be required. Roots pruned during the course of performing a cut may be required to be treated with a biofungicide such as Bio-Tam.

APPENDIX 4 – SITE PHOTOS

Historical google street photo from March 2022.

Site Photographs by Edwin Stirtz, September 30, 2022

Photo #1, Tree #2358

Photo #2, Tree #2359 on the right and #100 in the drainage channel on the left.

Photo #3, Tree #103

Photo #4, Tree 102