

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A 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 Negative Declaration for the project referenced below. This Negative Declaration is available for public review and comment.

Project Title/File#: Eureka Gateway MOB – NERSP PCL 8, PL16-0169

Project Location: 1513 Eureka Road and 1411 Rocky Ridge Drive, Roseville, Placer County;
APNs 048-013-002-000 and 048-013-003-000

Project Owner: John Pappas, Pappas Gateway LP, a California Limited Partnership

Project Applicant: Phil Titus, LPAS Architecture

Project Planner: Lauren Hocker, Associate Planner, (916) 774-5272

Project Description: The applicant proposes to construct an approximately 75,000-square-foot, 3-story medical office building on a 5.7-acre infill property, which requires a Design Review Permit. The property is L-shaped with frontage on both Eureka Road and Rocky Ridge Drive, and wraps around the development on the corner of those two roadways. In addition to the buildings, the applicant proposes to build frontage improvements, 453 parking spaces, and landscaping on the site. The site includes two parcels, and the applicant proposes a Lot Line Adjustment so that the line will not cross the proposed building. An Administrative Permit is also requested, in order to allow a parking reduction. The Zoning Ordinance standard for general medical offices is one space per 150 square feet of gross building area, which results in a parking requirement of 500 spaces for this site. The applicant has provided justification for a lower parking standard, based on the fact that the Zoning Ordinance standard was developed for high-turnover medical offices (e.g. pediatrician or general practitioner), but the proposed project includes a variety of much less intense medical uses and spaces (e.g. conference spaces and laboratories).

Document Review and Availability: The public review and comment period begins on March 27, 2017 and ends on April 17, 2017. The Negative Declaration may be reviewed during normal business hours (8:00 am to 5:00 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 Negative Declaration may be submitted to Lauren Hocker, Planning Division, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678, and must be received no later than 5:00 pm on April 17, 2017.**

This project will be scheduled for a public hearing before the City's Design Committee. At this hearing, the Design Committee will consider the Negative Declaration and associated project entitlements. The date and time of the public hearing is currently unknown; a separate notice will be published when a public hearing before the Design Committee has been scheduled.

Kevin Payne
Development Services Director

Dated: March 17, 2017

Publish: March 24, 2017

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

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Project Applicant: Phil Titus, LPAS Architecture
Property Owner: John Pappas, Pappas Gateway LP, a California Limited Partnership
Lead Agency Contact Person: Lauren Hocker, Associate Planner - City of Roseville; (916) 774-5272
Date: March 17, 2017

Project Description:

The applicant proposes to construct an approximately 75,000-square-foot, 3-story medical office building on a 5.7-acre infill property, which requires a Design Review Permit. The property is L-shaped with frontage on both Eureka Road and Rocky Ridge Drive, and wraps around the development on the corner of those two roadways. In addition to the buildings, the applicant proposes to build frontage improvements, 453 parking spaces, and landscaping on the site. The site includes two parcels, and the applicant proposes a Lot Line Adjustment so that the line will not cross the proposed building. An Administrative Permit is also requested, in order to allow a parking reduction. The Zoning Ordinance standard for general medical offices is one space per 150 square feet of gross building area, which results in a parking requirement of 500 spaces for this site. The applicant has provided justification for a lower parking standard, based on the fact that the Zoning Ordinance standard was developed for high-turnover medical offices (e.g. pediatrician or general practitioner), but the proposed project includes a variety of much less intense medical uses and spaces (e.g. conference spaces and laboratories).

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. *This Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency.*

INITIAL STUDY & ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Project Title/File Number:	Eureka Gateway MOB – NERSP PCL 8, PL16-0169
Project Location:	1513 Eureka Road and 1411 Rocky Ridge Drive
Project Description:	The applicant requests a Design Review Permit to construct an approximately 75,000-square-foot, 3-story medical office building on a 5.7-acre site, along with the related site improvements such as parking, driveways, and landscaping. The project also includes a Lot Line Adjustment to ensure a lot line does not cross the proposed building, and an Administrative Permit for a parking reduction.
Project Applicant:	Phil Titus, LPAS Architecture
Property Owner:	John Pappas, Pappas Gateway LP, a California Limited Partnership
Lead Agency Contact:	Lauren Hocker, Associate Planner; (916) 774-5272

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

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

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

Table of Contents

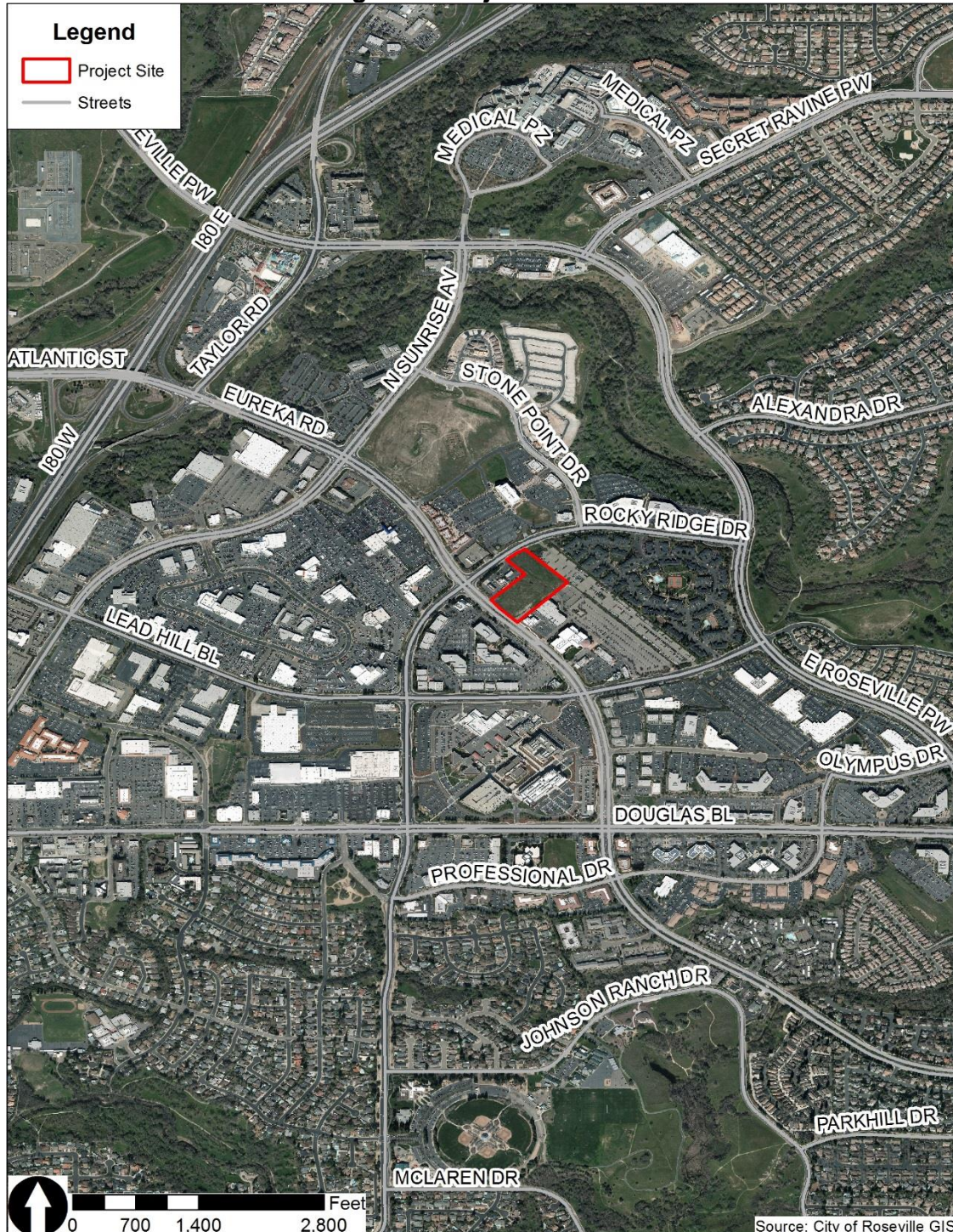
Project Description	3
City of Roseville Mitigation Ordinances, Guidelines, and Standards	5
Other Environmental Documents Relied Upon	6
Explanation of Initial Study Checklist	7
 Initial Study Checklist	
I. Aesthetics	8
II. Agricultural & Forestry Resources	9
III. Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases	10
IV. Biological Resources	14
V. Cultural Resources	17
VI. Geology and Soils	19
VII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials	24
VIII. Greenhouse Gases	22
IX. Hydrology and Water Quality	27
X. Land Use and Planning	30
XI. Mineral Resources	31
XII. Noise	32
XIII. Population and Housing	34
XIV. Public Services	35
XV. Recreation	36
XVI. Transportation / Traffic	37
XVII. Utilities and Service Systems	40
XVIII. Mandatory Findings of Significance	42
 Environmental Determination	 44
 Attachments	 44

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project site is an L-shaped property which has frontage on both Rocky Ridge Drive and Eureka Road, and is addressed as both 1513 Eureka Road and 1411 Rocky Ridge Drive (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Project Location



Background

Location	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Actual Use of Property
Site	CC/SA-NE	CC/BP	Vacant
North	PD	BP	Offices, retail, restaurants, fueling, substation
South	CC/SA-NE	CC/BP	Office, retail, restaurants, movie theater
East	GC/SA & R3	CC/BP & HDR	Parking, apartments
West	BP/SA-NE	BP	Offices, restaurants

The project is located within the Northeast Roseville Specific Plan (NERSP). The NERSP was adopted in April 1987 (Resolution #87-52) but has been amended multiple times, the most recent of which was in September 2013. The subject property is a portion of NERSP large-lot Parcel 8, where a multi-use development plan was approved in 1995. The approval included a General Plan Amendment, Specific Plan Amendment, Rezone, and Development Agreement to change the land uses and add the Parcel 8 Design Guidelines to the Specific Plan. The Design Guidelines address site development, appropriate land uses, landscaping, architectural design, siting, and a variety of other design components. Deviations from the Design Guidelines may be approved via the Design Review entitlement process.

As shown in Figure 2, Parcel 8 includes all of the land on the eastern side of Eureka Road from Rocky Ridge Road to Lead Hill Boulevard. The project site, shown with hatchmarks in Figure 2, is the only undeveloped portion of Parcel 8.

An Environmental Impact Report was certified with the NERSP (State Clearinghouse Number 86042805), 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, which has a land use designation of CC/BP (Community Commercial/Business Professional) and a zoning designation of CC-SA/NE (Community Commercial – Special Area/Northeast Roseville Specific Plan). A Negative Declaration was adopted with the Parcel 8 project (State Clearinghouse Number 95102020). The Initial Study which led to the Negative Declaration for Parcel 8 included a traffic impact study to address

Figure 2: NERSP Parcel 8 and the Project Site



impacts related to the changes in land use, as well as site-specific impacts related to air quality, biological resources, and other resources.

Environmental Setting

The project site is undeveloped, but is surrounded on all sides by urban development. The site supports non-native annual grasses and generally slopes upward from Rocky Ridge Drive and Eureka Road toward the rear of the property. Aerial photography and site visits show evidence of the site being used for illegal off-roading, particularly during the wintertime, as drivers have easy access to the site from the surrounding developed properties. This has left some bare and disturbed areas. A stormwater pipe from the upslope property where the theater is located has an outlet onto the subject property, where the stormwater then extends through a constructed stormwater swale. The beginning of the swale is more than 10 feet deep and steeply sloped. After approximately 100 feet, the swale curves west and rapidly becomes shallower and much wider, until it is no longer a channel and the water leaves the swale as overland sheet flow. The property owner maintains this swale to prevent the growth of vegetation which would block the flow of water. On both site visits, there was junk (wire bins, cardboard, etc) in the deeper portion of the stormwater channel.

Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) transmission lines cross the northeastern side of the property, connecting to a SMUD substation located across Rocky Ridge Drive on the northeastern corner of Rocky Ridge Drive and Eureka Road. Surrounding development adjacent to the site includes a fuel station on the southeastern corner of Rocky Ridge Drive and Eureka Road, a walled and gated parking lot and then apartments to the northeast, and commercial development to the south (e.g. California Backyard and Century Theaters). The site has frontage on both Rocky Ridge Drive and Eureka Road, a four- and six-lane road, respectively.

Proposed Project

The applicant proposes to construct an approximately 75,000-square-foot, 3-story medical office building on a 5.7-acre infill property, which requires a Design Review Permit. The property is L-shaped with frontage on both Eureka Road and Rocky Ridge Drive, and wraps around the development on the corner of those two roadways. In addition to the buildings, the applicant proposes to build frontage improvements, 453 parking spaces, and landscaping on the site. The site includes two parcels, and the applicant proposes a Lot Line Adjustment so that the line will not cross the proposed building. An Administrative Permit is also requested, in order to allow a parking reduction. The Zoning Ordinance standard for general medical offices is one space per 150 square feet of gross building area, which results in a parking requirement of 500 spaces for this site. The applicant has provided justification for a lower parking standard, based on the fact that the Zoning Ordinance standard was developed for high-turnover medical offices (e.g. pediatrician or general practitioner), but the proposed project includes a variety of much less intense medical uses and spaces (e.g. conference spaces and laboratories).

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, along with Findings of Fact, as Resolution 08-172. 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:

- City of Roseville 2035 General Plan
- City of Roseville Zoning Ordinance (RMC Title 19)
- City of Roseville Improvement Standards (Resolution 02-37)
- City of Roseville Construction Standards (Resolution 01-208)
- Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Title 18)
- Noise Regulation (RMC Ch.9.24)
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80)
- Drainage Fees (Dry Creek [RMC Ch.4.49] and Pleasant Grove Creek [RMC Ch.4.48])
- West Placer Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 16-152)
- Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20)
- Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch.4.44)
- Highway 65 Joint Powers Authority Improvement Fee (Resolution 2008-02)
- South Placer Regional Transportation Authority Transportation and Air Quality Mitigation Fee (Resolution 09-05)
- Tree Preservation Ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66)
- Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347)
- Specific Plan Design Guidelines:
 - Northeast Roseville Specific Plan (Olympus Pointe) Signage Guidelines (Resolution 89-42)

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON

- Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report
- NERSP Parcel 8 and Century Theaters Roseville Negative Declaration and Initial Study

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 Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan EIR updated the City's General Plan to 2035, and updated Citywide analyses of traffic, water supply, water treatment, wastewater treatment, and waste disposal. The NERSP Parcel 8 and Century Theaters Roseville Negative Declaration and Initial Study (Parcel 8 ND/IS) examined the site-specific impacts of development of the subject property and surrounding properties. This included a wetland delineation and mitigation for losses of wetland habitat, a traffic study, an air quality analysis, and an analysis of public service demands.

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 an undeveloped L-shaped property that is crossed by large electrical transmission lines and is surrounded by urban development. The primary viewer groups of the site are drivers on Rocky Ridge Drive and Eureka Road and workers within the upper floors of nearby multi-story office buildings. The rear of surrounding developments face the site, which means that the viewer groups see the grassy project site backed by large, unembellished walls and parking lots.

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) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?			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 with many existing visual encroachments, and as a result lacks any prominent or high-quality natural features which could be negatively impacted by development. Most viewers either have impeded views of the site, due to buildings being in the way of direct views, or transitory views as they pass by on the surrounding roadways. 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. City design standards limit the height of light standards and require cut-off lenses and glare shields to minimize light and glare impacts; fixtures are not permitted to be directed in a manner that directs light off the site. 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 (2014), the majority of the City of Roseville is designated as Urban and Built Up Land and most of the open space areas of the City are designated as Grazing Land. There are a few areas designated as Farmland of Local Importance and two small areas designated as Unique Farmland located on the western side of the City along Baseline Road. The current Williamson Act Contract map (2013/2014) produced by the Department of Conservation shows that there are no Williamson Act contracts within the City, and only one (on PFE Road) that is adjacent to the City. None of the land within the City is considered forest land by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–e) The project site is not used for agricultural purposes, does not include agricultural zoning, is not within or adjacent to one of the areas of the City designated as a protected farmland category on the Placer County Important Farmland map (the site is designated Urban and Built Up Land), 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 PM₁₀ 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) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			X	
c) 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 (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			X	
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In responding to checklist items a, b, and d, 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), 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. PCAPCD has a recommended screening methodology for carbon monoxide (CO) hot spots, which indicates further analysis is required if a project causes a signalized intersection to degrade from an acceptable to an unacceptable level of service, or if delay is increased by 10 seconds or more at an intersection already operating unacceptably.

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 e, there are no quantified significance thresholds for exposure to objectionable odors. 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 odors are present, and the nature and intensity of the odor source.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) 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. 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.

Raney Planning and Management, Inc. prepared an air quality analysis (Attachment 1) for the proposed project. The proposed project's short-term construction-related and long-term operational emissions were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2016.3.1, as recommended by the PCAPCD. Construction was assumed to begin in summer 2017 with a duration of approximately one year. In terms of operations, an average daily trip rate of 31.44 was assumed based on a project-specific information provided by KD Anderson & Associates, Inc. (a transportation engineering and analysis company), and the building was assumed to comply with the 2016 California Building Energy Efficiency Standards Code.

Construction emissions are generated from a variety of sources, including dust from grading and materials movement, construction exhaust, construction working commutes, and construction material hauling. Operational emissions are generated by the proposed project from area, energy, and mobile sources. Area sources include architectural coating (e.g. paint) vapors, landscape maintenance equipment, and the use of consumer products (e.g. cleaning products). Energy sources include electricity and natural gas consumption. Mobile emissions result from the future employee and patron vehicle trips. The project will also include a back-up emergency generator, which would contribute emissions of NO_x, CO, and PM₁₀ when in use. Although the generator would only be used during emergency power losses and intermittently for testing and maintenance, for the purposes of modeling the generator was assumed to operate during operation of the complete building.

CalEEMod results are provided below in Table 1. As shown, the proposed project's maximum unmitigated construction-related and operation-related emissions would be below the applicable thresholds of significance.

Table 1: CalEEMod Results

Pollutant	Project Emissions (lbs/day)	Significance Threshold (lbs/day)	Exceeds Threshold?
Maximum Construction Emissions			
ROG	6.49	82	NO
NO _x	52.35	82	NO
PM ₁₀	21.09	82	NO
Maximum Operational Emissions			
ROG	16.80	55	NO
NO _x	24.13	55	NO
PM ₁₀	8.42	82	NO

The proposed project's construction and operational emissions would not exceed the applicable threshold of significance. In addition, the project must comply with all applicable PCAPCD rules and regulations. Therefore, the project would not substantially contribute to the region's nonattainment status for ozone or particulate matter, and implementation of the project will not violate an air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. In addition, because the proposed project would not produce substantial emissions of criteria air pollutants, adjacent residents or businesses 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.

c) As described in section a–b, the project will not contribute significant project-level criteria air pollutant emissions. Consistent with the analysis methodology outlined in the Significance Thresholds and Regulatory Setting section, cumulative impacts are less than significant.

d) As described in section a–b, the project will not result in any new significant impacts related to criteria pollutants.

With regard to carbon monoxide (CO), 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 Amoruso Ranch EIR analysis of Citywide traffic indicated that 198 out of 226 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 CO concentrations at the most congested intersections in Roseville show that CO levels are well below federal and state ambient air quality standards. In addition, Kimley Horn completed a Traffic Evaluation for the proposed project. The main intersection studied is Eureka Road and Rocky Ridge Drive. The cumulative analysis of this intersection showed that the intersection delay (currently at level of service E, which is unacceptable) would worsen by 2.5 seconds during the pm peak hour. This small increase in delay is far less than the 10 second screening threshold. Therefore, no further CO analysis is required, and 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*. The only TAC-generating source on the site will be the emergency generator. The generator will require a permit from the PCAPCD, pursuant to which the generator would be regulated and monitored. Furthermore, the generator is for emergency operations in order to provide continuous power during power outages, which is required for medical buildings by the California Building Code. As such, the generator would not be used regularly and, per the permit, would be limited to a maximum operation time for maintenance and testing of 40 hours per year. Therefore, the emergency generator would not be associated with, or expose sensitive receptors to, any substantial pollutant concentrations. TAC impacts are less than significant.

e) Diesel fumes from construction equipment and delivery trucks are often found to be objectionable odors; however, construction is temporary and diesel emissions are minimal and regulated. Typical urban projects such as this proposed medical office building 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 primarily supports non-native grasses, intermixed with common annuals such as stork's bill geranium (*Erodium cicutarium*). As described in the Environmental Setting, a stormwater pipe from the upslope property to the south has an outlet onto the subject property, where the stormwater then extends through a constructed stormwater swale. This swale is maintained by the property owner, to ensure that water flows freely through the swale and then spreads overland in the center of the site. There are no trees on the site. During the site visit, staff observed soil disturbance from off-roading vehicles, as well as trash in various locations on the site (including in the swale) due to illegal dumping. City staff also observed English sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) and a western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) on the site. The project site is an isolated undeveloped property surrounded by urban development, including a four-lane roadway to the north, a six-lane roadway to the west, and a masonry wall on the eastern property line.

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 federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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
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” that may be affected by local, state, or federal regulations/policies while checklist item c focuses specifically on one type of such a community: federally-protected wetlands. Focusing first on wetlands, there are two questions to be posed in examining wet habitats: the first is whether the wetted area meets the technical definition of a wetland, making it subject to checklist item b, and the second is whether the wetland is subject to federal jurisdiction, making it subject to checklist item c. 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. Human-induced wetlands—that is, wetlands that were created by human activities and would cease to exist if those human activities stopped—are not regulated.

Aside from wetlands, checklist item b also addresses other “sensitive natural communities,” 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 (streamside habitat) and floodplain areas; these are Vegetation and Wildlife section Policies 2 and 3. Policy 4 also directs preservation of additional area around stream corridors and floodplain if there is sensitive woodland, grassland, or other habitat which could be made part of a contiguous open space area. Other than wetlands, which were already discussed, US Fish and Wildlife and California Department of Fish and Wildlife habitat protections generally result from species protections, and are thus addressed via checklist item a.

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

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The Parcel 8 ND/IS indicates the loss of grassland habitat in the NERSP was already examined and found to be cumulatively considerable as part of the Specific Plan EIR. There are no new or more severe impacts

which would occur as a result of this project. The project site is undeveloped grasslands which is isolated from other habitat and is only approximately 6 acres in size. At this time, there are large roadways on two sides of this property and a masonry wall on a third side, which present a substantial existing barrier to movement. While the property could provide refuge for common, small burrowing mammals or reptile species (such as the observed Western fence lizard) found in urban environments, it is too small and isolated to provide habitat for larger animals or predators. Birds of prey could forage incidentally on the site, but again, the site is too isolated and small to provide any substantial or vital habitat. There are no trees on the site for nesting. The project will not cause any substantial adverse impacts to a special status species.

b) There were no sensitive natural communities observed on the site, and thus the project will have no impact with regard to this criterion.

c) No potential wetlands were observed on the site, nor has the site been known historically to support wetlands. A wetland delineation was prepared for the Parcel 8 ND/IS, which found an intermittent drainage and two vernal pools elsewhere within Parcel 8, but due to the steeper slopes and rocky soils on the subject property, no wetlands were evident. While there is a stormwater swale on the site currently, this was a constructed feature, and only holds water due to the stormwater pipe which daylights at the upslope portion of this swale. The swale was constructed as an interim feature until the project site develops, at which time the underground stormwater pipe system would be completed and linked to the existing underground lines in the fuel station property to the south; there is an existing utility easement on the property for this purpose (the swale lies within the easement). The swale is a human-created and human-induced feature which was designed to hold and slow water for short periods; it is not a wetland. As 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) There are no biological resources on the project site which are protected by City policies or ordinances.

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 and Tribal Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region was within the territory of the Nisenan (also Southern Maidu or Valley Maidu). Two large permanent Nisenan habitation sites have been identified and protected within the City's open space (in Maidu Park). Numerous smaller cultural resources, such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, have also been recorded in the City. 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. As indicated in the Parcel 8 ND/IS, an archeological survey was conducted in 1986 by D.L. True and Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc for the NERSP. No archeological sites or properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places were found on the project site. Also, pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 the current project was routed to all tribes which requested such notice. No responses were received regarding the presence of Tribal Cultural Resources.

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 as defined in Section 15064.5?			X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?			X	
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	
e) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074?			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 contains specific sections, other than the checklist items, related to the treatment of effects on historic and archeological 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.

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b and d) No cultural resources are known to exist on the project site per the NERSP 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. This mitigation need not be applied herein, as it is already applicable and required of the project pursuant to the NERSP. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the NERSP EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

c) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site per the NERSP 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. This mitigation need not be applied herein, as it is already applicable and required of the project pursuant to the NERSP. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the NERSP EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

e) Notice of the proposed project was mailed to tribes which had requested such notice pursuant to AB 52. A request for consultation was not received, and consistent with items a–b and d above, no resources are known to exist on the project site. 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. This mitigation need not be applied herein, as it is already applicable and required of the project pursuant to the NERSP. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the NERSP EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

VI. 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) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:			X	
i) Ruptures of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?			X	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c) Be located in a geological unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				X

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–e 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 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 Improvement Plans from the Engineering Division. The

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

Improvement Plans are 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 Inks-Exchequer complex, 2 to 25 percent slopes, which are not listed as geologically unstable or sensitive and have a low shrink-swell (expansion) potential.

VII. 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 (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases. As explained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency², global average temperature has increased by more than 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit since the late 1800s, and most of the warming of the past half century has been caused by human emissions. The City has taken proactive steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which include the introduction of General Plan policies to reduce emissions, changes to City operations, and climate action initiatives.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In Assembly Bill 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act), signed by Governor Schwarzenegger of California in September 2006, the legislature found that climate change resulting from global warming was a threat to California, and directed that "the State Air Resources Board design emissions reduction measures to meet the statewide emissions limits for greenhouse gases . . .". The target established in AB 32 was to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. CARB subsequently prepared the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (Scoping Plan) for California, which was approved in 2008. The Scoping Plan provides the outline for actions to reduce California's GHG emissions. The current Scoping Plan (adopted May 2014) indicates that statewide emissions of GHG in 1990 amounted to 431 million metric tons, and that the 2020 "Business As Usual" (BAU) scenario is estimated as 509³ million metric tons, which would require a reduction of 15.3% from 2020 BAU. In addition to this, Senate Bill 32 was signed by the Governor on September 8, 2016, to establish a reduction target

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

³ Includes Pavely and Renewables Portfolio Standard reduction

of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The Air Resources Board is currently updating the Scoping Plan to reflect this target.

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) recommends that thresholds of significance for GHG be related to AB 32 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. Any project emitting less than 1,100 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year (MT CO₂e/yr) during construction or operation results in less than significant impacts. The PCAPCD considers any project with emissions greater than the bright-line cap of 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr to have significant impacts. For projects exceeding the de minimum threshold but below the bright-line threshold, comparison to the appropriate efficiency threshold is recommended. The significance thresholds are shown in Table 2, below.

Table 2: GHG Significance Thresholds

Bright-line Threshold 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr			
Residential Efficiency (MT CO₂e/capita¹)		Non-Residential Efficiency (MT CO₂e/ksf²)	
Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
4.5	5.5	26.5	27.3
De Minimis Threshold 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr			
1. Per Capita = per person 2. Per ksf = per 1,000 square feet of building			

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) CalEEMod (version 2016.3.1) was used to model the proposed project's construction-related and operations-related emissions of GHG emissions. Construction-related GHG emissions are a one-time release and are, therefore, not typically expected to generate a significant contribution to climate change. Climate change is a cumulative effect that occurs over time, and emissions increase on a year-to-year basis due to increases in developed area and other factors. However, the proposed project's construction-related GHG has been estimated and compared to the PCAPCD thresholds. The project will result in a total of 850.63 MT CO₂e over a period of two years. During the year with the most activity, construction emissions will be 520.82 MT CO₂e, which is below the de minimis threshold of 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr. The project will not contribute significant construction-related emissions of GHG.

Table 3 displays the analysis results for the operational project. As shown, mobile emissions from vehicles are the greatest contributor of emissions for the project. The total operational emissions exceed the de minimis threshold of 1,100 MT CO₂e but are below the maximum bright-line threshold of 10,000 MT CO₂e, and therefore the efficiency thresholds apply. The PCAPCD efficiency thresholds rely on GHG emissions expressed in MT CO₂e per 1,000 square feet of non-residential building area. As such, the project's estimated annual emissions of 1,979.10 MT CO₂e must be divided by the floor area of the medical office building. The proposed project is approximately 75,000 square feet, or 75 thousand square feet (ksf). Thus, the proposed project will emit 26.4 MT CO₂e/ksf annually, which is below the significance threshold of 26.5 MT CO₂e/ksf annually. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant operational emissions of GHG. The project-generated GHG emissions would not conflict with, and are consistent with, the State goals listed in AB32 and other policies and regulations adopted by the California Air Resources Board. This impact is considered less than significant.

Table 3: Operational GHG Emissions

Emission Source	Annual GHG (MT CO ₂ e)
Area	0.01
Energy Usage	320.27
Mobile	1,223.37
Emergency Generator	2.57
Solid Waste	407.35
Water	25.52
TOTAL	1,979.10

VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

There are no hazardous cleanup sites of record within 1,000 feet of the site according to either the Department of Toxic Substances Control Envirostor database (<http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>) or the State Water Resources Control Board Geotracker database (<http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>). The nearest properties where hazardous materials are stored or handled includes the Kaiser Roseville medical campus to the southwest and the underground fuel storage tank at the gas station adjacent to the project. The project site is undeveloped, and no previous environmental review of the site has found evidence of contamination or hazardous conditions. The nearest school to the project site is Maidu Elementary school, located approximately 0.8 miles south of the site.

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 through 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 on-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing in the project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X	
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				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–h 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, within two miles of a public or public use airport and there are also no private airstrips in the vicinity of the project areas. Therefore, no further discussion is provided for items e and f.

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 such as bleach, solvents, and herbicides, as well as the use of hazardous materials common to medical uses. Hazardous waste commonly found in medical facilities could include radioactive materials; biohazardous materials; pharmaceuticals; chemicals used for equipment sterilization; formaldehyde; and solvents, oxidizers, corrosives, and stains used in clinical laboratories. Hazardous waste present during project operation could potentially include hazardous chemical waste, radioactive waste, biohazardous waste and medical sharps (i.e., needles or blades). Chapter 9.60 of the City's Municipal Code requires disclosure of the use and storage of hazardous materials in existing and proposed commercial activities in accordance with Placer County guidelines and state law. According to the General Plan the project would be required to submit a Hazardous Materials Management Plan, which would detail site specific chemical inventories, emergency contact information, as well as vicinity and facility maps if the project would store 55 gallons, 500 pounds or 200 cubic feet of gas (City of Roseville General Plan page VIII-40).

Since the project would generate hazardous waste there is a potential for the accidental release of hazardous materials into the environment if they are not properly handled and disposed. Hazardous waste would be properly contained and disposed of according to standard hazardous materials regulations set forth by the EPA and Cal EPA, DTSC, California Department of Public Health (CDPH), the California Building Code (CBC) and the California Fire Code (CFC). There are no designated routes for the transportation of hazardous materials in the City, but most transport of these materials would use designated truck routes which are designed to divert traffic away from residential areas. 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, storage, or transport of hazardous materials are reduced to less than significant levels.

c) The project is not within ¼-mile of a school, and thus there is no impact with regard to this criterion.

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 65962.5⁴; therefore, no impact will occur.

g) The City has adopted the 2011 *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* as the local hazard mitigation plan for natural disasters. Additionally, the Roseville Fire Department (RFD) has developed a *Hazardous Materials Response Plan*, which identifies participants, responsibilities, and operational duties in the event of a hazardous material emergency, including clean-up and contamination procedures. 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.

h) 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.

IX. 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?			X	

⁴ <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
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site?			X	
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off-site?			X	
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted water?			X	
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures, which would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X
j) Inundation by seiches, tsunamis, or mudflow?				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–j listed above. For checklist item a, 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. 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 item e. 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. Finally, it is indicated that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch. 9.80) will prevent significant impacts related to items g, h, and i. 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 j) given the fact that 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–f) 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 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 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) 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 Water Supply Assessment of the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan EIR, which included a Citywide water analysis. The proposed project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation, and is thus consistent with the citywide Water Supply Assessment. Project impacts related to groundwater extraction are less than significant.

g, h) According to the City's floodplain data, the project is not located within the City's Regulatory Floodplain. As a result, implementation of the proposed project would not place housing or any structures within an area at risk of flood flows. There would be no impact with regard to these criteria.

i) Folsom Dam, which is located approximately 10 miles southeast of the project site, is the closet dam to the project site. While portions of the City could be subject to flooding in the event of failure or damage of Folsom Dam, the project site is not located in an area that would be subject to inundation due to dam failure. Therefore, there would be no impact.

j) Because the proposed project is located within an area of flat topography and is also not within a floodplain there is no risk of debris flow or mudflow. There would be no impact with regard to this criterion.

X. Land Use and Planning

The project site has a land use designation of CC/BP (Community Commercial/Business Professional) and a zoning designation of CC-SA/NE (Community Commercial – Special Area/Northeast Roseville Specific Plan). Adjacent properties also have commercial and business professional land use and zoning designations, as described in the Background section of this Initial Study. These properties are developed with a variety of uses, including a movie theater, restaurants, a gas station, and a medical office. Although most of the surrounding uses are non-residential, there is an apartment complex approximately 200 feet to the east of the project site.

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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X	
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				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–c 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. Land use regulations applicable to the site include the City's General Plan 2035, the Zoning Ordinance, and the NERSP. The NERSP contains general design guidelines and policies for development within the NERSP as a whole, but also contains the Parcel 8 Design Guidelines which apply to this site.

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 has been designed to complete points of connection between this undeveloped site and the surrounding properties. The project will not physically divide an established community.

b) Medical services are an allowed use in the CC/BP land use designation and the CC-SA/NE zoning designation. The Parcel 8 Design Guidelines also list medical services as an allowed use. The project would be required to comply with the City's Improvement Standards and Construction Standards and Community Design Guidelines in order to receive a grading and building permit. Compliance with these standards and consistency with the underlying land use designations would ensure that impacts related to conflict with applicable land use plans is less than significant.

c) There are no Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans covering the project site; therefore, no impact would occur.

XI. 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. According to the USGS mapping program for mineral resources (available at <http://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=mlc>), 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.

XII. Noise

The primary noise sources in the vicinity include the two roadways adjacent to the property, Eureka Road and Rocky Ridge Drive, and the lube and smog vehicle maintenance bays at the gas station adjacent to the site. According to the General Plan, the project site is within the 60 L_{dn} noise contour for existing roadways and the 65 L_{dn} noise contour for future roadways (City of Roseville 2015, Figure IX-1 and Figure IX-2). Other uses near the site include parking lots, offices, and restaurants, which tend to generate very low outdoor noise volumes. The nearest sensitive user group to the site is the apartment complex approximately 200 feet to the east of the project boundary.

Would the project result in:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exposer of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground borne vibration of ground borne noise levels?			X	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			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 expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, 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 Table IX-1 and IX-3, and these standards are used as the thresholds to determine the significance of impacts related to items a and c. The General Plan established noise level for office buildings is 60 L_{dn} for outdoor activity areas and 45 L_{eq} for interior spaces. The significance of other noise impacts is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items b, and d–f 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, b, and c. 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, items e and f have been ruled out from further analysis.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) As noted, the project site will be exposed to exterior noise volumes of 65 decibels (dB) in the cumulative condition. The proposed office complex does not have any outdoor activity areas (e.g. break areas, customer patios, etc), and thus the outdoor noise standard does not apply. Typical construction practices result in an exterior-to-interior noise reduction of approximately 25 dB. With an exterior noise environment of 65 dB, the interior noise environment would be 40 dB. Interior noise levels will be below the General Plan standard, and impacts are less than significant.

c) The project itself is not a noise-generating use, as all activities will be occurring indoors. Cumulative noise conditions on roadways have already been developed as part of the General Plan, which was previously discussed. The project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation, so the trips added by the project have already been assessed as part of the cumulative noise environment. The project will not substantially increase ambient noise conditions existing without the project, and impacts are less than significant.

b,d) 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.

XIII. Population and Housing

The project site is located within the Northeast Roseville Specific Plan and has a land use designation of CC/BP (Community Commercial/Business Professional) and a zoning designation of CC-SA/NE (Community Commercial – Special Area/Northeast Roseville Specific Plan). 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 population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, 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–c 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. The City already has multiple major medical office uses, so the presence or absence of medical offices is not currently a constraint on City growth. Therefore, construction of this medical office will not remove a barrier to growth or induce substantial growth. Therefore, the impact of the project is less than significant.

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

XIV. Public Services

Fire protection, police protection, park services, and library services are provided by the City. The project is located within the Eureka Union Elementary 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	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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) 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) Project applicants are 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. This school district is effectively built out, and school sites are already developed. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

d) 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) 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.

XV. Recreation

There are no parks or recreation facilities adjacent to the project site. The nearest recreation area is the Miner's Ravine open space and trail, located approximately ¼-mile to the east of the site.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

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

XVI. Transportation/Traffic

The proposed project has frontage on two roadways: Eureka Road, a six-lane roadway, and Rocky Ridge Drive, a four-lane roadway. The project site has one existing shared-access driveway on Eureka Road, currently serving the gas station on the corner of Rocky Ridge Drive and Eureka Road. Another driveway is located on Rocky Ridge Drive on the gas station property, which extends alongside the gas station and stubs at the project boundary. Similarly, there is an internal drive-aisle behind California Backyard to the southeast that stubs at the property boundary. There is an easement in place which connects these two stubs; they were designed to be connected across the project site as part of the Parcel 8 development.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?			X	
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?			X	
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature(s) (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X	
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of checklist items c–f are based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist descriptions. For checklist items a and b, the Circulation Element of the General Plan establishes Level of Service C or better as an acceptable operating condition at all signalized intersections during a.m. and p.m. peak hours. Exceptions to this policy may be made by the City Council, but a minimum of 70% of all signalized intersections should maintain LOS C. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch. 4.44) will fund roadway projects and improvements necessary to maintain the City's Level of Service standards for projects consistent with the General Plan and related Specific Plan. An existing plus project conditions (short-term) traffic impact study may be required for projects with unique trip generation or distribution characteristics, in areas of local traffic constraints, or to study the proposed project access. A cumulative plus project conditions (long-term) study is required if a project is inconsistent with the General Plan or Specific Plan and would generate more than 50 pm peak-hour trips. The guidelines for traffic study preparation are found in the City of Roseville Design and Construction Standards–Section 4. A circulation and access study was prepared by Kimley-Horn for the project in order to evaluate access designs for the site (see Attachment 2).

The project site is not located within an airport planning area or within any height restriction area established around an airport for the purpose of protecting navigable airspace. Consequently, impacts to changes in air traffic patterns (checklist item c) were screened out of the analysis.

Impacts with regard to items d and e 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,b) The proposed project is consistent with the land use designations of the General Plan and Specific Plan, and therefore does not contribute more traffic to the roadways system than was anticipated in Citywide analyses. The traffic analysis prepared by Kimley-Horn focused on examining the project access design and the intersection of Eureka Road and Rocky Ridge Drive to determine the amount of storage and/or driveway designs necessary to ensure safe and efficient operations. The study found that the intersection of Rocky Ridge Drive and Eureka Road would operate at LOS C or better, and would have adequate storage length to accommodate the proposed project. The project will not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, nor will it conflict with an applicable congestion management program. Impacts are less than significant.

d,e) 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. The study prepared by Kimley-Horn included specific design recommendations for the project access, which have been incorporated into the site design. 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.

f) 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. Except the completion of the sidewalk system on the Eureka Road frontage, none of the master plans identify facilities on the project site. The project design includes installation of the sidewalk on Eureka Road. The project is consistent with the policies of the Pedestrian, Bicycle, and Short-Range Transit Plans. Impacts are less than significant.

XVII. Utilities and Service Systems

There are existing sewer lines within both Eureka Road and Rocky Ridge Drive. An easement extends across the project site from northwest (the gas station) to southeast (behind California Backyard). Underground lines already exist within the easement on either side of the project, but an open stormwater ditch and swale exists on the subject property. As part of the development of Parcel 8, this swale was designed to be interim, until the project site developed and could connect the underground stormwater system through the site. Electrical lines also exist along Eureka Road and Rocky Ridge Drive.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			X	
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) 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	
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X	
g) Comply with federal, state, and local 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–g listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

b,c) The project is consistent with the Specific Plan, and will be required to construct any lines necessary to serve the project. The infrastructure needed is minor, consisting only of what is needed to bring utilities from the property lines into the site. 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.

In terms of overall treatment capacity, sewage treatment was discussed in section a, above. An expansion of sewage treatment facilities is not required. Domestic water in the City of Roseville is treated at the City's Water Treatment Plant on Barton Road. The City's water treatment plant currently has a treatment capacity of 100 mgd, though due to pipe sizes a slightly smaller total capacity of 96.1 mgd can be conveyed to the plant for treatment. The Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan Water Supply Assessment (AR WSA, Appendix E of the Amoruso Ranch FEIR), dated May 2016, analyzed water demand at City buildout. The analysis indicates that peak treatment demand will be approximately 115 mgd, which is insufficient to serve peak demand at City buildout. However, the additional water demand will be provided through contracts with other water suppliers, such as the Placer County Water Agency and the San Juan Water District, rather than through a treatment plant expansion. The project is consistent with existing land use designations and will not require an expansion of water treatment capacity.

d) The City of Roseville 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), adopted May 2016, estimates water demand and supply for the City through the year 2040, based on existing land use designations and population projections. In addition, the AR WSA 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 AR WSA. The UWMP indicates that existing water supply sources are sufficient to meet all near term needs, estimating an annual water demand of 45,475 acre-feet per year (AFY) by the year 2020 and existing surface and recycled water supplies in the amount of 70,421 AFY. The AR WSA estimates a Citywide buildout demand of 64,370 AFY when including recycled water, and of 59,657 AFY of potable water. The AR WSA indicates that surface water supply is sufficient to meet demand during normal rainfall years, but is insufficient during single- and multiple-dry years. However, the City's UWMP establishes mandatory water conservation measures and the use of groundwater to offset reductions in surface water supplies. Both the UWMP and AR WSA indicate that these measures, in combination with additional purchased water sources, will ensure that supply meets projected demand. The project, which is consistent with existing land use designations, would not require new or expanded water supply entitlements.

f, g) 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 Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan FEIR, 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, including the most recent Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan. 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 services and has found that the project design is in compliance.

XVIII. 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			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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.)				
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

Significance Criteria and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

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

[X] I find that the proposed project WILL NOT have a significant effect on the environment and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** has been prepared.

Initial Study Prepared by:



Lauren Hocker, Associate Planner
City of Roseville, Development Services – Planning Division

Exhibits:

- A. Site Plan
- B. Landscape Plan
- C. Elevations
- D. Renderings

Attachments:

1. Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis, Eureka Road Medical Office Building Project, February 2017
2. Kimley-Horn Eureka Road Medical Office Building Traffic Evaluation, December 16, 2016.