

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title/File Number: General Plan Update 2015: Flood Legislation, PL15-0053

Project Location: Citywide

Project Description: A General Plan Amendment to update the text and policies within the Land Use Element, Open Space and Conservation Element, and Safety Element consistent with the requirements of SB 5, which requires cities and counties to amend their general plans to reflect new informational requirements and standards for flood protection.

Project Applicant: City of Roseville

Lead Agency Contact Person: Lauren Hocker, Associate Planner-City of Roseville; (916) 774-5272

DECLARATION: The Planning Manager has determined that the above project will have no significant effect on the environment and therefore does not require preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. The determination is based on 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.*

Copies of the proposed Negative Declaration and all documents referenced therein are available for review by members of the public at the City of Roseville, Planning Department, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678, during the normal business hours of 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday.

Written comments shall be submitted no later than April 20, 2015 at 5:00 p.m., which is 30 days from the start of the posting date of March 20, 2015.

POSTING PERIOD: March 20, 2015 to April 20, 2015 at 5:00 pm

SUBMIT COMMENTS TO:

Roseville Planning Division
Attn: Lauren Hocker
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678

Initial Study Prepared by:

Lauren Hocker, Associate Planner

The public hearing regarding the project will be held on April 23, 2015 at 7:00 pm before the Planning Commission. The hearing will be held in the City of Roseville Council Chambers located at 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, California.

NOTE TO PLACER COUNTY CLERK: Please mail the original of this document back to the Roseville City Clerk at 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678.

INITIAL STUDY & ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Project Title/File Number	General Plan Update 2015: Floodplain Legislation, PL15-0053
Project Location	Citywide
Project Description	A General Plan Amendment to update the text and policies within the Land Use Element, Open Space and Conservation Element, and Safety Element consistent with the requirements of SB 5, which requires cities and counties to amend their general plans to reflect new informational requirements and standards for flood protection.
Project Applicant	City of Roseville
Lead Agency Contact	Lauren Hocker, Associate Planner; Phone: (916) 774-5272

This initial study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the above-described project. The document relies on project-specific studies prepared to address in detail the effects or impacts associated with the project (see Attachments 1–3). Where documents were submitted by consultants working for the City, 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 City.

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, use a previously prepared EIR and supplement that EIR, or prepare a subsequent EIR to analyze the project at hand. 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 the impact will be reduced to a less than significant effect, a mitigated negative declaration shall be prepared.

In reviewing the site-specific information provided for this project, the City of Roseville Planning Division has analyzed the potential environmental impacts created by this project and determined that with mitigation the impacts are considered to be 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 following initial evaluation**, we find that the proposed project **could not** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **Negative Declaration** will be prepared.

Prepared by: _____ Date: _____
Lauren Hocker, Associate Planner

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will amend the City of Roseville General Plan Land Use Element, Open Space and Conservation Element, and Safety Element consistent with the requirements of the Central Valley Flood Protection Act of 2008 (SB 5, 2007), which requires cities and counties to amend their general plans to strengthen the linkage between local land use planning decisions and floodplain management practices and provide new requirements and standards for flood protection.

Since 2007, there have been legislative amendments to SB 5 that relate to land use planning requirements. SB 1278 (2012), AB 1965 (2012), and AB 1259 (2013) are the most recent amendments. As required by SB 5 and its subsequent amendments, the project includes the following:

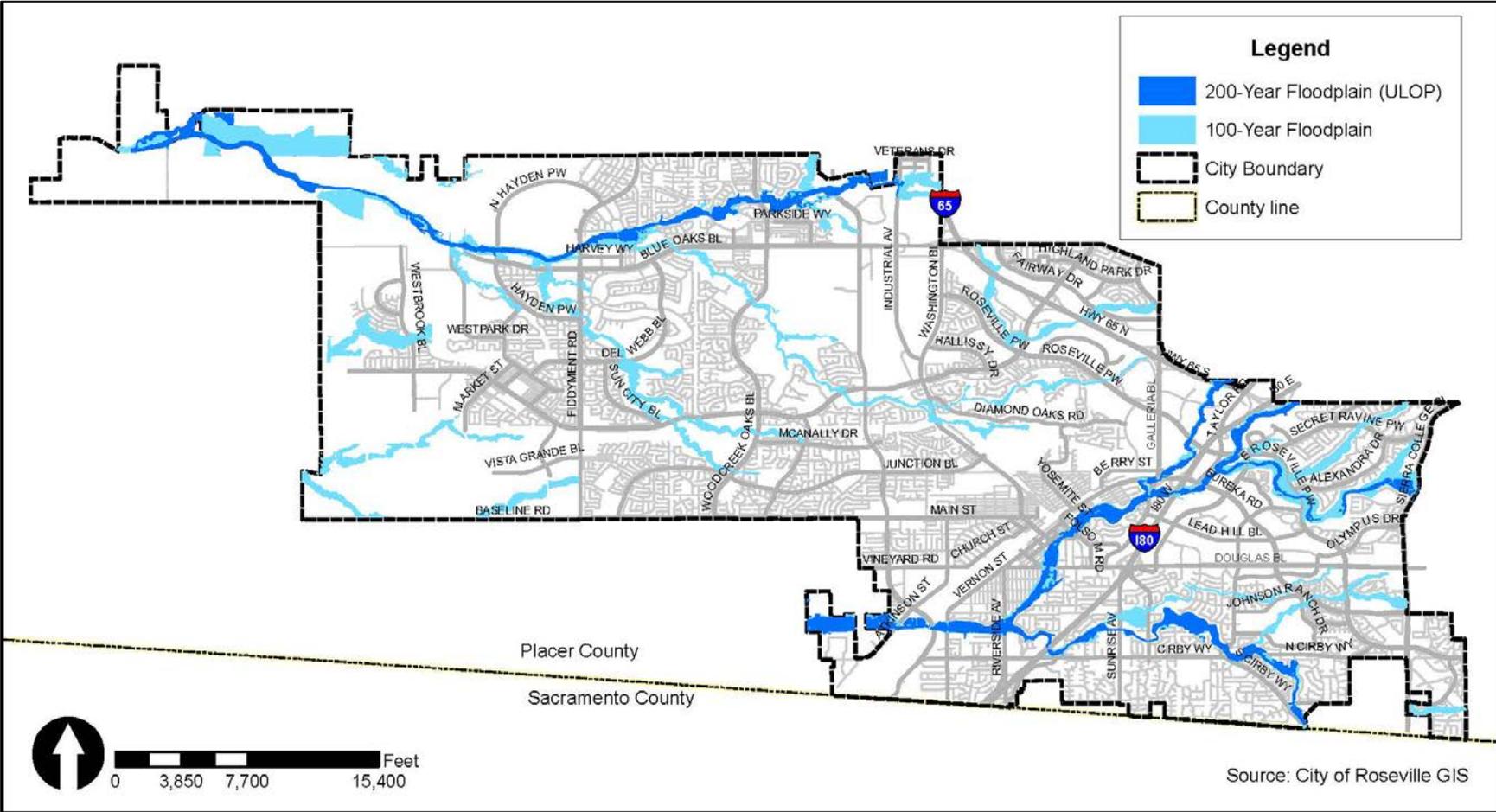
- Amendment of the Land Use Element to include a map identifying existing and planned development areas within the regulated floodplain according to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), City 100-year floodplain mapping, and 200-year floodplain mapping.
- Amend the Open Space and Conservation Element setting and background to reflect the current regulatory environment.
- Amend the Safety Element to identify and revise flood hazard information and policies which protect communities from flooding risks as follows:
 - Revise the Setting, Outlook, and Floodplain Designations portions of the Flood Protection section to reflect the updated regulatory environment and to identify sources of floodplain mapping and hazard data.
 - Revise the Floodplain Designation Policy and the Implementation Measures sections to include definitions and floodplain development regulations/implementation for the 200-year floodplain.
 - Provide new floodplain maps showing the extent of the FEMA 100-year, City's regulatory 100-year, and 200-year floodplains.

The redline version of the proposed amendments are included as attachments to this Initial Study. Attachment 1 is change-pages for the Land Use Element, and a draft of the land use map with the regulatory floodplain overlay. Attachment 2 is change-pages for the Open Space and Conservation Element. Attachment 3 is change-pages for the Safety Element and a draft map of the City's Regulatory Floodplain (Figure VIII-2 of the Safety Element).

Most of the proposed changes have no physical effects on the environment, as the changes merely acknowledge existing regulations and existing floodplain information. The fundamental change is the directive through SB 5 and its legislative amendments to include regulation of specific locations within the 200-year floodplain (called the Urban Level of Flood Protection, or ULOP). There are five locational criteria which must all be met in order for the ULOP to apply. While all areas of the City meet two of the criteria (the City is an urban area of more than 10,000 people and the City is within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley) only certain areas of the City meet the remaining three criteria. These are: 1) located within a flood hazard zone that is mapped as either a special hazard area or an area of moderate hazard on FEMA's official (i.e., effective) Flood Insurance Rate Map for the National Flood Insurance Program, 2) located within an area with a potential flood depth above 3 feet, from sources other than localized conditions, and 3) located within a watershed with a contributing area of more than 10 square miles. In areas not subject to the ULOP standards, the 100-year floodplain standards will continue to apply. The combination of ULOP and 100-year floodplain is referred to in the updated Safety Element as the City's Regulatory Floodplain.

The general plan amendments include maps of the floodplain extent in the City which is subject to the provisions of SB 5 and its legislative amendments (the ULOP floodplain), as well as revised policy language to reflect this change in standards. As shown in Figure 1, the ULOP floodplain affects only the main stem of Pleasant Grove Creek and the main stem and major tributaries of Dry Creek. The City's Regulatory Floodplain will expand in certain areas of the City to include additional lands not previously subject to floodplain regulations. However, the floodplain does not expand by a large amount, and per SB 5 it only applies where the floodplain is at least 3 feet deep, and as a result in many areas the difference between the mapped boundary and/or base flood elevation of the 100-year and the 200-year floodplain is insignificant.

Figure 1: City's Regulatory Floodplain



The revision of General Plan policy language to refer to the City's Regulatory Floodplain, rather than to the 100-year floodplain, will not result in any direct physical effects on the environment, but will result in some indirect physical effects. Developers are required to show that any proposed structures can be elevated above the floodplain elevation. In some areas, the floodplain elevation will now be slightly higher, because it reflects the 200-year level of protection rather than the 100-year level. Consequently, it is probable that Drainage Master Plans will need to preserve larger stream corridors, include slightly larger stormwater detention basins, or otherwise include larger facilities to accommodate additional floodplain volume. However, given the marginal difference between the 100-year and 200-year floodplain elevations throughout the City, this additional storage or facility capacity will be extremely minor. While these actions will in some cases require slightly additional or deeper cuts and fills, it will also result in greater preservation of stream corridor acreage.

This Initial Study examines the potential impacts of the described indirect effects, though not at a project level. Given that the impacts will be indirect effects resulting from future unknown projects, examining specific project-level impacts would be speculative at this time. Sections 15145 and 15146 of the CEQA Guidelines specifically state that impacts which are too speculative should not be discussed, and that an environmental document on a policy-level project (such as a General Plan) need not be as detailed as the environmental document for the specific construction projects which may follow.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Roseville is located within portions of two major drainage basins: 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 north of Baseline Road and the Diamond Oaks Golf Course. Dry Creek and its tributaries drain the remainder of the City from Rocklin to the north, Loomis Basin to the east, Sacramento County to the south, and Placer County to the west. The Dry Creek system has year-round flows in its major watercourses, while the Pleasant Grove system is generally intermittent in its upper reaches with only seasonal flows, and flowing year-round in its lower reaches. For the most part, the primary creek systems in the City have been maintained in their natural state and alignment. Upstream flows, generated elsewhere in Placer County, enter Roseville's creeks and tributaries from the east and north. The creek systems, picking up additional overland run-off and run-off from the piped stormwater system in the City, generally flow in a west-southwestward direction through Roseville. The flows continue to move west-southwestward into Placer, Sacramento, and Sutter Counties, eventually draining through various creeks and canals into the Sacramento and American Rivers. As shown in Figure 1, the City's floodplains tend to be more narrowly confined to the areas right alongside the City's creeks.

UNIFORMLY APPLIED POLICIES AND STANDARDS

For projects that are consistent with the development densities established by existing zoning, community plan, or general plan policies for which an EIR was certified, CEQA Guidelines section 15183, as noted earlier, 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 §1583(f)). The City of Roseville adopted CEQA Implementing Procedures (Implementing Procedures) which are consistent with the CEQA Guidelines. The current version of the Implementing Procedures were adopted in April 2008, along with Findings of Fact, as Resolution 08-172. The regulations and ordinances listed below were found to provide uniform mitigating policies and standards, and are applicable to development projects. The City's Mitigating Policies and Standards are referenced, where applicable, in the Initial Study Checklist.

- Noise Regulation (RMC Ch.9.24)
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80)
- Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch.4.44)
- Drainage Fees (Dry Creek [RMC Ch.4.49] and Pleasant Grove Creek [RMC Ch.4.48])
- Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20)
- Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 07-432)
- City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-137)

- Tree Preservation Ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66)¹
- Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Title 18)
- Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347)
- Specific Plans and associated Design Guidelines
 - Development Guidelines Del Webb Specific Plan (Resolution 96-330)
 - Landscape Design Guidelines for North Central Roseville Specific Plan (Resolution 90-170)
 - North Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 00-432)
 - Northeast Roseville Specific Plan (Olympus Pointe) Signage Guidelines (Resolution 89-42)
 - North Roseville Area Design Guidelines (Resolution 92-226)
 - Northeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines (Resolution 87-31)
 - Southeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines (Resolution 88-51)
 - Stoneridge Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 98-53)
 - Highland Reserve North Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 97-128)
 - West Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 04-40)
 - Creekview Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 12-318)

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON

- Sierra Vista Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report

The Sierra Vista Specific Plan project included an overall Amendment of the City of Roseville General Plan, including updates to policy text. The Final Environmental Impact Report prepared for the Sierra Vista Specific Plan included an analysis of the updated General Plan land use designations and policies, including amending the General Plan from a 2020 to a 2025 horizon year. This analysis included some updated city-wide analysis. When applicable, the topical sections within the Initial Study summarize the findings within the Sierra Vista Specific Plan EIR. 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 to 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.

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

- 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, and EIR is required.
- 2) A “Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated” answer is appropriate where the applicant has agreed to incorporate a mitigation measure to reduce an impact from “Potentially Significant” to a “Less than Significant.” For instance, impacts to flood waters could be reduced from a “potentially significant impact” to a “less than significant impact” 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 that the

¹ Note that the Tree Preservation Ordinance was moved into the Zoning Ordinance as Section 19.66.

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 impact.

- 4) A “No Impact” answer is appropriate where it can be clearly seen that the impact at hand does not have the potential to adversely affect the environment. For instance, a project in the center of an urbanized area will clearly not have an adverse effect on agricultural resources or operations.

All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts. A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers, provided they are adequately supported by the information sources cited in the applicable section. A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as generous standards.

The Initial Study checklist recommended by the CEQA Guidelines is used to describe the potential impacts of the proposed project on the physical environment.

II. Aesthetics

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 and/or Specific Plan Design Guidelines will prevent significant impacts in urban settings as it relates to items a, b, and c, below. 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

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

- c) Detention basins and other such above-ground flood control and water quality treatment areas generally do not detract from the visual landscape. Such facilities are treated as open space or park resources, and the City’s Design Guidelines require the visual integration of development and open space areas (e.g. Policy MF-2). Either no fencing or open-style fencing is required (e.g. Policy CC-10) between development and open space. These facilities are designed and treated as visual and recreational assets, and in the case of multi-use parks are sometimes designed to be used as soccer fields or dog parks during the non-rainy season.

The preservation of larger natural stream corridors is a beneficial visual impact of the project. The project includes amendments to General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element Policies 3 and 4 of the Vegetation and Wildlife section. The existing policies require dedication and preservation of the 100-year floodplain, while the proposed policies require dedication and preservation of the City’s Regulatory Floodplain. Ultimately, the project will either have no negative impacts, or will have positive visual impacts.

- d) The need to provide larger stream corridors, include slightly larger detention basins, or otherwise include larger facilities to accommodate additional floodplain volume will not create a new source of substantial light or glare. Drainage facilities do not involve lighting and the structures do not include materials which cause glare.

II. Agricultural 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. Only the latter three categories are called out as protected farmland categories within CEQA Guidelines Appendix G.

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

- a-c) According to the California Department of Conservation Placer County Important Farmland Map (2010), the majority of the City of Roseville is designated as Urban and Built Up Land, most of the open space areas of the City are designated as Grazing Land, and there is one area designated as Farmland of Local Importance. None of the land within the City boundaries is designated as a protected farmland category. 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. Preservation of greater floodplain areas does not impact agricultural activities, and slight changes in detention basin sizing has no effect on agricultural operations. Given the foregoing, the proposed project will have no impact on agricultural resources.

III. Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. 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	
f) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
g) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

a-d) 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. 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.

The discussions below focus on emissions of ROG (reactive organic gases), NO_x (nitrogen oxides), PM,

and CO (carbon monoxide). 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; the SVAB is in attainment for these constituents and flood control facilities do not emit substantial concentrations of these constituents. Analysis of toxic air contaminants (TAC) is likewise excluded, because they are typically generated by stationary sources like gas stations, facilities using solvents, and heavy industrial operations, and the project neither directly nor indirectly involves such uses.

The project may result in minor increases in the mass emissions of ROG, NO_x, PM, and CO, but will not alter the daily or concentration-based emissions. Constructing a larger or deeper detention basin does not require more *vehicles*, it requires more *time*. A construction project which occurs on a small area—basins are often built on less than an acre and pipelines focus on even smaller areas—can only effectively fit a finite amount of construction equipment performing the work. Thus, to construct a slightly deeper or larger basin or a slightly larger pipeline doesn't add additional equipment, it adds construction days to the schedule. This means that a slight increase in basin or pipe size has no effect on the number of truck trips per hour or the amount of construction vehicles operating on the site at any one time (a congestion measure, related to the concentration of emissions), it affects the total number of truck trips or number of hours of work that occur to complete the project (which is how to determine total or mass emissions). Given that the standards for CO and PM are concentration-based limits and the standards for ROG and NO_x are in pounds per day (i.e. no mass emissions limits), the project will have no substantial indirect effects.

In addition to the above, any additional construction work necessary as part of drainage improvements will still fall within the scope of the impacts examined within the General Plan EIR analysis, which examined the effects of City-wide buildout based on the total gross acreage of land being designated for urban uses. In fact, the project may reduce the amount of land subject to construction activities, due to the provision of larger stream corridors; it will certainly not increase the amount of land area involved in construction. The General Plan EIR concluded that the build-out of allocated land uses within the City would have significant adverse air quality impacts resulting from ROG and NO_x, and from inconsistency with the applicable goals and policies of the local air quality plans. The adverse cumulative impacts could not be mitigated to a less than significant level, even with the mitigation measures proposed in the EIR. Therefore, the City Council adopted Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations with respect to air quality impacts. The project falls within the scope of this analysis, and the above analysis also shows that the project will not result in any additional direct or indirect impacts. The project will not result in any additional or undisclosed significant impacts on the environment; impacts are less than significant.

- e) Stream corridors, detention facilities, and other stormwater or flood control facilities do not generate substantial objectionable odors. While diesel fumes from the construction equipment are often found to be objectionable, construction is temporary and diesel emissions would be minimal and regulated. Furthermore, the project may only slightly change construction profiles in areas where construction would already have been occurring. Impacts related to odors are less than significant.
- f–g) In September 2006, Assembly Bill (AB) 32 was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger of California. AB 32 requires that California GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by the year 2020. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) was delegated the authority to implement AB 32, and 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 PCAPCD recommends that the threshold of significance for GHG emissions selected by lead agencies be related to compliance with AB 32. In accordance with CARB and PCAPCD recommendations, the City of Roseville, as lead agency, requires a quantitative GHG analysis for development projects in order to demonstrate a project would promote sustainability and implement operational GHG emissions reduction strategies that would achieve the target emissions goal of AB 32.

Detention facilities and other drainage facilities generally result in minor or no operational emissions of greenhouse gases or air pollutants. Though some facilities may include pumps, these operate for short periods of time during heavy rainfall events, and are used to manage issues arising from localized heavy rainfall, not flooding. Thus, the changes arising from regulation of the 200-year floodplain are unrelated to the use of pumps or other equipment. The project will not generate operational emissions of greenhouse gases. As described in section a–d, above, the project may result in very slight changes to construction

profiles which could slightly increase mass construction emissions; greenhouse gases are assessed based on mass emissions.

Though construction does generate mass emissions and are typically disclosed and quantified, it is operational emissions which are of concern. This is because while emissions from the actual use of newly constructed buildings adds to existing building stock and thus results in a cumulative year-on-year increase in emissions, the amount of construction in a region does not result in cumulative additions. Though construction may increase or decrease in a given year due to market demand, the average amount of construction undertaken annually does not tend to increase over time. For this reason, even without mitigation the amount of annual emissions resulting from construction is expected to decrease over time as a result of the implementation of existing regulations (such as the low carbon fuel standard) and fleet turnover.

In addition to the fact that construction emissions do not add to cumulative increases in annual emissions, construction emissions contribute only a fractional amount of those annual emissions. Using the Creekview Specific Plan EIR as an example, the analysis contained within Appendix F of the Environmental Impact Report (Air Quality Analysis) indicates that the annual operational emissions of the specific plan would be 42,001 (unmitigated) metric tons per year, while the highest construction emissions occurring in one year (unmitigated) would be 2,216 metric tons. Even when examining Plan-wide construction of infrastructure and buildings, the amount of emissions contributed by construction is less than five percent of the total annual emissions. Moreover, most of these construction emissions are the result of mass grading of large areas and the construction of structures; a much smaller subset of these emissions can be attributed to floodwater or stormwater facilities. Very conservatively assuming that an excavator was needed for a full work-day (8 hours) longer due to a slight increase in basin size, only 0.25 metric tons of additional CO₂ emissions would result from construction of that basin, according to modeling results from the California Emission's Estimator Model (CalEEMod; see Attachment 4). Meanwhile, only five detention basins were proposed within the entire West Roseville Specific Plan area (page 9-7 of the West Roseville Specific Plan Utilities Plan). Thus, it is clear that minor changes in future facility scopes will have negligible impacts on greenhouse gas emissions.

IV. Biological Resources

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, below. 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 Wildlife 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	
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

a–c, e) The project will result in greater preservation of stream corridor areas, as a larger area will be needed in order to accommodate the 200-year floodplain. This indirect effect of the project will be beneficial to the preservation of habitat and the avoidance of impacts to biological resources. Slightly larger detention basins or other structures may be required, which are either located in areas which will already be subject to grading activities (because they are being integrated into the urban footprint of a development) or will be located within open space areas. In the former case, there will be no increased impacts to biological resources. A site proposed for urban development will be subject to mass grading activities, and thus the construction-level impacts to biological resources are the same whether the graded area will be developed with a detention

basin or a building. Meanwhile, in the post-project condition a flood-control basin may provide some marginal habitat value. Thus, where basins are included within the urban development footprint, a slight increase in basin size will slightly increase the area devoted to open space.

In the case of basins or pipes placed within preserved open space corridors, there may be very minor increased impacts, but these would not be substantial. The detaining or managing slightly more water volume would not necessitate entirely new structures which would disturb areas which otherwise would have remained undeveloped, it may only require slight increases in the size of such facilities. Existing General Plan policies already direct the preservation of oak trees, wetlands, and other habitats (e.g. Land Use Element, Community Design section, Policy C.9; Open Space and Conservation Element, Vegetation and Wildlife Section, Policies 1–4 and Implementation Measure 13). Thus, there are existing mechanisms to ensure that detention basins and other flood control devices are placed within areas which will have the least practicable impacts on biological resources. Any impacts which do occur will require mitigation, also pursuant to the cited policies. The project would only marginally increase impacts which would have occurred regardless, and meanwhile structures will already be placed in a manner that avoids substantial impacts to biological resources and mitigation will be provided for any remaining impacts, per existing policy; a slight increase in facility size will not result in a substantial increase in impacts, and impacts are less than significant.

- d) Detention basins and other off-creek flood control structures do not interfere with the movement of wildlife or wildlife nurseries; the regulation of the 200-year floodplain will not result in the need for dams or other on-creek obstructive structures. 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 project will not negatively impact these existing and planned open space corridors, and is in fact likely to result in larger preserved corridors. This impact would be beneficial to the movement of wildlife, and will not impede the use of wildlife nursery sites.
- 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

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 a 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	

- a–d) The project will result in greater preservation of stream corridors, which are often the areas most sensitive for the presence of undiscovered archaeological or cultural resources; thus, the project may have a beneficial effect with regard to this issue. Slightly larger detention basins or other structures may be required, which are either located in areas which will already be subject to grading activities (because they are being integrated into

the urban footprint of a development) or will be located within open space areas. In the former case, there will be no increased impacts to biological resources. A site proposed for urban development will be subject to mass grading activities, and thus the construction-level impacts to cultural resources are the same whether the graded area will be developed with a detention basin or a building.

In the case of basins placed within preserved open space corridors, there is no appreciable difference in the impact of a slightly smaller versus a slightly larger detention basin or other structure. Existing City General Plan policies and State laws already protect known, recorded historic or archeological resources (National Historic Preservation Act, California Public Resources Code related to the California Register of Historical Resources, and the CEQA Guidelines). City General Plan policy also requires the “protection of [] archaeological, historic, and cultural resources” and that “whenever items of historical, cultural, or archeological significance are discovered within the City, a qualified archeologist or historian shall be called to evaluate the find and to recommend proper action.” Due to the first policy, flood control structures are not placed within areas of known, recorded resources. In the case of undiscovered resources, basin size is not predictive of probable impacts to resources. A very large basin may be located in an area where no resources are discovered during construction, while a very small basin could be located over an area which is discovered to be rich in cultural remains. Thus, a slight increase in basin or structure size is unrelated to any impacts to undiscovered resources; impacts are less than significant.

VI. Geology and Soils

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 item b, below. The Ordinance and standards include permit requirements for construction and development in erosion-prone areas and to ensure that grading activities will not result in significant soil erosion or loss of topsoil. 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) Rupture 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
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X

- a) The project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic shaking, ground failure or landslides. Preserving larger stream corridors or providing slightly larger detention basins or other such structures is entirely unrelated to the described impacts.
- b) Grading activities result in the disruption, displacement, compaction and over-covering of soils associated with site preparation (grading and trenching for utilities). Grading activities require a grading permit from the Engineering Division. Grading permits 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 are incorporated into the required grading plans. Therefore, the impacts associated with disruption, displacement, and compaction of soils associated with a slight increase in detention basin sizes are less than significant. Preserving larger stream corridors will reduce the area subject to soil disruption, displacement, and compaction.

- c) Increasing the size of protected stream corridors has no impacts related to landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. With regard to detention basins and other such facilities, standard engineering practices and compliance with the Roseville Design and Construction Standards for such facilities will ensure that they are located in areas not subject to the listed conditions.
- d) These items address impacts to buildings; the project does not involve or induce housing or the development of other buildings, and thus would not create substantial risks to life or property related to expansive soils.
- e) The project does not involve residential or non-residential building construction, and thus has no impact with regard to this criterion.

VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment 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 one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X	
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard 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

a, b) 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.

Standard construction activities would require the use of hazardous materials such as fuels, oils, and lubricants. These are common commercial materials routinely used by businesses and construction contractors. 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. Regulations pertaining to the transport of materials are codified in 49 CFR 171–180, and transport regulations are enforced and monitored by the California Department of Transportation and by the California Highway Patrol. Specifications for storage on a construction site are contained in various regulations and codes, including the California Code of Regulations, the Uniform Fire Code, and the California Health and Safety Code. These same codes require that all hazardous materials be used and stored in the manner specified on the material packaging. Existing regulations and programs are sufficient to ensure that potential impacts as a result of the use or storage of hazardous materials are reduced to less than significant levels.

- c) See response to Items (a) and (b) above. While development will result in the use, handling, and transport of materials deemed to be hazardous, the materials in question are commonly used. The project will not result in the use of any acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste.
- d) The only area of Roseville which is listed pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 is the Roseville Rail Yard. None of the activities stemming from the project would occur here, as the property is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Railroad Administration, not the City. The project is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5; therefore, no impact will occur.
- e–f) There are no airport land use plan areas within the City, nor is there a public or general aviation airport or private airstrip within two miles; therefore, no impact would occur.
- g) The sizing of detention basins or other such structures is unrelated to the provision of emergency services, as is the size of open space preserves; therefore, no impact would occur.
- 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. Preserving floodplain area does not increase the risk of wildland fires.

IX. Hydrology and Water Quality

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 for the Sacramento and South Placer Regions (Resolutions 07-432) will prevent significant impacts related to item a, below. 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. 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, below. 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. 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
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 runoff?				X
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				X
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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

a,c-f) Slight increases in basin size may require a small increase in construction duration, but would not otherwise effect the potential for that construction to generate discharges which would violate water quality standards, or for the potential to alter the drainage pattern in a way that would cause substantial erosion.

b) The project does not affect groundwater withdrawal.

d, e) The purpose of detention basins is to offset or avoid flooding impacts, as is the purpose of preserving creek corridors. The project likewise would not contribute additional run-off.

g,h) The project does not involve the placement of housing.

i, j) The project does not involve the placement of housing or people within an area subject to dam-related flooding, or inundation by a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

X. Land Use and Planning

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) 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

a-c) The City of Roseville development process includes Specific Plans for all large development areas, at which time adequate roads, pedestrian paths, and bicycle paths are identified to provide connections within the community. Slight increases in floodwater facility sizes or increases in the size of preserved creek corridors will have no impact with respect to this process, and will not disrupt or divide an established community. There are no

Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans within the City. The purpose of the project is to bring the General Plan into conformance with a regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding an environmental effect.

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 Divisions of Mines and Geology (CDMG) is responsible for the classification and designation of areas containing—or potentially containing—significant mineral resources. CDMG published Open File Report 95-10, which provides the mineral classification map for Placer County. A detailed evaluation of mineral resources has not been conducted within the City limits, but MRZ's have been identified. There are four broad MRZ categories (MRZ-1 through MRZ-4), and only MRZ-2 represents an area of known significant mineral resources. The City of Roseville General Plan EIR included Exhibit 4.1-3, depicting the location of MRZ's in the City limits. There is only one small MRZ-2 designation area, 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

a, b) The only area with an MRZ-2 zone is already developed, and would not be affected by the proposed changes to the General Plan.

XII. Noise

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, below. 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. Standards for transportation noise affecting existing or proposed land uses are established within the City of Roseville 2025 General Plan. Would the project result in:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exposure 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 groundborne vibration or groundborne 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

a–f) While the project could slightly increase the duration of construction required to build detention basins or other facilities, it would not affect the type of construction equipment or practices used. Thus, while it may slightly increase the duration of noise from construction activities, it would not change the volume of noise or the amount of groundborne vibration/noise from those activities. While the noise generated may be a minor nuisance, the City Noise Regulation standards are designed to ensure that impacts are not unduly intrusive. The regulation includes limits on hours of operation, to avoid nighttime disturbance. Based on this, impacts from construction noise and vibration are less than significant. Completed detention basins and other such facilities do not generate noise, so the project would have no impact with regard to criteria a and c. The City is not within an airport land use plan, and is not within two miles of a public or private airport/airstrip, so would have no impact with regard to criteria e and f.

XIII. Population and Housing

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
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

- 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. Requiring slightly larger detention facilities or open space preservation does not result in growth inducement.
- b, c) New flood facilities are placed in undeveloped areas, so no houses or people would be displaced by these facilities. Expanding the regulated floodplain from a 100-year to a 200-year floodplain does encumber small amounts of additional property with floodplain regulations. However, the regulations only apply to new construction or reconstruction of homes or other structures; the regulations do not impose any regulatory requirements for existing structures, nor does it affect FEMA flood insurance requirements. No housing or people will be displaced by acknowledging the location of the 200-year floodplain.

XIV. Public Services

Fire protection, police protection, and park services are provided by City agencies. 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 governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

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

a–e) Detention facilities and open space preserves either do not require or require negligible public services. Fire or police protection may be required to the extent that fires or suspicious activities may occur in open space areas or near detention facilities, but the need for these services is unrelated to the size of the facilities. No other public services are needed for the changes contemplated by the project.

XV. Recreation

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

a–b) Slight increases in detention basin sizes or in the size of preserved creek corridors would not require additional recreation facilities or cause existing facilities to degrade. Although detention basins are sometimes coupled with recreational resources—used as dog parks or soccer fields during the summer—this is optional, and is generally done where it would prove to be of benefit to the public and to the Parks, Recreation, and Libraries Department. In the case of dual uses, there is no additional substantial construction work or improvements needed for the paired recreational facility. The basin is filled with water periodically, so there can be no permanent structures or other improvements which could be damaged by flood. The project will not impact recreational facilities.

XVI. Transportation/Traffic

The Circulation Element of the General Plan (Policy LOS.1) establishes Level of Service C or better as an acceptable operating condition at all signalized intersections and roadway segments during p.m. peak hours. 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 design features (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?				X

a–b) The only traffic which could be generated by the project would be a slight increase in the amount of construction trips which may result from building slightly larger detention basins or other structures. However, constructing a larger or deeper detention basin does not require more *vehicles*, it requires more *time*. A construction project which occurs on a small area—basins are often built on less than an acre—can only effectively fit a finite amount of construction equipment performing the work. Thus, to construct a slightly deeper or larger basin doesn't add additional equipment, it adds construction days to the schedule. This means that a slight increase in basin size has no effect on the number of truck trips per hour (the Level of Service or congestion measure), it affects the total number of truck trips that occur to complete the project. The project will not conflict with the City's Level of Service standards or any congestion management programs, because it will not increase congestion.

- c-f) The project site is not located within an airport planning area, nor would it affect navigable airspace. Slight increases in basin sizes or in protected creek corridors has no effect on roadway construction; emergency access roadways; or the performance of or policies related to public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. There would be no impact with respect to these criteria.

XVII. Utilities and Service Systems

Infrastructure master plans were developed for wastewater, water, and stormwater services for all development in the Specific Plan. These master plans address the location and sizing of distribution/conveyance lines, wells, pump stations, detention basins, and other facilities within the Plan area. Infrastructure financing was defined based on these plans, and fee payments were included in the Development Agreements and Community Facilities Districts to fund the construction and operation of major infrastructure. The construction impacts related to building the major infrastructure were disclosed in the EIR for the Specific Plan, and appropriate mitigation was adopted. Projects which are consistent with the Specific Plan will not result in any new impacts associated with major infrastructure beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the Specific Plan EIR. Minor infrastructure (e.g. an on-site sewage line connecting to the major line in the street) is not addressed in the master plans, as it is particular to each project that is ultimately proposed. However, these minor facilities will be installed in locations where grading and other construction activities are already occurring as part of the overall project. No substantial impacts particular to the minor extension of on-site infrastructure will occur.

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 stormwater 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
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

a–g) The project does not require wastewater, water, or solid waste services, and thus would have no impact with regard to the above criteria. The project may require slightly larger detention basins or other structures, but the impacts of this have been examined throughout this Initial Study, and have been found to be less than significant.

XVIII. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	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, rare or threatened species or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X	
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

a–c) Long term environmental goals are not impacted by the proposed project. The analysis in the Initial Study has already considered the cumulative (City-wide) effect of the proposed General Plan amendment, and has found the impact to be less than significant.

Attachments

1. Land Use Element change pages and Floodplain Exhibit
2. Conservation and Open Space Element change pages
3. Safety Element change pages and Floodplain Exhibit
4. CalEEMod Results

**TABLE II-2
TOTAL LAND USE ALLOCATION**

USE CATEGORY	GROSS ¹ ACRES	% OF TOTAL ACRES
Residential (RES)	12,345	45%
Commercial (COM)	2,230	8%
Business Professional (BP)	791	3%
Industrial (IND)	2,543	9%
Open Space (OS)	2,975	10%
Park & Recreation (PR)	2,101	8%
Public/Quasi Public (P/QP)	2,707	10%
Right of Way (ROW)	1,852	7%
TOTAL	27,544	100%

SOURCE: City of Roseville Planning Department

**TABLE II-3
LAND USE ALLOCATION BY INCORPORATED
SUBAREA (in acres)**

SUBAREA	RES	COM ²	BP	IND ³	OS ⁴	PR ⁵	P/QP ⁶	ROW	TOTAL ACRES
INFILL	3,349	571	201	914	479	465	2,109	417	8,505
SERSP	559	83	99	0	74	111	20	79	1,025
NERSP	132	300	308	0	94	13	10	97	954
NWRSP	1,759	119	11	0	155	353	107	159	2,663
NCRSP	656	339	162	78	183	100	75	230	1,823
NIPA	202	49	0	1,457	170	32	6	129	2,045
DWSP	659	13	0	0	98	378	4	51	1,203
HRNSP	294	162	0	0	37	37	48	98	676
NRSP	998	81	0	0	184	117	68	118	1,566
SRSP	615	35	5	0	270	78	23	91	1,117
WRSP	1,750	63	0	88	705	251	147	137	3,141
RGSP	21	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
DTSP	27	110	0	2	0	37	0	0	176
SVSP	1,108	257	0	0	357	106	72	166	2,066
CSP	248	19	0	0	177	16	10	32	502
TOTAL ACRES	12,378	2,230	786	2,539	2,983	2,094	2,699	1,804	27,513

SOURCE: City of Roseville Planning Department

¹ Gross acreage includes road and highway rights-of-way, easements, etc.

² Commercial includes neighborhood commercial, community commercial, regional commercial and central business district.

³ Industrial includes general industrial, light industrial, and transfer station.

⁴ Open Space includes open space, floodway-floodplain open space, wildlife/vernal pool preserves, and 40 acres of Urban Reserve.

⁵ Parks and Recreation includes developed park and recreation areas and golf courses.

⁶ Public/Quasi Public includes day care, schools, churches, fire stations, electrical substations, corporation yards, and park & ride lots.

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS, DEFINITION AND STANDARDS

A. INTRODUCTION

Policies contained in each General Plan element, in conjunction with the land use map and land use designations, constitute the City's General Plan. The land use map portrays the City's planned land use mix and pattern at build-out of the adopted General Plan. Implementation measures are included as a means by which the General Plan will be carried out.

The land use designations applied to the General Plan land use map are defined in this component and listed in Table II-5. The density and intensity standards, as applicable, have been specified for each classification.

The land use designations address both public and private development and serve as a guide for zoning and other land use regulations. Because the land use map provides a guide for future development, it is possible that more than one zoning district may be consistent with any one land use designation. Table II-6 includes a listing of implementing zone districts for each land use designation.

Where appropriate, the proposed land use definitions are broad in scope to allow the flexibility necessary to achieve the General Plans polices related to pedestrian orientation and convenience gained by allowing mixed use projects. This is achieved through the permitted secondary uses associated with each land use designation. The Zoning Ordinance and Community-wide Design guidelines aid the integration of mixed uses by containing specific use restrictions and standards to assure compatibility with adjacent uses. The extent of the secondary uses permitted, and conditions related to their use, will be as specified in the overlying zoning, specific plan and/or other master plan.

Generally only one land use designation will be applied to a given area. However, to further accomplish mixed use policies of the General Plan, it is possible that two or more designations may be applied to a single area, establishing a variety of complementary land uses. Policies of the Specific Plan and Planned Development

zoning are utilized to specify the mix of use and any restrictions on uses otherwise associated with these two land use designations. It is expected that this technique may also be utilized in Central Roseville and the West Plan Village Center planning programs where a mix of high density residential, commercial, and office may be desirable.

In addition to specifying the permitted uses, the land use designations contain standards to be applied to each use. These include density standards for residential uses, intensity standards, expressed as floor area ratios (FAR), for nonresidential uses, and, where appropriate, land use compatibility standards. Tables II-7 and II-8 summarize the intensity standards for each land use designation. Table II-9 includes a land use compatibility matrix for all land use designations.

The low, medium and high density residential land use categories are based on the number of dwelling units per gross developable area. For the purposes of interpreting the land use map, a gross developable acre is defined as the land remaining after overhead power lines and their easements, areas within the ~~designated 100-year floodplain~~ [City's Regulatory Floodplain](#), and any lands not designated for residential uses are subtracted.

Intensity standards for non-residential development are useful and are required by State planning law. Floor Area Ratios (FARs) are usually expressed as a percentage of total floor area (including all floors and not just the "footprint" of a building) when compared to the lot or parcel area. Typical commercial FARs range from 20% to 35%, but may be as high as 300% (i.e. a three floor building covering 100% of the lot area) in downtown Roseville. In addition to defining building intensity, FARs provide a basis for generalized traffic and employment projections.

The acreage, FAR and compatibility standards for the various commercial, office and industrial land use designations are intended as guidelines and not as absolute restrictions. Factors such as General Plan policies, intensity

SPECIAL LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)

Purpose: The Central Business District is a distinct land use category that acknowledges land use patterns of significantly greater intensities and traditional mixed uses of retail, office and apartment. The district is limited in its application to Central Roseville, the West Roseville Village Center, and to areas of greater urban intensity.

Primary Uses: Lands with this land use designation contain a mix of retail and office uses, including municipal offices, public assembly, theaters, and restaurants.

Secondary Uses: Medium density and high density residential. .

Standards: Floor area ratios may be as high as 300% (three times the site area).

PARK AND RECREATION (P/R)

Purpose: The park and recreation designation is used to identify public parks in Roseville and public and private recreation facilities.

Primary Uses: Public park and recreation facilities, including ball diamonds and fields, golf courses, pools, bike trails and community buildings; and private recreation uses when they include outside facilities such as golf course, tennis courts, etc.

Secondary Uses: Libraries, child/elder care facilities, resource mitigation, and drainage detention.

Standards: For public recreation, the Parks and Recreation Element contains policies and standards that establish locational criteria, acreage requirements and the types of improvements planned for each of the City parks.

OPEN SPACE (OS)

Purpose: The open space land use designation is used to reserve and protect public and private lands that are significant due to wild life habitat, natural features, or flood hazard. Within new

development areas, the ~~100-year floodplain~~ City's Regulatory Floodplain boundaries will be designated as Open Space. In addition, sensitive or unique natural features, including, but not limited to, wetlands, vernal pools, and oak woodlands are also to be designated as open space as part of specific plans and other major development review processes.

Primary Uses: Passive recreation and minor recreation facilities (picnic tables, restrooms), walking and bike trails, and resource interpretive facilities.

Secondary Uses: Resource mitigation and drainage detention.

Standards: All permitted uses shall be compatible with the preservation and protection of open space values (habitat and visual) and comply with the policies and standards contained in the Open Space and Conservation Element.

PUBLIC/QUASI-PUBLIC (P/QP)

Purpose: The public/quasi-public land use designation is used to establish areas for education, religious assembly, governmental offices, municipal corporation yards, and water treatment plants.

Primary Uses: Municipal, governmental or public facilities.

Standards: This land use designation shall apply to all municipal facilities and may also be applied to quasi-public facilities where the size of such facilities warrants an individual land use designation.

URBAN RESERVE (UR)

Purpose: The urban reserve land use designation is applied to those lands that are anticipated to receive urban land entitlements, but at the present time are constrained by growth management policies, availability of services or other limitations.

Primary Uses: Agriculture, open space, passive recreation and resource protection.

Secondary Uses: Caretakers residence.

Standards: A caretaker's residence may be established at a density of one unit per 300 acres. Prior to the allocation of any urban land use entitlements, the applicable constraints must be resolved consistent with the policies contained in the Growth Management Component of this element.

COMBINING DESIGNATIONS

These designations are only applied in combination with another land use designation and modify the uses and standards of that designation.

FLOODPLAIN (FP)

Purpose: The floodplain designation identifies those lands that are within the ~~100-year floodplain~~City's Regulatory Floodplain boundaries as defined in the Safety Element. Development of lands with a floodplain land use designation is strictly regulated by the City of Roseville. In areas with existing development, the floodplain designation is an overlay or combining land use. As part of a specific plan, the land use designation may be combined with an open space or parks designation, if found consistent with the policies of the Safety Element.

Permitted Uses and Standards: Uses are limited to those that minimize impacts on upstream and downstream areas and are consistent with both the policies of the Safety Element and the underlying land use designation.

STUDY AREA (SA)

Purpose: The study area land use designation is used as a combining land use to identify future General Plan or neighborhood study areas. This combining designation may be applied to any area where the City believes that additional land use analysis and amendment of the General Plan may be desirable to resolve specific neighborhood or land use issues.

Permitted Uses and Standards: Concurrent with a land use map amendment to apply this combining designation, the City shall also adopt an ordinance regulating interim land use development. Such regulations shall relate to the land use issue necessitating such regulations and shall include an expiration date.

VILLAGE CENTER (VC)

Purpose: The Village Center land use designation is intended allow for a mix and density of land uses common to a traditional downtown, urban setting. It allows for flexibility and deviation from the standards and permitted uses contained in the primary land use designation for which it is combined.

Permitted Uses and Standards: Use of this combining designation requires comprehensive land use planning through approval of a Specific Plan area. The permitted uses, standards, and extent of deviation are to be defined in the Specific Plan.

Legend

-  200-Year Floodplain (ULOP)
-  100-Year Floodplain
-  City Boundary
-  County line

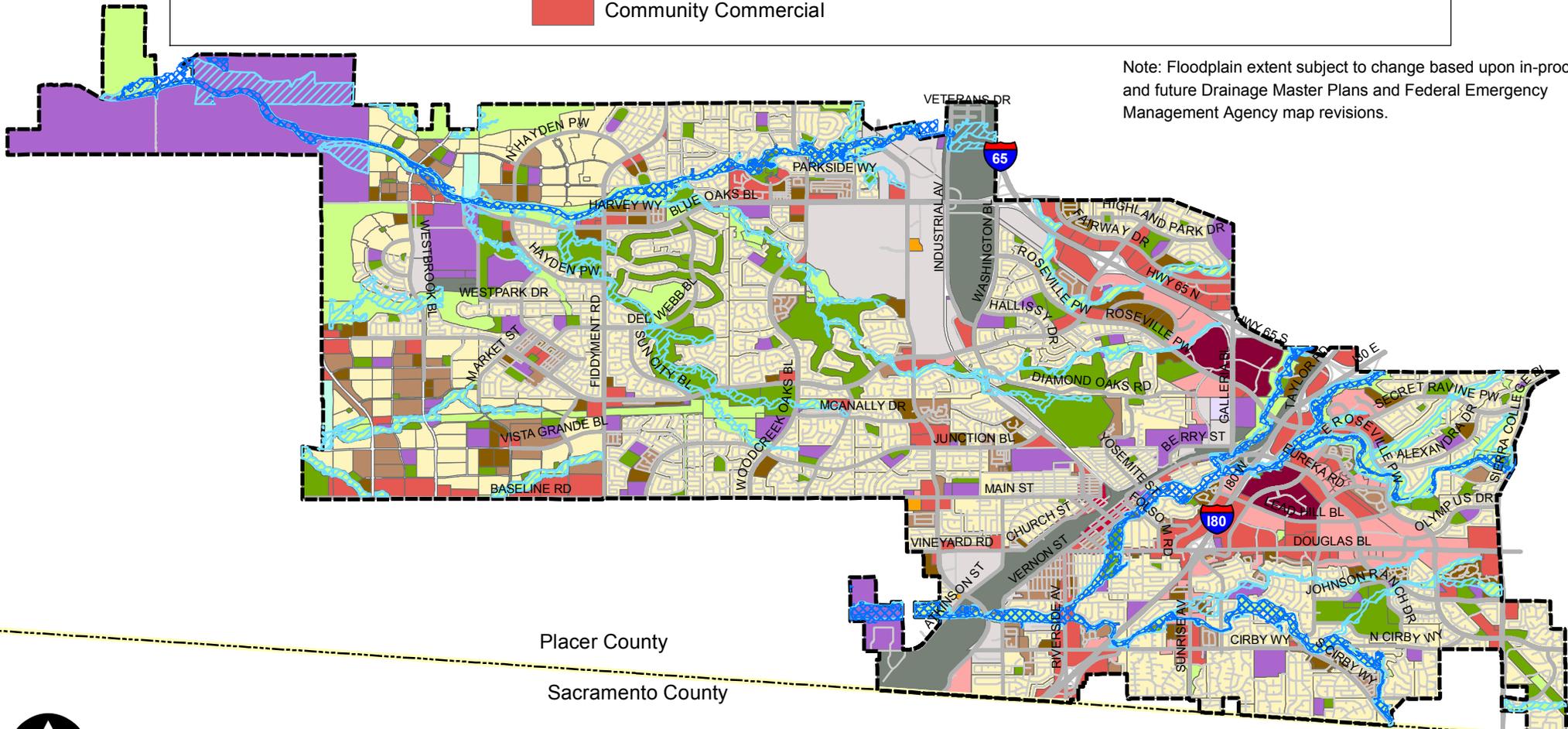
Land Use Designation

-  Low Density Residential
-  Medium Density Residential
-  High Density Residential
-  Neighborhood Commercial
-  Community Commercial

-  Regional Commercial
-  Business Professional
-  CBD
-  Light Industrial
-  Industrial

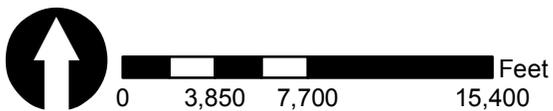
-  Open Space
-  Parks and Recreation
-  Public/Quasi-Public
-  Transfer Station
-  Urban Reserve

Note: Floodplain extent subject to change based upon in-process and future Drainage Master Plans and Federal Emergency Management Agency map revisions.



Placer County

Sacramento County



C. GOALS AND POLICIES

GOALS: VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

- Goal 1** Preserve, protect, and enhance a significant system of interconnected natural habitat areas, including creek and riparian corridors, oak woodlands, wetlands, and adjacent grassland areas.
- Goal 2** Maintain healthy and well-managed habitat areas in conjunction with one another, maximizing the potential for compatible open space, recreation, and visual experiences.
- Goal 3** Protect special-status species and other species that are sensitive to human activities.

Policies: Vegetation and Wildlife **Implementation Measures**

- | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| 1. | | Incorporate existing trees into development projects, and where preservation is not feasible, continue to require mitigation for the loss of removed trees. Particular emphasis shall be placed on avoiding the removal of groupings or groves of trees. | Each of the following measures shall be utilized as applicable to implement all of the Goals and Policies of the Vegetation and Wildlife component: |
| | | | |
| 2. | | Preserve and rehabilitate continuous riparian corridors and adjacent habitat along the City's creeks and waterways. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Use Designation - Zoning Ordinance - Specific Plans - Development Review Process - Resource Inventory - Preservation Mechanisms |
| | | | |
| 3. | | Require dedication of the 400-year flood plain <u>City's Regulatory Floodplain, as defined within the Safety Element</u> , or comparable mechanism to protect habitat and wildlife values in perpetuity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance and Management Programs - Tree Preservation Ordinance - Floodway Preservation Ordinance |
| | | | |
| 4. | | Require preservation of contiguous areas in excess of the 400-year flood plain <u>City's Regulatory Floodplain, as defined within the Safety Element</u> as merited by special resources or circumstances. Special circumstances may include, but are not limited to, sensitive wildlife or vegetation, wetland habitat, oak woodland areas, grassland connections in association with other habitat areas, slope or topographical considerations, recreation opportunities, and maintenance access requirements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wastewater Discharge - Grading Ordinance - Stormwater Ordinance - Wetland Mitigation Guidelines - Community Design Guidelines - Public Education Programs - Intergovernmental Coordination |
| | | | |

5. Limit active recreation activities-facilities within the 100-year flood plain City's Regulatory Floodplain, as defined within the Safety Element, and require additional-appropriate setback areas for trails and other public recreation uses so that natural resource areas are not adversely impacted.

6. Provide for protection and enhancement of native fishery resources, including continued coordination with the California Department of Fish and Game to release water into Linda Creek.

7. Require cumulative mitigation plans for wetlands, where feasible, in association with specific plans.

8. Consider substitute site mitigation for federally non-regulated wetlands, provided that such mitigation will provide comparable habitat values.

9. Limit the access of pedestrians and cyclists to vernal pool and wetland areas so that access is compatible with long-term protection of these natural resource areas.

10. Manage public lands with special-status species to encourage propagation of the species and discourage non-indigenous, invasive species.

11. Habitat preservation and mitigation for woodlands, creeks, riparian and seasonal wetland areas should occur within the defined boundaries of the impacting projects where long-term resource viability is feasible and desirable.

12.  Consider the use of City property for habitat preservation and mitigation requirements resulting from development proposals when such efforts do not conflict with existing resources, recreational opportunities, or other City goals, policies, or programs.

13. Work with adjacent jurisdictions, regulatory agencies, and community organizations to explore opportunities for regional mitigation banking.

ensure open space preservation, maintenance and management techniques.

5. Resource Inventory

(Ongoing)

In conjunction with environmental review per CEQA, require that resource field surveys be submitted concurrent with development applications inventorying the type, quantity, and quality of existing open space resources and conditions. This requirement may be waived if determined by the City that the proposed project area is already sufficiently surveyed, is within an adopted specific plan area, or contains resources considered less than significant. The completed surveys will be used to evaluate individual projects as well as to compile a comprehensive natural resource inventory for the City.

6. Preservation Mechanisms

(Ongoing)

Explore and utilize a variety of mechanisms to promote and insure the preservation of designated open space resources. Such mechanisms may include, but are not limited to, dedication, fee-title purchase, donations, transfer or purchase of development rights, and credits against park dedication requirements. If it is determined by the City that an open space resource is not desired for public ownership, the City may designate the preservation of such resource in private ownership. A decision not to seek public ownership may occur when the resource is not desired for public access and where public management and maintenance could not be efficiently accommodated. In such cases, the permanent preservation of the resource shall be ensured through land use and zoning, recorded map, deed restriction, conservation easement, or other City-approved mechanism.

Where feasible and desirable, the acquisition and preservation of open space resources may be facilitated by working with non-profit land trusts and conservation organizations.

7. Operation and Management Plans

(Ongoing)

Accompany the designation of any area as open space with a program to ensure the long-term

maintenance and management of the area. The program shall address restrictions regarding grading and drainage from adjacent land uses, permitted and prohibited uses and activities, the frequency and type of maintenance needed, management and monitoring provisions to ensure the continued viability of the resource and designated costs and funding sources. When open space preserves are established as the result of permits issued by federal or state agencies, the maintenance and management programs shall be consistent with applicable permitting requirements and related Operation and Management Plans. Endowment funds or maintenance districts shall be established to ensure sufficient funding for maintenance and any required monitoring and reporting. Funding should consider law enforcement costs to ensure protection of natural values, improvements, public use, and adjacent properties. . New Preserve areas established by federal permit should be considered for appending to the City's Preserve Area Overarching Management Plan to ensure consistent City-side Preserve area management practices.

8. Tree Preservation Regulations

(Existing)

Enforce and regularly evaluate the Tree Preservation regulations contained in the Zoning Ordinance. These regulations provide standards for the removal, preservation, and mitigation of native oak trees. Emphasis is placed on avoidance first, mitigation second. Where mitigation is not feasible on-site, tree preservation and mitigation efforts should be considered in locations that enhance or expand existing resource areas.

9. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

(Existing)

Enforce and regularly evaluate the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. This ordinance regulates the preservation of the ~~100-year flood plain~~regulatory floodplain, as defined in the Safety Element, to protect habitat and wildlife values in perpetuity. Areas outside but adjacent to the ~~100-year floodplain~~regulatory floodplain may be designated for dedication or preservation if special circumstances or resources exist. These may include, but are not

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND WATER QUALITY

A. SETTING

The focus of this component is the preservation and protection of the City's groundwater and surface water quality. Domestic water supply and water conservation are addressed in the Water System and the Water and Energy Conservation components of the Public Facilities Element.

Roseville is located within two drainage basins. Pleasant Grove Creek and its tributaries drain most of the western and central areas of the City north of Baseline Road and the Diamond Oaks Golf Course. Dry Creek and its tributaries drain the remainder of the City from Rocklin to the north, Loomis Basin to the east, Sacramento County to the south, and Placer County to the west. The Dry Creek system has year-round flows in its major water courses, while the Pleasant Grove system is intermittent in nature with only seasonal flows at locations east of the (although when the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant comes online, Pleasant Grove Creek west of the PGWWTP will flow year round) and year-round flows west of the plant. The primary stream systems and drainage basins in the City are reflected in Figure V-3.

Most major stream areas within Roseville are protected by City policy that requires dedication and prohibits development of the 100-year floodplain City's Regulatory Floodplain area. Exceptions exist mainly within the infill areas where some private ownership of floodplain exists and the historic encroachment of development has occurred. Many of the streams in Roseville are found in their natural state; limited sections of others have been channelized.

Urbanization has a substantial impact on water quality both short and long-term. Development results in an increase in impervious surfaces such as roofs, streets, sidewalks, and storm drains. These combine to decrease infiltration opportunities and (depending upon soil type) may increase the volume and rate of run-off. Increased run-off velocity adds to the potential for channel erosion resulting in increased

sediment into the watercourses. In addition, sediment deposited in streams from construction-related activities results in degradation of spawning, rearing, and food-producing habitat. Removal of riparian vegetation can have significant impacts by increasing stream temperature and reducing the input of biologic materials into the streams.

Long-term impacts to water quality may occur as a result of run-off from urbanization that enters the watercourses. Reduction in permeable surface areas limits the percolation and associated filtration processes beneficial to water quality. Urban run-off from surfaces such as streets, parking lots, driveways, and landscaped areas typically includes oil, grease, heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and sediments. Increases in urban run-off have been shown to impact, among other things, aquatic habitat.

Urbanization can also impact groundwater recharge and quality. Roseville, as well as a majority of the Sacramento and South Placer area, is located over the north central portion of California's Central Valley groundwater basin. This aquifer is an extensive system of different groundwater basins extending from Red Bluff to Bakersfield.

Increased incidence of droughts has been identified as a potential effect of Climate Change, further necessitating proactive policies and programs such as Roseville's Stormwater Ordinance and Aquifer Storage and Recovery Program. City policies addressing these effects are identified where applicable.

Groundwater supplies are naturally recharged by rainwater that reaches the subsurface saturated zone of the soil. The rate and quantity of water reaching the saturation zone depends on factors that include the amount and duration of precipitation, soil type, moisture content of the soil, and vertical permeability of the unsaturated zone. The Roseville area is composed of several soil types with three main geologic formations. Water permeability varies with each of the formation types. In general, the primary

SAFETY

Seismic and Geologic Hazards
Flood Control
Police Services
Fire Protection
Hazardous Materials
Health Services
Electromagnetic Fields

Since 1975, state law has required that a safety element be included as part of all general plans. In 1984, the legislature consolidated the safety and seismic elements into one element that includes seismic safety, geologic hazards, fire safety, and flooding. As with all elements, additional safety issues of particular importance to the community may also be included.

The citizens of Roseville rely on the City for many of their safety needs, such as fire and crime prevention. They count on the City to plan for, and protect them from, natural hazards such as flooding, earthquakes, and other potentially dangerous situations. The Safety Element addresses safety concerns of the community and sets forth the goals and policies essential for their resolution. The Safety Element is comprised of the following components:

Seismic and geologic hazards includes goals and policies to protect the City's residents from danger associated with active faults, liquefaction, ground failure (landslides), and steep slopes. While the potential for seismic and geologic hazard occurrences in Roseville is not high, the soil and geologic characteristics of the City continue to play an important role in determining safety procedures.

Flood control underscores the need for development standards along the City's ~~floodways~~Regulatory Floodplain. Since the floods of 1986, the City's flood-prone areas have

been redefined and, in some cases, regulations pertaining to development in these areas are more restrictive to protect life and property.

Police services addresses protection of persons and property within the City by application of the crime prevention unit, building security ordinance, department training program, and streets patrol.

Fire protection includes goals and policies to prevent and protect against catastrophic fires and minimize the loss of life and damage to property and the environment. Policies are established to achieve a four-minute response time and an ISO rating of 3 or better.

Hazardous materials addresses the need for the safe and efficient handling of hazardous materials and implementation of programs that will comply with state law. This includes requirements for the submittal of a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) and emergency response procedures for hazardous spills.

Health services includes the existing status of health services within the City of Roseville and provides policies that ensure that medical needs are met. Trauma center services and health care for indigents are addressed.

Electromagnetic fields includes the Electric Department's policy of "prudent action" with regard to electromagnetic fields (EMF).

The following two documents are active plans for the City of Roseville. These plans are utilized as Implementation Measures throughout the Safety Element. The plans are:

Emergency Operations Plan. The City's Emergency Operations Plan provides direction for responding to disastrous occurrences in Roseville. This plan, which is subject to State Office of Emergency Service (OES) review and certification on a periodic basis, describes response strategies for all types of emergencies. The plan also addresses interagency cooperation, emergency functions, continuity of government responsibility, and public awareness. In addition, the plan provides strategies for operations of police, fire, and health services, as well as transportation alternatives, search and rescue, shelter and other required services in the event of an emergency. The Emergency Operations Plan is reviewed annually and updated every four years.

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. On July 20, 2005, the Roseville City Council initially adopted the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan in compliance with federal regulations. The plan was adopted at the conclusion of the following public process: nine months of public meeting with an ad hoc Steering Committee, an on-line survey of Roseville residents, two public workshops on natural and human-caused hazards, and a special workshop of the City Council on May 31, 2005 to discuss the Plan contents.

The City's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan describes the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the City; describes the City's vulnerability to these hazards; and includes a mitigation strategy that provides the City's blueprint for reducing the potential losses. The City's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is subject to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) review and certification every five years.

The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan as amended by the Roseville City Council from time to time is hereby incorporated into the Safety Element by reference as though it were fully set forth herein.

In the event of any conflict between the provisions of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and the provisions of the Safety Element, the provisions of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan shall control. A copy of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is on file in the [Development Services](#) - Planning Department for use and examination by the public.

It is an underlying goal of the entire Safety Element to protect the life, property, and environment of community residents, enterprises, employees, and visitors.

FLOOD PROTECTION

A. SETTING

The City of Roseville is located within portions of two major drainage basins: 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 north of Baseline Road and the Diamond Oaks Golf Course. Dry Creek and its tributaries drain the remainder of the City from Rocklin to the north, Loomis Basin to the east, Sacramento County to the south, and Placer County to the west. The Dry Creek system has year-round flows in its major watercourses, while the Pleasant Grove system is generally intermittent in its upper reaches with only seasonal flows, and flowing year-round in its lower reaches. For the most part, the primary creek systems in the City have been maintained in their natural state and alignment.

Upstream flows, generated elsewhere in Placer County, enter Roseville's creeks and tributaries from the east and north. The creek systems, picking up additional natural and storm-water-system-delivered run-off in the City, generally flow in a west-southwestward direction through Roseville. The flows continue to move west-southwestward into Placer, Sacramento, and Sutter Counties, eventually draining through various creeks and canals into the Sacramento and American Rivers.

Flooding is defined as the temporary rising and overflowing of water resulting in partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas. The initial force of flooding and inundation of floodwaters can result in injury, loss of life, and property damage. Damage may include: the shattering or flooding of structures, including homes and businesses; uplifting of vehicles and other objects; damage to roadways, bridges, infrastructure and services; and, soil instability, erosion, and landslides.

Flood protection is a major concern in Roseville as well as the remainder of the Sacramento/South Placer region. Flooding in Roseville is associated with storm water run-off exceeding creek and storm drainage capacities. As a result, flooding in the City is generally

~~confined to~~ limited to areas of low elevations adjacent to the creek systems.

Reports of flooding along Dry, Antelope, Cirby, and Linda Creeks have been recorded from the 1930's to present time. Recent flooding that has resulted in property damage has occurred about every three to five years since 1950, with the exception of the period from 1973 to 1981 when no flooding was reported. ~~Until recently, the largest event on record~~A large flood event took place in February 1986, causing substantial damage to property. The flood ~~was considered to range~~ between a 70 and 100-year event, depending upon the location.

In January of 1995, the City was subject to flooding that exceeded the flood event of 1986 on Cirby Creek and Linda Creek. A detailed description of the flooding problem in the Dry Creek watershed can be found in the "Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan" by the Placer County Flood Control District dated April 1992 and in the "Cirby-Linda-Dry Creek Study" by Dames & Moore dated November 1991. The portion of Roseville within the Pleasant Grove Creek watershed has, until recently remained mostly undeveloped, so reports of flood damage are limited.

Localized flooding resulting from storm water run-off exceeding piped drainage capacity is primarily limited to street flooding. There have been very few reports of major flood damage caused by piped drainage capacity being exceeded. Improvements to the drainage system have been made to most of these areas.

~~In addition, dam~~ failure could result in widespread flooding. Although there are no dams within Roseville, the failure of Folsom Lake containment dike numbers 1 through 6 could impact the City. The containment dikes are used to close the saddles, or low points along the crests of the ridges located along the westerly rim of the reservoir. Dikes 2 and 3 store essentially no water at all, except during flood surcharges at the lake. Of these, dikes 5 and 6 would result in the largest impacts to Roseville. In the unlikely event of such a failure occurring, a plan of action has been developed and is included in the City of Roseville's Emergency Operations Plan.

The City of Roseville is involved in several flood control projects and mitigation programs designed to protect residents and lessen the potential for flooding both within the City and within neighboring communities:

- ~~The City has initiated the Cirby-Linda-Dry Creek Flood Control Project to reduce storm water back up at constrictions and increase the overall capacity of the floodplain. Of the seven work packages described in the project study, five have been completed. As a result of those improvements, the number of structures in the floodplain has been reduced to about 130. Most of the structures remaining in the floodplain are near Cirby Creek in the Zien Court and Trimble Way area and along Dry Creek upstream of Folsom Road.~~

- The City ~~is currently~~ collect~~ing~~ drainage mitigation fees within the Pleasant Grove and Dry Creek watersheds to be used to alleviate potential downstream drainage problems in these basins. Roseville is also involved, through the Placer County Flood Control District, in the Auburn Ravine, Coon Creek, and Pleasant Grove Creeks Flood Mitigation Plan dated June 1993, as well as the Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan.

- The City presently has a flood alert system in place. *Alert Roseville* is an emergency notification system that may be used to deliver alerts when there is a threat to the health and safety of residents.

-In the event of potential flooding, warnings will also be broadcast on Roseville's Government Access Channel and on local radio stations. The system is designed to provide residents up to three hours advance warning of potential flooding within the ~~100-year~~regulatory floodplain. Details of this program are described in the City of Roseville's Emergency Response Plan.

- The City operates a stream cleaning program in the flood prone areas of Roseville each year. Details of this program can be found in the City's Creek Maintenance Guidelines dated February

2001 and the Stream Clearing Inspection Report dated July 2001.

Minimizing encroachment within the ~~100-year~~regulatory floodplain has been a primary goal of the City. The boundaries of the ~~100-year~~regulatory floodplain have been revised over the years due to better data ~~being available~~availability. A majority of the damage that resulted from the 1986 and 1995 floods occurred within the older infill area of the City where historic encroachments into what is currently recognized as the floodplain have occurred.

In most cases, the definitions of the floodplain generated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encumber less property than those developed for the City. The most recent FEMA information is more consistent with the City data than previous versions. ~~Updated floodplain maps, prepared by Nolte and Associates in 1987, have in many areas of the City been recognized as the best available floodplain information. The "Nolte Future Floodplain" represents the 100-year floodplain based on estimated build-out of the Pleasant Grove and Dry Creek basins. The boundaries of the floodplain are generally reflected on Figure VIII-2.~~

B. State Law

The California Legislature enacted six interrelated flood management bills in 2007—Senate Bills (SB) 5 and 17, and Assembly Bills (AB) 5, 70, 156, and 162—to improve flood management in a sustainable way and to strengthen the linkage between local land use planning decisions and flood management practices. The legislation requires that an requires that an Urban Level of Flood Protection be met in specific locations within the Sacramento and San Joaquin river basins.

An Urban The legislation defines an definition of Urban Level of Flood Protection (ULOP) is as that which is necessary to withstand flooding that has a 1-in-200 chance of occurring in any given year using criteria consistent with, or developed by, the Department of Water Resources. Subsequent legislation refined the definition of the "Urban level of flood protection" ~~shall not mean to exclude areas of~~

~~shallow flooding (inundation less than 3 feet deep) or flooding from local drainage (tributary areas of less than 10 square miles) that meets the criteria of the national Federal Emergency Management Agency standard of flood protection. (Government Code Section 65007(l)(n)).~~

~~There are five locational criteria which must all be met in order for the ULOP to apply. While all areas of the City meet two of the criteria (the City is an urban area of more than 10,000 people and the City is within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley) only certain areas of the City meet the remaining three location criteria. These are:~~

- ~~• 1) Located within a flood hazard zone that is mapped as either a special hazard area or an area of moderate hazard on FEMA's official (i.e., effective) Flood Insurance Rate Map for the National Flood Insurance Program, 2)1~~
- ~~• Located within an area with a potential flood depth above 3 feet, from sources other than localized conditions, and 3)1~~
- ~~• Located within a watershed with a contributing area of more than 10 square miles.~~

~~The boundaries of the ULOP floodplain and the 100-year floodplain within Roseville are generally reflected on Figure VIII-2., which shows areas which meet all five locational criteria and are subject to the ULOP (200-year) standard, and areas not meeting the criteria which are regulated based on a 100-year standard. These combined floodplain areas are referred to hereinafter as the City's Regulatory Floodplain. The current modeling of the City's floodplain is based on estimated build-out of the Pleasant Grove and Dry Creek basins.~~

~~As outlined in the Department of Water Resources Handbook (December 2014), all local governments located within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Drainage District boundary are required to comply with portions of the 2007 flood legislation. Per AB 162 (2007), as outlined in Government Code Sections 65302(g)(5) and 65302.7, jurisdictions within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Drainage District are required to not only consult with state agencies, including the CVFPB, prior to preparing or revising their safety element, but also to submit their draft safety element or draft amendment to the safety~~

~~element for review to the CVFPB and to any local agencies that provide flood protection to the city or county.~~

~~Jurisdictions within the defined boundary include the City of Roseville. It requires that an urban level of flood protection be met. The definition of Urban Level of Flood Protection is that which is necessary to withstand flooding that has a 1-in-200 chance of occurring in any given year using criteria consistent with, or developed by, the Department of Water Resources. "Urban level of flood protection" shall not mean shallow flooding or flooding from local drainage that meets the criteria of the national Federal Emergency Management Agency standard of flood protection. (Government Code Section 65007(l)(n))~~

~~The City of Roseville regulates its floodplain areas through land use, zoning, and other development restrictions. This includes policies requiring policy that requires the dedication of, and a prohibition on development within, and prohibits most development within, the regulated floodplain 100-year floodplain area. Certain exceptions to this policy exist primarily within the infill area and for the construction of essential services. Where encroachments may be permitted, improvements are required to be designed to minimize cumulative upstream and downstream effects.~~

~~The State of California has implemented a State Plan of Flood Control (SPFC). State law requires all communities to be in compliance with this plan. The City's current standards for managing new development in or near the floodplain are in compliance with the State Plan. The City will continue to require new development to comply with the latest SPFC.~~

~~State law is also addressing the issue of Climate Change, in terms of both the cause and the potential effects. Expected effects of Climate Change include increased risk of flooding. Roseville's policies that address flood protection, and similar policies that address the cause and potential effects of Climate Change throughout the General Plan are designated with an icon:  Also, a more focused discussion of Climate Change can be referenced in the Air Quality element of the General Plan.~~

C. Regulatory Floodplain

~~The City of Roseville regulates its floodplain areas through land use, zoning, and other development restrictions. This includes policies requiring the dedication of—and a prohibition on development within—the City’s Regulatory Floodplain. Certain exceptions to this policy exist primarily within the infill area and for the construction of essential services. Where encroachments may be permitted, improvements are required to be designed to minimize cumulative upstream and downstream effects.~~

The Floodplain Area Combining land use designation is applied to all floodplain areas in the City. This designation is normally combined with open space or park designations, but may be combined with other land uses in areas with existing development. The City is responsible for maintaining its storm drain systems (including the creeks that are part of that system, where they are owned by the City), as well as its existing and planned retention and detention basins.

In addition to the City, there are several other agencies that regulate floodplain areas and/or the resources commonly found within these areas. These agencies include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Section 404 of the Clean Water Act), ~~California Reclamation Central Valley Flood Protection~~ Board, FEMA, and the California Department of Fish and ~~Game-Wildlife~~ (1603 Stream Bed Alteration Agreement). The Placer County Resource Conservation District and the Placer County Flood Control District provide advice and assistance on floodplain management.

FEMA plays a particularly prominent role in floodplain management. FEMA is charged with overseeing disaster assistance and mapping floodplains. One of its programs is the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that requires owners of property within designated flood zones to purchase flood insurance. Eligible flood zones are designated through engineering studies that are adopted by FEMA. The mapping of the flood zones then becomes the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that reflects the expected frequency and severity of flooding by area. The City, in September 1990 and 2001, adopted revised FIRM maps to ensure

continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

~~State law is also addressing the issue of Climate Change, in terms of both the cause and the potential effects. Expected effects of Climate Change include increased risk of flooding. Roseville’s policies that address flood protection, and similar policies that address the cause and potential effects of Climate Change throughout the General Plan are designated with an icon: . Also, a more focused discussion of Climate Change can be referenced in the Air Quality element of the General Plan.~~

BD. OUTLOOK

As urbanization of western Placer County continues to increase within the Pleasant Grove Creek and Dry Creek Basins, Roseville faces the potential of experiencing increased flooding problems. Land development typically results in increased hard surfaces and decreased vegetation. These conditions limit infiltration opportunities and, without adequate mitigation, can increase storm water run-off rates and volumes and decrease the time required to reach peak discharge.

The goals, policies, and implementation measures of this component focus on minimizing damage due to flood hazards. Key to this effort is the clear definition and application of floodplain boundaries. Emphasis is placed on protecting the floodplain areas and on pursuing regional cooperation on flooding issues. The City is committed to exploring environmentally sensitive flood control solutions. As a result, this component is intended to be utilized in combination with the goals, policies, and implementation measures contained within the Open Space and Conservation Element.

~~The State of California currently has implemented a State Plan of Flood Control (SPFC). In 2008, State law required requires all communities to be in compliance with this plan. The City’s current standards for managing new development in or near the floodplain are in compliance with the State Plan. The City will continue to require new development to comply with the latest SPFC.~~

A detailed Floodplain Management Plan has been developed and is included in the City's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

CE. FLOODPLAIN DESIGNATIONS

Clear policy on how floodplain areas are defined and regulated is very important in effectively dealing with flood protection. Several different designations have been used to define floodplains in Roseville, including zoning and land use designations for floodplain areas, local flood hazard areas, 100-year FEMA floodplain areas, and the City's Regulatory Floodplain. ~~The designations differ as to when they were developed, the methodology utilized, and the assumptions incorporated. This has resulted in some confusion in how and where these various definitions have been applied in the past.~~ It is the intent of the General Plan to establish clear direction to ensure consistent application of floodplain policy in the City.

Policy relating to the designation of the floodplain recognizes that there are differences between the infill area and the remainder of the City. The Infill areas were developed prior to modern floodplain mapping and policies, and consequently there is existing infill development within the floodway fringe. ~~primary difference relates to the existence of development in the floodway fringe. Within the infill area such development exists, while in the remainder of the City it does not.~~ As a result, floodplain policy for the infill area is slightly more flexible to account for existing development and to retain some development potential for those undeveloped but entitled properties within the floodplain, assuming compliance with the specified restrictions.

Insert Figure VIII-2
(City's Regulatory Floodplain)

FLOODPLAIN DESIGNATION POLICY

OBJECTIVES:

In the City of Roseville, floodplain policy focuses on two primary objectives: 1) To minimize the potential for flood damage by providing for the safe movement of flood waters through the City; and, 2) To preserve, protect, and enhance the natural habitat, open, and recreational values found along Roseville's floodplain and creek environments. The goals, policies, and implementation measures within this Element focus primarily on the safety objective. It is intended that these policies be utilized in combination with the policies contained within the Open Space and Conservation Element to ensure full implementation of the objectives stated above.

REGULATORY FLOODPLAIN DESIGNATION:

The City of Roseville shall designate the ~~100-year~~ City's Regulatory Floodplain on its land use map in accordance with the best available floodplain information as determined by the Public Works Director. The Regulatory Floodplain ~~will~~ assumes that the watershed has been fully developed without mitigation. ~~In many portions of the City, the Nolte Future Floodplain (1987) has been utilized to designate floodplain boundaries. The Nolte Future Floodplain defines floodway and floodway fringe boundaries within the floodplain.~~ The floodway fringe is defined as that area along the boundary of the floodplain that, if totally obstructed, would not result in more than a one foot rise in the water surface elevation. The floodway constitutes the remainder of the floodplain area and is typically where flood waters have the most velocity.

Where ~~the Nolte Future Floodplain~~ City's Regulatory Floodplain information does not exist, or where it is determined that ~~Nolte the City's Regulatory Floodplain~~ does not represent the best available information, new floodplain information shall be generated by the project proponent. New floodplain information shall generally be developed: 1) Consistent with the build-out development assumptions ~~utilized by the Nolte Future Floodplain analysis~~ used to develop the City's Regulatory Floodplain; and, 2) In compliance with the most recent Placer County Floodplain Manual.

~~Designation of the City's regulatory floodplain boundaries may normally be terminated where the 100-year flood generally narrows to a width of 200 feet or less and where the associated drainage area is less than 300 acres. Precise termination of boundaries shall be as approved by the Public Works Director.~~

FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS:

Development within ~~designated 100-year regulatory floodplain area~~ the City's Regulatory Floodplains shall be regulated as follows:

1. INFILL AREAS

No development is permitted within the regulatory floodway. Development may be permitted by the City within the regulatory floodway fringe. ~~In accordance with the Nolte definition, s~~ Such development shall be limited to that falling within the assumed cumulative one-foot rise in the water surface elevation.

2. REMAINDER OF THE CITY (Specific Plans, and the North Industrial area)

No development is permitted within the ~~regulatory floodplain~~ City's Regulatory Floodplain (floodway and floodway fringe). Exceptions may be considered by the City for unusual conditions on a case-

E. IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

1. Land Use Designation

(Existing)

The City shall designate all areas identified as the ~~400-year floodplain~~ City's Regulatory Floodplain with the Flood Area Combining land use designation as defined in the Land Use Element. The boundaries of the ~~400-year~~ floodplain shall be as specified in the Floodplain Designations section of this component. Floodplain areas shall be preserved as specified in the Open Space and Conservation Element. Such preservation may include required dedication to the City. *(Policies 1 and 9)*

2. Ordinance Modification

(Proposed)

Modify the City's Ordinances to include floodplain use regulations consistent with the goals, policies, and implementation measures of the Safety, Land Use, Open Space and Conservation, and Parks and Recreation Elements. *(Policies 1, 5 and 9)*

3. Development Review Process

(Ongoing)

Refer any development proposal that has a direct or indirect impact on flood protection to the Public Works Department for comment. In addition, forward such proposals to other agencies as applicable, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Reclamation Central Valley Flood Protection Board, Federal Emergency Management Agency, California Department of Fish and Game Wildlife, Placer County Resource Conservation District, and Placer County Flood Control District. Consider the comments of the agencies during the development review process.

Continue the City's existing development review process for both public and private projects in accordance with statutory requirements contained in such documents as the Zoning Ordinance, Sign Ordinance, Subdivision Ordinance and the Subdivision Map Act, Transportation Systems Management Ordinance, ~~the s~~Specific ~~p~~Plans, the California

Environmental Quality Act, the Permit Streamlining Act, and other statutes. Continue to provide for public participation and coordination with other jurisdictions through the review of development proposals.

Through the development review process, the City shall pursue the following:

- Promote the use of open grassy swales to carry run-off from urban areas to natural drainage.
- Discourage large continuous paved areas in development unless adequate mitigation is provided.
- Encourage development to use pervious paving materials.
- Ensure design that prevents the diversion of run-off onto neighboring parcels.
- Encourage development to discharge run-off into pervious areas.

All building pads shall be located a sufficient distance above the ~~400-year~~ City's Regulated ~~f~~Floodplain elevation, as determined by the Public Works Department, to minimize the potential for flooding. The review of improvement plans shall ensure that all storm drainage culverts and bridges along designated floodplains are designed to accommodate, at a minimum, 100-year flood volumes with at least one foot of freeboard as measured from where the water would otherwise overtop. ~~—~~Where practicable, such improvements should accommodate 150% of the 100-year volumes. *(Policies 1 and 5)*

4. Flood Information Update

(Ongoing)

Update the City's flood studies, modeling, and regulations at a minimum of every five (5) years, or whenever information becomes available that would significantly modify previous data. "New information" could take the form of new studies, change in City policy, consideration of a major development project or specific plan, or implementation of a flood control project. This will be overseen by the Public Works Department. When a new flood study is deemed appropriate, funding may be by City, state, and/or ~~Federal~~ federal sources, or by private funds from developing areas. *(Policy 2)*

5. National Flood Insurance Program *(Ongoing)*

Continue City participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This will include adoption and administration of updated Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) model ordinances and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). This will be overseen by the Public Works Department and will require no special funding needs. *(Policy 2)*

6. Placer County Flood Control District *(Ongoing)*

Remain actively involved in the Placer County Flood Control District. This involvement includes cooperation in the development of a comprehensive regional data base. Encourage regional drainage planning and design for all individual developments in the Placer County Flood Control District to address cumulative flooding impacts. Continue to participate in regional flooding studies, including the Auburn Creek/Coon Creek/Pleasant Grove Creek Flood Mitigation Plan and the Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan. This will be overseen by the Public Works Department. Annual funding for membership is provided via the City's General Fund. *(Policy 3)*

7. Interagency Coordination *(Ongoing)*

Continue City coordination with other agencies on issues of flood control. Coordination between the City and adjacent jurisdictions occurs through several mechanisms including the distribution of development proposals for review and comment. Continue City cooperation with federal, state, and local agencies including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, [California Reclamation Central Valley Flood Protection Board](#), Federal Emergency Management Agency, California Department of Fish and [Game Wildlife](#), Placer County Resource Conservation District, and Placer County Flood Control District. This will be overseen by the Community Development Department, [Development Services](#) - Planning Department and Public Works Department as appropriate and will require no special funding needs. *(Policy 3)*

8. Flood Alert and Early Warning Systems *(Ongoing)*

Continue to develop, implement, and expand the Flood Alert and Early Warning Program systems and integrate the systems with other local jurisdictions to form a regional warning program. This is overseen by the Public Works Department. Annual funding is provided through the City's General Fund *(Policy 4)*

9. Specific Plans *(Ongoing)*

Ensure that future specific plans and specific plan amendments are consistent with the goals and policies of the General Plan. The specific plans shall include the designation and preservation of floodplain areas and adjacent habitat. Provisions shall be incorporated to ensure that public infrastructure, utilities, and emergency services remain functional during flood conditions. Such infrastructure and facilities include water, sewer and gas mains; telephone and electric lines; streets and bridges; hospitals; and fire and police stations. Financing mechanisms shall be explored to fund necessary flood protection improvements and maintenance. Development agreements may be utilized to secure implementation and funding provisions. This is overseen by the [Development Services](#) - Planning Department and Public Works Department and will require no special funding needs (specific plans are 100% cost recovery by the developers). *(Policies 5, 8 and 9)*

10. Master Drainage Plan *(Ongoing)*

Require a master drainage plan as part of the approval process for all specific plans and large development projects, as determined by the Public Works Director. The master drainage plan ~~should~~**must** consider cumulative regional drainage and flooding mitigation. The intent of the plan is to ensure that the overall rate of run-off from a project does not exceed pre-development levels. If necessary, this shall be achieved by incorporating run-off control measures to minimize peak flows and/or assistance in financing or otherwise implementing comprehensive drainage plans. This is overseen by the [Planning Development](#)

| Services - Planning Department and Public Works Department and requires no special funding needs. (*Policy 6*)

11. Storm Maintenance Program

(*Ongoing*)

Continue the Parks and Recreation Department's regular storm maintenance program within the City's creeks and floodplain areas. This program clears and removes debris that could contribute to blockage and flooding and may include the removal of silt. This is overseen by the Parks and Recreation Department. Annual funding is provided by the City's General Fund. (*Policy 7*)

12. Financing Mechanisms

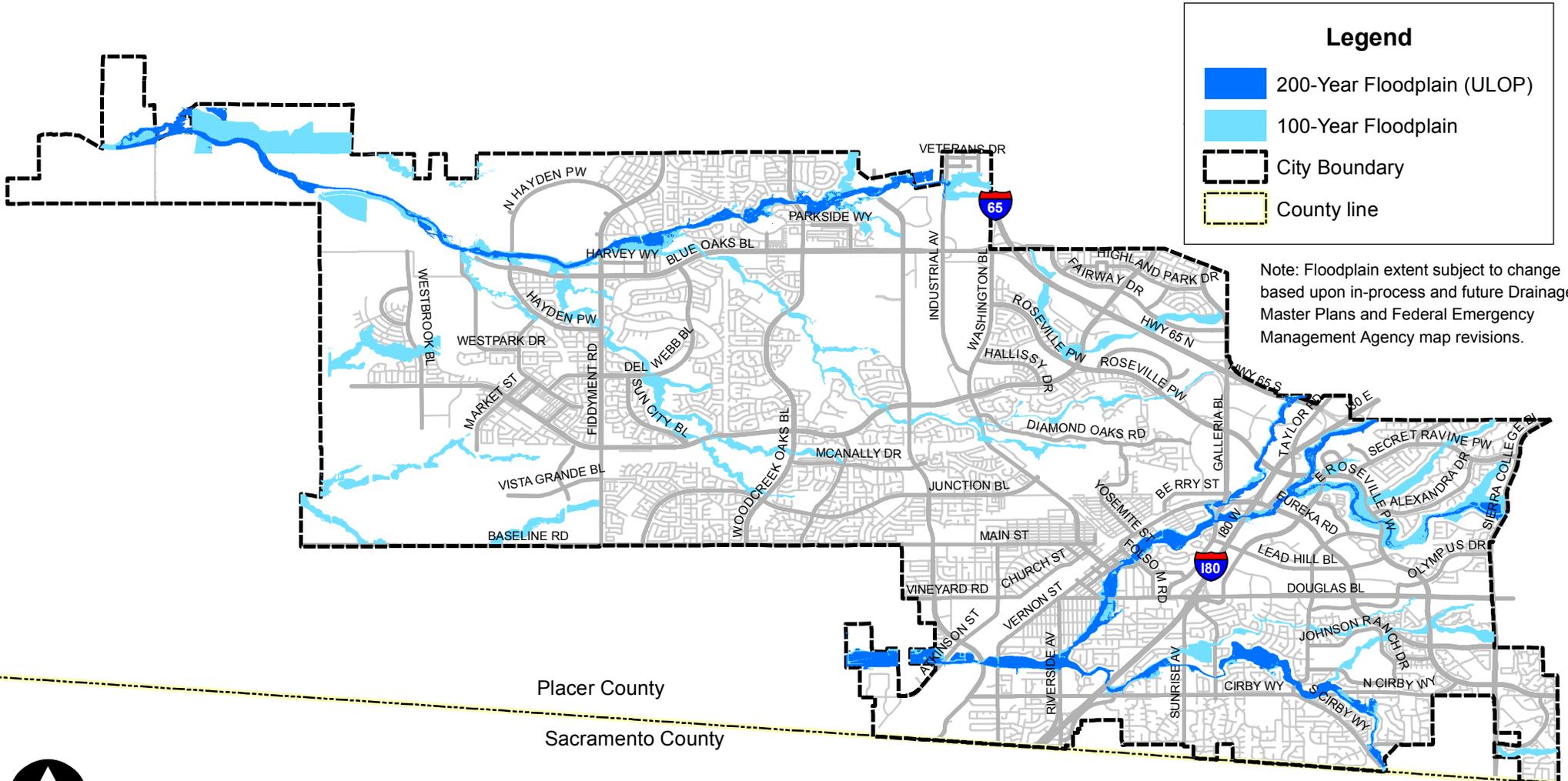
(*Ongoing*)

Continue to explore mechanisms to finance flood prevention and storm maintenance programs. This includes continued collection of the Pleasant Grove and Dry Creek Watershed Mitigation Fees. Seek State and federal assistance. Consider alternative funding sources, including the establishment of drainage, utility, and assessment districts. This is overseen by the Public Works Department. (*Policies 7 and 8*)

13. Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

(Existing)

The City's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan describes the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the City; describes the City's vulnerability to these hazards; and includes a mitigation strategy that provides the City's blueprint for reducing the potential losses. The City's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is subject to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) review and certification every five years. (*Policy 1*)

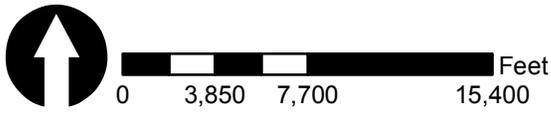


Legend

- 200-Year Floodplain (ULOP)
- 100-Year Floodplain
- City Boundary
- County line

Note: Floodplain extent subject to change based upon in-process and future Drainage Master Plans and Federal Emergency Management Agency map revisions.

Placer County
 Sacramento County



one excavator
Placer County APCD Air District, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	74
Climate Zone	2			Operational Year	2015
Utility Company	Roseville Electric				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	793.8	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.029	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use -

Construction Phase - testing one day, one piece

Off-road Equipment - testing one piece, one day

Trips and VMT - testing one piece, one day

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	0.00	1.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType	Rubber Tired Dozers	Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	2.00	0.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	OperationalYear	2014	2015

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	1/1/2015	1/1/2015	5	1	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Concrete/Industrial Saws	0	8.00	81	0.73
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	1.00	255	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0	6.00	97	0.37
Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	162	0.38

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	1	3.00		0.00	10.80	7.30				

3.2 Grading - 2015

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust																0.0000
Off-Road																559.0381
Total																559.0381

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

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

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Total					

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by

LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
0.437174	0.064182	0.188594	0.171265	0.065170	0.008776	0.012574	0.036622	0.001782	0.001066	0.008434	0.000560	0.003803

5.0 Energy Detail

5.1 Fleet Mix

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e	
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day						
Architectural Coating																	0.0000
Consumer Products																	0.0000
Total																	0.0000

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

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