

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT REQUIRING ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This document is an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that analyzes and discloses the effects of the proposed development of Amoruso Ranch project on an approximately 674-acre site in western Roseville for which Brookfield Sunset LLC (Applicant or Brookfield) is seeking a Department of the Army (DA) permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Sacramento District, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC. §1344). The project is a large-scale, mixed-use, mixed-density master-planned community that includes the following uses:

- 337 acres of residential uses totaling 2,826 single- and multi-family residential units at buildout;
- 51 acres of commercial and office uses;
- 17 acres of public/quasi-public uses, including a school;
- 22 acres of parks;
- 146 acres of open space; and
- 52 acres of roadways.

The project also includes off-site improvements that involve widening of Sunset Boulevard West along the north side of the project site to provide improved roadway access and the construction of storm water facilities in the Al Johnson Wildlife Area located to the west of the project site. Additionally, activities associated with implementation of the Applicant's proposed permittee-responsible mitigation for unavoidable impacts to aquatic resources would include establishment, restoration, and/or preservation of aquatic resources on three adjacent parcels, west of the project site and south of Sunset Boulevard West.

Proposed activities in waters of the United States, associated with the construction of Amoruso Ranch, would result in the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into approximately 18.68 acres of wetlands and other waters of the United States and require DA authorization from the Corps, pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act.

Regulations for implementing Section 404 of the Clean Water Act are contained in 33 CFR Parts 320-328 and 330-332. In its regulatory capacity, the Corps is neither a proponent nor an opponent of projects seeking federal approvals; rather, as identified in 33 CFR § 320.1[a][1], the Corps conducts a "public interest review" that seeks to balance a proposed action's favorable impacts against its detrimental impacts. Additionally, as identified in 33 CFR §325.2[a][6], the Corps is also required to review actions in accordance with guidelines developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) under Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act (33 USC §1344(b)(1)) [hereinafter "404(b)(1) Guidelines"]. The Corps' permit process and decision making triggers a requirement for environmental review under

NEPA. The Corps has determined that, if authorized, the issuance of a DA permit for the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the United States associated with the proposed development of Amoruso Ranch project constitutes a major federal action that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Therefore the preparation of an EIS is required.

The issuance of a DA permit, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, is the proposed federal action analyzed in this EIS. Since development of the proposed Amoruso Ranch project is a reasonably foreseeable outcome of federal permit authorization and approval, this EIS analyzes environmental effects associated with the full buildout of the proposed project site. For brevity, the Amoruso Ranch project, as proposed by the Applicant, is referred to as the Proposed Action throughout this EIS. As such, the Corps is the federal lead agency, as defined by the NEPA (10 CFR § 900.5) (see **Lead and Cooperating Agencies**, below).

The City of Roseville (City), acting as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), completed an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan (ARSP) in June 2016. The application for annexation of project parcels to bring the proposed development within City limits was submitted to the Placer County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) in 2016. The City and County are in the process of finalizing the tax share agreement before annexation can occur.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located at 5101 Sunset Boulevard West, approximately 2.3 miles north of Pleasant Grove Boulevard and 1.5 miles west of Fiddymont Road in the northwestern portion of Roseville (**Figure 1.0-1, Regional Setting** and **Figure 1.0-2, Project Location**). The project site, which is composed of APN 017-020-016-510, 017-020-017-510, and 017-010-054-000, is owned by Peter Amoruso and Jennifer M. Amoruso.

1.3 PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

The Corps has determined that the project purpose for the Proposed Action is to construct a large-scale, mixed-use, mixed-density master-planned community in western and central Placer County.

The Proposed Action is defined as a “large scale” master-planned community project because it would develop approximately 674 acres of land and provide up to 2,827 dwelling units. The Proposed Action is proposed as a “mixed-use” community as it comprises not only residential but also commercial uses, public and quasi-public uses, parks, and open space. The residential component of the project, which includes a range of housing types and residential densities, is proposed to help meet the foreseeable regional housing demand based on Sacramento Area Council of Government’s (SACOG’s) projections in the February 2016 Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) that the region will add 811,000 people by 2036. The Proposed Action is designed to help serve the diverse housing needs of the region and assist the City of Roseville (City) in planning for its share of housing. The State of California mandates that communities prepare a plan to meet their “regional housing needs allocation” or (RHNA). An important component of the City’s General Plan Housing Element is the identification of sites for future housing development and an evaluation of the adequacy of these sites in fulfilling the City’s share of the RHNA,

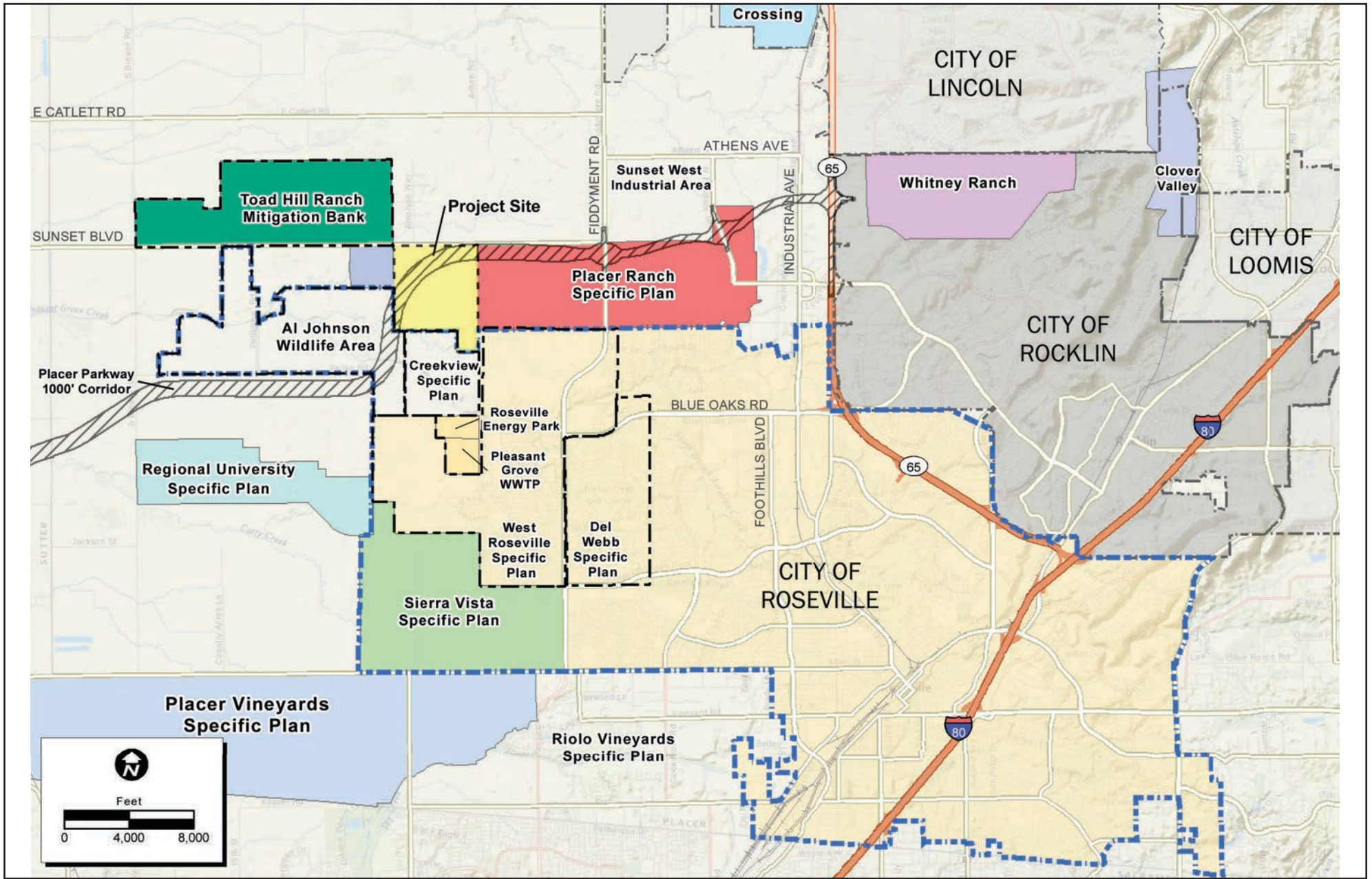


NOT TO SCALE

SOURCE: Google Maps – 2012

FIGURE 1.0-1

Regional Setting



SOURCE: EORP Consulting, Inc., 2018

FIGURE 1.0-2

Project Location

which is determined by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG). The intent of the RHNA is to ensure that local jurisdictions address their fair share of the housing needs for the entire region. Additionally, a major goal of the RHNA is to assure that every community provides an opportunity for a mix of affordable housing to all economic segments of its population. The 2013–2021 RHNA Plan, adopted in September 2012 by SACOG, mandates Roseville’s share of the region’s housing needs for all income categories as 8,478 additional units. The Amoruso Ranch project would assist the City in providing its share of housing in compliance with state law.

The commercial component is proposed because the commercial land uses would ensure that the City will collect sufficient tax revenue from the proposed community to provide necessary public services. In addition, the commercial land uses would provide services to the proposed residential uses, and create a more walkable community and reduce vehicle trips outside the project site. The types of commercial uses included in the Proposed Action range from neighborhood commercial uses to regional commercial and business park uses.

According to the City, the project site is in an area identified by SACOG as appropriate for growth. The mix of land uses and the densities and intensities of residential and commercial development of the Proposed Action meet the densities identified in SACOG’s 2004 “Preferred Blueprint Scenario” for this site. SACOG’s Preferred Blueprint Scenario advocates densities and intensities higher than those traditionally seen in the Sacramento region as a means of reducing the severity of long-term environmental impacts. More efficient use of land that includes facilitating pedestrian travel, bicycle use, and transit use, with a combination of mixed uses and more compact development patterns are likely to reduce per capita resource consumption (e.g., land, water, electricity, vehicle fuel, energy) and per capita pollution generation (e.g., traditional air pollutants and greenhouse gases).

In February 2016, in compliance with SB 375, SACOG adopted an SCS in connection with its Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP) for a 2036 time frame. The Preferred Blueprint Scenario was used as the starting point in the development of the SCS. The SCS included land use maps identifying areas that SACOG considered appropriate for development. The Amoruso Ranch property was included in these maps as a “developing community.”

The primary purpose of SB 375 was to align regional transportation planning efforts, regional greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets, and land use and housing allocations with one another. Each SCS should include land uses consistent with regional GHG reduction targets determined by the California Air Resources Board based on statewide GHG targets mandated under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, commonly known as AB 32 (Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006). The development of land identified for development in an SCS is therefore considered consistent with achieving AB 32 GHG targets.

Notably, in adopting its SCS in 2016, SACOG used population and market demand projections updated since 2012, when SACOG adopted its first SCS. As SACOG explained,

[t]he 2036 growth forecast indicates that population in the plan area is expected to grow by 811,000 people, an increase of about 36 percent, between 2012 and 2036. ... [T]his forecast is

lower than the 871,000 people forecasted in the 2012 MTP/SCS, which had a 2035 planning horizon, but used 2008 as the base year. [The forecast] also shows a housing forecast for the region of 285,000 new homes from 2012 to 2036, compared to the 303,000 new housing units forecast in the last plan from 2008 to 2035. Although the total population and housing forecast by 2036 is the same total as forecast in the previous 2012 MTP/SCS by 2035, the growth in people and homes is slightly lower in this plan due to the passage of time and the new 2012 base year for this plan. Alternatively, while the total employment forecast for 2036 is also the same total employment forecast by 2035 in the previous 2012 MTP/SCS, the employment growth in this MTP/SCS is much higher. This is a result of the Great Recession. From 2008 to 2012, the region, like most of the nation, experienced significant job loss. The projected regional job growth from 2012 to 2036 accounts for both the recovery of jobs lost during the recession and addition of new jobs. ... the growth projections include approximately 439,000 new employees from 2012 to 2036, as compared to the 361,000 new employees forecasted in the last plan from 2008 to 2035.

SACOG characterized “developing communities” such as Amoruso Ranch as “typically, though not always, situated on vacant land at the edge of existing urban or suburban development; they are the next increment of urban expansion. Developing communities are identified in local plans as special plan areas, specific plans, or master plans and may be residential-only, employment-only, or a mix of residential and employment uses.” In contrast, “lands not identified for development in the MTP/SCS planning period” are described as areas of the region that are not expected to develop to urban levels during the MTP/SCS planning period.

1.4 PROJECT BACKGROUND

In 2004, the City annexed the West Roseville Specific Plan (WRSP) Area immediately southeast of the project site. At that time, the boundary of the City’s Sphere of Influence (SOI) was adjusted to align with that of the 5,500-acre “Transition Area” between the City and Placer County. The Transition Area was identified as an area that was likely to develop in the future given its proximity to existing services and infrastructure. The Transition area had been defined in 1997 to foster cooperative land use planning under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the City and County. The ARSP was not anticipated as part of the MOU; only 40 acres of the project site is located within this MOU area. However, recognizing the benefit of the MOU, the City has coordinated this project with Placer County consistent with MOU provisions.

On March 17, 2014, the Applicant submitted a permit application to the Corps, requesting DA authorization to discharge dredged and/or fill material into waters of the U.S. (WOUS) associated with the construction of the Amoruso Ranch project. On December 22, 2014, the Corps determined that the proposed discharge of dredged and/or fill material into WOUS may result in significant impacts to the aquatic ecosystem; and therefore, an EIS must be prepared. A revised permit application, which includes additional impacts to aquatic resources as a result of proposed off-site storm water infrastructure, was submitted by the Applicant on October 30, 2014.

In developing the ARSP, the Applicant has taken into account on-going efforts by the City, County and other regional agencies to develop the transportation network in the southwestern portion of Placer County. The ARSP provides for a planned extension of Westbrook Boulevard, which is a City-planned

north/south six-lane arterial roadway that will begin at Baseline Road and extends north through the Creekview Specific Plan Area and into the project site. Westbrook Boulevard is planned to extend north from the southern ARSP boundary through the project site and will provide a connection with Sunset Boulevard. The ARSP provides for this extension. Similarly, the plan accommodates Placer Parkway, which is a planned limited access 15-mile highway that would provide an east/west connection between Highway 65 near Roseville to Highway 99 near the Sacramento International Airport (SMF). The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the SPRTA jointly prepared the Final Placer Parkway Corridor Preservation Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement/Program EIR (Tier 1 EIS/EIR) and Section 4(f) Evaluation, which selected the corridor for the future construction of the Placer Parkway. Although separately funded and not a part of the Proposed Action, the proposed alignment of Placer Parkway extends through the northern portion of the project site, encompassing approximately 49 acres. Within the project site, both Westbrook Boulevard and Road G are proposed to cross Placer Parkway. Road G, a two-lane residential roadway, is proposed to be an underpass to Placer Parkway, and Westbrook Boulevard would be an at grade intersection with Placer Parkway. Land has also been set aside for a potential future grade separated interchange of Placer Parkway and Westbrook Boulevard.

1.5 NEPA REQUIREMENTS AND PROCESS

This EIS has been prepared in accordance with NEPA (42 USC § 4321), the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) NEPA Implementing Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Corps' NEPA Implementation Procedures for the Regulatory Program (33 CFR Part 325, Appendix B).

Under CEQ's NEPA Implementing Regulations, the purpose of an EIS is to provide "full and fair" discussion of a proposed action's significant environmental effects and to inform decision makers and the public of reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize the proposed action's adverse effects, or would enhance the quality of the human environment. Although such disclosure is a key aim of CEQ's NEPA Implementing Regulations, agencies are cautioned that an EIS is more than a disclosure document—it is intended to be used in conjunction with other relevant materials as a planning and decision making tool (40 CFR § 1502.1).

The NEPA Implementing Regulations establish the following steps in the EIS process.

- Publication of a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register, announcing to interested individuals and agencies that an EIS is in preparation, and briefly describing the action it will analyze, as well as any alternatives that have been identified at that point in the planning process (40 CFR § 1508.22).
- A "scoping" period during which the lead agency gathers input from the public and other agencies regarding the significant environmental issues the EIS will address, alternatives or mitigation approaches to reduce or avoid significant adverse effects, and issues that are not significant and can be excluded from detailed analysis (40 CFR § 1501.7). The scoping period is generally initiated when the lead agency publishes its Notice of Intent.

- Development of the Draft EIS, consistent with content and format requirements of applicable portions of 40 CFR § 1502.
- Circulation of the Draft EIS for review and comment by interested parties, including agency decision makers, other agencies, and the public (40 CFR § 1502.19). Under 40 CFR § 1503.1, the lead agency is required to obtain comments from federal agencies with jurisdiction or special expertise relevant to the identified environmental effects, and must also request comments from state and local agencies, agencies that have requested information on actions of the type analyzed, the Applicant, and the general public.
- Preparation and circulation of a Final EIS that includes responses to the comments received on the Draft EIS (40 CFR § 1503.4, 40 CFR § 1502.19[b]).
- Preparation of the Record of Decision (ROD), a public document that announces the agency's decision with regard to the proposed action, including the alternative selected for implementation. The ROD must describe the alternatives evaluated in the decision making process and must identify whether the agency has adopted all practicable means to avoid or minimize the adverse environmental effects of its chosen alternative (or, if not, must explain why not). Where applicable, agencies are required to adopt a monitoring and enforcement program to ensure that mitigation is implemented as identified in the EIS (40 CFR § 1502.2).

With certain exceptions, agencies may not take action to implement an approved alternative until 30 days after the Final EIS has been published (40 CFR § 1506.10[b]).

1.6 SCOPE AND FOCUS OF THIS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The Corps' issuance of a DA permit, for authorization to discharge dredged and/or fill material into WOUS under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, is the federal action analyzed in this EIS. Although development of the Amoruso Ranch project is not a federal undertaking, the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into WOUS associated with the construction of the Amoruso Ranch project is a reasonably foreseeable outcome of federal permit approval. Accordingly, to ensure a thorough analysis of the effects of issuing a DA permit for authorization to discharge dredged and/or fill material into WOUS is provided, this EIS will analyze the environmental effects of construction and full build out of the Amoruso Ranch project site under the Proposed Action. This should not be construed as an assumption that a DA permit, authorizing the discharge of dredged and /or fill material into WOUS, for Amoruso Ranch project will be issued or denied; that decision will be made by the Corps following completion and consideration of this NEPA environmental review.

Consistent with Section 1502.1 of the CEQ NEPA Implementing Regulations, the purpose of this EIS is to provide thorough, objective analysis of the Proposed Action's significant environmental effects, along with mitigation measures and a range of reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize those effects. This EIS covers the following environmental resources: aesthetics (visual resources); agricultural resources; air quality; biological resources; climate change; cultural resources; environmental justice, population, and housing, geology, soils, and mineral resources; hazards and hazardous materials; hydrology and water quality; land use and planning; noise; public services; traffic and transportation;

and utilities and service systems. More information on EIS content and structure is provided below in **Subsection 1.11, Organization of this Document**.

1.7 LEAD AGENCY AND OTHER AGENCIES WITH JURISDICTION OVER THE PROJECT

The Corps is serving as the lead agency for NEPA compliance.

The USEPA is participating as a cooperating agency. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was invited to participate as a cooperating agency but did not accept.

The following agencies and entities also have discretionary authority or legal jurisdiction over part or all of the Proposed Action, or special expertise relevant to the Proposed Action.

- USFWS
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB)
- City of Roseville

It is anticipated that as state agencies subject to CEQA rather than federal agencies subject to NEPA, CDFW, and CVRWQCB will all rely on the EIR certified by the City of Roseville in June 2016, rather than on this EIS, in making their respective decisions on the Proposed Action.

1.8 EIS SCOPING

As discussed in **Subsection 1.6** above, scoping is the process through which the lead agency gathers input from the public and other agencies regarding EIS content, including potentially significant environmental issues; alternatives or mitigation approaches to address significant adverse effects; and issues that are not significant and can be excluded from the EIS (40 CFR § 1501.7).

NEPA scoping for the Proposed Action was initiated by publication of the Corps' *Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Amoruso Ranch Project, Corps Permit Application Number SPK-2004-00888* on Friday, May 6, 2016 (*Federal Register* Vol. 81, No. 88). One comment letter from the USEPA was received during the NOI public comment period, and is presented in **Appendix 1.0** of this EIS.

1.9 AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

In accordance with the CEQ NEPA regulations (40 CFR § 1506.10), this Draft EIS is being made available to agencies and the public for a 45-day review and comment period.

The Draft EIS can be reviewed at the following location.

City of Roseville Permit Center
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, California 95678

The Draft EIS is available for viewing, in portable document format (.pdf), on the Corps' website at: <http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Permitting/Environmental-Impact-Statements/>. Members of the public can also request a printed or an electronic copy on compact disc (CD) of the Draft EIS by contacting the Corps' Sacramento District at (916) 557-6639.

Please provide your comments at the earliest date possible, within 45 days of publication of the Notice of Availability. All comments should reference SPK-2004-00888 in the subject line and be sent to the following contact.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District
Regulatory Division
Attn: Leah Fisher
1325 J Street, Room 1350
Sacramento, California 95814-2922

Email: leah.m.fisher@usace.army.mil

1.10 INTENDED USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document is designed to analyze the environmental effects of the Amoruso Ranch project. Specifically, the Corps intends to use this document to determine whether to issue, or deny the issuance of, a DA permit for this project.

1.11 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK/LAWS, REGULATIONS, PLANS, AND POLICIES APPLICABLE TO THE EIS

Applicable federal and state laws as well as regional and local plans and policies are set forth in **Table 1.0-1, Regulatory Framework**, below.

**Table 1.0-1
Regulatory Framework**

AGRICULTURAL
Federal
<p>Farmland Protection Policy Act</p> <p>The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) was enacted in 1981 to minimize the conversion of the nation’s farmland to non-agricultural uses under Federal projects and programs. The Act ensures that—to the extent possible—federal programs are administered to be compatible with state and local units of government, and private programs and policies to protect farmland. The FPPA does not authorize the federal government to regulate the use of private or nonfederal land or in any way affect the property rights of owners. For the purpose of FPPA, farmland includes prime farmland, unique farmland, and land of statewide or local importance. The NRCS, which is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, oversees the FPPA and maintains an inventory of farmland in the U.S. The NRCS delegates the responsibility for designating farmland to appropriate local and state officials. The California FMMP is a supporting program that maps farmland in the State of California.</p>
State
<p>Williamson Act</p> <p>The California Land Conservation Act, also known as the Williamson Act, was adopted in 1965 in order to encourage the preservation of the state’s agricultural lands and to prevent its premature conversion to urban uses. In order to preserve these uses, this act established an agricultural preserve contract procedure by which any county or city within the state; taxes landowners at a lower rate using a scale based on the actual use of the land for agricultural purposes, as opposed to its unrestricted market value. In return, the owners guarantee that these properties would remain under agricultural production for a 10-year period. This contract is renewed automatically unless a notice of non-renewal is filed by the owner. In this manner, each agricultural preserve contract (at any given date) is always operable at least nine years into the future. As part of the Williamson Act, the state provides subventions to local participating governments. Subventions provide fiscal assistance to local governments to take part in the land preservation program. Neither the project site nor any of the mitigation properties are under a Williamson Act contract.</p>
AIR QUALITY
Federal
<p>Clean Air Act</p> <p>The USEPA is responsible for enforcing the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The USEPA regulates emission sources that are under the exclusive authority of the federal government, such as aircraft, ships, and certain locomotives. The USEPA also maintains jurisdiction over emission sources beyond state waters (outer continental shelf), and establishes various emissions standards for vehicles sold in states other than California. These standards identify acceptable levels of ambient concentrations for seven criteria pollutants: O₃, CO, NO₂, SO₂, PM10, PM2.5, and lead. The thresholds are considered to be the maximum concentrations of ambient (background) air pollutants determined safe to protect the public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety.</p> <p>As part of its enforcement responsibilities, the USEPA requires each state with areas that do not meet the federal standards to prepare and submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that demonstrates the means to attain federal standards. The SIP must integrate federal, state, and local plan components and regulations to identify specific measures to reduce pollution, using a combination of performance standards and market-based programs within the time frame identified in the SIP. The Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP), prepared by the PCAPCD in conjunction with other air pollution control districts in the Air Basin, is the regulatory mechanism by which the PCAPCD conforms to U.S.EPA regulations. The PCAPCD provides Triennial Progress Reports (TPRs) on air quality issues addressed by the AQAP, with the latest published in 2015.</p>

The 1990 CAA Amendments were enacted to better protect the public's health and create more efficient methods for lowering pollutant emissions. The major areas of improvement addressed in the amendments include National Ambient Air Quality Standards, air basin designations, automobile/heavy-duty engine emissions, and hazardous air pollutants. The USEPA has designated air basins as being in attainment or nonattainment for each of the seven criteria pollutants. Nonattainment air basins for ozone are further ranked (marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme) according to the degree of nonattainment. CARB is required to describe in its SIP how the state will achieve federal standards by specified dates for each air basin that has failed to attain a National Ambient Air Quality Standards for any criteria pollutant.

The extent of mitigation implementation of a given SIP depends on the severity of the air quality condition within the state or a specific air basin. Western Placer County is classified by the USEPA as in serious nonattainment for the O₃ standard, in nonattainment for the PM_{2.5} standard, and as attainment/unclassified for the other criteria pollutants, as summarized in Table 3.3-2.

The 1990 CAA Amendments addressed tailpipe emissions from automobiles, heavy-duty engines, and diesel fuel engines. The amendments established more stringent standards for hydrocarbons, NO_x, and CO emissions in order to reduce the ozone and carbon monoxide levels in heavily populated areas. Under the 1990 CAA Amendments, new fuels were required to be less volatile, contain less sulfur (regarding diesel fuel), and have higher levels of oxygenates (oxygen-containing substances to improve fuel combustion). Due to the lack of a substantial reduction in hazardous emissions under the 1977 CAA, the 1990 CAA Amendments listed 189 hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), which are carcinogenic, mutagenic, and/or reproductive toxicants, to be reduced. The 1990 CAA Amendments regulate major stationary sources and area emissions sources requiring use of Maximum Achievable Control Technology to reduce HAP emissions and their associated health impacts

State

California Clean Air Act

The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) established a legal mandate for air basins to achieve the California Ambient Air Quality Standards by the earliest practical date. The California Ambient Air Quality Standards, established by CARB, apply to the same seven criteria pollutants as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, as well as to sulfates, visibility-reducing particles, hydrogen sulfide, and vinyl chloride. California Ambient Air Quality Standards are more stringent than the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, and in the case of PM₁₀ and SO₂, far more stringent.

As a branch of the California Environmental Protection Agency, CARB oversees air quality monitoring, planning, and control throughout California. It is primarily responsible for implementing the CCAA, ensuring conformance with CAA requirements, and for regulating emissions from motor vehicles and consumer products within the state. In addition, CARB sets the California Ambient Air Quality Standards and control measures for TACs. CARB approves the regional air quality management/attainment plans for incorporation into the SIP and is responsible for preparing those portions of the SIP related to mobile source emissions. CARB establishes new standards for vehicles sold in California and for various types of commercially available equipment. It also sets fuel specifications to further reduce vehicular emissions.

CARB also makes area designations for O₃, CO, NO₂, SO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, sulfates, lead, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility-reducing particles. Health and Safety Code Section 39607(e) requires CARB to establish and periodically review area designation criteria. These designation criteria provide the basis for CARB to designate areas of the state as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified according to state standards. In addition, Health and Safety Code Section 39608 requires CARB to use the designation criteria to classify areas of the state and to annually review those area designations.

Local

Sacramento Valley Air Basin Air Quality Plans

As shown in Table 3.3-2, the western portion of Placer County is in nonattainment for the federal standards for ozone (8-hour) and PM_{2.5}. Western Placer County is also in nonattainment for the state standards of ozone (1-hour), ozone (8-hour), and PM₁₀. Therefore, the PCAPCD has assisted in preparing attainment plans for the area in order to demonstrate achievement of the state and federal ambient air quality standards for ozone, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. The most recent plans include:

- *Air Quality Attainment Plan*
- *Sacramento Regional Clean Air Plan for the 1-Hour National Ozone Standard*
- *Sacramento Region Clean Air Plan Update*
- *Sacramento Regional Nonattainment Area 8-Hour Ozone Rate-of-Progress Plan*
- *Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan*

The PCAPCD must continuously monitor its progress in implementing these attainment plans and must periodically report to CARB and the USEPA. It must also periodically revise its attainment plans to reflect new conditions and requirements in accordance with schedules mandated by the CAA and the CCAA. The following subsections provide an overview of these five plans.

Air Quality Attainment Plan

The CCAA requires nonattainment areas to achieve and maintain the state ambient air quality standards by the earliest practicable date and requires local air districts to develop plans for attaining the state ozone, CO, SO₂, and NO₂ standards. In compliance with the CCAA, the PCAPCD collaborated with other air pollution control districts in the Air Basin to prepare and submit the 1991 Air Quality Attainment Plan.

The CCAA also requires triennial assessments to report the extent of air quality improvement and the amounts of emission reductions achieved from control measures for the preceding three-year period. The PCAPCD Board of Directors adopted the most recent Triennial Progress Report (TPR) in 2015. The report identifies all feasible measures the PCAPCD planned to study or adopt over the next three years. The report also describes historical trends in air quality, updates emissions inventories, and evaluates the PCAPCD's implementation of air pollution control measures.

Triennial Progress Report

The PCAPCD prepares triennial progress reports in compliance with the CCAA. The most recent of these reports is the 2015 TPR, which includes current and projected emissions inventories of ROG and NO_x emissions in Placer County. The future emissions inventory includes future population growth, travel demand, employment, industrial and commercial activities, and energy use. The report also includes control measures and rules that have been amended or adopted since the previous triennial report.

According to the 2015 TPR, the majority of ROG and NO_x emissions in Placer County are from mobile sources. The report indicates that there was a 47% decrease in ROG emissions, and a 43% decrease in NO_x emissions between the years 1990 and 2015.

Sacramento Regional Clean Air Plan

The Clean Air Plan was adopted in 1994 in compliance with the 1990 Amendments to the federal CAA, which was developed cooperatively with all the districts in the Sacramento Region (El Dorado Air Pollution Control District, Feather River Air Quality Management District, PCAPCD, Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, and Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District). The region could not show that it would meet federal 1-hour ozone standard by 1999; therefore, the deadline was extended to 2005 and the region accepted a designation of severe nonattainment for the federal 1-hour ozone standard, with additional emission requirements on stationary sources. As a severe nonattainment area, the Sacramento Region is required to submit a rate-of-progress milestone evaluation report. The 1999 and 2002 Milestone Reports include compliance demonstrations that the milestone requirement has been met for the Sacramento nonattainment area.

The federal CAA requires the region's transportation plan to conform to the region's ozone standards. Regions with a SIP must analyze the emissions anticipated from transportation plans and transportation improvement programs and ensure that they remain within the SIP's emissions, which is called "demonstrating conformity" with the federal CAA. Regions with a SIP have a "motor vehicle emissions budget" tied to the SIP. Transportation planners must analyze the emissions anticipated from transportation plans and transportation improvement programs and ensure that they remain within the SIP's emissions budget (demonstrating conformity). A conformity lapse for the Sacramento region began October 4, 2004, and an expedited new Clean Air Plan was prepared. The following subsection describes the Clean Air Plan update and plans to meet the 8-hour ozone standard, which the USEPA promulgated in 1997.

Sacramento Region Clean Air Plan Update/Sacramento Regional Nonattainment Area 8-Hour Ozone Rate-of-Progress Plan

The Sacramento Region Clean Air Plan Update/Sacramento Regional Nonattainment Area 8-Hour Ozone Rate-of-Progress Plan (8-Hour Ozone Plan) updates the region's Clean Air Plan to address the conformity lapse through updates to the emission inventory and establish new motor vehicle emission budgets. In addition to updating the Clean Air Plan, this Plan also fulfills the federal 8-hour ozone requirements for the 2002–2008 Rate-of-Progress Plan for the Sacramento regional nonattainment area.

In July 1997, USEPA promulgated a new 8-hour standard for ozone. Key aspects of the 8-hour ozone rule are the new designations and nonattainment classifications and the revocation of the 1-hour ozone standard in June 2005. However, the new rule also addresses anti-backsliding provisions in the federal CAA, so 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas remain subject to control measure commitments that applied under the 1-hour ozone standard. The Sacramento region was designated as a serious nonattainment area for the federal 8-hour ozone standard with an attainment deadline of June 2013. The 8-Hour Ozone Plan addresses how the region will meet the federal 8-hour ozone standard by this attainment deadline.

Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan

The 2009 Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan was adopted on December 19, 2008 and was updated in 2013. The Sacramento region was classified by the USEPA as a serious nonattainment area on June 15, 2004, for the federal 8-hour ozone standard with an attainment deadline of June 15, 2013. However, since the Sacramento region needs to rely on the longer-term emission reduction strategies from state and federal mobile source control programs, it was clear that the 2013 attainment date could not be met. Consequently, on February 14, 2008, CARB, on behalf of the air districts in the Sacramento region, submitted a letter to USEPA requesting a voluntary reclassification (bump-up) of the Sacramento federal nonattainment area from a serious to a severe-15 8-hour ozone nonattainment area with an extended attainment deadline of June 15, 2019.¹ The USEPA approved the reclassification request on April 15, 2010. The 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan includes the information and analyses to fulfill the federal CAA requirements for demonstrating reasonable further progress and attainment of the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards for the Sacramento region. The Plan also contains a Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) demonstration. The RFP demonstration shows that existing local, state, and federal controls are sufficient for the Sacramento Metropolitan Area to achieve the required minimum 3 percent per year reduction in ozone-precursor emissions. This RFP also sets the new transportation conformity budget for the Sacramento metropolitan transportation plan area.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) is an association of local governments in the Sacramento County region that provides transportation planning and funding for the region. Although SACOG is not an air quality management agency, it is responsible for several air quality planning issues. Specifically, as the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Sacramento region, it is responsible, pursuant to Section 176(c) of the 1990 CAA Amendments, for providing current population, employment, travel, and congestion projections for regional air quality planning efforts.

Placer County Air Pollution Control District

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) has jurisdiction over most air quality matters within the Placer County portion of the Air Basin. The PCAPCD regulates most stationary sources of air pollutants in Placer County, maintains ambient air quality monitoring stations at numerous locations, and collaborates in preparation of the air quality management/attainment plans for the area that are required under the CAA and CCAA. The PCAPCD also prepares regular progress reports, which detail the results of efforts to improve air quality within Placer County and the Air Basin.

The PCAPCD's primary means of implementing its attainment plans is through its adopted rules and regulations. The Proposed Action (and alternatives) would be subject to the following rules adopted by the PCAPCD that are designed to reduce and control pollutant emissions throughout the Air Basin.

- *Rule 202 (Visible Emissions):* A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour which is:
 - As dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines, or
 - Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in Subsection (A) above.
- *Rule 205 (Nuisance):* A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause to have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property.
- *Rule 217 (Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt Paving Materials):* A person shall not manufacture for sale nor use for paving, road construction or road maintenance any: rapid cure cutback asphalt; slow cure cutback asphalt containing organic compounds which evaporate at 500 °F or lower as determined by current American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D402; medium cure cutback asphalt except as provided in Section 1.2; or emulsified asphalt containing organic compounds which evaporate at 500 °F or lower as determined by current ASTM Method D244, in excess of 3 percent by volume.
- *Rule 218 (Application of Architectural Coatings):* No person shall manufacture, blend, or repackage for sale within the PCAPCD; supply, sell, or offer for sale within PCAPCD; or solicit for application or apply within the PCAPCD, any architectural coating with a volatile organic carbon (VOC) content in excess of the corresponding specified manufacturer's maximum recommendation.

¹ In order to attain by June 15th, the prior year's ozone season would need to be in attainment, making 2018 the attainment demonstration analysis year.

- *Rule 225 (Wood Burning Appliances):* No person shall sell or supply new wood burning appliances unless it is a USEPA phase II Certified wood burning appliance, pellet-fueled wood burning heater, masonry heater, or determined to meet the USEPA standard for particulate matter emissions standards.
- *Rule 228 (Fugitive Dust):*
 - Visible Emissions Not Allowed Beyond the Boundary Line: A person shall not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from any active operation, open storage pile, or disturbed surface area (including disturbance as a result of the raising and/or keeping of animals or by vehicle use), such that the presence of such dust remains visible in the atmosphere beyond the boundary line of the emission source.
 - Visible Emissions from Active Operations: In addition to the requirements of Rule 202, Visible Emissions, a person shall not cause or allow fugitive dust generated by active operations, an open storage pile, or a disturbed surface area, such that the fugitive dust is of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke as dark or darker in shade as that designated as number 2 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.
 - Concentration Limit: A person shall not cause or allow PM10 levels to exceed 50 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (24-hour average) when determined, by simultaneous sampling, as the difference between upwind and downwind samples collected on high-volume particulate matter samplers or other U.S.EPA-approved equivalent method for PM10 monitoring.
 - Track-Out onto Paved Public Roadways: Visible roadway dust as a result of active operations, spillage from transport trucks, and the track-out of bulk material onto public paved roadways shall be minimized and removed.
 - The track-out of bulk material onto public paved roadways as a result of operations, or erosion, shall be minimized by the use of track-out and erosion control, minimization, and preventative measures, and removed within 1 hour from adjacent streets such material anytime track-out extends for a cumulative distance of greater than 50 feet onto any paved public road during active operations.
 - All visible roadway dust tracked-out upon public paved roadways as a result of active operations shall be removed at the conclusion of each work day when active operations cease, or every 24 hours for continuous operations. Wet sweeping or a High Efficiency Particulate Air filter equipped vacuum device shall be used for roadway dust removal.
 - Any material tracked-out, or carried by erosion, and clean-up water, shall be prevented from entering waterways or storm water inlets as required to comply water quality control requirements.
 - Minimum Dust Control Requirements: The following dust mitigation measures are to be initiated at the start and maintained throughout the duration of the construction or grading activity, including any construction or grading for road construction or maintenance.
 - Unpaved areas subject to vehicle traffic must be stabilized by being kept wet, treated with a chemical dust suppressant, or covered.
 - The speed of any vehicles and equipment traveling across unpaved areas must be no more than 15 miles per hour unless the road surface and surrounding area is sufficiently stabilized to prevent vehicles and equipment traveling more than 15 miles per hour from emitting dust exceeding Ringelmann 2 or visible emissions from crossing the project boundary line.
 - Storage piles and disturbed areas not subject to vehicular traffic must be stabilized by being kept wet, treated with a chemical dust suppressant, or covered when material is not being added to or removed from the pile.
 - Prior to any ground disturbance, including grading, excavating, and land clearing, sufficient water must be applied to the area to be disturbed to prevent emitting dust exceeding Ringelmann 2 and to minimize visible emissions from crossing the boundary line.
 - Construction vehicles leaving the site shall be cleaned to prevent dust, silt, mud, and dirt, from being released or tracked off-site.
 - When wind speeds are high enough to result in dust emissions crossing the boundary line, despite the application of dust mitigation measures, grading and earthmoving operations shall be suspended.
 - No trucks are allowed to transport excavated material off-site unless the trucks are maintained such that no spillage can occur from holes or other openings in cargo compartments, and loads are either covered with tarps; or wetted and loaded such that the material does not touch the front, back, or sides of the cargo compartment at any point less than 6 inches from the top and that no point of the load extends above the top of the cargo compartment.
 - Wind-Driven Fugitive Dust Control: A person shall take action(s), such as surface stabilization, establishment of a vegetative cover, or paving, to minimize wind-driven dust from inactive disturbed surface areas.

- *Rule 501 (General Permit Requirement):* Any person operating an article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which may cause, eliminate, reduce, or control the issuance of air contaminants, shall first obtain a written permit from the Air Pollution Control Officer. Stationary sources subject to the requirements of Rule 507, Federal Operating Permit Program, must also obtain a Title V permit pursuant to the requirements and procedures of that rule.
- *Rule 508 (General Conformity):* The conditions of the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Chapter I, Subchapter C, Parts 6 and 51 in effect January 31, 1994, are made part of the Rules and Regulations of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District.
- *Rule 509 (Traffic Conformity):* The conditions of the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Chapter I, Part 51, Subpart T, Sections 51.392 - 51.400, 51.404, 51.410 - 51.450, 51.460, and 51.462, in effect December 27, 1993, are made part of the Rules and Regulations of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District.

AQUATIC AND BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Federal

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the principal federal law protecting the quality and integrity of the nation's surface waters. The CWA offers a range of mechanisms to reduce pollutant input to waterways, manage polluted runoff, and finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities. Permit review serves as the CWA's principal regulatory tool; CWA regulation operates on the premise that all discharges to jurisdictional waters are unlawful unless specifically authorized by a permit.

Section 404 Discharge into Waters of the U.S.: Under Section 404 of the CWA, discharges of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the U.S. are prohibited without a permit from the Department of the Army (DA), specifically the Corps. Among other regulatory program requirements, an application for a DA individual permit involving a discharge must demonstrate compliance with USEPA's 404(b)(1) guidelines that the proposed activity is the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative that achieves the project's overall purpose.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification: Section 401 of the CWA requires certification from the state to ensure compliance with state water quality standards for any activity that may result in a discharge to a water body. A project that would result in the discharge of any pollutant, including soil, into waters and wetlands requires coordination with the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board to obtain Section 401 certification. Additional information is presented in Section 3.11, Hydrology and Water Quality.

Endangered Species Act

The Federal ESA (FESA) protects fish and wildlife species, and their habitats that have been identified as threatened or endangered. "Endangered" refers to species, subspecies, or distinct population segments that are in danger of extinction through all or a significant portion of their range; "Threatened" refers to those likely to become endangered in the near future.

The USFWS, under the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), under the U.S. Department of Commerce share responsibility for administering the FESA. Provisions of Section 7 of the FESA are relevant to the Proposed Action and alternatives, and are summarized below.

Section 7 provides a means for authorizing take of threatened and/or endangered species for federal actions. "Take" is defined by the FESA as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." Section 7 applies to actions that are conducted, permitted, or funded by a federal agency. Under Section 7, the federal agency conducting, funding, or permitting an action (the lead Federal agency) must consult with the USFWS and/or NMFS, as appropriate, to ensure that the Proposed Action will not jeopardize the existence of a federally-listed as threatened or endangered species, or destroy or adversely modify their designated critical habitat. If a Proposed Action "may affect" a listed species or designated critical habitat, the lead agency is required to prepare a biological assessment evaluating the nature and severity of the expected effect. The lead agency can also request a letter of concurrence from the USFWS/NMFS if a Proposed Action "may affect," but is "not likely to adversely affect" listed species and/or critical habitat. If the Proposed Action is "likely to adversely affect" listed species and/or their critical habitat, the USFWS/NMFS issues a biological opinion, with a determination that the Proposed Action:

- may jeopardize the continued existence of one or more listed species (jeopardy finding) or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat (adverse modification finding); or
- will not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species (no jeopardy finding) or result in adverse modification of critical habitat (no adverse modification finding).

The biological opinion may stipulate discretionary "reasonable and prudent" avoidance measures. If the Proposed Action would not jeopardize a listed species, the USFWS/NMFS will issue an incidental take statement to authorize incidental take associated with the Proposed Action.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 USC. 661-667e) provides the basic authority for the USFWS's (and the NMFS in some instances) involvement in evaluating impacts to fish and wildlife from proposed water resource development projects. It requires that fish and wildlife resources receive equal consideration to other project features. It also requires federal agencies that construct, license, or permit water resource development projects to first consult with the USFWS/NMFS and state fish and wildlife agencies regarding the impacts on fish and wildlife resources and measures to mitigate these impacts.

Vernal Pool Recovery Plan

The project and mitigation sites are located within the area covered by the "Recovery Plan for Vernal Pool Ecosystems of California and Southern Oregon" prepared by the USFWS (USFWS 2005). The plan is a voluntary guidance program that broadly addresses conservation needs for 20 species of animals and plants listed as endangered or threatened so that these species will no longer require protection under the FESA. The plan identifies many options and strategies that may contribute to recovery. The recovery plan identifies a number of vernal pool regions throughout California and within each region, designates certain areas as core areas for initial focus of protection measures. The plan notes that while a goal of the recovery plan is to protect the long-term viability of existing populations within each vernal pool region, core areas within each vernal pool region have been identified where recovery actions will be focused. Each core area is further classified as Zone 1, 2, or 3 in order of overall priority for recovery.

The project site is located within the Western Placer County core area of the Southeast Sacramento Valley vernal pool region. The Western Placer County core area is ranked as Zone 2. The recovery plan notes that although most species covered in the plan can be recovered primarily through the protection of "Zone 1" core areas, protection of Zone 2 core areas will significantly contribute to the recovery of species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects migratory bird species from take. Take, under the MBTA, is defined as the action of, or an attempt to, pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 10.12). The definition differentiates between "intentional" take (take that is the purpose of the activity in question) and "unintentional" take (take that results from, but is not the purpose of, the activity in question).

Executive Order (EO) 13186 (signed January 10, 2001) directs each federal agency taking actions that would have or would likely have a negative impact on migratory bird populations to work with the USFWS to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to promote the conservation of migratory bird populations. Protocols developed under the MOU must include the following agency responsibilities:

- Avoid and minimize, to the extent practicable, adverse impacts on migratory bird resources when conducting federal agency actions.
- Restore and enhance habitat of migratory birds, as practicable.
- Prevent or abate the pollution or detrimental alteration of the environment for the benefit of migratory birds, as practicable.

The EO is designed to assist federal agencies in their efforts to comply with the MBTA; but does not constitute any legal authorization to take migratory birds.

Executive Order 13112: Prevention and Control of Invasive Species

EO 13112, signed February 3, 1999, directs all federal agencies to prevent and control introduction of invasive species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner. It established a National Invasive Species Council (NISC) composed of federal agencies and departments; and a supporting Invasive Species Advisory Committee (ISAC) composed of state, local, and private entities. NISC and ISAC prepared a national invasive species management plan that recommends objectives and measures to implement the EO and to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species (National Invasive Species Council & Invasive Species Advisory Committee 2001). The EO requires consideration of invasive species in NEPA analyses, including their identification and distribution, their potential impacts, and measures to prevent or eradicate them.

<p>State</p>
<p>California Endangered Species Act</p> <p>The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (California Fish and Game Code Section 2050 et seq.) establishes state policy to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance threatened or endangered species and their habitats. CESA mandates that state agencies should not approve projects that jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species if reasonable and prudent alternatives are available that would avoid jeopardy. For projects that would affect a species that is both federally and state-listed, compliance with the FESA satisfies CESA if the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) determines that the federal incidental take authorization is consistent with CESA under California Fish and Game Code Section 2080.1. CDFW administers CESA and authorizes take of endangered, threatened, or candidate species that is incident to an otherwise lawful activity through issuance of Section 2081 permits (except for species designated as fully protected).</p> <p>Development of the Proposed Action or any of its alternatives could result in direct and indirect effects to state-listed species, or their habitat. The Applicant would be required to consult with CDFW regarding the Proposed Action's effects on species listed as Threatened or Endangered, or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under CESA. The Applicant would either be required to obtain a 2081 take permit from CDFW prior to conducting activities that result in the potential take of state-listed species (take is defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.") or a consistency determination in accordance with Fish and Game Code Section 2080.1.</p>
<p>California Fish and Game Code</p> <p><i>Streambed Alteration Agreements (Section 1600 et seq.):</i> Under Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code, entities are required to notify CDFW before implementing any project that would substantially divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow, bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake (Fish and Game Code Section 1602). Preliminary notification and project review generally occur during the environmental review process. When an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected as determined by CDFW, the Department shall include reasonable measures necessary to protect those resources which are formalized in a Streambed Alteration Agreement. Development of the Proposed Action or any of the alternatives would likely require a 1602 streambed alteration agreement from CDFW for work in the intermittent streams.</p> <p><i>Unlawful Destruction of Nests or Eggs and Birds-of-Prey or their Eggs (Sections 3503 and 3503.5):</i> Under these sections of the California Fish and Game Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, or to take, possess, or destroy any birds of prey or their nest or eggs. Numerous birds-of-prey have potential to nest within the project site. Mitigation measures are proposed to ensure that active bird-of-prey nests will not be disturbed by the Proposed Action or its alternatives.</p> <p><i>California Fully Protected Species (Sections 5050, 3511, 3515, and 4700):</i> The California Fish and Game Code provides protection from take for a variety of species, referred to as "fully protected species." Section 5050 lists fully protected amphibians and reptiles; Section 3515 lists fully protected fish; Section 3511 lists fully protected birds; and Section 4700 lists fully protected mammals. Except for take related to scientific research, all take of fully protected species is prohibited. White-tailed kite is the only fully protected species that has a potential to occur on the project site.</p> <p><i>California Native Plant Protection Act:</i> The California Native Plant Protection Act (CNPPA) preserves, protects, and enhances endangered native plants in California. The act gave the California Fish and Game Commission the power to designate native plants as endangered, threatened, or rare, and to require permits for collecting, transporting, or selling such plants. CDFW recommends that species listed in the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California be addressed under CEQA. As indicated in Table 3.5-5, dwarf downingia is the only special-status plant species that is known to occur within the project site.</p>
<p>Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act</p> <p>The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to regulate state water quality and protect beneficial uses. The SWRCB certifies activities subject to CWA Section 404 permits (see description under federal CWA). The Applicant would be required to obtain Section 401 water quality certification from the SWRCB for activities authorized under a Section 404 permit.</p>
<p>Local</p>
<p>City of Roseville Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan</p> <p>As an outgrowth of the August 2000 City/USFWS Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the City, in coordination with the USFWS and Corps, prepared an Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan (OSPOMP). The OSPOMP replaced various existing operation and management plans for open space preserves established by 404 permits that are located within City limits. The OSPOMP consolidated preserve management under a single plan allowing for more consistent management across preserves. The OSPOMP adapts and reallocates monitoring resources to collect more comprehensive and meaningful monitoring data, and combines reporting requirements under a single cover increasing report preparation and review efficiencies for both the City and the federal reviewing agencies. It is anticipated that following dedication to the City, the Applicant's proposed Open Space Preserve areas will be managed by the City in accordance with the City's OSPOMP.</p>

Placer County Conservation Plan

For the past several years, Placer County (County) has been working with regulatory agencies and stakeholders to prepare a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) and Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) to address the conservation of natural communities, endangered species, and other less sensitive species of native wildlife that could be affected by actions in the County and other participating agencies such as the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) and the City of Lincoln. As part of the process, the County intends to apply for a Corps CWA Section 404 Programmatic General Permit (PGP), CDFW Master Streambed Alteration Agreement (MSAA), and CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification. Collectively, the NCCP, HCP, PGP, MSAA, and Water Quality Certification application have been termed the Placer County Conservation Plan (PCCP). As currently being discussed, the PCCP would cover approximately 201,000 acres in western Placer County, including the project site, and would seek to establish a conservation reserve program made up of existing reserve areas, desired acquisitions, and areas for future development. This conservation reserve system would preserve many acres of vernal pool habitat (approximately 50 percent of the County’s remaining vernal pool ecosystems). These areas occur in the unincorporated County, the City of Lincoln, and other jurisdictions in the region. At this time, the County is focusing on Phase 1, which addresses lands within western Placer County (lands west of Auburn to the western County line). Listed species that are presumed to be covered by such a plan include, but are not limited to: Swainson’s hawk, California black rail, Western burrowing owl, tricolored blackbird, giant garter snake, northwestern pond turtle, foothill yellow-legged frog, CRLF, vernal pool fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, Conservancy fairy shrimp, VELB, Central Valley steelhead, and Chinook salmon. As currently drafted, the PCCP would include a County Aquatic Resources Program (CARP) that would support the issuance of permits under the federal CWA and the California Fish and Game Code.

As the PCCP is still being drafted, it would be premature to attempt to analyze the project’s consistency with the PCCP. Also, since it is not an adopted plan, the project’s consistency is not required to be analyzed under NEPA. Therefore, an analysis of the project’s consistency with the PCCP is not included in this Draft EIS.

The City is currently not participating in the PCCP due to the City’s existing MOU with the USFWS. However, the Proposed Action is identified as a Participating Special Entity in the draft PCCP, and its land uses and mitigation proposed as part of the Proposed Action are designed to be compatible with the PCCP. The Proposed Action has been considered in the draft PCCP’s development footprint, and the off-site mitigation properties that are a part of the Proposed Action’s mitigation strategy have been included in the reserve areas in the draft PCCP. When a final draft PCCP is adopted, the Proposed Action will be evaluated for compliance with the PCCP. Projects that do not comply with the PCCP cannot be permitted under the plan.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Federal

Environmental Protection Agency

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) adopted a mandatory GHG reporting rule in September 2009. The rule would require suppliers of fossil fuels or entities that emit industrial GHGs, manufacturers of vehicles and engines, and facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more per year of GHG emissions to submit annual reports to the USEPA beginning in 2011 (covering the 2010 calendar year emission). Vehicle and engine manufacturers would begin reporting GHG emissions for model year 2011.

On September 15, 2009, the USEPA and the Department of Transportation’s (DOT) National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) issued a joint proposal to establish a national program consisting of new standards for model year 2012 through 2016 light-duty vehicles that will reduce GHG emissions and improve fuel economy. The proposed standards would be phased in and would require passenger cars and light-duty trucks to comply with a declining emissions standard. In 2012, passenger cars and light-duty trucks would have to meet an average emissions standard of 295 grams of CO₂ per mile and 30.1 miles per gallon. By 2016, the vehicles would have to meet an average standard of 250 grams of CO₂ per mile and 35.5 miles per gallon (USEPA 2009). The final standards were adopted by the USEPA and DOT on April 1, 2010. In August 2012, the USEPA and NHSTA announced the final rule extending light-duty vehicle emissions and fuel economy standards from model years 2017 to 2025, increasing the average fuel economy of light duty vehicles to 54.5 miles per gallon by model year 2025 (USEPA 2012).

On December 7, 2009, the USEPA Administrator signed two distinct findings regarding GHGs under section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 USC Section 7521):

Endangerment Finding: The Administrator finds that the current and projected concentrations of the six key well-mixed GHGs (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride) in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations.

Cause or Contribute Finding: The Administrator finds that the combined emissions of these well-mixed GHGs from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines contribute to the GHG pollution that threatens public health and welfare.

While these findings do not impose additional requirements on industry or other entities, this action is a prerequisite to finalizing the USEPA’s proposed GHG emissions standards for light-duty vehicles, which were jointly proposed by the USEPA and the NHTSA discussed above.

<p>State</p> <p>AB 32</p> <p>AB 32 represents the first enforceable statewide program to limit GHG emissions from all major industries with penalties for noncompliance. The Act requires the State of California to reduce its emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The Act establishes key deadlines for certain actions the state must take in order to achieve the reduction target. The first action under AB 32 resulted in CARB’s adoption of a report listing three specific early action GHG reduction measures on June 21, 2007. On October 25, 2007, CARB approved an additional six early action GHG reduction measures under AB 32.</p> <p>As required under AB 32, on December 6, 2007, CARB approved the 1990 GHG emissions inventory, thereby establishing the emissions limit for 2020. The 2020 emissions limit was set at 427 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalents (MMTCo₂e). The inventory revealed that in 1990, transportation, with 35 percent of the state's total emissions, was the largest single sector generating carbon dioxide; followed by industrial emissions, 24 percent; imported electricity, 14 percent; in-state electricity generation, 11 percent; residential use, 7 percent; agriculture, 5 percent; and commercial uses, 3 percent (figures are based on the 1990 inventory). AB 32 does not require individual sectors to meet their individual 1990 GHG emissions inventory; the total statewide emissions are required to meet the 1990 threshold by 2020.</p> <p>SB 32</p> <p>On September 8, 2016, California signed into law Senate Bill 32 (SB 32), which adds Section 38566 to the Health and Safety Code and requires a commitment to reducing statewide GHG emissions by 2020 to 1990 levels and by 2030 to 40 percent less than 1990 levels. SB 32 was passed with companion legislation AB 197 Chapter 250, Statutes of 2016), which provides greater legislative oversight of CARB’s GHG regulatory programs, requires CARB to account for the social costs of GHG emissions, and establishes a legislative preference for direct reductions of GHG emissions. In November 2017, CARB adopted California’s 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan (2017 Update), which outlines the proposed framework of action for achieving California’s SB 32 2030 GHG target: a 40 percent reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 relative to 1990 levels (CARB 2017b).² The 2030 target is intended to ensure that California remains on track to achieve the goal set forth by Executive Order B-30-15 to reduce statewide GHG emissions by 2050 to 80 percent below 1990 levels.</p>
<p>CULTURAL RESOURCES</p>
<p>Federal</p> <p>National Environmental Policy Act</p> <p>The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (P.L. 91-190; 83 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4321, as amended) was passed in December 1969 and signed into law on January 1, 1970. In the most basic sense, NEPA required Federal officials to “stop, look, and listen” before making decisions about taking “major federal actions” (40 CFR § 1508.18) that impact the human environment, including the cultural environment. As it relates to cultural resources, federal agencies must, through the preparation of either an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement, consider, in advance, “the degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources” (40 CFR § 1508.27[b][8]). Should an agency’s actions be reasonably expected to have a significant effect on these resources, the agency must take reasonable and appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate such impacts.</p> <p>There is a much broader scope of resources that NEPA must consider, in comparison to NEPA’s companion law, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Under NEPA, the types of resources in the cultural environment can be classified into two groups. First are those that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as discussed in the following section. Second are those that are considered “significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources,” which may not rise to the level of significance that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP. Thus, under NEPA, the term “cultural resources” covers a wider range of resources than just “historic properties.” It includes resources like sacred sites, archaeological sites, and artifact collections that are not otherwise eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (CEQ and ACHP 2013). Accordingly, the NEPA process must take into account potential effects to both significant and non-significant resources in the cultural environment prior to making a decision on a major federal action, including new and continuing activities, projects, and programs entirely or partly financed, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by federal agencies (40 CFR § 1508.18).</p>

² CARB, *California’s 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan*, November 2017.

National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) establishes the NRHP, and defines federal criteria for determining the historical significance of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other resources. Under Section 106 of the NHPA the federal lead agency is required to identify the APE for its undertaking (which is the issuance of a DA permit for the development of the project area under the Proposed Action; to identify any potential historic properties within the APE; to apply the National Register criteria of significance to determine whether any of the identified properties qualify as historic properties (that is, cultural resources that meet the significance criteria that determine their eligibility for listing on the NRHP); and determine whether the undertaking's effects on eligible historic properties would be adverse. The effort to identify potential historic properties must include not only archival research and archaeological and architectural surveys, but also outreach to the public and efforts to include potentially interested parties, such as Native American and other ethnic groups, and historical societies, which may have information about the presence of potential historic properties.

To be determined eligible for the NRHP, a potential historic property must meet one of four historical significance criteria (listed below), and also must possess sufficient deposition, architectural, or historic integrity to retain the ability to convey the resource's historic significance. Resources determined to meet these criteria are eligible for listing in the NRHP and are termed historic properties. A resource may be eligible at the local, state, or national level of significance.

A property is eligible for the NRHP if it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and it:

- a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- b) Is associated with the lives of a person or persons of significance in our past;
- c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

A resource that lacks historic integrity or does not meet one of the NRHP criteria of eligibility is not considered a historic property, and effects to such a resource are not considered significant under the NHPA. Section 106 requires the federal lead agency to assess the significance of the effects of its actions upon those resources that are determined to be historic properties. Section 106 also establishes a consultation process under which the federal lead agency may consult with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and, if applicable, any relevant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) to take these effects into account in federal decision making regarding approval of the undertaking. A process also is established for resolving (mitigating) adverse effects on historic properties.

Under NEPA, significance is met either through eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, as discussed above, or through a determination that the resource is an important scientific, cultural, or historical resource, even if it does not rise to the level of eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

Corps Responsibility for Section 106 Relative to Clean Water Act Section 404

A project that requires a federal permit, such as a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit to address potential effects on waters of the United States, is considered a federal undertaking under Section 106 of the NHPA (as described above). In considering whether to issue a Section 404 permit, the Corps, as the federal lead agency under Section 106 of the NHPA, has a responsibility to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

The Corps complies with the NHPA through implementing procedures set forth at 33 CFR 325, Appendix C and the Interim Guidance (33 CFR 325). The Corps drafted Appendix C in 1981 (with revisions in 1990) as the historic properties review procedure for Corps permits. A copy of these regulations can be found at <http://www.usace.army.mil/cw/cecwo/reg/33cfr325.htm>.

State

California Environmental Quality Act

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15064.5, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. This section defines cultural resources as including both historical and archaeological properties, establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), sets forth criteria for establishing the significance of historical resources, and finds that cultural resources that meet the criteria of eligibility for the CRHR are significant historical resources. The criteria for eligibility of resources to the CRHR closely mirror the NRHP criteria listed above.

The CEQA process for this project was completed by the City of Roseville in 2016.

<p>Senate Bill 18</p> <p>Senate Bill (SB) 18 (Government Code sections 65352.3, 65352.4) requires that, prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005, or prior to dedicating open space that contains Native American cultural places, a city or county must consult with Native American tribes with respect to the possible preservation of, or the mitigation of impacts to, specified Native American places, features, and objects located within that jurisdiction. The SB 18 consultation process was completed by the City of Roseville in parallel with the CEQA process in 2016.</p>
<p>Local</p> <p>In addition to cultural resources as recognized by Section 106 of the NRHP and CEQA, the City of Roseville’s General Plan (2016) contains the following policies to address cultural resources:</p> <p>Policy OD-1: When items of historical, cultural, or archaeological significance are discovered within the City, a qualified archaeologist or historian shall be called to evaluate the find and to recommend a proper action.</p> <p>Policy OD-2: Significant archaeological sites shall, when feasible, be incorporated into open space areas.</p> <p>Policy OD-3: Subject to appropriate federal, state, and local agencies, artifacts which are discovered and subsequently determined to be “removable,” shall be offered for dedication to Maidu Park Native American Interpretive Center.</p> <p>Policy OD-5: Establish standards for the designation, improvement, and protection of buildings, landmarks and sites of cultural and historic character.</p>
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</p>
<p>Federal</p> <p>Executive Order 12898</p> <p>On February 11, 1994, the President issued Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations. The Order focuses federal attention on the relationship between the environment and human health conditions of minority communities and calls on agencies to make achieving environmental justice part of their mission. The Order requires the USEPA, and all federal and state agencies receiving federal funds, to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. It also requires the agencies to develop strategies to address these effects.</p>
<p>State</p> <p>California Government Code Section 65584</p> <p>A Regional Housing Needs Plan (RHNP) is mandated by the State of California (Government Code Section 65584) for regions to address housing issues and needs based on future growth projections for the area.</p>
<p>Local</p> <p>Sacramento 2013-21 Regional Housing Needs Plan</p> <p>The RHNP for the Sacramento region is developed by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), and allocates to cities and counties their “fair share” of the region’s projected housing needs based on household income groupings over the planning period for each specific jurisdiction’s housing element. According to the RHNP, the City needs to provide 2,268 units to very low income households, 1,590 units to low income households, 1,577 units to moderate income households, and 3,043 units to above moderate income households for a total of 8,478 units by October 31, 2021.</p>
<p>City of Roseville General Plan</p> <p>The City’s General Plan (2016) Housing Element details goals and policies relating to housing in the City. The following goal is applicable to new development.</p> <p><i>City-Wide Goals</i></p> <p>Goal 1: Provide decent, safe, adequate, and affordable housing in sufficient quantities for all economic segments of the community.</p> <p>The Housing element also includes a quantified objective to construct 500 units for very low income households, 700 units for low income households, 4,300 units for moderate income households, and 4,700 units for above moderate income households for a total of 10,200 units by October 31, 2021.</p>

GEOLOGY
State
<p>Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act</p> <p>The Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act—enacted in 1977 and amended several times, most recently in 2004—established the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) as a means to address earthquake risks to life and property in the nation’s seismically active states, including but not limited to California. The Act charges NEHRP with the following specific activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing effective measures for earthquake hazards reduction. • Promoting the adoption of earthquake hazards reduction measures at federal, state, and local levels through a program of grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and technical assistance; and through the development of standards, guidelines, and voluntary consensus codes for earthquake hazards reduction for buildings, structures, and lifelines. • Developing and maintaining a repository of information on seismic risk and hazards reduction. • Improving the understanding of earthquakes and their effects through interdisciplinary research that involves engineering; natural sciences; and social, economic, and decisions sciences; and • Developing, operating, and maintaining an Advanced National Seismic Research and Monitoring System. <p>NEHRP is overseen by the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Earthquake Hazards Reduction, made of the directors of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the United States Geological Survey (USGS); the National Science Foundation; the Office of Science and Technology Policy; and the Office of Management and Budget.</p>
<p>Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act</p> <p>The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (California Public Resources Code Sec 2621 et seq.) charges the State of California with defining hazard corridors (Earthquake Fault Zones) along active faults, within which local jurisdictions must strictly regulate construction; in particular, the act prohibits construction of structures intended for human occupancy (defined for purposes of the act as more than 2,000 person-hours per year) across active faults. The act establishes a legal definition for the term <i>active</i>, defines criteria for identifying active faults, and establishes a process for reviewing building proposals in and adjacent to defined Earthquake Fault Zones, to be implemented by the State’s local jurisdictions (cities and counties), who typically do so through the building permit review process.</p> <p>Under the Alquist-Priolo Act, a fault is considered active if one or more of its segments or strands shows evidence of surface displacement during Holocene time.³ Because of the Alquist-Priolo Act’s statewide purview, the Earthquake Fault Zone maps are a key tool for assessing surface fault rupture risks to projects of all types, even though the Act regulates only construction of structures for human occupancy.</p>
<p>Seismic Hazards Mapping Act</p> <p>The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 (California Public Resources Code Sections 2690–2699.6) addresses secondary earthquake-related hazards, including liquefaction and seismically induced landslides. Like the Alquist-Priolo Act, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act charges the state with mapping areas subject to hazards, and makes cities and counties responsible for regulating development for human occupancy within mapped Seismic Hazard Zones. In practice, as with the Alquist-Priolo Act, local jurisdiction building permit review serves as the primary mechanism for controlling public exposure to seismic risks, since cities and counties are prohibited from issuing development permits for sites within Seismic Hazard Zones until or unless appropriate site-specific geologic/geotechnical investigations have been carried out and measures to avoid or reduce damage have been incorporated into the development proposal. Like the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Maps, the maps produced by the Seismic Hazards Mapping Program are useful as a first-order risk assessment tool for liquefaction and seismically induced landslide risks to projects of all types, although the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, like the Alquist-Priolo Act, regulates only construction of structures for human occupancy.</p>

³ Under the Alquist-Priolo Act, Holocene time is conservatively defined as referring to approximately the last 11,000 years, although it is more commonly understood as including only the last 10,000 years.

California Building Standards Code

The State of California’s minimum standards for structural design and construction are given in the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) (CCR Title 24), which was last updated in 2016. The California Building Code (CBC) is based on the International Code Council’s International Building Code, which is used widely throughout United States (generally adopted on a state-by-state or district-by-district basis) and has been modified for California conditions with numerous, more detailed or more stringent regulations. The CBC provides standards for various aspects of construction, including but not limited to:

- excavation, grading, and earthwork construction;
- fills and embankments;
- expansive soils, foundation investigations, and liquefaction potential; and
- soil strength loss.

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act

The California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975 is the state’s primary mineral resources law. The stated purpose of the act is to provide a comprehensive surface mining and reclamation policy that will encourage the production and conservation of mineral resources while ensuring that adverse environmental effects of mining are prevented or minimized, that mined lands are reclaimed, and residual hazards to public health and safety are eliminated. SMARA requires the State Geologist to classify mineral resources in order to help identify and protect mineral resources in areas within the state subject to urban expansion. The State Geologist is charged with evaluating mineral resource potential and assigning one of three MRZ designations that reflect the known or inferred presence and significance of a given mineral resource:

- MRZ-1: areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence;
- MRZ-2: areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists; or
- MRZ-3: areas containing mineral deposits, the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data.

In practice, an additional category, MRZ-4, is used to designate areas for which available information is inadequate for assignment into any other MRZ. In addition, at least once every 10 years (following the completion of each decennial census) SMARA requires the State’s Office of Planning and Research to identify areas that are already urbanized, subject to urban expansion, or under other irreversible land uses that preclude mineral extraction. Under SMARA, permitting, oversight, and enforcement responsibility for mining operations (including mine reclamation) is assigned to the local jurisdiction level.

Local**City of Roseville Building Code**

Building codes are adopted at the local jurisdiction level and enforced through the local jurisdiction building permit process. The City of Roseville’s adopted building code is the current CBC. The City of Roseville considers administrative variances to allow deviations from its ordinances. Among other requirements, an application for a variance must demonstrate that special physical circumstances apply to the property, including size, shape, topography, location or surroundings; and that approval of the variance would not be materially detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare, or injurious to the property or improvements in the project vicinity.

City of Roseville Grading Ordinance

The City’s Grading Ordinance (Roseville Municipal Code Chapter 16.20) requires a grading permit (Grading plan approval) for all grading except very minor operations that result in excavations and fills less than 2 feet deep and involve a total volume of less than 50 cubic yards, and those specifically exempted by the building code (trenching for utilities installation, well excavations, cemetery graves, etc.). For many types of grading, a grading plan must be submitted and approved before grading may proceed.

HAZARDS
Federal
<p>Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976</p> <p>The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (15 USC Sections 2601–2692) authorizes the USEPA to require chemical manufacturers to provide data about their products’ effects on human health and on the environment (Sections 2603–2604). TSCA further authorizes the USEPA to regulate their production and use to reduce health or environmental risks (Sections 2604–2605). TSCA also sets forth regulations for lead-based paint abatement, including authorizing regulations for building renovation or demolition to reduce lead exposure (Sections 2682–2688). In addition, TSCA banned the manufacture, processing, distribution, and use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). PCBs are toxic, carcinogenic, and can cause effects on the immune, reproductive, nervous, and endocrine systems of humans and animals. The USEPA Region 9 PCB Program regulates remediation of PCBs in several states, including California. Under Title 40 CFR, Section 761.30(a)(1)(vi)(A), all owners of electrical transformers containing PCBs must register them with the USEPA. Transformers and other items manufactured before July 1, 1978 containing PCBs must be marked by the owner with a warning notice that the equipment contains PCBs. Specified electrical equipment manufactured between July 1, 1978, and July 1, 1998, that does not contain PCBs must be marked by the manufacturer with the statement “No PCBs.”</p>
<p>Solid Waste Disposal Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976</p> <p>The Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (42 USC Sections 6901–6992(k)), which includes as a subsection the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC sections 6921–6939(e)), creates a “cradle-to-grave” (from manufacture to disposal) regulatory system for hazardous wastes, and delegates substantial authority to the states for waste management under USEPA supervision. RCRA requires the USEPA to adopt criteria for identifying hazardous wastes, to formulate a list of designated hazardous wastes, and to set forth standards for facilities that handle them.</p>
<p>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as Amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986</p> <p>The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 USC sections 9601–9675), which was later amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), sets forth regulations for cleanup of hazardous substances after improper disposal; identifies federal response authority; and outlines responsibilities and liabilities of potentially responsible parties, who are past/present owners or operators of the site, a person who arranged disposal of hazardous substances at a site, or a person who transported hazardous substances to a site they selected for disposal. CERCLA also specifies where Superfund money can be used for site cleanup. Notably, CERCLA cross references other statutes for hazardous material definition, but permits the USEPA to add materials as their hazardous properties become known.</p>
<p>Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations</p> <p>Under RCRA, the USEPA regulates the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes. The Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (U.S. Code Title 42, Chapter 116) imposes hazardous materials planning requirements to help protect local communities in the event of accidental release of hazardous substances, including releases that may occur during transportation of such materials. The USEPA has delegated RCRA authority to the State of California. This authority is administered by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Transportation of certain hazardous wastes or materials along any local or state roadway or rail line is subject to both the transportation safety requirements established in RCRA and the DOT hazardous materials transportation regulations. The DOT Federal Railroad Administration enforces hazardous materials transport regulations, which include requirements that railroads and other transporters of hazardous materials, including shippers, create and adhere to security plans and provide safety and security training to employees involved in handling or transporting hazardous materials.</p>
State
<p>Hazardous Waste Control Act</p> <p>The California Hazardous Waste Control Act (HWCA) is the primary state law that regulates hazardous waste and hazardous waste disposal facilities, and is administered by the DTSC. Like the federal RCRA, the HWCA regulates transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes, sets forth hazardous waste facility standards, and directs administrative and enforcement procedures. It also lists and categorizes specific hazardous wastes.</p>
<p>Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65)</p> <p>The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act, commonly referred to by its ballot measure, Proposition 65, prohibits businesses from discharging known carcinogens or reproductive toxins into sources of drinking water, and requires businesses (such as grocery stores) to warn persons about possible exposure on the business premises to such carcinogens or toxins.</p>

Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program

The Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program, enacted in 1993, enabled a statewide program to consolidate the numerous hazardous waste and materials programs then in existence. It assigns lead responsibility to the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) to certify subsidiary public agencies to administer the program’s regulations (Certified Unified Program Agencies [CUPAs]), and enables participating agencies (PAs) to enforce one or more program elements. Notably, the Program requires Cal/EPA to establish a statewide database and geographic information system to collect and make public the data that CUPAs and PAs obtain. Implementing regulations are at 27 CCR Sections 15100–15620. The Roseville Fire Department is the CUPA for the City of Roseville; Placer County’s Environmental Health Division is the designated CUPA for unincorporated County areas.

Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations

Transport of hazardous materials is administered by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and enforced by the California Highway Patrol (CHP). These agencies have established regulations on container types used and license hazardous waste haulers for transportation of hazardous waste on public roads. Hazardous waste transporters must be registered with the DTSC. Hazardous waste transporters must comply with CHP regulations and California State Fire Marshal regulations, as well as federal DOT regulations. In addition, hazardous waste transporters must comply with Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Article 6 and 13 of the California Health and Safety Code and Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 13, of the California Code of Regulations, which are administered by the DTSC.

California Education Code

The California Education Code (Section 17210 et seq.) outlines the requirements for location of school facilities near or on suspected hazardous materials sites, near facilities that emit hazardous air emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. The Code requires that an environmental site investigation be completed to determine whether there are health and safety risks associated with a potential new school site prior to commencing the acquisition of the property. All proposed school sites that will receive state funding for acquisition or construction must go through a comprehensive investigation and cleanup process (if necessary) under DTSC oversight. The DTSC is responsible for assessment, investigation, and remediation of proposed school sites. Among other requirements, school districts must contract for the preparation of a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) prior to acquiring a school site or engaging in a construction project and the Phase I ESA must be reviewed by the DTSC according to established guidelines.

Local

Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program

The Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program, enacted in 1993, enabled a statewide program to consolidate the numerous hazardous waste and materials programs then in existence. It assigns lead responsibility to the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) to certify subsidiary public agencies to administer the program’s regulations (Certified Unified Program Agencies [CUPAs]), and enables participating agencies (PAs) to enforce one or more program elements. Notably, the Program requires Cal/EPA to establish a statewide database and geographic information system to collect and make public the data that CUPAs and PAs obtain. Implementing regulations are at 27 CCR Sections 15100–15620. The Roseville Fire Department is the CUPA for the City of Roseville; Placer County’s Environmental Health Division is the designated CUPA for unincorporated County areas.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act regulates water quality within the state and implements the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, including the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) (see discussions under **Section 3.10, Hydrology and Water Quality**). The Regional Water Quality Control Boards exercise primary enforcement authority for waste discharges affecting water quality, including drafting regional water quality plans and issuing permits and cleanup and abatement orders. The boards may also seek judicial relief, including both civil and criminal penalties, against unlawful waste dischargers.

Recycled Water Use Regulations

Wastewater treatment plant effluent that has received treatment that meets certain state requirements may be recycled and used for direct non-potable uses such as landscape irrigation or industrial cooling. Treatment requirements are set forth in CCR Title 22, Section 60301 et seq. Section 60301.230 specifies the requirements for recycled water. The Department of Health Services (DHS) considers properly filtered and disinfected water meeting its water quality standards to be essentially pathogen-free and adequately protective of public health. Water meeting these standards may be used for unrestricted use, including but not limited to body contact for recreation (swimming), irrigation of food crops, and irrigation of parks, play grounds, and school yards.

Prior to allowing the use of recycled water for irrigation on the project site, the City would be required to prepare an Engineering Report in accordance with Title 22 of the CCR. The report must be submitted to and reviewed by DHS. DHS also requires that recycled water must be conveyed in a separate distribution system isolated from the potable water supply. Areas where recycled water is used for irrigation must be maintained by professional landscape maintenance contractors and local agency maintenance staff. The City of Roseville would be required to implement a cross-connection control program to ensure that potable water lines are not accidentally connected to the recycled water system and would also be required to implement a public education program (including signage) to notify the public of the use and location of non-potable water application. Section 60301 of the regulations establishes specific use area requirements that address separation of application areas from domestic supply wells and runoff control.

Roseville Municipal Code

Chapter 9.60 of the Roseville Municipal Code establishes City regulations for the identification and disclosure of hazardous materials use and management in the city. The Code requires any person who uses or handles a hazardous material to submit a disclosure form annually to the fire chief. The fire department also works with the Placer County Department of Environmental Health in matters regarding hazardous materials management.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

The Roseville Fire Department has developed a Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan that addresses organizational and operation responsibilities in the event of a hazardous materials emergency, including clean up and de-contamination procedures. The fire department can also request mutual aid services from Placer County, City of Sacramento, and Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District Hazardous Materials Response Teams in the event of a large-scale incident. The fire department also provides assistance to the CHP, Office of Emergency Services, and other responding agencies when requested in case of a hazardous materials spill on SR 65 or Interstate 80. The fire department updates its Emergency Response Plan every three years. The plan is an extension of the City's Multi-Hazard Functional Plan and follows nationally adopted Incident Command System guidelines.

HYDROLOGY

Federal

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) is the principal federal law protecting the quality and integrity of the nation's surface waters. The CWA offers a range of mechanisms to reduce pollutant input to waterways, manage polluted runoff, and finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities. Permit review serves as the CWA's principal regulatory tool; the CWA provides that discharges to jurisdictional waters are unlawful unless authorized by a permit. The following CWA sections are particularly relevant to the proposed project.

- Section 303 – water quality standards and implementation plans
- Section 401 – State Water Quality Certification or waiver
- Section 402 – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NDPES)
- Section 404 – Discharge of dredged or fill materials into waters of the U.S.

In California, Sections 303, 401, and 402 are the responsibility of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which in turn delegates authority to the individual RWQCBs. CWA Section 404 is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in California. The following paragraphs discuss Section 404 in more detail; additional information on Sections 401–402 and Section 303 is provided under **State Regulations**, since these sections are administered by state agencies.

Section 404 Discharge into Waters of the US

CWA Section 404 regulates the discharge (placement) of dredged and fill materials into waters of the United States (WOUS). Project proponents must obtain a permit from the Corps for any such discharge before proceeding with the proposed activity. This generally requires the preparation of a delineation of aquatic resources on the site, consistent with Corps protocols, in order to determine the boundaries of potentially jurisdictional waters of the WOUS affected by the project. WOUS include areas within the ordinary high water mark of a stream, including non-perennial streams that have a defined bed and bank, as well as any stream channel that conveys natural runoff, even if it has been realigned.⁴ WOUS also include seasonal and perennial wetlands, including coastal wetlands. Wetlands are defined for regulatory purposes as areas “inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions” (33 CFR 328.3, 40 CFR 230.3).

CWA Section 404 permits may be issued only for the “least environmentally damaging practicable alternative” (LEDPA). That is, authorization of a proposed discharge is prohibited if there is a practicable alternative that would have less adverse impacts on wetlands and other waters and lacks other significant consequences. Additionally, all CWA Section 404 permittees must obtain (or be waived) CWA Section 401 water quality certification from the state RWQCB, prior to commencing authorized activities in WOUS.

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, amended in 1986 and again in 1996, is the cornerstone federal law protecting drinking water quality. It gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) authority to establish drinking water standards and to oversee the water providers (cities, counties, water districts, and agencies) who implement those standards, and also includes provisions for the protection of surface waters and wetlands in support of drinking water quality.

In California, the USEPA delegates some of its Safe Drinking Water Act implementation authority to the California Department of Public Health’s Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management (DPH), which administers a wide range of regulatory programs relevant to potable water supply quality and safety.

Floodplain Management

The National Flood Insurance Act and the Flood Disaster Protection Act were passed in response to the rising cost of disaster relief, in 1968 and 1973 respectively (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq). Together, these acts reduce the need for large publicly-funded flood control structures and disaster relief by restricting development on floodplains. FEMA administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and issues flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) delineating flood hazard zones for the areas participating in the program.

Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), issued in 1977, addresses floodplain issues related to public safety, conservation, and economics. It generally requires federal agencies constructing, permitting, or funding projects to avoid incompatible floodplain development, be consistent with the standards and criteria of the NFIP, and restore and preserve natural and beneficial floodplain values.

State

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act) (Cal. Water Code, Division 7) established the SWRCB; divided the state into nine regions, each overseen by a RWQCB; and gave the SWRCB and RWQCBs statutory authority to regulate water quality. Originally passed in 1969, the Porter-Cologne Act was amended in 1972 to extend the federal CWA authority to the SWRCB and RWQCBs (see **Clean Water Act** above). The SWRCB is the primary state agency responsible for protecting the quality of the state’s surface and groundwater supplies, but much of the daily implementation of water quality regulations is carried out by the nine RWQCBs. The following paragraphs summarize their principal responsibilities. The project area is within Region 5 and is under the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB.

⁴ Jurisdictional waters also include all tidal waters, interstate waters, ponds, lakes, etc. If a stream is tidal, the Section 404 jurisdiction is the high tide line instead of the ordinary high water mark.

Basin Plans and Water Quality Standards

The Porter-Cologne Act provides for the development and periodic review of water quality control plans (basin plans) that designate beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the state's principal water bodies and include programs to achieve water quality objectives. Each RWQCB prepares a basin plan for the waters under its jurisdiction in order to protect and enhance existing and potential beneficial uses. CWA Section 303 requires states to adopt water quality standards for water bodies and have those standards approved by the USEPA. Water quality standards consist of designated beneficial uses (e.g., wildlife habitat, agricultural supply, fishing, etc.) for a particular water body, along with water quality criteria necessary to support those uses. Specific objectives are provided for the larger water bodies within the region as well as general objectives for surface and groundwater. Basin plans are primarily implemented by using the CWA Section 402 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting system to regulate waste discharges so that water quality objectives are met.

Water bodies that fail to meet water quality standards are considered impaired and, under CWA Section 303(d), are placed on a list of impaired waters for which a TMDL program must be developed to control input of the impairing pollutant(s). A TMDL is an estimate of the total load of pollutants from point, non-point, and natural sources that a water body may receive without exceeding applicable water quality standards. Once established, the TMDL is allocated among current and future pollutant sources to the water body. Contributions toward the TMDL limit are controlled through the issuance of waste discharge requirements under CWA Section 402.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification

Under CWA Section 401, applicants for a federal license or permit to conduct activities that may result in the discharge of a pollutant into waters of the U.S. must obtain certification from the state in which the discharge would originate or from the interstate water pollution control agency with jurisdiction over affected waters. The RWQCB with jurisdiction must certify that the discharge would not violate state water quality standards, including water quality objectives and beneficial uses.

NPDES Program

Amendments to the CWA in 1972 created the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and rendered point-source discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States unlawful unless authorized under an NPDES permit. Further amendments in 1987 added Section 402(p), which establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. The NPDES program provides for general permits that cover a number of similar or related activities, as well as individual permits covering a single project or activity. Each permit includes WDRs limiting the concentration of specific contaminants likely to be contained in the permitted discharge.

The SWRCB has adopted a single statewide General Permit that applies to all storm water discharges associated with construction activity, except those on Tribal Lands, those in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, and those from activities performed by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The Construction General Permit requires all dischargers where construction activity disturbs 1 acre or more to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that specifies Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent construction pollutants from contacting storm water and control off-site delivery of sediment and other construction-related pollutants, eliminate or reduce non-storm water discharges to storm sewer systems and other jurisdictional waters, and inspect and monitor the success of all BMPs.

Since July, 2010, all dischargers are required to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ adopted on September 2, 2009. The Construction General Permit includes augmented requirements for the SWPPP, including a visual monitoring program, a chemical monitoring program for "non-visible" pollutants to be implemented if there is a failure of BMPs, and a sediment monitoring plan if the site discharges directly to a water body that is 303(d)-listed for sediment. In addition, all new undertakings that are over 1 acre in size and that are not already covered by the current storm water permit must identify (1) the project as a Risk Level 1, 2, or 3 project, based on the project sediment risk (the relative amount of sediment that can be discharged, given the project and location details) and (2) receiving water risk (the risk sediment discharges pose to the receiving waters). Risk Level 2 and 3 projects must prepare a Rain Event Action Plan (REAP) applicable to every event where there is a forecast of 50 percent or greater probability of measurable precipitation (0.01 inch or more). Under the permit, existing and new projects are also required to comply with post-construction water balance requirements that became applicable in September 2012. The previous Construction General Permit (99-08-DWQ) required the SWPPP to include a description of all post-construction BMPs on a site and a maintenance schedule. The current Construction General Permit requires dischargers to replicate the pre-project runoff water balance for the smallest storms up to the 85th percentile storm event, or the smallest storm event that generates runoff, whichever is larger. The permit emphasizes runoff reduction through on-site storm water reuse, interception, evapotranspiration and infiltration using a combination of non-structural controls and conservation design measures (e.g., downspout disconnection, soil quality preservation/enhancement, interceptor trees). The Construction General Permit also requires dischargers to maintain pre-development drainage densities and concentration times in order to protect channels, and encourages dischargers to implement setbacks to reduce channel slope and velocity changes that can lead to aquatic habitat degradation.

Senate Bill 1938

Senate Bill (SB) 1938 (Cal. Water Code Chapter 603), signed into law in 2002, requires public agencies seeking state funding for groundwater projects to develop and implement a groundwater management plan. SB 1938 is intended to ensure planning for the state's larger groundwater basins as well as those not specifically discussed in the California Department of Water Resources' official summary, Bulletin 118 (*California's Groundwater*) (DWR 2003). Required components of the groundwater management plan include an inventory of water supplies and uses in the region, Basin Management Objectives (BMOs) to protect and enhance the groundwater basin, a plan to involve other local agencies and stakeholders in cooperative planning, along with a public information plan, and monitoring protocols to ensure that BMOs are being met.

Local*City Ordinances*

The City's Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (Chapter 14.20 of Title 14 of the Roseville Municipal Code) establishes a regulatory framework for construction and post-construction storm water management. Pursuant to the ordinance, the City adopted its *Stormwater BMP Guidance Manual for Construction* (City of Roseville Department of Public Works) in February 2011, followed by the *West Placer Storm Water Quality Design Manual* in May 2016. The City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 9.80 of the Roseville Municipal Code) establishes a regulatory framework to promote public health and safety, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas of Roseville. The Grading Ordinance (Chapter 16.20 of the Roseville Municipal Code) contains standards for erosion control during construction. It also prohibits grading during wet weather and generally protects drainage ways from disturbance, as well as requires prompt revegetation of areas disturbed by grading.

City of Roseville Stormwater Management Program

The City's Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) establishes priorities and sets forth a comprehensive suite of activities and strategies that represent the City's minimum control measures and BMPs intended to address NPDES Phase II requirements for storm water management. The goal of the SWMP is to reduce pollutant levels in storm water to the maximum extent practicable. To that end, it identifies approaches, measures, and standards for the following types of controls identified in the General Permit (City of Roseville 2016b).

- Public outreach and involvement
- Detection and elimination of illicit discharges
- Construction runoff management
- Runoff control and quality for new development and redevelopment
- Municipal operations storm water control

The SWRQCB granted the City its permit coverage on July 2004.

City of Roseville Design Standards

The City's Design Standards were developed to provide direction for the design and construction of improvements that will be transferred to the City for maintenance and/or operation. These include but are not limited to drainage and water supply facilities. The intent is to ensure that facilities used by the public (including facilities such as storm drain systems that protect public safety) are developed in a consistent and coordinated manner.

Of particular relevance to the analyses in this section, the Design Standards stipulate methods for the hydraulic modeling required to design storm water drainage infrastructure as well as design and performance standards for various types of facilities. Key provisions are identified below.

In general, all residential lots must have a minimum pad elevation of 1 foot above the 100-year water surface elevation, and all commercial sites must have minimum finished floor elevations of 1 foot above the 100-year surface elevation. The 100-year surface elevation level is determined based on the assumption that all storm drains are inoperative and all upstream areas are fully developed. This requires the Design Engineer to provide an overland release for all projects or provide storage for the 100-year storm frequency. Parking lots and storage areas may be no more than 1.5 feet below the 100-year water surface elevation.

The City's Regulatory Floodplain, defined in the General Plan Safety Element (see City General Plan above) is distinguished from the FEMA flood 100-year flood hazard area. For watersheds larger than 300 acres, the City's Regulatory Floodplain is generally equivalent to the area inundated by the 100-year flood event assuming buildout of the drainage basin. Residential lots developed within or adjacent to the City's Regulatory Floodplain must have pad elevations a minimum of 2 feet above the City's 100-year flood elevation. Non-residential projects within the Regulatory Floodplain must have finished floor elevations a minimum of 2 feet above the City's 100-year flood elevation. In areas where the 100-year flood depths are less than 8 feet, these minimum freeboard requirements are increased to 3 feet.

If a project proposes fill or other significant improvements within the City's Regulatory Floodplain, a hydraulic study is required to determine the effect of the encroachment. Encroachments cannot be approved if they would result in any off-site increase in water surface elevation.

Drainage systems must be designed to accommodate the ultimate development of the entire upstream watershed under the 10-year peak storm discharge. For other facilities, such as streets, bridges, open channels, and buildings, additional requirements that relate to the 25-year and 100 year peak storm discharges apply.

The design of storm water detention and retention basins must conform to the latest edition of the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (PCFCD) Stormwater Management Manual (Placer County 1994), and must allow 2-year storm event flows to bypass the basin. Basin layout and design must minimize maintenance effort and costs.

Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (PCFCD)

The PCFCD was formed in 1984. Its primary purpose is to protect lives and property from flood effects through comprehensive, coordinated flood prevention planning. In support of this goal, the PCFCD implements regional flood control projects, conducts hydrologic and hydraulic modeling to better understand County watersheds, and develops and implements master plans for County watersheds. It also provides information and technical support relevant to flood control to the County, cities, and developers. The PCFCD operates and maintains the county flood warning system, reviews proposed development projects for compliance with PCFCD standards, and provides technical support for Office of Emergency Services activities.

The PCFCD Stormwater Management Manual (SWMM) (Placer County 1994) contains policies, guidance, and specific standards for evaluating hydrologic and hydraulic impacts of new development in the context of regional storm water issues. When storm water detention or retention facilities are used to mitigate downstream increases in storm water flows due to development, the SWMM requires that post-project peak flows be reduced by comparison with pre-project peak flows. The objective flow is determined by estimating the predevelopment peak flow rate and subtracting 10 percent of the difference between the estimated pre- and post-development peak flow rates. The objective flow shall never be less than 90 percent of the estimated predevelopment flow.

Western Placer County Groundwater Management Plan

The Western Placer County Groundwater Management Plan (WPCGMP) (MWH 2007) was developed by the Cities of Roseville and Lincoln in partnership with the PCWA and the California American Water Company in response to Senate Bill (SB) 1938 requirements. The goal of the plan is to "maintain the quality and ensure the long term availability of groundwater to meet backup, emergency, and peak demands without adversely affecting other groundwater uses within the WPCGMP area."

LAND USE

Local

City of Roseville 2025 General Plan

The City's General Plan details goals and policies relating to growth management, including specific direction for new growth areas west of Fiddymont Road (City of Roseville 2016b). The following goals and policies are directly applicable to new development within the City of Roseville.

Goal 1: The City shall proactively manage and plan for growth.

Goal 2: The City shall encourage a pattern of development that promotes the efficient and timely provision of urban infrastructure and services, and preserve valuable natural and environmental resources.

Goal 3: Growth shall mitigate its impacts through consistency with the General Plan goals and policies and shall provide a positive benefit to the community.

Goal 4: The City shall continue a comprehensive, logical planning process, rather than an incremental, piecemeal approach.

Goal 5: The City shall encourage public participation in the development and monitoring of growth management policies and programs.

Goal 6: The City shall manage and evaluate growth in a regional context, not in isolation.

- Goal 7:** Potential population growth in Roseville must be based on the long-term carrying capacities and limits of the roadway system, sewer and water treatment facilities, and electrical utility service, as defined in the Circulation Element and the Public Facilities Element.
- Goal 8:** Growth and development must occur at a rate corresponding to the availability of desired facilities capacity, and the attainment of defined General Plan levels of service, for public activities.
- Goal 9:** Growth should be managed to minimize negative impacts to existing businesses and residents within the City.
- Goal 10:** Growth should be planned in a way that addresses the appropriate interface between City and County lands.
- Goal 11:** New growth should be designed to meet the Guiding Principles.
- Goal 12:** The City shall use growth management as a tool to maintain the City's identity, community form, and reputation in region, to maintain high levels of service for residents and to influence projects outside the City's boundaries that have the potential to affect the quality of life and/or services that are provided to residents.
- Goal 13:** New development to the west of Fiddymont Road shall be consistent with the City's desire to establish an edge along the western boundary of the City that fosters: a physical separation from County lands through a system of connected open space, a well-defined sense of entry to City from the west; opportunities for habitat preservation and recreation; and view preservation corridors that provide an aesthetic and recreational resource for residents.
- Policy 4:** Specific plans will be evaluated based on the following minimum criteria:
- a. Government Code requirements for specific plans;
 - b. Demonstrated consistency with General Plan goals and policies;
 - c. Demonstrated consistency with the identified city-wide studies and holding capacity analysis;
 - d. Justification for proposed specific plan boundaries;
 - e. Community benefit;
 - f. Ability to mitigate impacts;
 - g. Impact on the city's growth pattern.
- Each specific plan proposal shall include, with its initial submittal, a full analysis of how the plan complies with and relates to the above factors. The specific plan's consistency with the General Plan, and its relation to other identified criteria, will be a primary factor in determining whether the proposal will or will not be considered by the City.
- Policy 5:** Apply the City's adopted Guiding Principles to any new development proposed in and out of the City's corporate boundaries, which is not already part of an adopted Specific Plan or within the Infill area:
1. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall, on a stand-alone basis, have an overall neutral or positive fiscal impact on the City's General Fund.
 2. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall include logical growth/plan boundaries and an east to west growth pattern.
 3. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall not conflict with the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant and future Power Generation Facility.
 4. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall maintain the integrity of existing neighborhoods and create a sense of place in new neighborhoods.
 5. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall include a plan to ensure full funding and maintenance of improvements and services at no cost to existing residents (including increased utility rates). A proposal shall not burden/increase the cost, or diminish the supply and reliability of services.
 6. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall aid in regional traffic solutions and in right-of-way preservation.
 7. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall secure and provide a new source and supply of surface water and should include reduced water demand through the use of recycled water and other offsets.
 8. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall consider development potential within the entire City/County Memorandum of Understanding Transition Area in the design and sizing of infrastructure improvements.
 9. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall aid in resolution of regional storm water retention.
 10. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall incorporate mechanisms to ensure new schools are available to serve residents and shall not impact existing schools.

11. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall include a significant interconnected public open space component/conservation plan in coordination with the City of Roseville/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Memorandum of Understanding.
12. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall include a public participation component to keep the public informed and solicit feedback throughout the specific plan process.
13. Any development proposal west of Roseville shall provide a “public benefit” to the City and residents.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG)

The SACOG is a regional organization that provides a variety of planning functions over its six-county region (Sacramento, Yolo, Placer, Sutter, Yuba, and El Dorado Counties). SACOG’s primary functions are to provide transportation planning and funding for the region and to study and support resolution of regional issues. The SACOG conducted several local community workshops to help determine how the Sacramento region should grow through the year 2050. The result of these efforts was the SACOG Blueprint, a transportation and land use analysis suggesting how cities and counties should grow based on the following set of smart growth principles:

- **Transportation Choices:** Developments should be designed to encourage people to sometimes walk, ride bicycles, ride the bus, ride light rail, take the train, or carpool. Use of Blueprint growth concepts for land use and right-of-way design will encourage use of these modes of travel and the remaining auto trips will be, on average, shorter.
- **Mixed-Use Developments:** Buildings, homes, and shops; entertainment, office, and even light industrial uses near each other can create active, vital neighborhoods. This mixture of uses can be either in a vertical arrangement (mixed in one building) or horizontal (with a combination of uses in close proximity). These types of projects function as local activity centers, contributing to a sense of community, where people tend to walk or bike to destinations and interact more with each other. Separated land uses, on the other hand, lead to the need to travel more by auto because of the distance between uses.
- **Compact Development:** Creating environments that are more compactly built and use space in an efficient, but aesthetic, manner can encourage more walking, biking, and public-transit use and shorten auto trips.
- **Housing Choice and Diversity:** Providing a variety of places where people can live— apartments, condominiums, townhouses, and single-family detached homes on varying lot sizes—creates opportunities for the variety of people who need them: families, singles, seniors, and people with special needs. This issue is of special concern for people with very low, low, and moderate incomes. By providing a diversity of housing options, more people would have a choice.
- **Use of Existing Assets:** In urbanized areas, development on infill or vacant lands, intensification of the use of underutilized parcels, or redevelopment can make better use of existing public infrastructure. This can also include rehabilitation and reuse of historic buildings; denser clustering of buildings in suburban office parks; and joint use of existing public facilities, such as schools and parking garages.
- **Quality Design:** The design details of any land use development—such as the relationship to the street, setbacks, placement of garages, sidewalks, landscaping, the aesthetics of building design, and the design of the public rights-of-way—are factors that can influence the attractiveness of living in a compact development and facilitate the ease of walking and biking to work or neighborhood services. Good site and architectural design is an important factor in creating a sense of community and a sense of place.
- **Natural Resources Conservation:** This principle encourages the incorporation of public use open space (such as parks, town squares, trails, and greenbelts) within development projects, above state requirements; it also encourages wildlife and plant habitat preservation, agricultural preservation, and promotion of environmentally friendly practices, such as energy-efficient design, water conservation and stormwater management, and planting of shade trees.

In December 2004, the SACOG Board of Directors adopted the Preferred Blueprint Scenario (SACOG Blueprint), a vision for growth that promotes compact, mixed-use development, and more transit choices as an alternative to low-density development. The SACOG Blueprint identifies the eastern half of the project site as an appropriate area to accommodate urban growth.

In February 2016, the SACOG Board of Directors adopted the 2016 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS). In 2008, Senate Bill (SB) 375 was signed into law, which created regional targets for greenhouse gas emissions reductions from cars and light trucks, and required regional planning agencies to create a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). The 2016 MTP/SCS meets the federal requirement for an updated MTP every four years and meets the state-requirements under SB 375 for the SACOG area. The 2016 MTP/SCS provides a plan to meet the required greenhouse gas emissions reductions, while accounting for regional housing needs, transportation demands, population growth, and financial constraints.

A primary purpose of SB 375 was to align regional transportation planning efforts, regional greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets, and land use and housing allocations with one another. Each SCS should include land uses consistent with regional GHG reduction targets determined by the California Air Resources Board based on statewide GHG targets mandated under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, commonly known as AB 32 (Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006). The development of land identified for development in an SCS is therefore considered consistent with achieving AB 32 GHG targets.

NOISE

State

State Building Code, Title 24, Part 2 of the State of California Code of Regulations establishes uniform minimum noise insulation performance standards to protect persons within new buildings that house people, including hotels, motels, dormitories, apartment houses, and dwellings other than single-family dwellings. Title 24 mandates that interior noise levels attributable to exterior sources shall not exceed 45 dB, Ldn, or CNEL in any habitable room. Title 24 also mandates that an acoustical analysis be prepared to identify mechanisms for limiting exterior noise to the prescribed allowable interior levels for structures containing noise-sensitive uses where the Ldn or CNEL exceeds 60 dB. If the interior allowable noise levels are met by requiring that windows be kept closed, the design for the structure must include a ventilation or air conditioning system to provide a habitable interior environment.

PUBLIC SERVICES

State

Senate Bill 50

The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, or Senate Bill 50 (SB 50) (Government Code Section 65995), restricts the ability of a local agency to deny project approvals on the basis that public school facilities (classrooms, auditoriums, etc.) are inadequate. School impact fees are collected at the time building permits are issued. These fees are used by the local schools to accommodate the new students added by the project, thereby reducing potential impacts on schools. Payment of school impact fees is required by SB 50 for all new residential development projects and is considered full and complete mitigation of school impacts under state regulations.

The law does identify certain circumstances under which the statutory fee can be exceeded. These include preparation and adoption of a needs analysis, eligibility for state funding, and other provisions. Assuming a district can meet the test for exceeding the statutory fee, the law establishes ultimate fee caps of 50 percent of costs where the state makes a 50 percent match, or 100 percent of costs where the state match is unavailable. All fees are levied at the time the building permit is issued. District certification of payment of the applicable fees is required before the City or County can issue a building permit.

Local

School Facilities Funding and Fees

To ensure adequate funding for new school facilities the City Council adopted Ordinance 2434 (School Facilities Mitigation Plan) in February 1991. This ordinance encourages the payment of fees, participation in a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District (CFD), and school facility mitigation plans for new development proposed within over-crowded districts. With the enactment of SB 50, Ordinance 2434 cannot be made mandatory, but can be negotiated as part of the development agreement process. With voluntary participation by the applicants; however, the funding sources encouraged by Ordinance 2434 may be greater than the state-mandated fees. These mitigation fees vary depending upon the school district. If an applicant chooses to submit a mitigation plan, the plan must explain how the project developer would participate in financing additional interim and permanent school facilities needed to serve the applicant's residential development project. The mitigation plan would be reviewed by the school districts(s) in which the proposed project is situated. The district(s) may approve, disapprove, or modify the mitigation plan based upon the funding and facilities needs identified in the construction schedule or plan by each district.

UTILITIES - WATER

State

SB 610 and SB 221 – Water Supply Assessments

In 2001, the California Legislature passed Senate Bill 610 (Water Code Section 10910 et seq.) and Senate Bill 221 (Water Code Section 66473.7) to improve the link between information on water supply availability and certain land use decisions made by cities and counties. SB 610 and SB 221 were companion measures which sought to promote more collaborative planning between local water suppliers, cities, and counties. The City of Roseville prepared a Water Supply Assessment for the Proposed Action (West Yost 2016) (included in **Appendix 3.16a**).

<p>Water Conservation Projects Act</p> <p>The State of California's requirements for water conservation are codified in the Water Conservation Projects Act of 1985 (Water Code Sections 11950-11954). As stated in Section 11952, it is the intent of the Legislature to encourage local agencies and private enterprise to implement potential water conservation and reclamation projects.</p>
<p>Safe Drinking Water Quality Regulations</p> <p>The State Department of Public Health establishes primary and secondary Domestic Water Quality Standards for drinking water supplied by public water systems such as the City. The standards are required by state law to meet or exceed standards adopted by the USEPA. Additionally, all public water systems must obtain a domestic water supply permit from the Department of Public Health, which must be amended to reflect changes to the water supply system for new development. The City has obtained this permit.</p>
<p>Local</p>
<p>Water Forum Agreement</p> <p>The WFA is the result of the efforts of a diverse group of community stakeholders. The stakeholder group was formed in 1994 with the goal to formulate principles for developing solutions to meet future regional water supply needs. Participants in the WFA have developed two coequal objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a reliable and safe water supply for the region's economic health and planned development to the year 2030. • Preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values of the Lower American River. <p>The stakeholder group has developed an integrated package of actions to meet these objectives. The elements of this package are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase surface water diversions • Actions to meet customers' needs while reducing diversion impacts on the lower American River in drier years • An improved pattern of fishery flow releases from Folsom Reservoir • Lower American River Habitat Management, which also addresses recreation in the lower American River • Water conservation • Groundwater management • Water Forum successor efforts <p>Purveyor Specific Agreements have also been developed that describe in detail how each of the elements will be implemented by the respective purveyors. Purveyors include; the City of Roseville, PCWA, SJWD, and other regional water agencies. The Purveyor Specific Agreements are compiled into a Memorandum of Understanding that each stakeholder's authorizing body has executed. In return for signing the final WFA, water purveyors receive regional support for water supply projects, including site-specific infrastructure development (Water Forum 2000).</p>
<p>City of Roseville Recycled Water Supply Policy</p> <p>It is the policy of the City to provide its Urban Growth Area⁵ with a maximum supply of recycled water equal to the amount of wastewater that is generated by the growth area during July average dry weather flow (ADWF) conditions. This supply is referred to as the "committed [recycled water] supply." New growth areas such as the West Roseville area are required to provide storage facilities for recycled water (City of Roseville Ord. 4786 Section 1, 2009).</p>
<p>Groundwater Management Plan</p> <p>The City, in participation with PCWA and the City of Lincoln, completed a SB 1938 and AB 3030 compliant groundwater management plan in August 2007 (MWH 2007).</p>

⁵ The City's Urban Growth Area is defined as future planning areas, including Specific Plan areas or other areas that have been annexed or are being considered for annexation.

<p>City of Roseville Water Conservation Ordinance</p> <p>In 1991, the City developed and adopted the Roseville Water Conservation and Drought Mitigation Ordinance, as documented in the City’s Municipal Code Chapter 14.09. Under this ordinance, the City has authority to declare water shortage conditions and implement drought-related mitigation measures.</p> <p>In February 2008, the City adopted Ordinance 4629, which prohibits wasteful uses of water and provides tools for water conservation during droughts (City of Roseville Ordinance 4629 Section 14.09).</p>
<p>UTILITIES - WASTEWATER</p>
<p>Federal</p>
<p>Clean Water Act, NPDES Permits</p> <p>The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit system was established by the Clean Water Act (33 USC. Section 1251 et seq. [1972]) to regulate municipal and industrial discharges to surface waters of the U.S. The discharge of pollutants, including wastewater, to surface waters is prohibited unless an NPDES permit has been issued to allow that discharge.</p> <p>The discharge of treated effluent from the Pleasant Grove WWTP to Pleasant Grove Creek is regulated under a NPDES permit issued by the RWQCB (NPDES No. CA0084573). The NPDES permit and the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) identify discharge prohibitions, effluent limitations, and monitoring and reporting requirements. Discharge limitations in the Pleasant Grove WWTP permit define allowable effluent concentrations for flow, biological oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended matter, residual chlorine, settleable matter, total coliform, oil and grease, and pH (a measure of acidity or alkalinity level). Limitations also encompass mineralization and toxicity to aquatic life. The permit includes stipulations for the disposal of solid materials, and limitations on impacts to receiving waters. The permit also specifies the sampling, monitoring, and reporting requirements for compliance with waste discharge regulations. The monitoring program entails sampling influent, effluent, and the receiving waters. The provisions of the NPDES permit and the WDR are enforceable through an order issued by the RWQCB or civil action.</p>
<p>State</p>
<p>State Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act</p> <p>The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code Section 13020) is California's statutory authority for the protection of water quality. Under the Porter-Cologne Act, the state must adopt water quality policies, plans, and objectives that will provide protection to the state's waters for the use and enjoyment of the people of California. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has authority and responsibility for establishing policy for water quality control issues for the State. Regional authority for planning, permitting, and enforcement is delegated to the nine RWQCBs. The Porter-Cologne Act authorizes the SWRCB and RWQCBs to issue NPDES permits containing waste discharge requirements, and to enforce these permits. SWRCB and RWQCB regulations implementing the Porter-Cologne Act are included in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations.</p>
<p>General Waste Discharge Requirements (GWDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems</p> <p>The General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ) were adopted by the SWRCB in May 2006. These WDRs require local jurisdictions to develop, and approve, a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) that addresses the necessary operation and emergency response plans to reduce sanitary sewer overflows. Roseville City Council approved the City’s SSMP on January 21, 2009.</p>
<p>Local</p>
<p>South Placer Wastewater Authority</p> <p>The South Placer Wastewater Authority is a joint powers authority formed to fund regional wastewater and recycled water facilities in southwestern Placer County for three partner agencies (the participants): the City of Roseville, the South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD), and Placer County. The regional facilities funded by the South Placer Wastewater Authority thus far include; recycled water facilities, trunk sewer lines, and two WWTPs. All three participants transmit wastewater to these WWTPs. South Placer Wastewater Authority also monitors compliance with operational criteria established in the Funding and Operations Agreements among the participants.</p>

<p>The Funding Agreement outlines each participant’s responsibility for debt service on South Placer Wastewater Authority’s bonds and funding of regional facilities. The Operations Agreement outlines maintenance and operations responsibilities for regional facilities (primarily the WWTPs) and establishes the City of Roseville as the owner and operator of the two WWTPs, on behalf of the participants.</p> <p>The Operations Agreement also identifies a regional service area boundary, which delineates the area served by South Placer Wastewater Authority-funded regional facilities. New developments that require wastewater treatment using South Placer Wastewater Authority-funded regional facilities, especially development outside of the existing service area boundary, require appropriate environmental analyses. The South Placer Wastewater Authority Board considers the adequacy of the environmental documentation for each new development to ensure that regional facilities needs are met. Once that review has occurred, the participants may agree to modify the service area boundary identified in the Operations Agreement to include new development areas.</p>
<p>City of Roseville Municipal Code</p> <p>Section 14 of the City’s Municipal Code contains regulations associated with sewer use, sewer rates and charges, and industrial wastewater. Chapter 14.26 prohibits discharge to a sanitary sewer of any pollutant or wastewater that would interfere with the operation or performance of the City’s wastewater collection or treatment facilities.</p>
<p>UTILITIES - SOLID WASTE</p>
<p>State</p>
<p>Assembly Bill 939</p> <p>In 1989, Assembly Bill (AB) 939 (Public Resources Code Section 40051) established the organization, structure and mission of the California Integrated Waste Management Board, now known as the California Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). The purpose was to direct attention to the increasing waste stream and decreasing landfill capacity, and to mandate a reduction of waste being disposed in landfills. AB 939 requires cities and counties to prepare Solid Waste Management Plans and adopt Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRRE) to implement AB 939’s goals. These goals include diverting approximately 50 percent of solid waste from landfills and identifying programs to stimulate local recycling in manufacturing and the purchase of recycled products. Currently, the MRF diverts approximately 50 percent of the material received from going to the landfill, which meets AB 939’s 50 percent reduction goal.</p>
<p>California Universal Waste Law</p> <p>This legislation went into effect in February 2006 (California Code of Regulations Title 22 Chapter 23). Universal wastes are a wide variety of hazardous wastes such as batteries, fluorescent tubes, and some electronic devices, that contain mercury, lead, cadmium, copper, or other substances hazardous to human and environmental health. Universal waste may not be discarded in solid waste landfills, but instead are recyclable and (to encourage recycling and recovery of valuable metals) can be managed under less stringent requirements than those that apply to other hazardous waste</p>
<p>Assembly Bill 341</p> <p>AB 341, which was enacted in 2011, states that it is the policy goal of the state that no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020. The bill also requires that a business, defined to include a commercial or public entity that generates more than four cubic yards of commercial solid waste per week or is a multifamily residential dwelling of five units or more on and after July 1, 2012, arrange for recycling services. Jurisdictions, on and after July 1, 2012, are required to implement a commercial solid waste recycling program or revise their SRRE to meet this requirement. The City has revised its SRRE to include this requirement and has a commercial solid waste recycling program in place.</p>
<p>UTILITIES - ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS</p>
<p>Federal</p>
<p>The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulates the transmission and sale of electricity in interstate commerce, licenses hydroelectric projects, and oversees related environmental matters. In 2006, the USEPA and U.S. Department of Energy co-sponsored the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency (the Action Plan). The Action Plan presents policy recommendations for creating a sustainable, aggressive national commitment to energy efficiency through gas and electric utilities and partner organizations. As stated in the Action Plan, such a commitment could save many billions of dollars on energy bills over the next 10 to 15 years, which would contribute to energy security and improvement of the environment. Roseville Electric practices the principles of the Action Plan by implementing renewable energy programs and offering incentives to reduce energy use.</p>

State

Senate Bill X1 2

Senate Bill (SB) X1 2, enacting the California Renewable Energy Resources Act, expands the Renewable Portfolio Standard by establishing a goal of 20 percent of the total electricity sold to retail customers in California per year from renewable sources by December 31, 2013, and 33 percent by December 31, 2020 and beyond.

Green Building Standards

Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations was amended in October 2005 to include new energy efficiency standards in response to the state's energy crisis as well as AB 970, the California Energy and Reliability Act of 2000. The goal of these enactments is to improve the energy efficiency of residential and non-residential buildings, minimize impacts during peak energy use periods, and reduce impacts on the state's energy resources.

1.12 ORGANIZATION OF THIS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

This EIS has been organized in the following manner:

- **Cover Sheet** – provides lead agency and contact information, an abstract of the EIS, and comment submission information.
- **Executive Summary** – presents an overview of the project and alternatives, environmental impacts, mitigation measures, and conclusions about the net effects.
- **Chapter 1.0** – introduces the Proposed Action, presents the purpose and need statement, and provides the background for the preparation of this EIS.
- **Chapter 2.0, Proposed Action and Alternatives** – describes the development that would occur under the Proposed Action if it is implemented as proposed, as well as potential alternatives to the Proposed Action. **Chapter 2.0** also describes the process through which alternatives were developed and the rationale for selecting the alternatives that are analyzed in this EIS, which include several on-site alternatives; and a No Action Alternative that would avoid the need for the Corps to issue the Applicant a DA permit.
- **Chapter 3.0, Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences** – describes the existing environmental resources and conditions of the project site, and analyzes the direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Action, and several alternatives, on those resources. The chapter begins with a section that defines key terms used in the analysis and identifies the resource topics that would not be significantly affected by the Proposed Action. It then presents information on the following resources: aesthetics; agricultural resources; air quality; biological resources; climate change; cultural resources; environmental justice, population and housing; geology, soils, and minerals; hazards and hazardous materials; hydrology and water quality; land use and planning; noise; public services; traffic and transportation; and utilities and service systems. Resource topics are organized alphabetically in **Chapter 3.0**.
- **Chapter 4.0, Cumulative Impacts** – analyzes the effects of the Proposed Action in the context of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the area.
- **Chapter 5.0, Other Statutory Requirements** – presents other analysis required by NEPA, including assessment of growth-related impacts.
- **Chapter 6.0, Consultation and Coordination** – identifies the agencies and persons contacted for information during the preparation of this EIS.
- **Chapter 7.0, List of Preparers** – identifies the Corps and consultant staff involved in the preparation of this EIS.
- **Chapter 8.0, Index** – provides an index to specific topics within the EIS.

1.13 STANDARD TERMINOLOGY, ACRONYMS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACMs	asbestos-containing materials	CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
ADWF	average dry weather flow		
af	acre-feet		
afy	acre-feet per year	CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
AJWA	Al Johnson Wildlife Area		
AM	ante meridiem (morning)	CESA	California Endangered Species Act
APCD	air pollution control district		
APE	Area of Potential Effects	CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
AQAP	Air Quality Attainment Plan		
ARSP	Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan	CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery		
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials	CFD	Community Facilities District
		CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
AQMD	air quality management district	CGS	California Geological Survey
BMPs	best management practices	CHP	California Highway Patrol
BOD	biological oxygen demand	CIP	Capital Improvement Program
C	Celsius	CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CAA	Clean Air Act		
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards	CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model	CNPS	California Native Plant Society
		CNPPA	California Native Plant Protection Act
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation	CO	carbon monoxide
CARB	California Air Resources Board	Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CAW	California American Water Company	CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CBSC	California Building Standards Code	CRLF	California red-legged frog
		CSHP	California Scenic Highway Program
CBC	California Building Code		
CCAA	California Clean Air Act	CSMP	State Route 65 Corridor System Management Plan
CCR	California Code of Regulations		
CDE	California Department of Education	CSP	Creekview Specific Plan
		CTS	California tiger salamander
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CVRWQCB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
CEC	California Energy Commission	CWA	Clean Water Act
		DA	Department of the Army
		Delta	Sacramento Delta

DHS	Department of Health Services	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
DOC	California Department of Conservation	ISAC	Invasive Species Advisory Committee
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	ISO	Insurance Services Office
DOF	Department of Finance	IWRP	Integrated Water Resources Plan
DOT	Department of Transportation	JPA	Joint Powers Authority
DPM	diesel particulate matter	kV	kilovolt
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control	kW	kilowatt
DWR	Department of Water Resources	LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
EIR	Environmental Impact Report	L_{nd}	day-night sound level
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	LDR	Low Density Residential
EMFAC	Emission Factors model	LEDPA	least environmentally damaging practicable alternative
EO	Executive Order	LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act	L_{eq}	Equivalent Noise Level
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment	LID	low impact development
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act	L_{max}	maximum L_{eq}
F	Fahrenheit	L_{min}	minimum L_{eq}
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	LOS	level of service
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration	maf	million acre-feet
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps	MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program	MCLs	maximum concentration levels
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act	MDR	Medium Density Residential
GHG	greenhouse gases	mg/L	milligram per liter
GIS	Geographic Information System	mgd	million gallons per day
GMP	Groundwater Management Plan	MMTCO	million metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent
gpm	gallons per minute	MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan
GWP	Global Warming Potential	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
HAP	hazardous air pollutants	MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual	MRZ	mineral resource zone
HCP	habitat conservation plan	MSAT	Mobile Source Air Toxics
HDR	High Density Residential	msl	mean sea level
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle	MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
HRA	Health Risk Assessment	MVA	megavolt amperes
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning		
HWCA	Hazardous Waste Control Act		

NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards	PCAPCD	Placer County Air Pollution Control District
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission	PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
NAPOTS	Not a Part of this Subdivision	PCCP	Placer County Conservation Plan
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program	PCDEH	Placer County Department of Health and Medical Services
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	PCFCDD	Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program	PCWA	Placer County Water Agency
NHPA	National Historic Preservation	pdf	Portable Document Format
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric
NISC	National Invasive Species Council	PGWWTP	Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant
NOA	natural occurring asbestos	PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	PM	post meridiem (evening)
NOI	Notice of Intent	PM10	particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide	PM2.5	particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter
NO _x	nitrogen oxides	PRC	Public Resources Code
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
NPL	National Priorities List	RCSD	Roseville City School District
CNPPA	California Native Plant Protection Act	RECs	recognized environmental conditions
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	REP	Roseville Energy Park
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service	RFD	Roseville Fire Department
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places	RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Allocation
O ₃	ozone	RJUSHD	Roseville Joint Union High School District
OGAC	Open Graded Asphalt Concrete	ROD	Record of Decision
OHWM	ordinary high water mark	ROG	reactive organic gases
OPS	Office of Pipeline Safety	ROW	right of way
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	RPD	Roseville Police Department
OSPOMP	Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan	RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
		SACOG	Sacramento Area Council of Governments

SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act	U.S. DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy	USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
SB	Senate Bill	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
SIP	State Implementation Plan	USFWS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District	USGS	United States Geological Survey
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act	UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
SMUD	Sacramento Municipal Utility District	VELB	valley elderberry longhorn beetle
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide	VOC	volatile organic compound
SOI	Sphere of Influence	WAPA	Western Area Power Administration
SP	Specific Plan	WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
SPRTA	South Placer Regional Transportation Agency	WFA	Water Forum Agreement
SRRE	Source Reduction and Recycling Elements	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
SSC	Species of Special Concern in California	WOUS	Waters of the United States
SSMP	Sewer System Management Plan	WPCGMP	Western Placer County Groundwater Management Plan
SSWD	Sacramento Suburban Water District	WRSL	Western Regional Sanitary Landfill
STC	Sound Transmission Class	WRSP	West Roseville Specific Plan
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act	WWTP	wastewater treatment plant
SWMM	Stormwater Management Manual		
SWP	State Water Project		
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan		
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board		
TAC	toxic air contaminant		
TDM	transportation demand management		
Air Basin	Sacramento Valley Air Basin		
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load		
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act		
UBC	Uniform Building Code		
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program		