

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter shows revisions to the Draft EIS, subsequent to the document’s publication and public review. The revisions are presented in the order in which they appear in the Draft EIS and are identified by page number in respective chapters. These revisions are shown as excerpts from the Draft EIS. Strikethrough (~~striktthrough~~) text indicates deletions and underlined (underlined) text indicates additions.

3.2 REVISIONS TO THE DRAFT EIS

1.0 Introduction

Since the publication of the Draft EIS, one of the project site properties has been subdivided into two properties. In response to this change, the first paragraph under “Section 1.2 Project Location” on page 1.0-2 is hereby revised as follows:

The project site is located northwest of the intersection of Fiddymment Road and Baseline Road in the western portion of the City of Roseville (**Figure 1.0-1 Regional Setting** and **Figure 1.0-2, Project Location**). As shown in **Figure 1.0-3, Site Ownership**, the project site is made up of ~~nine~~ten properties controlled by the following six entities: CGB Investments; D.F. Properties, Inc.; Mourier Investment, LLC (MILLC); Baseline P&R, LLC; Baybrook LP.; and Westpark Associates. The ~~nine~~ten properties and the Placer County assessor’s parcel numbers (APNs) for the parcels they comprise are shown on **Figure 1.0-3**.¹

Also in response to the property subdivision, Figure 1.0-3, Site Ownership, located after page 1.0-5 has been revised and is presented after page 3.0-2 with the title “Revised Site Ownership.”

The last sentence of the first paragraph under “Section 1.3 History of Proposed Federal Action” on page 1.0-2 is hereby revised as follows:

~~Nine~~Ten applications cover development on the ~~nine~~ten properties and one application covers the construction of the proposed infrastructure needed to support the development of the proposed mixed-use community.

¹ There are land parcels to the north and west of the SVSP area that were formerly proposed for development as part of the SVSP. However, the owners of those properties did not participate in the environmental review of the Specific Plan and those parcels, known as the Chan and the Westbrook (previously Richland) properties, are not part of the Proposed Action. As the development of those lands is considered foreseeable, development of those properties will be included in the evaluation of cumulative impacts in this EIS.

A footnote has been added to the fourth paragraph under “Section 1.4 Project Purpose and Need” on page 1.0-6 as follows:

The Proposed Action is defined 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 is proposed to help meet the foreseeable regional housing demand based on Sacramento Area Council of Government’s (SACOG’s) projections that the region will add approximately 2 million people by 2050. ²

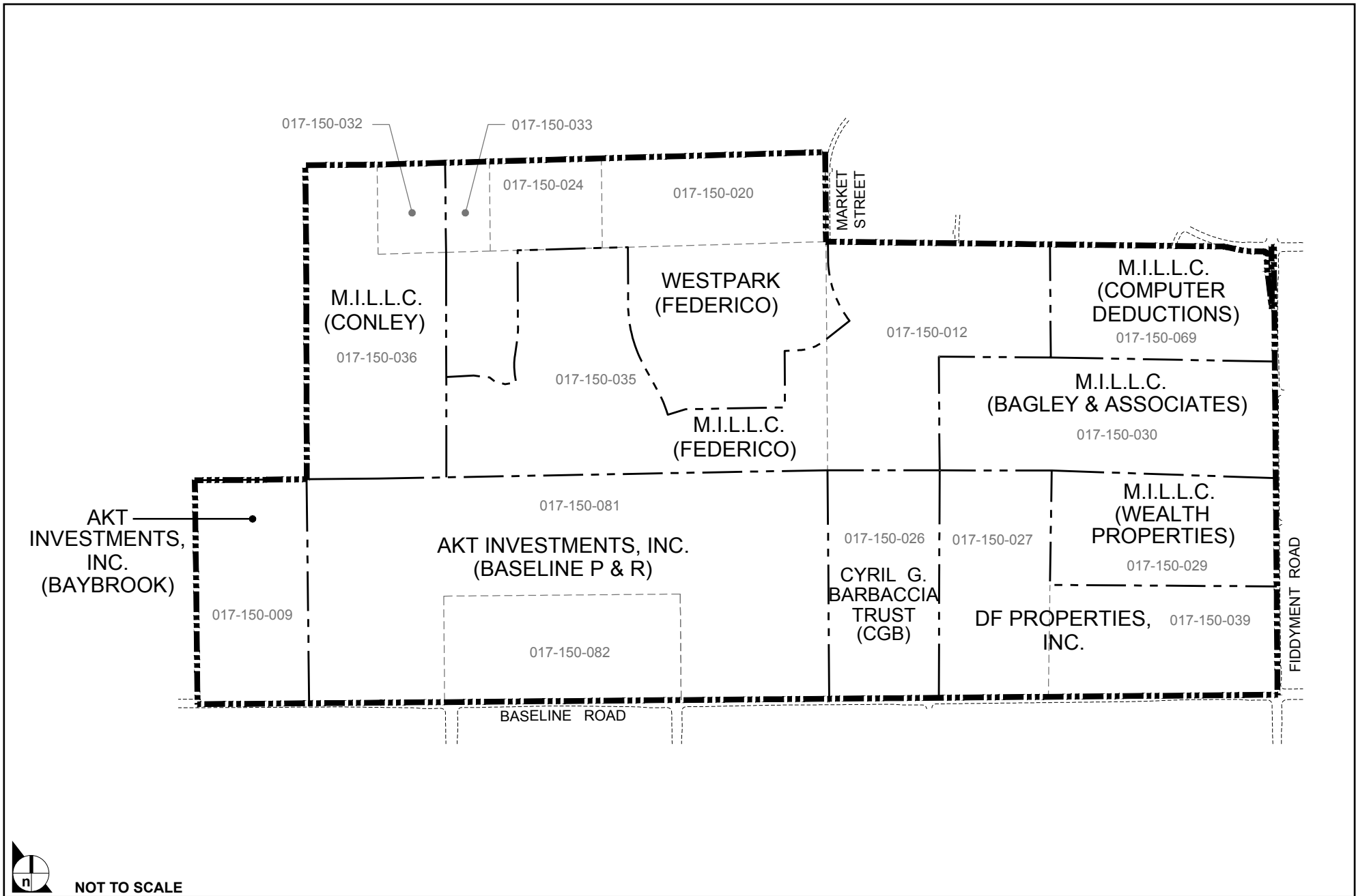
The second paragraph under “Section 1.7 Scope and Focus of this Environmental Impact Statement” on page 1.0-8 is hereby revised as follows:

As identified above, ~~40~~¹¹ DA permit applications have been submitted: one for the development of infrastructure proposed in the SVSP and one each for development on the ~~nine~~¹⁰ properties making up the project site. It is possible that the USACE could elect to issue none or only some of the permits. However, the ~~nine~~¹⁰ permits collectively would authorize implementation of 95 percent of the SVSP. As separate analysis of the individual permits might result in piecemeal analysis or segmentation, which is prohibited under the CEQ NEPA Implementing Regulations (40 CFR Sec. 1502.4[a]) because of the potential to underestimate environmental effects, even though multiple permits are involved, the permit decisions are treated as a single evaluative process and all of the permits are included in the single federal action evaluated in this EIS.

The lettered bullet points beneath bullet point 2, under “Section 1.11 Intended Use of this Document” on pages 1.0-10 and 1.0-11 are hereby revised as follows:

- a. A single permit decision issued to the Applicants as a group;
- b. ~~Nine~~^{Ten} separate standard permit decisions issued to each individual applicant and a single infrastructure permit decision issued to the Applicants as a group;
- c. ~~Nine~~^{Ten} separate standard permit decisions issued to each individual applicant and numerous standard permit decisions issued to the Applicants as a group comprised of functional segments of the infrastructure (estimated at 70 or more separate permits); or
- d. ~~Nine~~^{Ten} separate standard permit decisions issued to each individual applicant and a Regional General Permit establishing a flexible yet efficient permitting mechanism dealing with the uncertain timing of infrastructure needs and construction.

² According to the Metropolitan Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy 2035 adopted by SACOG in April 2012, the region is now projected to grow to 871,000 persons by 2035.



NOT TO SCALE

SOURCE: MacKay & Soms, January 2013

FIGURE 1.0-3

Revised Site Ownership

2.0 Proposed Action and Alternatives

The first two sentences under “Open Space” on page 2-10 are hereby revised as follows:

The Proposed Action would preserve approximately ~~234229~~ 234229 acres (~~9593~~ 9593 hectares) of open space in perpetuity as open space (**Figure 2.0-3a, Open Space Areas**). This open space comprises approximately ~~197196~~ 197196 acres (~~79~~ 79 hectares) of primary open space and about ~~3733~~ 3733 acres (~~13~~ 13 hectares) of secondary open space. Primary open space areas are those portions of the site where ~~no~~ minimal grading or land disturbance would occur.

The second paragraph under “Section 2.5.5 Alternative 4: Southwest Site” on page 2.0-23 is revised as follows:

Off-site utility improvements required to served development under Alternative 4 include water, sewer, and recycled water pipelines. A sewer force main would be constructed from a sewer pump station on the alternative site in a northerly and then easterly direction to the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). Finally, a recycled water line would be constructed from the Pleasant Grove WWTP to the alternative site along the same alignment as the sewer main. To serve the early phases of development on the Alternative 4 site, a water main connecting to the City of Roseville water distribution system would be constructed from the intersection of Fiddymont Road and Baseline Road west along Baseline Road to the alternative site, then north along Brewer Road through the site, and then in an easterly direction to a location 0.5 mile northwest of the ~~Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment (WWTP) Plant.~~ To serve the buildout, additional water would be supplied to the site from the Ophir water treatment plant that has been approved for construction by Placer County Water Agency (PCWA). Water from this plant would be conveyed to the vicinity of Alternative 4 site via a new pipeline that would extend from the Ophir plant through the City of Rocklin and north of the City of Roseville where it would then turn south down Watt Avenue along the western boundary of Roseville to Baseline Road. A sewer force main would be constructed from a sewer pump station on the alternative site in a northerly and then easterly direction to the Pleasant Grove WWTP. Finally, a recycled water line would be constructed from the Pleasant Grove WWTP to the alternative site along the same alignment as the sewer main.

3.3 Air Quality

"Section 3.3.6 General Conformity" starting on page 3.3-34 is hereby replaced by the Revised General Conformity Analysis which is presented in **Appendix B** of the Final EIS:

~~Under section 176(c)(1) of the federal CAA, federal agencies that "engage in, support in any way or provide financial assistance for, license or permit, or approve any activity" (42 USC. Section 7506(c)) must demonstrate that such actions do not interfere with state and local plans to bring an area into attainment with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Specifically, the Air Basin is designated as nonattainment with respect to the national standards for 8 hour ozone and PM2.5. The program by which a federal agency determines that its action would not obstruct or conflict with air quality attainment plans is referred to as general conformity. The implementing regulations for general conformity are found in Title 40 CFR, Part 51, Subpart W and Part 93, Subpart B. In addition, the Air District has adopted the federal general conformity regulations under Regulation 5, Rule 508.~~

~~Under the general conformity regulations, both the direct and indirect emissions associated with a federal action must be evaluated. Subpart W defines direct emissions as:~~

~~*[T]hose emissions of a criteria pollutant or its precursors that are caused or initiated by the Federal action and occur at the same time and place as the action (40 CFR Section 51.852).*~~

~~Indirect emissions are defined as:~~

~~*[T]hose emissions of a criteria pollutant or its precursors that:*~~

- ~~*(1) Are caused by the Federal action, but may occur later in time and/or may be farther removed in distance from the action itself but are still reasonably foreseeable; and*~~
- ~~*(2) The Federal agency can practicably control and will maintain control over due to a continuing program responsibility of the Federal agency (40 CFR Section 51.852).*~~

~~The USACE will not maintain control over those elements of the Proposed Action or alternatives associated with operation of facilities related to development under the Sierra Vista Specific Plan. Accordingly, this evaluation will only consider those emissions associated with the construction of the Proposed Action and alternatives.~~

~~A conformity determination is required for each criteria pollutant or precursor where the total of direct and indirect emissions of the criteria pollutant or precursor in a federal nonattainment or maintenance area would equal or exceed specified annual emission rates, referred to as *de minimis* thresholds, or would be regionally significant. A project's direct and indirect emissions are regionally significant if they exceed 10 percent or more of a nonattainment or maintenance area's emissions inventory for that pollutant. For ozone precursors, the *de minimis* thresholds depend on the severity of the nonattainment classification; for other pollutants, the threshold is set at 100 tons per year. The Air Basin was designated as serious nonattainment for ozone by the US EPA in June 2004. However, due to concerns with meeting emissions reductions targets, the member air districts of the Sacramento Federal Nonattainment Area requested a voluntary reclassification to severe, which was approved by the US EPA in June 2010. The~~

relevant *de minimis* thresholds for the Air Basin are shown below in **Table 3.3-10**.

**Table 3.3-10
General Conformity De Minimis Thresholds**

Pollutant	Attainment Status	Annual Emissions (ton/yr)
NO _x	● Nonattainment/Severe (Ozone)	● 25
● VOC	● Nonattainment/Severe (Ozone)	● 25
● PM2.5 (direct)	● Nonattainment	● 100
● PM2.5 (NO _x) ¹	● Nonattainment	● 100
● PM2.5 (VOC and NH ₃) ²	● Nonattainment	● 100
● PM2.5 (SO _x)	● Nonattainment	● 100

Notes:

¹ NO_x is included for PM2.5 unless determined not to be a significant precursor. However, the NO_x threshold based on its contribution to ozone is more stringent.

² VOC and ammonia (NH₃) are not included for PM2.5 unless determined to be a significant precursor. However, the VOC threshold based on their contribution to ozone is more stringent. Only very minor emissions of ammonia would be emitted to the atmosphere as a result of the Proposed Action or its alternatives.

*Annual construction emissions were estimated by multiplying the modeled daily emissions by 260 days (assuming 52 weeks per year of construction, with 5 days per week of activity) and dividing the total by 2,000 to convert from pounds to tons. The values chosen were for the Proposed Action. Emissions totals for the alternatives are less than those for the Proposed Action, so that if the Proposed Action is determined to meet the conformity criteria then the alternatives would as well. The resultant annual emissions for each nonattainment or maintenance pollutant in each construction year are shown in **Table 3.3-11**. The emission values in bold text are the years in which the *de minimis* threshold for that pollutant would be exceeded.*

**Table 3.3-11
Direct Annual Construction Emissions**

Year	VOC (tons/yr)	NO _x (tons/yr)	SO _x (tons/yr)	PM2.5 (tons/yr)
2013	125.3	10.9	0.03	13.7
2014	153.0	10.1	0.03	13.6
2015	127.6	7.1	0.03	13.1
2016	89.5	8.4	0.01	11.9
2017	232.0	7.3	0.04	20.2
2018	190.4	5.5	0.03	18.5
2019	221.9	5.0	0.03	18.5
2020	193.2	7.4	0.03	19.0
2021	147.1	6.1	0.03	15.4
2022	151.5	4.7	0.03	15.4
2023	156.0	6.1	0.03	15.4
2024	147.4	6.1	0.03	16.5
Thresholds (tons/yr)	25	25	100	100
Exceeds Threshold?	YES	NO	NO	NO

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc. Emissions calculations are provided in [Appendix 3.3](#).

As shown in **Table 3.3-11**, the annual direct emissions of VOC would exceed the *de minimis* threshold in every year. Thus, further conformity analysis is required for this pollutant. No further conformity analysis is required for NO_x, SO_x, or PM2.5 because their emissions would be less than the conformity thresholds.

For ozone and nitrogen dioxide (i.e., when VOC or NO_x exceed the *de minimis* threshold), a second test for conformity is whether the project's emissions are consistent with the emissions inventory (also referred to as the emissions budget) in the approved SIP. Specifically, for ozone this test is met if "[t]he total of direct and indirect emissions from the action (or portion thereof) is determined and documented by the State agency primarily responsible for the applicable SIP to result in a level of emissions which, together with all other emissions in the nonattainment (or maintenance) area, would not exceed the emissions budgets specified in the applicable SIP" (40 CFR Section 93.158(a)(5)(i)(A)) (emphasis added).

The applicable SIP is the most recent version of the plan that has been approved by the US EPA. For the Air Basin, the most recent plan is the 2008 Sacramento Regional 8 Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan (2008 Ozone Plan). The 2008 Ozone Plan has been partially approved by the US EPA, specifically the motor vehicle emissions budget for use in traffic conformity determinations. The most recent regional ozone plan to be fully approved by the EPA is the 1994 SIP.

However, the 1994 SIP was produced to respond to ozone standards that have since been revoked and replaced with more stringent ones. The 2008 Ozone Plan was produced to address the updated national standards for ozone, and would therefore be more stringent than the previous 1994 SIP, with lower emissions budgets. Consequently, while the 2008 Ozone Plan is still pending overall approval by the US EPA, it has been used as the most conservative basis for this conformity analysis. This conformity analysis involves a comparison of the maximum daily direct emissions of VOC (i.e., mobile source exhaust emissions and architectural coatings) to the daily emissions budgets from the 2008 Ozone Plan for the most relevant emission categories. Years provided in the 2008 Ozone Plan are 2014, 2017, and 2018. 2018 is the year of demonstration of attainment for the SVAB.

Table 3.3-12 shows a comparison of the maximum daily direct emissions of VOC to the daily emissions inventory from the 2008 Ozone Plan for the most relevant emission categories.

Table 3.3-12
Comparison of Direct Proposed Action Emissions with SIP VOC Emission Inventory

Construction Year	SIP Emissions Budget ¹ Arch. Coatings (tons/day)	SIP Emissions Budget ¹ Const. Equip (tons/day)	SIP Emissions Budget Combined (tons/day)	Direct Proposed Action Emissions (tons/day) ^{2,3}
2014	7.6	4.9	12.5	0.59
2017	8.0	3.9	11.9	0.89
2018	8.1	3.7	11.8	0.73

Source:

¹—Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan, SMAQMD, Dec 19, 2008.

²—Total maximum daily VOC emissions are shown in **Table 3.3-11** and converted to tons/day.

³—These VOC emissions are primarily from off-road diesel equipment and architectural coatings but include small contributions from other construction-related sources such as worker vehicles, and are therefore likely overestimated.

As shown in **Table 3.3-12**, the direct Proposed Action emissions are well below the levels in the applicable SIP emissions budget for the Sacramento Valley Air Basin. The above information indicates that the Proposed Action direct (construction) emissions are accounted for in the SIP (i.e., these emissions are well within the emissions budgets for the applicable source categories) and that together with all other emissions in the nonattainment area would not be likely to exceed the emissions budgets specified in the applicable SIP. However, the Air District, as the agency responsible for the SIP, must make a formal determination in response to a request from the USACE in accordance with 40 CFR Section 51.858(a)(5)(i)(A) that the Proposed Action's direct and indirect emissions would not exceed the emissions budgets specified in the applicable SIP. However, based on this preliminary analysis, a detailed conformity analysis by the USACE would not likely be required (40 CFR Section 51.858). In addition, the direct emissions associated with the Proposed Action would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan (i.e., SIP for the Sacramento Valley Air Basin).

3.4 Biological Resources

The first sentence of the second paragraph under “Seasonal Wetlands” on page 3.4-9 is hereby revised as follows:

There are about ~~6.176.10~~ acres of seasonal wetlands on the project site (Gibson & Skordal 2012).

The third paragraph on page 3.4-16 is hereby revised as follows:

Within the two watersheds where listed invertebrates were detected, there are a total of ~~2.953.05~~ acres of vernal pools, 0.89 acre of seasonal wetlands, and 3.62 acres of seasonal wetland swales; this amounts to ~~7.427.55~~ acres of wetlands in these watersheds. Of the 3.62 acres of seasonal wetland swales within the two watersheds where listed invertebrates were detected, ~~0.490.56~~ acre is swale depressional habitat that could support listed branchiopods (Gibson & Skordal 2010).

Table 3.4-8c on page 3.4-46 is hereby revised as follows:

**Table 3.4-8c
Alternative 3 Impacts to Waters of the US**

Wetland Type	Waters of US on Project Site	Waters of the US within 250 feet of Project Site Boundary	On-Site Impacts	Off-Site Impacts
Ephemeral Stream	0.02	0.55	0.05	0.28
Intermittent Stream	3.26	0	0.18	0
Perennial Stream	3.94	0.21	0.15	0.08
Perennial Marsh	0.86	0.80	0.85	0.04
Pond	2.07	0	0	0
Seasonal Wetland	6.10	2.18	2.36	0.36
Vernal Pool	9.31	2.68	2.52	0.78 0.83
Wetland Swale	10.52	2.56	6.24	0.82
Total	36.07	8.98	12.35	2.41

Source: Gibson & Skordal 2012

Table 3.4-10a on page 3.4-52 is hereby revised as follows:

Table 3.4-10a Proposed Action Impacts to Listed Vernal Pool Invertebrate Habitat – On Site								
Type	Total Potential Habitat	Total Wetlands Filled	Occurrence Detected Watersheds			Occurrence Not Detected Watersheds		
			Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Total Impacts	Estimated Direct Impacts	Estimated Indirect Impacts	Estimated Total Impacts
Vernal Pools	9.31	6.12	2.09	0.56	2.65	4.03	2.36	6.39
Seasonal Wetlands	6.10	4.36	0.53	0.36	0.89	3.84	1.34	5.18
Wetland Swales	10.52	8.30	2.80	0.29	3.09	5.50	1.41	6.91
Swale Depressional	0.49 0.56	0.38	0.38	0.08	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total*	45.90 15.97	10.86	3.00	1.00	4.00	7.87	3.70	11.57

Source: Gibson & Skordal 2012
* Total includes vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, and swale depressional habitat

Table 3.4-11a on page 3.4-54 is hereby revised as follows:

Table 3.4-11a Alternatives 1 and 2 Impacts to Listed Vernal Pool Invertebrate Habitat – On Site									
Type	Total Potential Habitat	Total Wetlands Filled	Occurrence Detected Watersheds			Occurrence Not Detected Watersheds			Total Potential Impacts in all Watersheds
			Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Total Impacts	Estimated Direct Impacts	Estimated Indirect Impacts	Total Impacts	
Vernal Pools	9.31	1.86	0.63	1.60	2.23	1.23	3.84	5.07	7.30
Seasonal Wetlands	6.10	1.93	0.14	0.34	0.48	1.79	2.00	3.79	4.27
Wetland Swales	10.52	2.09	0.91	1.39	2.30	1.18	4.65	5.83	8.13
Swale Depressional	0.49 0.56	0.11	0.11	0.21	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
Total*	45.90 15.97	3.90	0.88	2.15	3.03	3.02	5.84	8.86	11.89

Source: Gibson & Skordal 2012
* Total includes vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, and swale depressional habitat

Table 3.4-11b on page 3.4-55 is hereby revised as follows:

Type	Total Acres Off Site	Occurrence Detected Watersheds			Occurrence Not Detected Watersheds		
		Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Total Impacts within	Estimated Direct Impacts	Estimated Indirect Impacts	Estimated Total Impacts
Vernal Pools	2.68	0.69	1.47	2.16	0.05	0.27	0.32
Seasonal Wetlands	2.18	0.18	0.88	1.06	0.06	0.82	0.88
Wetland Swales	2.56	0.43	0.83	1.26	0.35	0.85	1.20
Swale Depressional	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total*	4.95	0.89	2.39	3.60 3.28	0.11	1.09	1.20

Source: Gibson & Skordal 2012
* Total includes vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, and swale depressional habitat.

Table 3.4-12a on page 3.4-56 is hereby revised as follows:

Type	Total Potential Habitat	Total Wetlands Filled	Occurrence Detected Watersheds			Occurrence Not Detected Watersheds			Total Potential Impacts in all Watersheds
			Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Total Impacts	Estimated Direct Impacts	Estimated Indirect Impacts	Total Impacts	
Vernal Pools	9.31	2.52	1.03	0.75	1.79	1.48	4.10	5.58	7.37
Seasonal Wetlands	6.10	2.36	0.28	0.13	0.41	2.08	1.95	4.03	4.44
Wetland Swales	10.52	5.97	2.09	0.30	2.39	3.88	2.49	6.37	8.76
Swale Depressional	0.49 <u>0.56</u>	0.27	0.27	0.02	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29
Total*	15.90 <u>15.97</u>	4.96	1.58	0.91	2.49	3.56	6.05	9.61	12.10

Source: Gibson & Skordal 2012
* Total includes vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, and swale depressional habitat.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2b on page 3.4-58 is hereby revised as follows:

- ~~The Applicants/developer shall place created and/or avoided preserved wetlands, other aquatic areas, and any vegetative buffers preserved as part of mitigation for impacts into a separate “preserve” parcel prior to initiation of construction activities within waters of the US Permanent legal protection shall be established for all preserve parcels, following Sacramento District approval of the legal instrument.~~
- ~~The Applicants/developer shall develop a specific and detailed preserve management plan for the on-site and off-site mitigation, preservation, and avoidance areas. This plan shall be submitted to and specifically approved, in writing, by the USACE prior to initiation of construction activities within waters of the US. This plan shall describe in detail any activities that are proposed within the preserve area(s) and the long-term funding and maintenance of each of the preserve area(s).~~
- Prior to initiation of any work in waters of the U.S. for any particular phase of a project pursuant to its corresponding Department of the Army Permit, the primary open space within that phase shall be preserved with a Deed Restriction with permanent legal protection. Within three months following completion of a grading of the secondary open space bordering the primary open space, the secondary open space will be established as separate level parcel(s) with permanent legal protection.
- After each phase of the on-site mitigation has been constructed, monitored for the required period, and been determined to be successful, the parcel(s) comprising that mitigation will be accepted by the City of Roseville who will then be solely responsible for its long-term maintenance consistent with the provisions of the City of Roseville Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan.
- In the event that a permittee elects to develop an off-site permittee-sponsored mitigation plan in lieu of purchase of wetland preservation and/or creation credits from an approved mitigation bank, that plan will be prepared and submitted to the Corps of Engineers for approval prior to initiation of work in waters of the U.S. under the corresponding Department of the Army Permit. That plan must provide for the long-term management of the mitigation area and include a long-term funding mechanism.

3.6 Cultural Resources

Impact CR-1 on pages 3.6-19 to 3.6-22 is hereby revised as follows:

Proposed Action	<p>The Proposed Action would result in significant effects to undiscovered historic properties or human remains during construction. Proposed mitigation would reduce effects to undiscovered resources to less than significant.</p> <p>No historic properties have been identified in the project APE, including both the horizontal and vertical areas of potential effect, and geoarchaeological data suggest that the potential for buried prehistoric deposits to be present on the project site is low, including the areas near Curry Creek. However, it is possible that past meanders of the creek or undocumented flood events might have resulted in burial of prehistoric or historic archaeological features or deposits along Curry Creek that have not been discovered through the archaeological investigations reported here. The Proposed Action preserves an open space corridor along Curry Creek and Federico Creek where no buildings would be constructed. However ground-disturbing activities associated with the construction of trails, stormwater outfalls, and wetland mitigation areas</p>
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would occur in these areas and culverts and bridges would also be built where needed to provide circulation and drainage on the site. If a NRHP-eligible buried archaeological deposit or feature, or human remains—either in an archaeological context or in isolation—were discovered during construction, disturbance or destruction of the deposit or the remains would constitute a **significant** effect to an historic property. **Mitigation Measure CR-1a** is proposed to avoid or reduce an inadvertent significant effect on previously unknown historic properties encountered during construction in any portion of the site to **less than significant**.

~~Furthermore, the USACE has determined that while **Mitigation Measure CR-1a** would reduce the potential to damage or destroy buried cultural resources, there is still the potential that prehistoric archaeological materials, in particular, could be encountered as the result of project related excavation within the Curry Creek or Federico Creek corridors. If such resources were encountered during construction, they might not be recognized as such by construction workers and, if work did not stop, could be damaged or destroyed. In this case, the **significant** effect would not be fully mitigated.~~

~~**Mitigation Measure CR-1b**, also listed below, would be implemented for any work activities within the Curry Creek and Federico Creek corridors. This mitigation measure requires archaeological monitoring of excavations within the shallow (18 to 125 cm [7 to 49 inches) deposits overlying hardpan soils along Curry and Federico creeks. With the incorporation of this measure, the significant effect on unanticipated historic properties found during construction would be reduced to **less than significant**.~~

No Action

The No Action Alternative would result in **significant** effects to undiscovered historic properties or human remains during construction. Proposed mitigation would reduce effects to undiscovered resources to **less than significant**.

Under the No Action Alternative, no project work would be carried out within the waters of the United States on the project site. Under this alternative, there would be no ground disturbance at all along Curry Creek or Federico Creek. Since this is the area within the project site that has the highest potential for previously undiscovered archaeological deposits to be present, under this alternative the potential to encounter previously undiscovered buried cultural resources would be small. The requirements of the NHPA with regard to eligibility of resources to the NRHP and involvement of the federal lead agency in effects determination and mitigation also would not apply. However, there would still be some potential for undiscovered buried archaeological deposits to be present and to be impacted by ground disturbance elsewhere within the project site. Based on the significance criteria listed above and for the same reasons presented above for the Proposed Action, the effect on undiscovered historic

properties or human remains would be **significant** under the No Action Alternative. Mitigation for unanticipated archaeological discoveries (**Mitigation Measure CR-1a**) is proposed that would reduce this effect to **less than significant**.

**Alts. 1, 2, 3
(On Site)**

All of the on-site alternatives would result in **significant** effects to undiscovered historic properties or human remains during construction. Proposed mitigation would reduce effects to undiscovered resources to **less than significant**.

All of the on-site alternatives have the potential to encounter unanticipated buried cultural deposits. However, the total area of ground disturbance on the site would be reduced and the amount of ground disturbance along Curry Creek (the most sensitive area for potential buried prehistoric deposits) and Federico Creek would also be reduced. Nonetheless, there would be some potential to encounter buried prehistoric deposits, potentially along stream channels. Based on the significance criteria listed above and for the same reasons presented above for the Proposed Action, the effect on undiscovered historic properties or human remains would be **significant** under all of the on-site alternatives. **Mitigation Measures CR-1a and CR-1b** are proposed that would reduce this effect to **less than significant**.

**Alt. 4
(Off Site)**

Alternative 4 would result in **significant** effects to undiscovered historic properties or human remains during construction. Proposed mitigation would reduce effects to undiscovered resources to **less than significant**.

Alternative 4 site is geographically and historically similar to the project site. Curry Creek and two intermittent creeks traverse the alternative site, and it includes a scattering of buildings and building clusters that probably represent historic and modern ranch sites and ranch structures similar to those recorded at the project site.

An archaeological records search of the alternative site was carried out at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in January 2011. About 10 percent of the alternative site area has been subject to past archaeological surveys, and these surveys resulted in recordation of eight cultural resources within the alternative site boundaries, all of the historic period. Recorded resources include one bridge, five houses (dating from ca. 1908 to the modern era, some with associated ranch-related structures), and two modern roads on historic alignments. The bridge was determined not eligible to the NRHP. Three of the houses were also recommended as not eligible. No eligibility assessment was made of the other two houses or of the two roads, but records suggest that none of these sites are likely to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

The USGS topographic quadrangle maps that include the alternative site and off-site improvements associated with Alternative 4 show a number of additional structures or buildings that have not been recorded or assessed. It is possible that some of the structures indicated, which likely represent ranch complexes, may retain historic

integrity or are otherwise significant, or might have associated historic archaeological deposits that could be eligible to the NRHP based on data potential. However, based on geographic and historical similarity with and proximity to the project site, it is likely that much of the historic development in this area is similar to that of the (nearby) project site, consisting primarily of Post WWII Minimal Tradition ranch houses or earlier ranch complexes substantially altered by subsequent decades of use. It is very likely that archaeological deposits of the historic period are present, given the substantial number of structures and vacated structures that are indicated on the topographic maps. The survey coverage of the alternative site has not been sufficient to make a meaningful assessment of the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits of the prehistoric period.

Due to lack of access, a pedestrian survey of the Alternative 4 site or the alignments of the off-site improvements could not be performed. However, as the Alternative 4 site and off-site improvements have topographic settings and geologic history that is similar to that of the project site, the potential for buried archaeological deposits of the prehistoric period within the alternative site and along the alignments of the off-site improvements is likely similar to that of the project site. As at the project site, there is some potential for buried prehistoric deposits to be present along the creeks that cross the project site. There is a somewhat greater potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits where the creeks are crossed by the proposed off-site improvements. Based on the significance criteria listed above and for the same reasons presented above for the Proposed Action, the effect on undiscovered historic properties or human remains would be **significant** under the off-site alternative.

Mitigation Measures CR-1a and CR-1b therefore would apply to this site and would reduce this effect to **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure CR-1a, now referred to as Mitigation Measure CR-1, on page 3.6-22 is hereby revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure CR-1a

Discovery of Cultural Resources during Construction

(Applicability – Proposed Action and All Alternatives)

Should any cultural resources, such as structural features, any amount of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains, be encountered during any subsurface development activities, work shall be suspended within 100 feet (30 ~~feet~~ meters) of the find. The City of Roseville Planning and Public Works staff and the USACE staff shall be immediately notified. At that time, the City of Roseville and the USACE shall coordinate any necessary investigation of the site with qualified archaeologists as needed, to assess the resource (i.e., whether it is a historical resource, or a unique archaeological resource, ~~or a historic property~~) and provide proper management recommendations should potential impacts to the resources be found to be significant or adverse. Possible management recommendations for important resources could include resource avoidance or, where avoidance is infeasible in light of project design or layout to avoid significant (adverse) effects, data recovery excavations. The

contractor shall implement any measures deemed feasible and necessary by City and USACE staff, in consultation with the archaeologists and California State Historic Preservation Officer, as appropriate, to avoid or minimize significant (adverse) effects to the cultural resources. In addition, pursuant to Section 5097.98 or the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, in the event of the discovery of human remains, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission, located online at <http://www.nahc.ca.gov/discovery.html>, shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Mitigation Measure CR-1b on page 3.6-23 is deleted:

Mitigation Measure CR-1b ~~Archaeological Monitoring during Excavation within Creek Corridor~~
~~(Applicability – Proposed Action and Alternatives 1 through 4)~~

~~For each project that entails grading or excavation within the Curry Creek or Federico Creek corridor (that is, the protected corridor that extends about 1,300 feet (396 meters) from each side of Curry and Federico Creeks), a qualified archaeologist will monitor all excavation within these corridors, from the surface to the depth at which basal hardpan is encountered. If archaeological materials are encountered, excavation and grading will stop and the procedures set forth in Mitigation Measure CR-1a above shall be implemented.~~

4.0 Cumulative Impacts

The first two bullet points under “Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions under the City of Roseville General Plan” on page 4.0-7 are revised as follows:

- West Roseville Specific Plan area, to the north of Pleasant Grove Boulevard, is currently under development.
- Fiddymont Road will be widened between Baseline Road and Pleasant Grove Boulevard by adding two additional lanes along the Sierra Vista frontage. This project was approved by the City of Roseville and a DA permit was issued by the USACE to authorize 0.464 acre of fill associated with the roadway-widening project. The project is scheduled for construction in summer 2012. The project is expected to be completed in early 2013.
- Creekview Specific Plan is a proposed specific plan for the development of an approximately 500-acre site located immediately west and north of the City’s existing boundary. This project has yet to be approved by the City. The Specific Plan includes 2,011 residential units and additional area designated for open space, parks, and commercial development. An application for a DA permit is on file with the USACE for this project.

Two projects have been added beneath the first paragraph under “Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions under the City of Lincoln General Plan” on page 4.0-8 as follows:

The City has approved the following two development projects within the study area.

- The Lincoln 270 Project would develop 117.7 acres of a 270-acre parcel of land with 47.9 acres of commercial space, 37.8 acres of light industrial, and 32 acres for medical care facilities. The approximately 120 remaining acres are non-developable and would be reserved as wildlife habitat, wetlands, and vernal pools. The City has approved the Lincoln 270 project which is in the study area and an application for a DA permit is on file with the USACE for this project.
- The Village 7 Specific Plan Project would develop 703 acres of unincorporated land, southwest of the City of Lincoln. The land would be annexed into the City of Lincoln. The project would consist of four planning areas: the Lewis property which consists of 526 acres, the Aitken Ranch II property which consists of 121 acres, the Scheiber property which consists of 26 acres, and the Remainder Area which consists of 40 acres. The project would develop a maximum of 3,285 residential units and a centrally located Village Center.

Additional information was added above “CO Concentrations” on page 4.0-29 under Cumulative Impact-AIR-1:

The above conclusion notwithstanding, conformity analysis performed for the Metropolitan Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy 2035 (MTP/SCS) for the SACOG region (which is substantially the same as the Sacramento Valley Air Basin) shows that although the region will experience growth in population, the region’s daily air pollutant emissions will decrease in the future. The conformity analysis provides the current estimates of population growth, increase in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and daily air pollutant emissions for the region for 2014, 2017, 2018, 2025, and 2035 (SACOG 2012). The results for 2018, 2025, and 2035 are shown in **Table 4.0-3, Projected Growth, Traffic and Air Pollutant Emissions.**

**Table 4.0-3
Projected Growth, Traffic and Air Pollutant Emissions**

	2018	2025	2035
<u>Population</u>	<u>2,459,000</u>	<u>2,713,000</u>	<u>3,086,000</u>
<u>Daily VMT (1,000s of miles)</u>	<u>64,666</u>	<u>69,174</u>	<u>75,658</u>
<u>Daily NOx Emissions (tons)</u>	<u>35.87</u>	<u>22.05</u>	<u>16.25</u>
<u>Daily ROG Emissions (tons)</u>	<u>24.04</u>	<u>19.17</u>	<u>15.73</u>

Note: ND – not determined

As shown above, even though population and vehicle traffic are projected to increase by 25 percent and 17 percent respectively, daily emissions of ozone precursors are expected to decrease substantially, with NOx emissions decreasing by 55 percent and ROG by 35 percent between 2018 and 2035. These population and traffic increases represent the best estimates of overall growth projections for the region

and include projects such as Sierra Vista as well as other projects in the region.

Cumulative Impact UTIL-1 and Table 4.0-3 on pages 4.0-40 and 4.0-41 are hereby revised as follows:

Proposed Action and Alternatives	<p>The cumulative effect from the Proposed Action and alternatives on water supply would be mitigated but would remain significant and unavoidable. Development of the Proposed Action, along with other foreseeable future development within the City of Roseville and outside the City's current boundaries, including buildout of the City's General Plan, the Creekview Specific Plan, the Amoruso Specific Plan, and Placer Ranch Specific Plan, would exceed the City of Roseville's existing currently contracted surface water supplies. Total cumulative water demand is estimated at 65,958<u>68,732</u> afy (8,135<u>8,478</u> hectare-meters per year) as shown in Table 4.0-3, Cumulative Water Demand. This is 7,058<u>9,832</u> afy (870<u>1,213</u> hectare meters per year) more than the City's Water Forum Agreement limitation on diversions from the American River in wet/normal years of 58,900 afy (7,264 hectare meters per year), but 1,139 and 2,732 afy (140<u>337</u> hectare-meters per year) less<u>more</u> than the City's total normal/wet year water supply contracts of 66,000 afy (8,140 hectare meters per year). <u>With the additional 4,462 afy of recycled water available in combination with diversions from the American River in wet/normal years, the total water supply shortfall would be 5,370 afy (662 hectare-meters per year). Table 4.0-4 also provides the water supply shortfall that would occur in the event that the Amoruso Specific Plan and Placer Ranch Specific Plan developments were approved. With the addition of these projects awaiting approval, the total water supply shortfall would be 10,421 afy (1,286 hectare-meters per year).</u></p>
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**Table 4.0-34
Cumulative Water Demand**

Development Area	Surface Water Demand (afy)
<u>Approved</u>	
City Buildout Demand	54,757,62,695
Proposed Action	3,609
<u>Westbrook Project</u>	934
Sierra Vista Urban Reserves* (<u>Chan Property</u>)	1,096,164
Creekview Specific Plan	787
Regional University Reason Farms Panhandle	543
Amoruso Specific Plan	1,210
Placer Ranch Specific Plan	3,956
Total Demand	65,958,68,732
Total Water Contracts	66,000
American River Allocation per WFA (Normal/Wet Years)	58,900
<u>Recycled Water</u>	4,462
Total Supply	63,362
Near Term American River Shortfall (afy)	7,058,5,370
<u>Projects Awaiting Approval</u>	
Amoruso Specific Plan	1,210
Placer Ranch Specific Plan	3,956
Long Term American River Shortfall (afy)	10,536

Source: City of Roseville 2010a; City of Roseville 2012; Mackay & Soms 2011

*Includes Westbrook and Chan Property

Because the pace and timing of regional developments in the study area is currently unknown, and because some of the above-referenced pending projects currently contemplated by the City's General Plan may never come to fruition, the specific additional water supplies and the timing for obtaining them to serve potential future projects are uncertain. In addition to the City's full use of its Water Forum Agreement allocation of surface water from the American River, it is likely that future water supply would come from one or more of the following sources: additional cooperative agreements between Water Forum Agreement water purveyors for surface water from the American River, mandatory conservation measures, and new surface water supplies from the Sacramento River. The PCWA intends to pursue a new water supply source from the Sacramento River to address demands from full buildout within the service area. The PCWA began the initial environmental studies necessary for the proposed water diversions from the Sacramento River in 2003, but the plans were put on hold. The City

may partner with the PCWA to pursue the new water supply source.

Furthermore, because the City's surface water supply under the Water Forum Agreement is insufficient to meet all demands during drier water years, the City's cumulative buildout demand (defined in this context to go beyond the current General Plan boundary) would require additional groundwater withdrawals in years when the surface supply is projected to be insufficient to fully meet the demand. Future urban growth would result in additional demands for surface and groundwater in the project area. Future water demands, as developed from community General Plan scenarios and other land use projections, are considered in the water supply operations model used for Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP) for planning purposes. However, there are several large water supply projects that have not been assessed through the current water supply operations modeling (i.e., California Department of Water Resources CALSIM II model) in a comprehensive manner. Additionally, there has been no comprehensive assessment of the future cumulative conditions that addresses new federal rules to protect endangered species, which directly and indirectly influence regional water supplies through obligations imposed on the integrated CVP/SWP operations. Climate change also may result in additional uncertain effects to future water supply conditions and CVP/SWP operations. In short, the CVP/SWP system is facing an unprecedented level of uncertainty that makes it impossible for lead agencies such as the USACE to predict the future without a great deal of speculation.

While water demand associated with buildout of the City's General Plan and the Proposed Action would be supplied by existing and assured sources of water, and as a matter of policy, the City of Roseville will not approve new specific plans or other projects absent sufficient water for buildout of such plans and projects, any increase in water demand in a region that does not have adequate and assured water supplies for cumulative development has the potential to result in a **significant** cumulative impact on water resources. No mitigation measure that is within the control of the USACE is available to address the potentially significant cumulative impact. Therefore the effect would be **significant and unavoidable**.

A reference has been added to "Section 4.4 References" as follows:

City of Roseville. 2012. "Water Supply Assessment for the Sierra Vista Specific Plan Westbrook Amendment." March.