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## **ADDENDUM TO THE 2035 GENERAL PLAN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (SCH #2019080418, CERTIFIED ON AUGUST 5, 2020)**

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<b>Project Title/File Number:</b>	2021 Housing Element
<b>Project Location:</b>	Citywide
<b>Project Description:</b>	The project is an update to the City's 2013 Housing Element, which is a required component of the City's General Plan. The purpose of the Housing Element is to identify current and projected housing needs, and set goals, policies, and programs to address those needs. The updated 2021 Housing Element covers the planning period of 2021 to 2029.
<b>Project Applicant:</b>	City of Roseville
<b>Property Owner:</b>	City of Roseville
<b>Lead Agency Contact:</b>	Lauren Hocker, 916-774-5272

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An Addendum to a previously certified environmental impact report may be prepared for a project if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred (California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines [CEQA] Section 15164). Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, the below analysis has been prepared in order to demonstrate that none of the conditions described in Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred and that only minor technical changes or additions are necessary in order to deem the adopted or certified prior environmental document adequate to describe the impacts of the proposed project. CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 also states that an addendum need not be circulated for public review, but can be included in or attached to the adopted or certified environmental document for consideration by the hearing body. This Addendum focuses only on those aspects of the project or its impacts which require additional discussion.

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## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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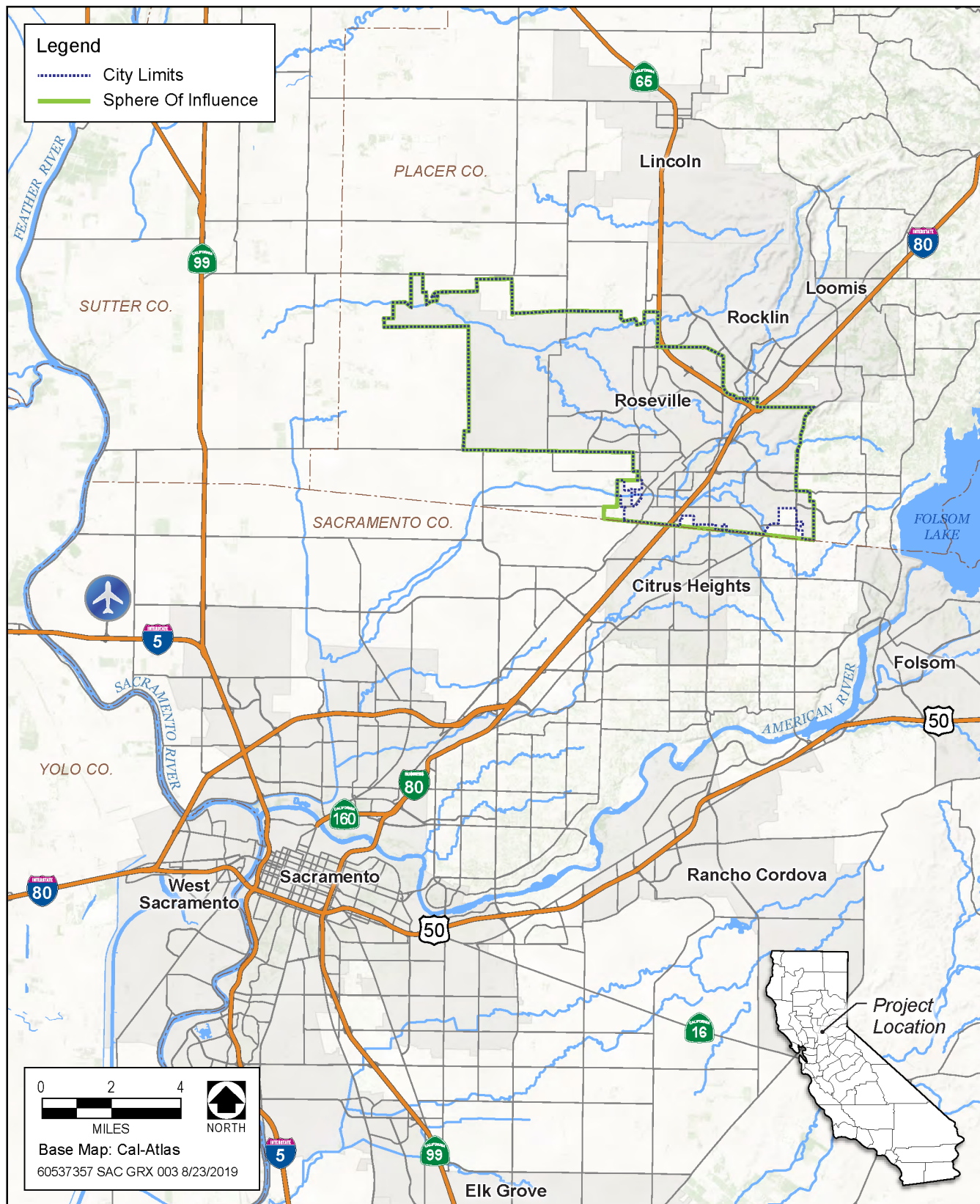
### Project Location

The Housing Element is a long-range planning document which applies citywide. Roseville is the largest city in Placer County and is located 15 miles northeast of downtown Sacramento. Roseville is surrounded by agricultural uses to the west, the cities of Rocklin to the north and Citrus Heights to the south, and the unincorporated communities of Antelope to the southwest and Granite Bay to the east. Figure 1 shows Roseville in its regional context.

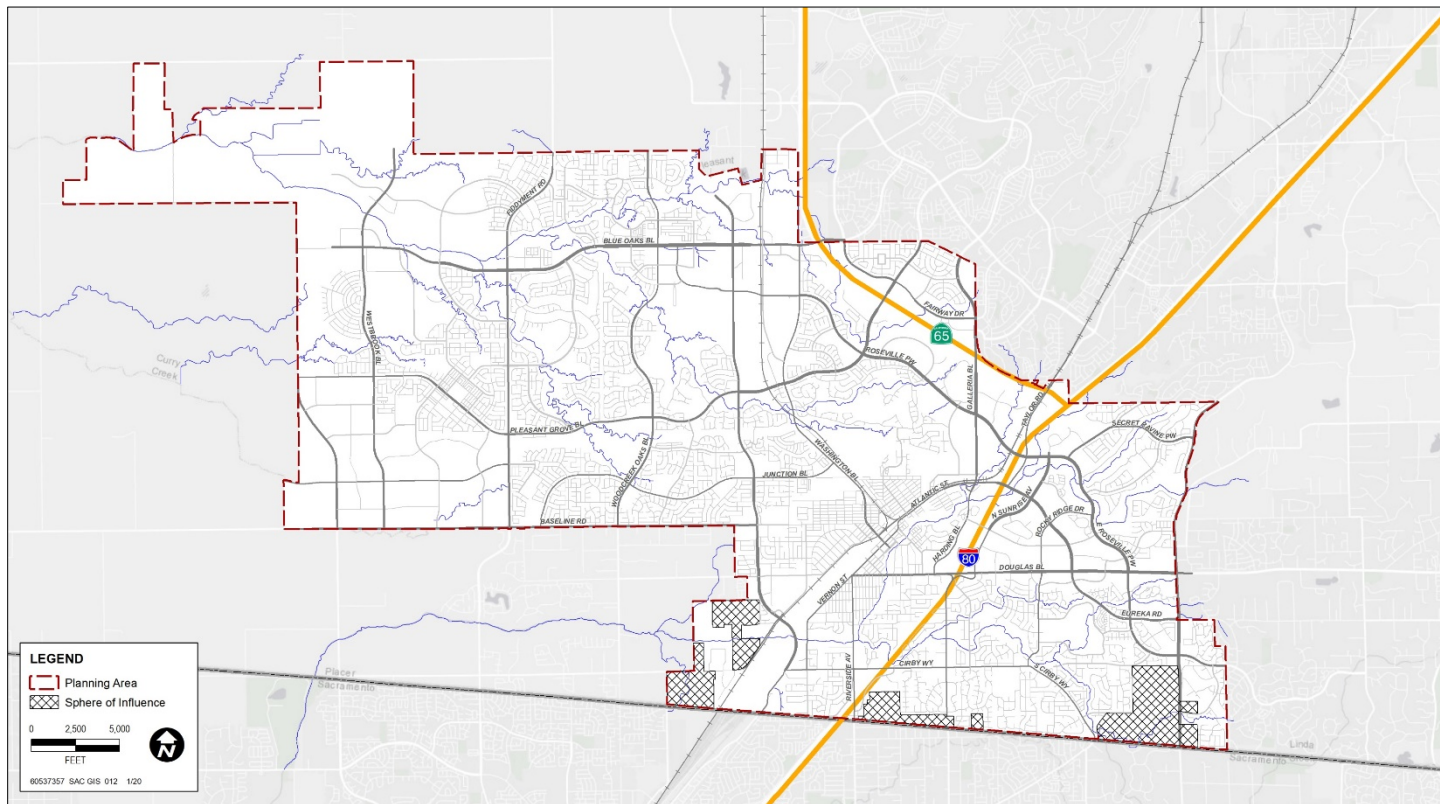
According to State law, within its General Plan each city must include all territory within the boundaries of the incorporated area, as well as “any land outside its boundaries [that] in the planning agency’s judgment bears relation to its planning” (California Government Code Section 65300). The Planning Area for the proposed Project includes all areas within the City’s General Plan, which includes the City limits and those areas outside City limits that are within the City’s Sphere of Influence (SOI). The SOI is a boundary that encompasses lands that are expected to ultimately be annexed by the City. While it does not have any land use entitlement authority, Placer Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) is the entity empowered to review and approve proposed boundary changes and annexations by incorporated municipalities, including changes to spheres of influence.

The Planning Area is approximately 29,000 acres or 45 square miles in total land area. The City’s Sphere of Influence and Planning Area are shown in Figure 2. The project site is the Planning Area.

Figure 1: Regional Location



**Figure 2: Planning Area and Sphere of Influence**



**Background**

Since 1969, California has required that all cities and counties adequately plan to meet the housing needs of everyone in the community. This is accomplished through a Housing Element, which is a required component of a local government’s General Plan. The purpose of a Housing Element is to identify current and projected housing needs, and set goals, policies, and programs to address those needs. Compliant Housing Elements are updated on eight-year cycles, which are defined by the California Housing and Community Development Department (HCD). The current Housing Element was adopted by City Council in 2013 and covers the period from 2013 to 2021. The proposed Project is the City’s sixth cycle Housing Element, which covers the period from 2021 to 2029.

The foundation of the Housing Element is the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), which begins with a determination of housing need issued by HCD. HCD determined the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) planning area needed to provide capacity for 153,512 total housing units. SACOG is required to prepare and adopt a methodology for allocating those units to each member jurisdiction<sup>1</sup>. The Regional Housing Needs Plan was adopted by SACOG on March 19, 2020. Under the SACOG plan, the City must accommodate 12,066 housing units to meet its “fair share” of the State’s housing need. This allocation is equivalent to an annual need of 1,508 units for the eight-year planning period.

The determination of housing needs is in two parts, as required by State law:

**Overall Allocation:** The total number of units which must be accommodated by each jurisdiction.

**Income Category Distributions:** The total broken up into four income levels.

- very low income (less than 50 percent median family income [MFI])

- low income (51 to 80 percent MFI)
- moderate income (81 to 120 percent MFI)
- above moderate income (above 120 percent MFI).

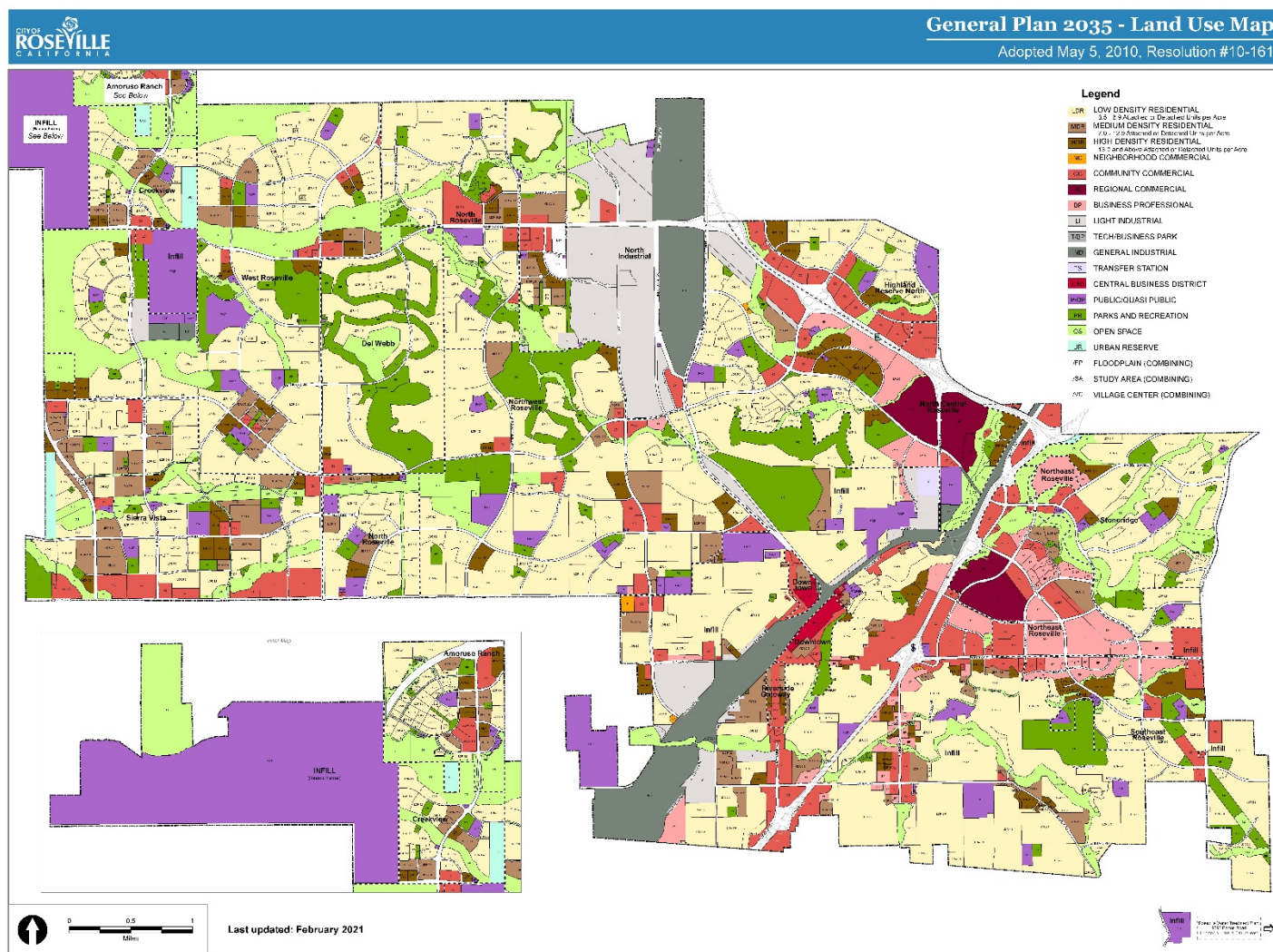
The four income categories listed above must be addressed in a jurisdiction's Housing Element. Specifically, a jurisdiction must provide sufficient zoning capacity to accommodate the projected housing need in each income category. The intent of housing element law is to ensure that jurisdictions do not impede the construction of housing in any income category.

### **Environmental Setting**

Within the City's Planning Area, existing residential development occupies approximately 30 percent of the total land area and vacant land accounts for another 20 percent. Public uses, open space, and recreational uses are developed on approximately 20 percent of the Planning Area. Approximately 15 percent of the Planning Area is developed with roads, sidewalks, and landscape corridors. Commercial and industrial uses are developed on approximately 10 percent of the Planning Area.

The City's existing General Plan Land Use map is shown in Figure 3; the land use map depicts the planned uses at full buildout of the City. Approximately 50 percent of the Planning Area has a residential land use designation; 12 percent has a commercial or office land use designation; 9 percent has an industrial land use designation; and 29 percent has an open space, parks and recreation, or public/quasi-public land use designation.

Figure 3: General Plan Land Use Map



**Proposed Project**

The goal of the project is to adopt a Housing Element which complies with state law. This includes the following objectives:

- ▶ Provide adequate sites suitable for housing at all income levels.
- ▶ Promote the development of adequate housing for very low-, low-, and moderate-income households.
- ▶ Remove constraints to the availability and affordability of housing for all income groups.
- ▶ Conserve and improve older housing and neighborhoods.
- ▶ Preserve affordable housing.
- ▶ Promote equal housing opportunity.
- ▶ Promote sustainable development and sustainable communities.

As discussed above, the City must accommodate 12,066 new housing units during the planning period. The allocation from SACOG breaks the City's RHNA into income categories, as follows:

- Very low income: 3,855 units
- Low income: 2,323 units
- Moderate income: 1,746 units
- Above moderate income: 4,142 units

The units described as “affordable” are those in the very low income and low income categories, which together are called lower income units. The City must accommodate 6,178 lower income units.

The Housing Element includes the required “adequate sites inventory” identifying the parcels in the City which will accommodate the RHNA, and the number of units at each income level the parcels are planned to accommodate. State housing law does not require the City to construct the allocated units within the planning period but does require the City to maintain the required allocation at all times.

For the purposes of future planning HCD uses density (defined by number of units per acre) as a measure of affordability. HCD requires lower income units to be on land designated for a minimum “default density,” unless a jurisdiction can demonstrate a lower density is appropriate. The default density for a jurisdiction of Roseville's size is 30 units per acre or greater, but the City has provided evidence and justification to support inclusion of densities 23 units per acre or greater.

Using these land use densities, the City prepared an inventory of existing adequate sites, to determine how many additional units would need to be accommodated to comply with the RHNA allocation. As shown in Table 1 below, the City has a surplus of moderate- and above moderate-income housing capacity but has insufficient lower income housing capacity to meet the RHNA allocation. The proposed Project includes a rezone program (referred to herein as Program 14) to provide the needed lower income housing capacity.

Income Category	Unit Capacity Required	Existing Unit Capacity	Deficit or Surplus <sup>4</sup>
Lower Income <sup>1</sup>	6,178	3,985	-1,791
Moderate Income <sup>2</sup>	1,746	4,676	+3,006
Above Moderate Income <sup>3</sup>	4,142	4,644	+503
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,066</b>	<b>13,305</b>	<b>+1,718</b>

Source: Sacramento Area Council of Governments; City of Roseville 2021

<sup>1</sup> Capacity based on sites with a density of 23 du/acre or greater and/or a lower income affordable housing obligation

<sup>2</sup> Capacity based on sites with a density of 7–22.9 du/acre

<sup>3</sup> Capacity based on sites with a density of less than 7 du/acre

<sup>4</sup> This number is derived from the current existing housing unit capacity minus the regional housing need number for the planning period.

The rezone program includes four strategies. Each strategy describes two figures: the total capacity and the realistic capacity. The total capacity describes the total number of units which could result from full implementation of the strategy, and is not considered realistic or feasible. The realistic capacity is a smaller number of units and represents the units the rezone program will realistically achieve. The detailed analysis supporting the realistic capacity is included as Appendix E of the 2021 Housing Element. The rezone program has generally been designed to operate as a menu, identifying a broad array of sites which could accommodate units from which to select in order to achieve the RHNA obligation.

1. **Commercial Corridors:** The City has identified three commercial corridors for revitalization. The Douglas Boulevard/Harding Boulevard Corridor includes a mix of single-family residential properties, single-family residences which have been converted to businesses, aging hotels, and many older commercial properties with large, minimally improved parking fields. The Douglas Boulevard/Sunrise Avenue Corridor includes a mix of land uses, including commercial businesses and business professional offices with large, minimally improved parking fields and single-family homes, duplexes, and apartments. The Atlantic Street Corridor includes a mix of uses along the street frontage, with residential uses to the rear; many of the residential properties contain more than one housing unit, or room for additional units. The Commercial Corridors strategy will consist of the preparation of Specific Plans for each corridor, the establishment of mixed-use land use and zoning designations to provide more opportunities for redevelopment and reuse, more flexible zoning and development standards, and streamlined approval processes. The City anticipates adding capacity for a minimum of 400 lower income residential units, which represents both the total and realistic capacity.
2. **Infill Intensification:** The central core of Roseville where development occurred prior to the 1980s is known as the City's "Infill Area," and is approximately 8,500 acres. This older area of the City is not within a Specific Plan, and much of the development occurred prior to the adoption of the City's General Plan or Zoning regulations. Consequently, inconsistencies between a property's land use and zoning designations are relatively common, and the land use designation density typically reflects the built conditions rather than planned future conditions. These factors have presented regulatory barriers to development and redevelopment. The City would amend the land use and zoning designation of selected properties in the Infill Area, to remedy inconsistencies between land use and zoning and to increase the permitted residential densities. This program has the potential to add capacity for 832 units at all levels of affordability. The realistic capacity of this program is 186 units, based on the assumption that vacant or significantly underutilized sites are most likely to develop. This program will include a replacement program, to ensure that if units are demolished and replaced the residents are not displaced and at least as many homes are rebuilt as were removed.
3. **Opportunity Sites:** Staff examined vacant sites throughout the City to find properties with the potential to be converted to a high density residential land use designation. After screening out sites due to the presence of approved entitlements, Development Agreements, or significant environmental constraints (floodplain, wetland preserves, etc), the City has identified potential sites for evaluation as part of this rezone program. Additional sites may be identified as the City develops this option and sites on this list may be removed due to constraints. The current list of sites has the potential to add a total capacity of 1,350 lower income (high density) residential units. The realistic capacity of this strategy is 600 lower income (high density) units.
4. **Vacant Sites-Residential Intensification:** The western areas of the City include multiple vacant sites with High Density Residential land uses at densities below 25 units per acre. Increasing the land use density of these sites to 30 units per acre would yield additional units. As part of this strategy the City would develop and adopt a Land Use Amendment Policy requiring all Specific Plan Amendment projects involving land use changes to also amend the land use of High Density Residential sites the applicant/property owner controls to between 25 and 30 units to the acre. If all of the sites were amended to 30 units per acre the total capacity is 1,880 high density units. However, the realistic capacity is 900 units.

The above rezone program has a realistic capacity of 2,086 lower income (high density) units, which is more units than the City needs to address the 1,718-unit deficit. In adopting this program the City is approving a menu of strategies which may be pursued, and providing evidence for the realistic capacity which could be added by each. In implementing the rezone program, the City may choose to implement one, all, or portions of these, based on need and to the extent necessary to ensure the City achieves the minimum required RHNA capacity, which currently requires the addition of 1,718 lower income units. The City's rezone program, in combination

with other programs, will result in the City's achievement and maintenance of the minimum required capacity of 6,178 lower income units. The word "maintenance" is key, because current Housing Law indicates that if a site designated as lower income develops as moderate or above-moderate units, the City must make up the capacity loss. Therefore, the City's rezone program must provide sufficient capacity to both address the deficit and provide a surplus of capacity, to avoid issues with net loss of unit capacity. The Project includes the addition of all 2,086 lower income units of realistic capacity, in order to meet these goals.

The addition of 2,086 *lower income* units is not equivalent to adding 2,086 total units to the City's cumulative buildout conditions. The Opportunity Sites strategy reduces non-residential buildout capacity by approximately 20 acres (or 261,000 square feet of commercial building based on the General Plan average Floor Area Ratio of 0.30) and adds 600 units of High Density Residential land use in its place. The Vacant Sites–Residential Intensification strategy includes moving units from the moderate income category to the lower income category by increasing land use densities above the lower-income threshold density of 23 units per acre. For example, a 10-acre site with an existing land use density of 20 units per acre has 200 moderate-income units. Increasing the land use density to 30 units per acre would move all of the units on the site from a moderate-income classification to a lower-income classification, thereby adding 300 lower-income units while only adding 100 total units to buildout conditions. The strategy includes six sites identified as moderate income, and if these sites are used to gain the 900 units of lower income capacity only 377 total units would be added to buildout conditions.

Based on the discussion above, the Project would add capacity for 1,563 high density residential units and remove approximately 261,000 square feet of non-residential building capacity. In addition, the Project includes new and modified housing goals, policies, and programs to the Housing Element. The goals, policies, and programs of the 2021 Housing Element do not commit the City to the approval or development of specific housing projects or sites. These changes were evaluated to determine if any programs had the potential to result in physical effects. Except the rezone program described above, the remaining programs do not have any potential to result in physical environmental impacts, because they are general policy and procedure-making activities; supportive service programs such as homelessness outreach teams, housing discrimination legal services, and funding programs which offer assistance to individuals and households; or they are programs which describe existing City procedures and processes. Some programs direct the focus of funding, services, or other programing into census tracts in Roseville where those services are most needed.

Program revisions generally fall into one of three categories: changes for consistency or clarity; modifications in response to Housing Element analysis; and new programs. All programs were modified to include an objective statement. Changes to the Housing Element programs is summarized below.

Consistency or clarity changes are summarized as follows:

- Program 2 (Density Bonus), Program 3 (Accessory Dwelling Unit), Program 5 (Streamline Project Processing) were updated to reflect the City's current adopted ordinances.
- Program 4 (Condominium Conversion Ordinance) is unchanged, except for the inclusion of an objective statement and timeframe.
- Program 6 (Review of Subdivision Improvement Standards) was deleted because it duplicated Program 31, and subsequent programs were renumbered.
- Program 7 (Public/Private Partnerships), Program 8 (Affordable Housing Agreements), and Program 30 (Process and Fee Structure Review) were modified to include more detail on how these existing programs operate.
- Program 31 (Review of Subdivision Improvement Standards and Zoning Ordinances) was modified to describe updates to the Zoning Ordinance needed in order to reflect current state law.
- Program 32 (Public Education Program) was modified slightly to explain the purpose of the public education program.
- Program 33 (Public Participation) was modified to include more detail describing how the City's existing public participation procedures work.

- Program 34 (Special Needs Housing Laws) was added to reflect changes needed to the City's codes in order to reflect current state law.
- Program 35 (Roseville Electric Program) and Program 36 (New Construction Efficiency Measures) were updated to be consistent with the current operation of these programs.

Where the review of previous programs, housing needs assessment, special needs housing evaluation, or fair housing assessment identified issues of concern, programs have been modified to be responsive to those issues, and to be responsive to public comments, as follows:

- Program 1 (Housing Choice Vouchers) was modified to provide more detail on how the existing housing choice voucher program operates, including who is eligible to receive vouchers. The program was also modified to direct funding through the City's existing owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program (which provides financial aid for home repairs) to households in disadvantaged areas of the City, and outreach for the City's existing first-time homebuyer program into disadvantaged areas of the City. Focusing funding or outreach in areas where the need is greatest does not result in physical changes to the environment.
- Program 6 (Specific Plan Areas) was modified to include a substantial amount of additional detail on how this program operates and how effective this program has been. It was also modified to include an explicit statement that the program is intended to avoid concentrated areas of affluence.
- Program 9 (In-Lieu Fees) disburses money to assist affordable housing projects. The program has been modified to prioritize funding for projects in high opportunity areas or in areas at risk of displacement. Essentially, if more than one project is competing for this funding, a project in a high opportunity area or area at risk of displacement will receive a higher score and be more likely to receive the funding. This program responds to projects which are already proposed and the funding program already exists; changing the funding scoring metrics does not result in physical environmental effects.
- Program 10 (Non-Residential Construction Fee) would establish a fee for non-residential projects, the funding for which would be used in the same manner as Program 9.
- Program 11 (Preservation of Affordable Housing) includes procedures to identify properties with affordable housing deed restrictions in danger of expiration, and incentivize those property owners to enter into new agreements that would keep the units affordable. This is an administrative program with no potential to result in physical environmental effects.
- Program 12 (Housing Successor Agency) describes the City's existing Housing Successor Agency role and how funding is typically disbursed. Like Program 9, this program was changed to prioritize funding for projects in high opportunity areas or in areas at risk of displacement.
- Program 19 (Federal and State Programs) was modified to provide greater detail on how the program operates, and to state that use of the programs would be prioritized for affordable housing for extremely low income households and special needs households. Like Program 9, focusing the program in this way does not result in physical changes to the environment.
- Program 20 (Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing) was modified to include additional program details and to include an annual tracking requirement to ensure homelessness services are being used and accessed equitably. This is an administrative program with no potential to result in environmental effects.
- Program 21 (Roseville Community Grant Funds) describes multiple funding sources used to provide community grants, and was modified to provide greater detail.

New programs were included to address changes in state law and to respond to public comments on the Housing Element, as follows:

- Program 13 (Residential Capacity Monitoring) requires the City continuously monitor the adequate sites inventory, as required by existing state law.
- Program 14 (Rezone Program) was previously described. The program will add housing capacity to the City, and therefore has the potential to result in physical environmental changes.

- Program 15 (Affordable Housing Streamlining) was added to reflect an existing, adopted City process which provides a ministerial approval process for qualified affordable housing projects.
- Program 16 (Prioritize Affordable Housing) establishes that the City will prioritize affordable housing projects which are proposed (for example, by providing shortened review timeframes), and will also develop a program to further streamline affordable housing projects by providing ministerial processing for lot line adjustments, parcel maps, and similar entitlements that are needed as part of an affordable housing project. These entitlements are already exempt from CEQA, because they generally do not cause environmental effects.
- Program 17 (Housing Replacement Program) was added to reflect an existing state law that is already in effect.
- Program 18 (Accessory Dwelling Unit Outreach) would promote the use of accessory dwelling units on existing multifamily housing sites. The program would advise property owners of their existing rights and opportunities under the law. Advising people of existing regulations with the intent that they could develop their properties pursuant to those regulations is not an environmental impact.
- Program 22 (Address Significant Disparities and Increase Opportunities) is a fair housing program that is administrative and procedure-making, and focuses on homelessness services, rental assistance, and other service program and preservation programs.
- Program 23 (Homeless Outreach), Program 24 (Family Mobile Team), and Program 25 (Family Reunification Program) are all homelessness outreach programs to connect people struggling with homelessness with services and support. These administrative and service programs do not have the potential to result in an environmental effect.
- Program 27 (Fair Housing and Housing Discrimination Legal Services) provides legal advice for individuals who have experienced housing discrimination, and is an administrative program.
- Program 28 (Support for Housing for Persons with Development Disabilities) is an outreach program for disability services and housing, and also includes changing the procedures for community care homes to require a staff level approval instead of a public hearing. Changing the administrative procedures for approval of community care homes is not a physical effect on the environment.
- Program 29 (Allow Shared Housing) is an administrative program which allows voucher holders to share housing.

As described above, the only program with the potential to result in environmental effects is Program 14 (Rezone Program). The potential impacts of implementing this program are described in this Addendum. Attachment 3 of this Addendum includes the complete list of Housing Element goals, policies, and programs, with additions shown in **bold, underlined** text and deletions shown in ~~strike through~~. The Redlines – Adoption Draft 2021 Housing Element is available online at [www.roseville.ca.us/housingelementupdate](http://www.roseville.ca.us/housingelementupdate) on the Documents tab, and includes all changes proposed to the Housing Element.

## **SCOPE OF ADDENDUM**

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This Addendum tiers from the 2035 General Plan Environmental Impact Report (GP EIR), which analyzed the impacts of full buildout of the City's General Plan land uses and implementation of its policies. The GP EIR is available for review on the City's website at [www.roseville.ca.us/planning](http://www.roseville.ca.us/planning) <https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8774544>. The GP EIR evaluated the following topical sections, as numbered below:

- Chapter 4.0. Introduction to the Environmental Analysis
  - Section 4.1. Land Use and Agriculture
  - Section 4.2. Population, Employment, and Housing
  - Section 4.3. Transportation
  - Section 4.4. Air Quality
  - Section 4.5. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- Section 4.6. Noise and Vibration
- Section 4.7. Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources
- Section 4.8. Biological Resources
- Section 4.9. Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources
- Section 4.10. Hazards, Hazardous Materials, and Wildfire
- Section 4.11. Public Services and Recreation
- Section 4.12. Utilities and Service Systems
- Section 4.13. Hydrology and Water Quality
- Section 4.14. Aesthetics
- Section 4.15. Energy

The Planning Area analyzed in the GP EIR included all areas within the City limits and those areas that are within the City's Sphere of Influence. The GP EIR included a comprehensive analysis of the impacts of City buildout compared to baseline physical conditions and conservatively assumed that developable sites would be fully developed. During the initial scoping phase of this Project it was assumed that either a Supplemental or a Subsequent EIR could be required because at the time, it was forecast that the rezone program would need to add upwards of 3,000 high density units and because of the potential for the Project's changes to affect vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and transportation-dependent analyses (e.g. air quality and greenhouse gases) by changing the location and distribution of residential units. For this reason a Notice of Preparation was circulated on November 10, 2020. In response, the City received letters from the Department of Toxic Substance Control, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, and from the Native American Heritage Commission. These were standard letters which the City typically receives in response to environmental document notices; there were no Project-specific comments. The letters are included as Attachment 1 of this Addendum.

Subsequent to the release of the NOP, further refinements to the Project description substantially reduced the amount of units which would be included in the rezone program. The City directed the preparation of a VMT analysis which was completed in the spring, and found that VMT impacts were within the scope of the GP EIR; impacts were decreased, not increased. Therefore, the City acting as Lead Agency determined that neither a Supplemental nor a Subsequent EIR would be required, and have instead prepared this Addendum.

The environmental setting relevant to a project's impacts and the origin of those impacts varies depending on the issue topic. Some impacts are driven primarily by the physical act of construction and development, which are often referred to as ground-disturbing activities, while other impacts are driven primarily by the type of use (residential, commercial, etc) which will be built. For impacts tied to the type of use, the environmental setting varies based on the needs and nature of the analysis. For example, the environmental setting for air quality impacts related to ozone is the relevant Air Basin. For impacts tied to ground disturbance, the environmental setting is typically defined by the geographic scope of the construction area and its immediate surroundings, and the scope or intensity of the impacts is determined by the amount of grading or other ground-disturbance.

The proposed Project does not change the boundaries of the Planning Area or propose construction within areas that had not previously been anticipated for construction within the GP EIR. Therefore, the Project does not include any changes which would affect the GP EIR analyses which result directly from ground disturbance and general development. Impact topics in this category are:

- Section 4.7 Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources
- Section 4.8. Biological Resources
- Section 4.9. Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources
- Section 4.10. Hazards, Hazardous Materials, and Wildfire
- Section 4.13. Hydrology and Water Quality
- Section 4.14. Aesthetics

The Addendum provides a summary of the GP EIR analysis and its basis for determining impacts for each of the above topical sections, to clearly show that the Project does not change these impact evaluations.

The GP EIR identified the following impacts as significant and unavoidable:

- Vehicle Miles Traveled impacts
- Air Quality – Construction
- Air Quality – Operational
- Air Quality – Pollutant Concentrations
- Greenhouse Gases
- Noise and Vibration (short-term and long-term)
- Historical Resources
- Archeological Resources
- Disturbance of Human Remains
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Construction of Utilities (indirect impacts)
- Aesthetics
- Light and Glare

All of the above impacts were also found to be significant and unavoidable cumulative impacts, along with the following:

- Biological Resources – Special-status plants, riparian habitat/sensitive natural communities, or wetlands and other waters
- Biological Resources – Special-status wildlife species and habitats

The analyses below rely on the GP EIR analysis with minor supplements or technical updates where appropriate. As of 2019 GP EIR baseline conditions, the City had approximately 21,000 units of residential development capacity before reaching buildout conditions (this figure is currently approximately 19,000 units). However, development assumptions within the GP EIR included the addition of between 20,000 and 25,000 units from existing conditions to buildout conditions. A range was used in order to provide flexibility for future projects which could affect City buildout, ensuring that some future project changes could still fall within the scope of the GP EIR. Therefore, the Project's addition of a program to add 1,563 residential units is well within the range of development analyzed within the GP EIR.

The increase in housing units falls within the buildout range described within the GP and within the same development footprint, but the Project would affect the General Plan's mix of uses by increasing residential intensity in certain areas and removing non-residential capacity. Therefore, while the Project is not anticipated to change ground-disturbing impacts or the general effects of urban development it has the potential to influence impacts related to the type and intensity of development, such as VMT.

## **PURPOSE AND USE OF ADDENDUM**

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No housing projects or land use amendments would be approved with the adoption of the Project. This is a policy-level document, establishing the framework for future actions. The rezone program identifies potential sites but does not commit the City to rezone or land use modification of these specific sites; the rezone program commits the City to accommodating its RHNA obligation. After the 2021 Housing Element is adopted the City would begin identifying sites and taking specific land use actions, at which time an environmental review process will be needed to determine the physical effects which would result from those actions. To streamline that future environmental review, this Addendum evaluates the physical effects of implementing the rezone program to the extent reasonable and practicable, based on the Project description above.

In preparing this Addendum it is the intent of the City to create a foundation upon which future, project-specific CEQA documents can build. Tiering refers to the concept of a multi-level approach to preparing documents set forth in Public Resources Code Section 21083.3 and Section 15152 of the CEQA Guidelines. Project-level environmental analysis can be streamlined to limit the scope of site-specific approvals following the preparation of an EIR for a general plan, specific plan, or zoning action. This streamlining provision applies to site-specific approvals for projects that are consistent with these earlier approvals. Future projects consistent with the City's Housing Element and the evaluation within this Addendum will only be required to provide the level of environmental review necessary to address site-specific conditions, if any.

Section 15152 of the CEQA Guidelines provides that where a first-tier EIR has “adequately addressed” the subject of cumulative impacts, such impacts need not be revisited in second- and/or third-tier documents. According to Section 15152(f)(3), significant effects identified in a first-tier EIR have been adequately addressed, for purposes of later approvals, if the lead agency determines that such effects have been either:

- A) “mitigated or avoided as a result of the prior [EIR] and findings adopted in connection with that prior [EIR]”; or
- B) “examined at a sufficient level of detail in the prior [EIR] to enable those effects to be mitigated or avoided by site-specific revisions, the imposition of conditions, or by other means in connection with the approval of the later project.”

The GP EIR is a program EIR and helps determine the need for subsequent environmental documentation, as well as dictates the scope of project level CEQA review. According to Section 15168(d) of the CEQA Guidelines, a program EIR can be used to simplify the task of preparing future environmental documents on later activities in the program. A program EIR can:

- 1) “Provide the basis in an Initial Study for determining whether the later activity may have any significant effects.
- 2) Be incorporated by reference to deal with regional influences, secondary effects, cumulative impacts, broad alternatives, and other factors that apply to the program as a whole.
- 3) Focus an EIR on a later activity to permit discussion solely of new effects which had not been considered before.”

The GP EIR explicitly stated that it was to be used to streamline future environmental review and approval of private and public projects, as well as implementation actions, such as updates to zoning, the City's CEQA Implementing Procedures, the Capital Improvement Program, and other implementing documents and plans that are consistent with the General Plan. The City will make use of existing streamlining provided by CEQA, and will make use of emerging streamlining techniques, as appropriate, to ensure implementation of the Housing Element provides adequate and appropriate environmental review.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FOR ADDENDUM ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW**

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The purpose of this checklist is to evaluate the categories in terms of any “changed condition” (i.e. changed circumstances, project changes, or new information of substantial importance) that may result in a changed environmental result. A “no” answer does not necessarily mean there are no potential impacts relative to the environmental category, but that there is no change in the condition or status of the impact since it was analyzed and addressed in prior environmental documents.

## EXPLANATION OF CHECKLIST EVALUATION CATEGORIES

### Where Impact was Analyzed

This column provides a cross-reference to the pages of the prior environmental documents where information and analysis may be found relative to the environmental issue listed under each topic.

### Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts?

Pursuant to Section 15162(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, this column indicates whether the changes represented by the current project will result in new significant impacts that have not already been considered and mitigated by the prior environmental review documents and related approvals, or will result in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified impact.

### Any new Circumstances Involving New Impacts?

Pursuant to Section 15162(a)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines, this column indicates whether there have been changes to the project site or the vicinity (circumstances under which the project is undertaken) which have occurred subsequent to the certification or adoption of prior environmental documents, which would result in the current project having new significant environmental impacts that were not considered in the prior environmental documents or that substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact.

### Any new Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?

Pursuant to Section 15162(a)(3)(A–D) of the CEQA Guidelines, this column indicates whether new information of substantial importance which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous environmental documents were certified or adopted is available requiring an update to the analysis of the previous environmental documents to verify that the environmental conclusions and mitigation measures remain valid. Either “yes” or “no” will be answered to indicate whether there is new information showing that: (A) the project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the prior environmental documents; (B) that significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the prior environmental documents; (C) that mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or (D) that mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the prior environmental documents would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative. If “no,” then no additional environmental documentation (supplemental or subsequent EIR) is required.

### Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts

Pursuant to Section 15162(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, this column indicates whether the prior environmental documents provide mitigation measures to address effects in the related impact category. In some cases, the mitigation measures have already been implemented. In any instance where mitigation was included, regardless of whether the mitigation has been completed at this time, the response will include the mitigation measure number. If “none” is indicated, this environmental analysis concludes a significant impact does not occur with this project, no mitigation was previously included, and no mitigation is needed.

## DISCUSSION AND MITIGATION SECTIONS

### Discussion

A discussion of the elements of the checklist is provided under each environmental category in order to clarify the answers. The discussion provides information about the particular environmental issue, how the project relates to the issue and the status of any mitigation that may be required or has already been implemented.

### Mitigation Measures

Applicable mitigation measures from the prior environmental review that apply to the project are listed under each environmental category.

### Conclusions

A discussion of the conclusion relating to the analysis contained in each section.

# CHECKLIST

## I. Aesthetics

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Page 4.14-18	No	No	No	None
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	Page 4.14-18	No	No	No	None
c. In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	Page 4.14-19	No	No	No	None
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Page 4.14-24	No	No	No	None

**Discussion:** Aesthetics and visual resources are subjective by nature, and therefore the extent of visual impact associated with adoption and implementation of development evaluated at a program level is difficult to quantify. The GP EIR analysis was conducted qualitatively, assessing the potential implications of full buildout of the Planning Area.

There are no designated or eligible state scenic highways within in or near the Planning Area, nor is the Planning Area visible from such a highway, so the GP EIR concluded there were no impacts with respect to this topic (GP EIR page 4.14-18). This evaluation remains adequate and is applicable to this Project.

Impacts related to substantial adverse effects on a scenic vista were found to be less than significant (GP EIR page 4.14-18) because there are no scenic vistas in the Planning Area. This evaluation remains adequate and is applicable to this Project.

Impacts related to, in a non-urbanized area, substantially degrading the visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings, and in an urbanized area, conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality, were found to be significant (GP EIR page 4.14-19). The significance determination was driven by the impacts to non-urbanized areas, where buildout of the Planning Area will convert large areas of open, undeveloped land to urban uses. The conversion of these grasslands and other areas on the western edge of the City are within Specific Plans, and those Specific Plan EIRs concluded that aesthetic impacts related to open space conversion would be significant. The GP

EIR concludes that aesthetic impacts related to this criteria are significant and unavoidable due to the conversion of open space in a non-urbanized area. No mitigation measures were available, because conversion of open space is an unavoidable consequence of urbanization.

The Project includes a program to increase the residential density on vacant sites with an existing High Density Residential land use designation and to change the land use designation of some vacant sites with a non-residential land use designation to High Density Residential land use. These strategies affect land in the non-urbanized (western) portion of the Planning Area. However, the aesthetic impact is not driven by the type of development proposed; it is the result of converting grasslands and other open space to urban uses of any kind. Therefore, the proposed Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects related to aesthetic impacts in non-urbanized areas.

In an urbanized area, the criteria for evaluation is whether a project will conflict with zoning or other regulations governing scenic quality. The GP EIR discusses the effects of infill and redevelopment at length, acknowledging that new development in infill settings may result in some buildings that are taller or of a greater scale than the current development in the local neighborhood. However, the analysis indicates that new development will be required to comply with the City's Zoning Ordinance, General Plan policies, and as applicable with the City's Community Design Guidelines, and that these are intended to foster development which is compatible and complementary with the existing development. Furthermore, the GP EIR notes that allowing for greater density and intensity can improve the character of neighborhood centers and corridors, that taller or larger buildings do not necessarily constitute a visual impact, and that adding uses and density typically improves visual quality by developing vacant or underused properties and improving maintenance of existing structures and yards.

The Project includes a program to increase the residential density on some infill sites with an existing multifamily zoning designation, Medium Density Residential land use designation, or High Density Residential land use designation. The program also includes the identification of three existing commercial corridors targeted for a Specific Plan process which would introduce mixed use zoning and up to 400 additional residential units, to spur redevelopment and reinvestment. These strategies were actually included as part of the Infill Housing Alternative evaluated in the GP EIR (Section 6), and the alternative states that a conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality would not occur under the Alternative and that this is consistent with the conclusion in the Aesthetics section of the GP EIR. Therefore, the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects related to aesthetic impacts in urbanized areas.

**Mitigation Measures:** None.

**II. Agricultural & Forestry Resources**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	4.1-17	No	No	No	None
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	4.1-17	No	No	No	None
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	N/A	No	No	No	N/A
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	N/A	No	No	No	N/A
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	4.1-17	No	No	No	None
<p><b>Discussion:</b> The GP EIR indicates approximately 20 acres of Prime Farmland borders Pleasant Creek within Reason Farms. The remainder of the Planning Area is designated by the Placer County Important Farmland map as Farmland of Local Importance, Grazing Land, Other Land, and Urban and Built-Up Land (California Department of Conservation 2016). These designations are not considered Important Farmland under CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21060.1 and 21095 and CEQA Guidelines Appendix G). The areas of Prime Farmland with Reason Farms is</p>					

not proposed for conversion to urban land uses. Therefore, the GP EIR concluded buildout of the General Plan would not convert Important Farmland to nonagricultural uses and no impact would occur. This evaluation remains adequate and is applicable to this Project.

The Planning Area is not zoned for agricultural uses and no parcels are under Williamson Act contracts (Placer County 2020). Therefore, the GP EIR concluded buildout of the General Plan would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural uses or a Williamson Act contract and no impact would occur. This evaluation remains adequate and is applicable to this Project.

The Planning Area does not contain any forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g)), and therefore there are no impacts related to forest land.

**Mitigation Measures:** None.

**III. Air Quality**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Page 4.4-25	No	No	No	MM 4.4-2a, MM 4.4-2b, and MM 4.4-3
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	Page 4.4-26 & 4.4-29	No	No	No	MM 4.4-2a and MM 4.4-2b
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Page 4.4-36	No	No	No	MM 4.4-3
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	Page 4.4-49	No	No	No	MM 4.4-5

**Discussion:** The GP EIR evaluated construction-related activities, which would result in temporary emissions of criteria air pollutants (e.g., PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO) and ozone precursors (e.g., ROG and NO<sub>x</sub>) from ground-disturbing activities (e.g., excavation, grading, and clearing); exhaust emissions from use of off-road equipment, material delivery, and construction worker commutes; building construction; asphalt paving; and

application of architectural coatings. The GP EIR also evaluated activities associated with the operation of General Plan land uses, which would generate criteria air pollutant and precursor emissions from mobile, energy, and area sources. The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) was used to estimate emissions resulting from both construction-related activities and operational activities. The Project does not change the location or extent of land area which will be disturbed by construction, nor does it increase the amount of building area which would be constructed (as discussed previously, the units added by the Project fall within the scope of units evaluated by the GP EIR). Therefore, the project will result in no change to the construction-related analysis in the GP EIR, which concluded that emissions would exceed the adopted Placer County Air Pollution Control District significance thresholds, and that even after application of mitigation these impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. This evaluation remains adequate and is applicable to this Project.

For operational emissions, while the Project does not change the total units analyzed it does change the location and density of uses, which can have an effect on operational emissions related to transportation. An updated analysis of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) was prepared for the Project; the details and findings of this VMT analysis are discussed in greater detail in the Transportation section of this Addendum. However, to summarize, the updated analysis found the Project has a beneficial effect on VMT generation. The updated analysis found existing conditions (2020) have an average citywide VMT of 15.7 VMT/resident and cumulative conditions (2035) have an average citywide VMT of 14.7 VMT/resident. This is an increase of baseline (existing conditions) VMT, which the GP EIR found to be 15.1 VMT/resident, but is a decrease of cumulative conditions VMT, which the GP EIR found to be 15.5 VMT/resident (with transportation facilities constrained) or 14.9 VMT/resident (with transportation facilities unconstrained). Given that the Project will reduce citywide VMT, it will also reduce all criteria pollutant emissions associated with transportation. The GP EIR found that emissions related to operation were significant and unavoidable, because VMT would exceed the significance threshold of 12.8 VMT/resident after the application of mitigation. This evaluation remains adequate and is applicable to this Project.

For substantial pollutant concentrations, the GP EIR found construction and operation of the General Plan would generate localized air pollutant emissions that could affect existing and proposed sensitive receptors. Construction activities would generate diesel particulate matter (diesel PM) emissions. Existing regulations and policies, as well as revised policies were found to reduce potential exposure to substantial pollutant concentrations, but impacts related to diesel particulates were found to be significant and unavoidable. The Project would not change the location or extent of construction activities, so would result in no change to this analysis. This evaluation remains adequate and is applicable to this Project.

Buildout of the General Plan would also contribute vehicles to local intersections that could cause a CO hotspot (i.e., exceedance of the CO ambient air quality standard). However, due to requirements for cleaner vehicle emissions, proposed land use and transportation goals and policies, and use of intelligent transportation system equipment, the GP EIR concluded the General Plan's land uses would not contribute substantial vehicle volumes to existing or future intersections that could cause a CO hotspot. Existing regulations and policies, as well as revised policies were found to reduce potential exposure to substantial pollutant concentrations related to CO hotspots to a less than significant level. The Project included an updated Level of Service analysis (see the Transportation section of this Addendum) which found that the Project would not change trip distribution in a manner that would cause the City's Level of Service policy to be exceeded, nor would contribute significant trips to intersections already operating at acceptable levels, and therefore the GP EIR analysis related to CO hotspots remains adequate and is applicable to this Project.

For other emissions, the GP EIR found that buildout of the General Plan could involve actions which would expose people to objectionable odors. Construction-related activities would generate odors from the use of diesel-powered equipment and from paving and architectural coating activities.

However, these odorous emissions would be temporary and disperse rapidly with distance from the source; therefore, construction-generated odors would not result in the frequent exposure of receptors to objectionable odor emissions. Future land uses could result in the operation of new land use that generates objectionable odors or the siting of sensitive receptors in proximity to existing odor-generating land uses within the Planning Area. Therefore, development under the General Plan could result in the exposure of receptors to objectionable odor emissions. Because buffer distances and implementation of specific technology- and design-based measures cannot be known at this time, it was conservatively assumed that sensitive receptors could be exposed to substantial odor-generating emissions, and the GP EIR found impacts to be significant and unavoidable after the application of mitigation. The Project does not change the location and extent of urban development, and though it includes the potential placement of residential uses in locations which are currently designated for commercial uses, all of these commercial locations are already adjacent to existing or proposed residential uses—they are not located in areas of the City where residential uses were not anticipated, nor are they located in areas which are exposed to significant odor sources. Therefore the GP EIR evaluation remains adequate and is applicable to this Project.

**Mitigation Measures:** All of the mitigation measures below were effectuated through inclusion in the City's 2035 General Plan Appendix A: Implementation Measures, but are included here for reference.

**Mitigation Measure 4.4-2a – *The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:***

**Implementation Measure**

Projects that could have a potentially significant effect, as demonstrated by exceedance of the PCAPCD-recommended thresholds of significance, shall incorporate applicable PCAPCD-recommended standard operational mitigation measures, as listed below or as they may be updated in the future, or those design features determined by the City to be as effective:

- ▶ Wood burning or pellet stoves shall not be permitted. Natural gas or propane fired fireplaces shall be clearly delineated on plans submitted to obtain building permits.
- ▶ Where natural gas is available, gas outlets shall be provided in residential backyards for use with outdoor cooking appliances such as gas barbeques.
- ▶ Electrical outlets should be installed on the exterior walls of both the front and back of residences to promote the use of electric landscape maintenance equipment.
- ▶ All newly constructed residential buildings including one- and two-family dwellings, townhomes, and multi-family units in low-rise and high-rise residential buildings shall comply with the California Green Building Standards Code (CalGreen).
- ▶ Covenants, Conditions & Restrictions (CC&Rs) shall include the required distribution of educational information on how homeowners can increase energy efficiency and conservation in their new homes. The information shall be delivered as part of a “move-in” packet prior to occupancy of the residence.

- ▶ Streets should be designed to maximize pedestrian access to transit stops.
- ▶ Site design shall maximize access to transit, to accommodate bus travel, and to provide lighted shelters at transit access points.
- ▶ A pedestrian access network shall link complementary land uses.
- ▶ Provide bicycle storage to promote bicycling.
- ▶ Vanpool parking only spaces and preferential parking for carpools should be required for employment-generating uses.
- ▶ Consider using concrete or other non-polluting materials for paving parking lots instead of asphalt.
- ▶ Landscaping should be designed to eventually shade buildings and parking lots.

**Mitigation Measure 4.4-2b – *The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:***

**Implementation Measure**

If, following implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.4-2a, a project's operational emissions would still exceed PCAPCD-recommended thresholds of significance, the City would require the project to offset remaining project emissions in excess of thresholds by establishing off-site mitigation or participation in PCAPCD's Off-site Mitigation Program.

**Mitigation Measure 4.4-3 – *The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:***

**Implementation Measure**

- ▶ The City shall require, as part of plans for development within the Planning Area, the implementation of ARB's *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* guidance concerning land use compatibility and recommended setback distances with regard to sources of TAC emissions and sensitive land uses, or related guidance as it may be updated in the future.
- ▶ As an alternative to these buffer distances, proposed sensitive receptors, uses that involve substantial truck trips, and large gas stations may provide a site-specific health risk assessment, using methods consistent with applicable guidance from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, with mitigation, if necessary, to demonstrate compliance with applicable PCAPCD-recommended health risk thresholds. When health risk impacts exceed PCAPCD-recommended thresholds, feasible on-site mitigation measures to reduce TAC exposure shall be implemented to mitigate health risk impacts below PCAPCD-recommended thresholds. On-site measures could include but are not limited to providing enhanced filtration systems (e.g., MERV 13 or greater) for near-by sensitive receptor buildings, use of solid barriers to pollution, and vegetation to reduce pollutant concentrations, changes to the TAC emission source's operation (e.g. technology or management practices that reduce harmful emissions at the Rail Yard), and positioning of exhaust and intake for ventilation systems to minimize exposure, among others.

- The City shall require, as part of development of land uses associated with sensitive receptors within 500 feet of high-volume roadways (defined as roadways carrying an average of 100,000 or more vehicles per day), the *incorporation* of feasible design measures to reduce exposure by sensitive receptors of substantial emissions of TACs from nearby high-volume roadways and operation of the Roseville Rail Yard. Design measures shall include recommended strategies from the ARB Technical Advisory, as listed below or as they may be updated in the future, or those design features determined by the City to be as effective:
- Design that promotes air flow and pollutant dispersion along street corridors, including the use of wider sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and dedicated transit lanes, which create space for better air flow and pollutant dispersion along with increasing active transportation and mode shift;
  - Installation of solid barriers, particularly in the downwind direction. Note that consideration of this strategy should also weigh the negative effect of dividing neighborhoods and obscuring sightlines.
  - Installation of vegetation for pollutant dispersion; maximum benefit of this strategy is typically seen when combined with solid barriers.
  - Installation of indoor high-efficiency filtration systems and devices to remove pollutants from the air. If this strategy is selected, a plan for ongoing operation and maintenance of the systems must also be developed to ensure long-term efficiency is achieved as intended by the system.

**Mitigation Measure 4.4-5 – *The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:***

**Implementation Measure**

All new Specific Plans and proposed amendments to Specific Plans shall be evaluated for odor impacts using the SMAQMD-recommended screening distances for odor sources, or the most current adopted or recommended version. If the minimum buffer distance is not feasible, as an alternative to these buffer distances, technology- and design-based measures shall be evaluated as part of the Specific Plan design guidelines to minimize, contain, or prevent the generation of odor-causing emissions and the dispersion of such emissions to nearby sensitive receptors. For example, in the case of siting odor-producing sources, activities could be maintained within an enclosed space and appropriate air filtration systems could be implemented to reduce odors expelled from the building. For developments that would host sensitive receptors, design would include air site layout, landscaping, indoor air filtration systems, or other appropriate measures to minimize exposure of proposed sensitive receptors to odors.

**IV. Biological Resources**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Page 4.8-60 (plants), 4.8-64 (wildlife),	No	No	No	MM 4.8-1 and 4.8-2
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Page 4.8-70	No	No	No	MM 4.8-1, 4.8-2, and MM 4.8-3
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	Page 4.8-73	No	No	No	MM 4.8-1, 4.8-2, MM 4.8-3, and MM 4.8-4
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	4.8-76	No	No	No	MM 4.8-1, 4.8-2, MM 4.8-3, and MM 4.8-4
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	Page 4.8-79	No	No	No	None

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	Page 4.8-80	No	No	No	None
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**Discussion:** The biological resources information presented in the GP EIR was based on review of the following sources: previous studies conducted for the West Roseville, Sierra Vista, Creekview, and Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan Areas and associated EIRs; a comment letter received from CDFW in response to the NOP; biological resource databases, including the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC), USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper, USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Wetlands Mapper, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS), and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants; aerial photography interpretation; and the draft Western Placer County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP).

Impacts related to the loss and degradation of special-status plants and their habitats were found to be potentially significant (GP EIR page 4.8-60) as were impacts to special-status wildlife and their habitats (GP EIR page 4.8-64), impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities (GP EIR page 4.8-70), impacts to protected wetlands and other waters (GP EIR page 4.8-73), and impacts to wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites (GP EIR page 4.8-76) because buildout of the General Plan could result in direct removal or take of special-status species; modification or removal of sensitive habitats, wildlife corridors, nursery sites, protected waters, and habitats suitable for special-status species; indirect effects to species or habitats that may result from construction-related runoff, sedimentation, erosion, and introduction of invasive weeds; and the introduction of new sources of noise and light. Implementation of mitigation, combined with General Plan policies and existing laws and regulations, were found to reduce impacts to less than significant levels, because new development would be required to identify, avoid, and preserve sensitive habitats, wildlife corridors, nursery sites, protected waters, and habitats which may support special-status populations to the extent feasible, and compensate for the loss of these resources through preservation, compensation, or other appropriate measures in coordination with state and federal agencies. Furthermore, the City’s Specific Planning process has already resulted in the creation of connected open space corridors throughout the Planning Area which contain much of the sensitive habitat in the Planning Area.

Impacts related to conflicts with local ordinances protecting biological resources were found to be less than significant (GP EIR page 4.8-79) because while buildout of the Planning Area would result in impacts to biological resources, all development would be subject to and consistent with the city’s ordinances and policies such as the Tree Preservation Ordinance. Therefore, impacts related to conflict with local ordinances were found to be less than significant.

Impacts related to conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved Conservation Plan were found to be less than significant because there are no adopted plans which apply to the Planning Area.

All of the analyses described above are based on the potential impacts of grading and general development within the Planning Area, and the Project neither changes the boundaries of the Planning Area nor the locations of potential grading and development within the Planning Area. Therefore, the GP EIR analyses of biological resources adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** All of the mitigation measures below were effectuated through inclusion in the City's 2035 General Plan Appendix A: Implementation Measures, but are included here for reference.

**Mitigation Measure 4.8-1 The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:**

**Implementation Measure for Special-Status Plants and Habitat**

As appropriate to each individual project or Specific Plan, the following actions or those determined to be equally as effective by the City shall be implemented where there may be an adverse impact on special-status plants or habitat:

- a. In conjunction with environmental review pursuant to CEQA, for projects that could directly affect special-status plants or habitat, the City shall require that resource field surveys, including special-status plant surveys, be submitted concurrent with development applications inventorying the type, quantity, and quality of existing open space resources and conditions. This requirement may be waived if determined by the City that the proposed project area is already sufficiently surveyed, is within an adopted specific plan area, or contains resources considered less than significant.
- b. The City and project proponents will identify feasible opportunities to preserve special-status plant species occurrences and sensitive habitats through design and planning.
- c. If the City determines it is reasonable and feasible to do so, the City will require preservation of occupied special-status plant species habitat and sensitive habitat types as a condition of project approval. If adverse effects cannot be avoided, project proponents shall be required to mitigate all adverse effects in accordance with guidance from the appropriate state or federal agency charged with the protection of the subject species and habitat, including surveys conducted according to applicable standards and protocols, where necessary, implementation of impact minimization measures based on accepted standards and guidelines and best available science, and compensatory mitigation for unavoidable loss of special-status plant species and sensitive habitats.
- d. If the project would result in take of state or federally listed species, the City will require project proponent/s to obtain take authorization from the USFWS and/or the CDFW, as appropriate, depending on species status, and comply with all conditions of the take authorization.
- e. The City will require project proponents to develop and implement a mitigation and monitoring plan reflective of permit conditions required by State and/or federal regulatory agencies, to compensate for effects to or loss of special-status species and sensitive habitats. The mitigation and monitoring plan will describe in detail how impacts to special-status species or sensitive habitats shall be avoided or offset, including details on restoration and creation of habitat, compensation for the temporal loss of habitat, management and monitoring to avoid indirect habitat degradation (e.g., management of invasive plant species, maintenance of required hydrology),

success criteria ensuring that habitat function goals and objectives are met and target special-status species cover and density parameters are established, performance standards to ensure success, and remedial actions if performance standards are not met. The plan will include detailed information on the habitats present within the preservation and mitigation areas, the long-term management and monitoring of these habitats, legal protection for the preservation and mitigation areas (e.g., conservation easement, declaration of restrictions), and funding mechanism information (e.g., endowment).

- f. If available, purchase of mitigation credits at an agency-approved mitigation bank (i.e., approved by the agency with jurisdiction over the affected species or habitat) in Placer County, will be acceptable for compensatory mitigation for special-status species.

**Mitigation Measure 4.8-2 – *The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:***

**Implementation Measure for Special-Status Wildlife**

If feasible, the City will require preservation of occupied special-status wildlife species habitat and sensitive habitat types as a condition of project approval. If adverse effects cannot be avoided, project proponents shall be required to mitigate all adverse effects in accordance with guidance from the appropriate state or federal agency charged with the protection of the subject species and habitat, including surveys conducted according to applicable standards and protocols, where necessary, implementation of impact minimization measures based on accepted standards and guidelines and best available science, and compensatory mitigation for unavoidable loss of special-status wildlife species and sensitive habitats.

**Mitigation Measure 4.8-3 – *The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:***

**Implementation Measure for Riparian Habitat and Sensitive Natural Communities**

If a proposed project would result in fill or alteration of a waterway or any body of water supporting riparian forest habitat, the City will require project proponent/s to notify the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, obtain a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement if determined necessary by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and comply with all conditions of the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. Measures for riparian habitat and sensitive natural communities protection include, but are not limited to, avoid impacts by establishing a buffer zone between adjacent land uses and riparian habitat and sensitive natural communities; protect and preserve riparian habitat and sensitive natural communities to the extent feasible; and compensate for loss of riparian habitat and sensitive natural communities by creating, restoring, or preserving off-site habitat in coordination with the applicable resource agencies.

**Mitigation Measure 4.8-4 – *The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:***

**Implementation Measure for Wetlands and Other Waters**

If a project would result in ground disturbance on sites containing waterways or other aquatic habitats, the City will require project proponent/s to complete a delineation of waters of the United States according to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' methods, and to submit the completed delineation to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for jurisdictional determination. If the project would result in fill of wetlands or other waters of the United States, the City will require project proponent/s to obtain a Section 404 Clean Water Act permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. If the project involves work in areas containing waters disclaimed by the USACE, project applicants shall obtain a Waste Discharge Requirement permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board pursuant to the Porter Cologne Act. Project applicants shall be required to obtain all needed permits prior to project implementation, to abide by the conditions of the permits, including all mitigation requirements, and to implement all requirements of the permits in the timeframes required therein.

**V. Cultural Resources**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource pursuant to in Section 15064.5?	Page 4.9-30	No	No	No	MM 4.9-1a
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	Page 4.9-33	No	No	No	MM 4.9-2a and 4.9-2b
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	Page 4.9-37	No	No	No	MM 4.9-3 and 4.9-4

**Discussion:** In order to identify known and potential historical resources to determine whether any buildings, structures, objects, districts, or sites had been previously recorded or evaluated in the Planning Area for the GP EIR, Historic Property Data Files for Placer County were examined, along with the current and previous General Plan, various Specific Plans and their environmental documents and technical appendices, and the City of Roseville Municipal Code. In addition to these standard sources of information, summaries of Record Search results for selected specific plans and projects were also used. A similar process was used for archaeological resources, including the evaluation of studies completed for Specific Plans and other projects.

Impacts related to adverse changes to the significance of a historical resource were found to be significant, as were adverse changes in the significance of an archeological resource and adverse impacts related to the disturbance of human remains because the Planning Area is known to contain resources and is also sensitive for the undiscovered presence of historic resources, archeological resources, and human remains. Although the General Plan, the City's Specific Plans, and the City's Zoning Ordinance contain goals and policies which require identification and assessment of potential resources in advance of development, impacts to resources could nonetheless occur. Grading and site development within the Planning Area has the potential to impact undiscovered subsurface historic and archeological resources, as well as human remains – particularly remains which are interred outside of formal cemeteries. The GP included policy revisions to further strengthen protections and the GP EIR included mitigation measures to address these impacts, but nonetheless impacts could still occur. Therefore impacts to historic resources, archeological resources, and human remains were found to remain significant and unavoidable.

All of the analyses described above are based on the potential impacts of grading and general development within the Planning Area, and the Project neither changes the boundaries of the Planning Area nor the locations of potential grading and development within the Planning Area.

Therefore, the GP EIR analyses of cultural resources adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** All of the mitigation measures below were effectuated through inclusion in the City's 2035 General Plan Appendix A: Implementation Measures, but are included here for reference.

**Mitigation Measure 4.9-1a – The General Plan Update should be amended as follows:**

**Implementation Measure**

As appropriate to each individual project or Specific Plan, the following actions or those determined to be equally as effective by the City shall be implemented where there may be an adverse impact on potential historical resources:

- a. Consult the City's Master List of Historical Resources Inventory and, as necessary, seek updated information from the North Central Information Center or other applicable data repositories to determine whether the project area has been surveyed, and whether historic built environment resources were identified.
- b. If a survey of the property or the area in which the property is located has not been conducted, a qualified architectural historian shall conduct a study of the project area for the presence of historic built environment resources.
- c. If a study is required, it will evaluate the significance of built environment resources greater than 45 years in age that may be directly or indirectly impacted by project activities. The study may include a field survey; background, archival and historic research; and consultation with local historical societies, museums or other interested parties; as necessary.
- d. If necessary, the qualified architectural historian's study will recommend appropriate protection or mitigative treatment, if any, and include recordation of identified built environment resources. Recommended treatment for historical resources identified in the report shall be implemented.
- e. If no significant historic built environment resources are identified in the study or prior survey of the project area that may be directly or indirectly impacted by project activities, there is no adverse change to documented built environment historical resources and no further action is required.
- f. If a significant built environment historical resource could be directly or indirectly impacted by project activities, avoidance shall be considered the primary mitigation option. If avoidance is not feasible, then the maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation, or reconstruction of the historical resource, conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties will reduce impacts to an acceptable level. If adherence to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards

cannot avoid materially altering in an adverse manner the physical characteristics or historic character of the surrounding environmental setting that contribute to a resource's historic significance, additional mitigation may be required.

- g. If avoidance is not feasible and minimizing impacts through adherence to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties is not feasible, documentation is required using, as appropriate, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and/or Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) guidelines before the property is potentially altered during project activities.

**Mitigation Measure 4.9-2a – The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:**

**Implementation Measure**

Projects that could have significant adverse impacts to potentially significant archaeological resources shall be required to assess impacts and provide feasible mitigation. The following steps, or those determined to be equally as effective by the City, will be followed:

- a. Request information from the California Native American Heritage Commission to obtain a review of the Sacred Lands File and a list of local Native American groups and individuals that may have specific knowledge of cultural resources in the area that could be affected by project implementation. Each Native American group and individual identified by the Native American Heritage Commission will be contacted to obtain any available information on cultural resources in the project area. Additional consultation with relevant tribal representatives may be appropriate, depending on the relative level of cultural sensitivity, as identified by Native American groups or individuals.
- b. Request updated information from the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (California State University, Sacramento) to determine whether the project area has been previously surveyed and whether archaeological resources were identified. In the event the records indicate that no previous survey has been conducted or existing survey data is greater than five years old, the applicant will retain the services of a qualified archaeologist to assess the adequacy of the existing data (if any) and assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area. If the survey did not meet current professional standards or regulatory guidelines, or relies on outdated information, a qualified archaeologist will make a recommendation on whether a survey is warranted based on the sensitivity of the project area for archaeological resources.
- c. If a survey is warranted, it will include all necessary background research, including that resulting from consulting with traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes in addition to an archaeological pedestrian survey. Based on findings of the survey, additional technical studies may be required, such as geoarchaeological sensitivity analysis, or other analysis scaled according to the nature of the individual project. A report will document the results of the survey and provide appropriate management recommendations, and include recordation of identified archaeological resources on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation site record forms and cultural resources reports.

- d. Management recommendations may include, but are not limited to additional studies to evaluate identified sites or archaeological monitoring at locations determined by a qualified archaeologist in consultation with culturally affiliated California Native American tribes to be sensitive for subsurface cultural resource deposits. The City will determine the need for tribal monitoring based upon the guidance provided in Volume I of the City's Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation.
- e. Once approved by the City, provide the North Central Information Center with appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation site record forms and cultural resources reports for any resources identified. Any subsequent reports completed as a result of additional technical work will likewise be submitted to the Northcentral Information Center.
- f. If no archeological resources, including those which are TCRs or are associated with a TCR, are identified that may be directly or indirectly impacted by project activities, mitigation is complete as there would be no adverse change to documented archeological resources. The exception would be in the event of the discovery of a previously unknown archaeological site inadvertently exposed during project implementation. In such an event, a qualified archaeologist will be retained to assess the discovery and provide management recommendations as necessary, in accordance with the City's Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation Section 3.2.
- g. When a project will impact a known archaeological site, including those determined to be a TCR, and avoidance is not a feasible option, a qualified archaeologist, in consultation with traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes, shall evaluate the eligibility of the site for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. If the archaeological site is found to be a historical resource as per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (a)(3), the qualified archaeologist shall recommend further mitigative treatment, which could include preservation in place or data recovery, consistent with Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation Section 3.2.4.
- h. If a site to be tested is prehistoric, the City should determine the need for tribal monitoring based upon the guidance provided in Volume I of the Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation Section 2.4.4.
- i. Appropriate mitigation may include curation of artifacts removed during subsurface testing, consistent with the City's Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation.
- j. If significant archaeological resources that meet the definition of historical or unique archaeological resources, including those determined by the City to be TCRs, are identified in the project area, the preferred mitigation of impacts is preservation in place. If impacts cannot be avoided through project design, appropriate and feasible treatment measures are required, which may consist of, but are not limited to actions, such as data recovery excavations. If only part of a site will be impacted by a project, data recovery will only be necessary for that portion of the site. Data recovery will not be required if the implementing agency determines prior testing and studies have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from the resources. Studies and reports resulting from the data recovery shall be

deposited with the North Central Information Center. Archaeological sites known to contain human remains shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as outlined in the City's Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation.

**Mitigation Measure 4.9-2b – The General Plan Update should be amended as follows:**

**Implementation Measure**

Projects that could have significant adverse impacts to undiscovered, potentially significant archaeological resources and/or TCRs which may be discovered during construction shall be required to implement the Post-Review Discovery Procedures within Volume II Part C of the City's Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation, or those determined to be equally as effective by the City.

**Mitigation Measure 4.9-3 – The General Plan Update should be amended as follows:**

**Implementation Measure**

**Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation**

Projects that could have significant adverse impacts to human remains or potential human remains shall implement the applicable procedures and recommended mitigation within the City's Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation.

**Mitigation Measure 4.9-4**

Implement Mitigation Measure 4.9-3 (Projects that could have significant adverse impacts to human remains or potential human remains shall implement the applicable procedures and recommended mitigation within the City's Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation).

VI. Energy

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	Page 4.15-9	No	No	No	None
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy inefficiency?	Page 4.15-18	No	No	No	None

**Discussion:** The GP EIR analyzed energy impacts by assessing energy usage associated with the construction and operation of projects developed as part of buildout of the General Plan. Energy demand was calculated consistent with the greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions modeling (see Greenhouse Gases section of this Addendum). The analysis found that fuel consumed by construction would be temporary and would not represent a significant demand, and further concluded that there are no anticipated unusual characteristics of buildout that would necessitate the use of equipment that is less energy-efficient than for other comparable projects. For building energy use, energy efficiency requirements will become more stringent over time, as they have in the past, so new projects will be more efficient than existing projects of the same type on the Planning area. Therefore, buildout will reduce the per-resident average energy use. These conclusion remain appropriate to describe the Project, because the Project does not change the location or extent of construction, the added units are within the scope of the buildout analysis, and multi-family residential is a typical building use that does not result in unusual energy demand characteristics.

Transportation energy would be required in the form of fuel, and the average demand for fuel per resident will decrease over buildout conditions, because the transportation analysis shows that VMT per resident will decrease at buildout conditions compared to existing conditions. The updated transportation analysis prepared for this Project (see the Transportation section of this Addendum) indicates this will remain true after implementation of the Project, and that the Project will actually further reduce VMT per resident.

The GP EIR found all projects within the Planning Area would be required to comply with the California Energy Code and California Green Building Standards Code in effect at the time of building permit application, and would therefore not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficient. This would remain true of development consistent with the Project.

The GP EIR concluded that buildout would not result in significant impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary project construction, and impacts would be less than significant. This conclusion and the supporting analysis remains appropriate and applicable to the Project.

**Mitigation Measures:** None.

**VII. Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:		No	No	No	None
i) Ruptures of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)	Page 4.7-27	No	No	No	None
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	Page 4.7-28	No	No	No	None
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Page 4.7-27	No	No	No	None
iv) Landslides?	Page 4.7-27	No	No	No	None
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Page 4.7-29	No	No	No	None
c) Be located in a geological unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	Page 4.7-31	No	No	No	None
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	Page 4.7-31	No	No	No	None

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	Page 4.7-27	No	No	No	None
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	Page 4.7-32	No	No	No	MM 4.7-4

**Discussion:** The analysis prepared for the GP EIR relied on published geologic literature and maps, NRCS soil survey data, and a records search performed at the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP). The information obtained from those sources was reviewed and summarized to present the existing conditions and to identify potential environmental impacts. The GP EIR indicated impacts due to surface fault rupture, liquefaction, landslides, or the use of septic systems did not require analysis because these risks were not evident (GP EIR page 4.7-27). The Planning Area does not include fault traces, soils subject to liquefaction or landslide hazards, and new development is required to connect to sewer systems.

Impacts due to strong seismic ground shaking were found to be less than significant (GP EIR page 4.7-28) because the evidence indicates strong shaking is unlikely and implementation of existing General Plan Seismic and Geologic Hazards goals and policies, in combination with compliance with the geologic and seismic requirements in the California Building Code (which the City has adopted), and the City’s site-specific Design Review process (as set forth in the City’s Design Standards Section 2, General Requirements), would reduce the potential for adverse impacts to people or structures related to seismic shaking.

Impacts due to soil erosion were found to be less than significant (GP EIR page 4.7-29) because compliance with existing stormwater, grading, and erosion control regulations and implementation of policies in the existing General Plan and proposed General Plan Update would reduce the soil erosion impact by requiring applicants to implement BMPs based on the City’s *Stormwater Quality BMP Guidance Manual for Construction*, develop and implement a SWPPP, comply with the City’s Grading Ordinance, comply with the City’s Design and Construction Standards, and comply with the avoidance and minimization measures contained in the Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan, all of which are specifically designed to minimize construction-related soil erosion and degradation of water quality to the maximum extent feasible.

Impacts due to unstable and expansive soils were found to be less than significant (GP EIR page 4.7-31) because implementation of General Plan Seismic and Geologic Hazards goals and policies and compliance with existing laws and regulations, including Section 111 (Grading) of the City’s Design and Construction Standards related to soil testing for earthwork and backfill, would address issues related to unstable and expansive soils by requiring new construction to prepare site-specific geotechnical reports to identify areas of unstable soil and shrink-swell potential, and to follow design specifications contained in the CBC and standard engineering practices to prevent adverse impacts associated with these limitations.

Impacts related to the damage or destruction of unique paleontological resources or unique geologic features were found to be potentially significant (GP EIR page 4.7-32) because the Planning Area contains geologic formations known to be sensitives for paleontological resources and grading could damage these resources. As mitigation, General Plan Goal OS4.1 was revised and Policy OS4.11 was added to provide guidance and protection for paleontological resources. After mitigation impacts were found to be less than significant.

All of the analyses described above are based on the potential impacts of grading within the Planning Area, and the Project neither changes the boundaries of the Planning Area nor the locations of potential grading within the Planning Area. Therefore, the GP EIR analyses of geology, soils,

and paleontological resources adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** The mitigation measure below was effectuated through inclusion in the City’s 2035 General Plan Appendix A: Implementation Measures, but is included here for reference.

Mitigation Measure 4.7-4 – *The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:*

**Implementation Measure**

***Paleontological Resources***

Where there is potential for a significant impact to paleontological resources:

1. Consult the Paleontological Sensitivity Map.
2. For projects located in geologic units that are not identified as paleontologically sensitive and which do not involve ground disturbance to a depth greater than 5 feet below the ground surface, no further actions related to paleontological resources shall be required.
3. For projects that would be located in paleontologically sensitive geologic units, or those that would be located in non-paleontologically sensitive surficial units but would involve ground disturbance to a depth greater than 5 feet, provide a site-specific analysis of the project’s potential to damage or destroy unique paleontological resources, and measures designed to protect unique paleontological resources, as needed and appropriate. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, construction worker personnel training, periodic monitoring during construction activities, stopping work within 50 feet of any fossil that is discovered, evaluation of the fossil by a qualified paleontologist, and proper recordation and curation of the specimen.

**VIII. Greenhouse Gases**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Page 4.5-18	No	No	No	MM 4.4-2a, MM 4.3-1, and MM 4.5-1c
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Page 4.5-18	No	No	No	MM 4.4-2a, MM 4.3-1, and MM 4.5-1c

**Discussion:** The GP EIR used CalEEMod to estimate GHG emissions which would result from construction and operation of completed land uses consistent with General Plan buildout. The construction emissions were summed and then amortized over a 30-year operational lifetime and added to the operational emissions associated with buildout. Thresholds of significance were developed for the GP EIR based on statewide demographics and data adjusted for land uses relevant in the City of Roseville. The GP EIR evaluation found existing conditions emissions of 5.13 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per service population (a combination of residents and employees) and that this would be reduced slightly to 5.12 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per service population in cumulative buildout conditions. This value exceeds the significance thresholds for the years 2020, 2035, and 2050 (5.07, 2.25, and 0.83 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per service population, respectively). The evaluation further found that mobile emissions from transportation sources account for approximately 67% of citywide emissions and that emissions resulting from the operation of buildings (energy) were the next-largest sector, at approximately 19% of citywide emissions.

While the Project does not change the total units analyzed it does change the location and density of uses, which can have an effect on operational emissions related to transportation. An updated analysis of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) was prepared for the Project; the details and findings of this VMT analysis are discussed in greater detail in the Transportation section of this Addendum. However, to summarize, the updated analysis found the Project has a beneficial effect on VMT generation. The updated analysis found existing conditions (2020) have an average citywide VMT of 15.7 VMT/resident and cumulative conditions (2035) have an average citywide VMT of 14.7 VMT/resident. This is an increase of baseline (existing conditions) VMT, which the GP EIR found to be 15.1 VMT/resident, but is a decrease of cumulative conditions VMT, which the GP EIR found to be 15.5 VMT/resident (with transportation facilities constrained) or 14.9 VMT/resident (with transportation facilities unconstrained). Given that the Project will reduce citywide VMT, it will also reduce transportation sector GHG emissions. The GP EIR found that GHG emissions were significant and unavoidable after the application of mitigation. The GP EIR analyses of GHG adequately and appropriately describes the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** The mitigation measures below were effectuated through inclusion in the City's 2035 General Plan Appendix A: Implementation Measures, but is included here for reference.

**Mitigation Measure 4.5-1a: Implement Mitigation Measure 4.4-2a.**

**Mitigation Measure 4.5-1b: Implement Mitigation Measure 4.3-1.**

***Mitigation Measure 4.5-1c. The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:***

#### **Implementation Measure**

##### *Area Sources*

- ▶ The City shall utilize electric landscape maintenance equipment to the extent feasible on parks and public/quasi-public lands.
- ▶ The installation of wood-burning fireplaces or appliances in new development shall not be permitted.

##### *Energy*

- ▶ The City will pursue within existing and future City facilities and may partner with other public agencies and organizations to promote replacement of appliances and office equipment with energy-efficient models with a priority from highest to lowest in terms of typical GHG reductions, on: water heater, vending machine, copier, refrigerator, printer, dishwasher, water cooler, computer, and clothes washer.
- ▶ The City will pursue improvements to existing and future City facilities and may partner with other public agencies and organizations to implement comprehensive building efficiency improvements, inclusive of, but not limited to, implement lighting efficiency upgrades, improved building temperature controls, building air sealing, duct air sealing and duct replacement, upgrading and/or insulating water heaters, ensuring proper functioning and efficiency of heating and air conditioning systems, reducing heat loss through and around windows, installation of cool roofs, and implementing energy conservation education.
- ▶ The City will support education and outreach to promote rebates, incentives, and other programs (as they become available) which would promote reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and use available information on rebates used by consumers to determine where to focus education and outreach, including programs designed to promote electric appliances and replace natural gas appliances, and programs related to lighting.
- ▶ The City will promote the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Energy Efficient Mortgage (EEM) program and similar programs that assist buyers in purchasing homes meeting energy-efficiency criteria.

- ▶ The City will partner with other agencies and organizations to expand the City's urban forest to promote sequestration, but also with a focus on selection and placement that reduces the need for air conditioning and the urban heat island effect.

#### *Land Use and Transportation*

- ▶ The City will direct its own investments and review proposed development projects to reduce vehicular travel demand, promote non-vehicular travel, and facilitate local purchase and use of electric vehicles.
- ▶ The City will continue to direct its own investments and pursue outside funding for infrastructure and operational programs to promote ease and convenience of pedestrian, bicycle, and transit travel for daily trips.
- ▶ The City will integrate its land use and transportation planning and review and condition proposed projects to better situate residents in proximity to workplaces, goods and services, and recreational opportunities, making updates to implementing plans, such as the Capital Improvement Program, Bicycle Master Plan, Pedestrian Master Plan, Transportation Systems Management program, transportation impact fee program, and transit plans.
- ▶ The City will support applications for affordable housing funds from agencies that reward and incentivize good planning, such as infill housing and housing built close to jobs, transportation, and amenities.
- ▶ The City will partner with other agencies and proposed developments to expand bicycle parking and other facilities, pedestrian facilities and amenities, and electric vehicle charging stations, with a focus on daily destinations.
- ▶ The City will support a reduction of parking requirements for projects with a location, design, surrounding mix of uses, access to non-vehicular transportation facilities, and/or ongoing travel demand management programs that would reduce the need for vehicular trips.

**IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Page 4.10-20	No	No	No	None
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment though reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	Page 4.10-20	No	No	No	None
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	Page 4.10-21	No	No	No	None
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	Page 4.10-23	No	No	No	None
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	Page 4.10-19	No	No	No	None
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Page 4.10-26	No	No	No	None

g) Expose people or structures either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	Page 4.10-27	No	No	No	None
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**Discussion:** The GP EIR analyses in this section considered the range and nature of foreseeable hazardous materials use, storage, and disposal resulting from implementation of the General Plan, and identified the primary ways that hazardous materials could expose individuals or the environment to health and safety risks.

The GP EIR included a preliminary review of environmental risk databases, but because the analysis is at the programmatic level it did not include sampling, site specific review, laboratory analysis, or inspection of buildings or site surfaces. Sites within the Planning Area with potential environmental hazards were identified based on information obtained from the Cortese List (including SWRCB’s GeoTracker database and DTSC’s EnviroStor database), the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Public Map Viewer, and a review of California Important Farmlands mapped by the Department of Conservation. In addition, the Placer County Department of Environmental Health maintains lists of hazardous material sites, releases, and accident occurrences. The methodology for determining wildfire hazards included a review of aerial photographs, and a review of CAL FIRE’s fire hazard severity zone maps.

Impacts related to airport safety and noise hazards were found to be less than significant because the nearest airport is approximately 6.3 miles southwest of the Planning Area. This remains correct, and therefore the impacts of the Project are consistent with this conclusion.

Impacts related to the creation of significant hazard through routine transport, use, or disposal or possible release of hazardous materials from upset or accident conditions were found to be less than significant because while population growth and new businesses in the Planning Area would increase the potential for exposure to impacts, implementation of General Plan policies combined with compliance with existing federal and state regulations would ensure impacts would not be substantial. The same conclusion was reached for impacts related to handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Regulations governing the transport, use, disposal, and handling of hazardous materials, substances, or waste, are detailed and stringent at both the federal and state level, and are developed and adopted to ensure that adverse health and safety impacts are prevented. In addition, the Planning Area does not contain any existing or planned industrial uses (those most likely to handle or use acutely hazardous materials) in proximity to an existing or proposed school.

Impacts related to public health hazards resulting from locating project development on a known hazardous materials site were found to be less than significant. Several sites within the City are listed on the state’s Cortese List of known hazardous materials sites, and there are approximately 70 known listed hazardous materials sites in the City, most of which have been remediated and closed. The largest hazardous materials site in Roseville is associated with the former Southern Pacific Railyard, which is now the Union Pacific Railyard (Railyard), where cleanup and mitigation for contamination is ongoing and may affect surrounding properties.

The GP EIR indicated that most new development was not planned to occur on listed sites, but there were redevelopment and infill sites within areas with existing hazardous materials issues. For redevelopment or infill development areas with existing hazardous materials issues, General Plan goals and policies, in addition to application of current regulations, would not absolutely prevent exposure to hazards and hazardous materials, but would use existing facility information to identify areas of hazardous materials use. In a programmatic analysis such as the GP EIR and the Addendum for the Project, site-specific review is not conducted, because the potential for impacts depends heavily on the exact nature and design of proposed construction, which cannot be known at this time. The GP EIR indicated that while there is the potential for future exposure due to

construction of infill and redevelopment sites, site-specific investigations would be required where applicable to address these conditions as part of project-level environmental review.

Buildout of the General Plan would add additional traffic and residences requiring evacuation in case of an emergency. The GP EIR found implementation of proposed General Plan Update policies was found to ensure conformance with local emergency-response programs and continued cooperation with emergency-response service providers. In addition, while buildout of the General Plan was found to have a potential to increase risk to fire for both people and property, implementation of proposed General Plan Update policies and actions, along with existing regulations was found to ensure that people and structures would not be exposed to a significant risk of loss of injury involving fires. Impacts were found to be less than significant. The Project does not change the location or extent of uses in a manner that would affect local emergency response programs, nor are there any areas of the City which are at increased risk of wildfire hazard. Therefore, the GP EIR conclusion related to emergency response plans and wildfire hazard remain appropriate and applicable to describe the impacts of the Project.

The nature of general plans, consistent with state law and common practice, is that specific uses or developments normally are not identified at a project level. Rather, categories of land use are defined that would allow a wide range of specific uses. The specific types of businesses allowed, and whether or not they would generate or use hazardous materials, cannot be known at the programmatic level, though the analysis can make assumptions about the typical range of hazardous materials used by business such as gasoline service stations and dry cleaners. In short, the GP EIR indicated that development in the Planning Area could involve a variety of land uses, including residences, commercial uses, industrial uses, utilities and transportation facilities, office space, and public services facilities (i.e., educational and institutional uses), and the analysis assumed and evaluated a range of potential uses that could handle hazardous materials, and a broad range of potential hazardous materials that could be used, in order to reach conclusions as to impacts. The Project does not change these assessments or conclusions, because it does not introduce new types of uses not previously analyzed and the Project would add residential unit capacity, which is not associated with significant use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials.

As it relates to hazardous materials sites, the majority of the Project affects properties already designated for residential use and contemplates increasing the allowable number of units on those properties. As discussed in the GP EIR, the infill and redevelopment sites may include sites affected by on-site or nearby hazardous materials conditions, and these conditions would require assessment, disclosure, and mitigation as part of future project-level environmental review, depending on the site. The Project does include one strategy which contemplates converting land with a non-residential land use designation to a residential land use designation. Furthermore, the Commercial Corridors strategy could involve some redevelopment of commercial property with residential uses. While the potential impacts related to general construction remain the same for residential and non-residential construction, the operational exposure sensitivity of residential uses is greater than for non-residential uses. However, the conclusion of the GP EIR remains appropriate. If the City elects to move forward with a rezone of any property, then assessment, disclosure, and mitigation of any hazardous materials conditions, if applicable, would be required as part of future project-level environmental review.

In combination with existing required federal and state regulations pertaining to hazardous site cleanup, ongoing remedial activities at known contamination sites, site-specific environmental site assessments prior to site-specific earthmoving activities and as part of project-level environmental review, and implementation of existing and General Plan policies, would ensure the potential impacts of future development related to hazardous materials would be less than significant. This analysis and conclusion remains appropriate and adequate to describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** None.

**X. Hydrology and Water Quality**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	page 4.13-27	No	No	No	None
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	page 4.13-30	No	No	No	None
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:		No	No	No	None
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site;	page 4.13-33	No	No	No	None
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	page 4.13-35	No	No	No	None
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	page 4.13-35	No	No	No	None

iv) impede or redirect flood flows?		No	No	No	
d) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	page 4.13-27	No	No	No	None
e) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?		No	No	No	None
f) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiches zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	page 4.13-41	No	No	No	None

**Discussion:** The GP EIR described potential impacts related to surface and groundwater hydrology and water quality, along with flooding, in the Planning Area. The analysis used the City’s floodplain mapping (which includes Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplains); the 303(d) list of waterbodies impaired by pollution according to the State Water Resources Control Board; and a review of applicable watershed management, groundwater management, and restoration plans; and the environmental documentation provided for the City’s Specific Plans.

Impacts related to violation of water quality standards or conflict with a water quality control plan were found to be less than significant because while buildout of the Planning Area would introduce uses which could result in additional discharges of pollutants, the policies of the General Plan combined with current land use stormwater, grading, and erosion control laws, along with regulations and permit conditions would ensure that significant impacts associated with violation of standards or conflicts with water quality control plans would not occur.

Impacts related to substantial interference with groundwater recharge or decrease in water supplies that would impede implementation of a sustainable groundwater management plan were found to be less than significant because while buildout of the Planning Area would result in additional impervious surfaces and therefore could reduce infiltration to groundwater, the Planning Area soils are substantially impermeable and only provide low levels of groundwater recharge. In addition, while development would result in the use of additional water, some of which could be from groundwater sources, the City’s Urban Water Master Plan and the Western Placer County Groundwater Management Plan provide for sustainable management of groundwater supplies.

Impacts related to substantial alteration of drainage patterns resulting in substantial erosion or siltation were found to be less than significant because while construction and grading could result in runoff of soils and soil erosion, implementation of General Plan policies and existing regulations will ensure that substantial impacts do not result.

Impacts related to substantial alteration of drainage patterns resulting in runoff that would exceed the capacity of stormwater systems, cause an increase in flooding, or provide additional sources of polluted runoff were found to be less than significant because while buildout of the Planning Area would increase impervious surfaces and contribute to increased runoff, which could contribute additional pollutants, result in hydromodification, or increased flood potential, implementation of General Plan policies combined with current drainage and flood control regulations ensures that impacts are not substantial.

Impacts related to release of pollutants in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones were found to be less than significant because General Plan policy and the City’s development regulations do not permit permanent storage of materials within flood hazard zones, and temporary storage is only permitted with a Flood Encroachment Permit, part of the purpose of which is to ensure there will be no impacts to the floodplain or water quality. In addition, the Planning Area is not near any water bodies which pose a tsunami or seiche hazard.

The analyses described above are based on the potential impacts of grading and general development within the Planning Area, and the Project neither changes the boundaries of the Planning Area nor the locations of potential grading and development within the Planning Area. Therefore, the GP EIR analyses of hydrology and water quality adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** None.

**XI. Land Use and Planning**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Physically divide an established community?	Page 4.1-18	No	No	No	None
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	Page 4.1-19	No	No	No	None

**Discussion:** The GP EIR found that buildout of the General Plan would not physically divide the community, because the City’s land use designations, roadway locations, transit systems, and pedestrian and bicycle pathways have been and will continue to be planned (per General Plan policy) comprehensively through the Specific Plan process to provide connected communities. Impacts were found to be less than significant. The Project does not include changes to any of the City’s existing or planned roads, other paths of travel, or community connectivity.

The GP EIR included an analysis of potential inconsistencies between the General Plan and other land use plans, policies, or regulations, including with the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) 2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS), SACOG Blueprint, Placer County Local Agency Formation Commission, new Specific Plans, the Zoning Ordinance, and the Roseville/Placer County Memorandum of Understanding. In all cases, it was determined there were no inconsistencies between the General Plan and other plans that would result in significant impacts; impacts were found to be less than significant. The land use changes contemplated by the Project would increase allowable densities on sites already designated for multifamily residential uses or convert some non-residential land use designations to mixed use or residential land use designations. These are minor and common land use changes, and would not result in any conflicts with regional or local plans. Increasing density and increasing densities within the City’s infill areas—particularly within the City’s core—are actions supported by both the SACOG MTP/SCS and SACOG Blueprint.

Based on the foregoing, the GP EIR analyses of potential land use impacts adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** None.

**XII. Mineral Resources**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	4.7-1	No	No	No	None
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	4.7-1	No	No	No	None
<p><b>Discussion:</b> The City of Roseville does not overlie any known deposits of economically valuable mineral resources (Loyd 1995), and the City does not have a Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) permit. No mining activities are currently underway nor does the City anticipate that any mining activities will take place in the future. Therefore, mineral resources were not evaluated in the GP EIR and need not be evaluated within this Addendum.</p> <p><b>Mitigation Measures:</b> None.</p>					

**XIII. Noise**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents' Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Page 4.6-43 and 4.6-46	No	No	No	None
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration of ground borne noise levels?	Page 4.6-66	No	No	No	None
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	Page 4.6-43	No	No	No	None

**Discussion:** The GP EIR identified noise conditions for new noise-sensitive developments within areas with the potential to be affected by substantial existing or future transportation noise sources and stationary noise sources. Existing conditions were compared to cumulative buildout conditions, based on existing and future General Plan land uses. The methodology used for this analysis was consistent with approaches recommended by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the City of Roseville. Noise modeling was conducted using the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) traffic noise prediction model (FHWA-RD-77-108) and the FTA's Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Guidance Manual (2018). Stationary-source noise levels were obtained from manufacturer specifications and industry-standard technical reports. Traffic data from the traffic impact analysis prepared for buildout of the General Plan were used to model existing and future traffic noise levels.

The Planning Area does not intersect with any military bases, special use airspaces, or low-level flightpaths and is not located in safety zones or noise contours associated with airfields or airports that are a concern for land use compatibility planning. The Planning Area is not located within 2 miles of a public or private airstrip. Therefore, impacts due to these issues were found to be less than significant without the need for detailed analysis. This evaluation does not require updating and is adequate.

The GP EIR evaluated the potential for temporary, short-term noise and vibration impacts due to construction. The analysis found that while buildout of the General Plan would involve noise associated with construction and some level of vibration due to typical construction practices, the City's Noise Ordinance limits construction to daytime hours, because these are outside of the recognized sleep hours for residents and are also outside of evening and early morning hours and time periods when residents are most sensitive to noise and vibration. The analysis recognizes that the City's Noise Ordinance and General Plan policy ensure that the impact of construction is reduced to the extent practicable, given that construction cannot be avoided and is a necessary part of development. The GP EIR concluded that vibration levels from construction were less than significant, because large-scale projects with extensive excavation and pile driving are not contemplated near vibration-sensitive uses. However, construction noise could cause significant impacts, and additional mitigation is not available. Construction noise impacts were found to be significant and unavoidable. The Project does not change the location or intensity of construction activities within the City and does not affect the maximum daily noise generation. Maximum daily noise is based on the maximum amount of land area or building area that can feasibly be developed during any given day, so while the addition of units may increase the duration of a construction project, it does not change the amount of construction per day or the intensity of construction.

The GP EIR analysis of permanent or long-term noise impacts due to transportation and non-transportation noise included evaluations of roadway noise in existing and cumulative buildout conditions; landscape and building maintenance activities; mechanical equipment; solid waste collection; parking lots; commercial, office, and industrial activities; and residential, school, and recreation activities and events. The evaluation considered the impacts of these noise sources on sensitive receptors, including on residential uses. The analysis evaluated the potential for residential sites to be exposed to undue noise because of proximity to non-residential uses or other noise-generating sources, including an assessment of the cumulative noise generated by all of the City's higher-capacity roadways, and concluded that the City's General Plan includes extensive policies related to noise which are designed to reduce exposure to unacceptable noise volumes to the extent feasible. Nonetheless, the GP EIR concluded impacts would remain significant and unavoidable, since the City cannot demonstrate that adverse noise impacts will be absolutely prevented.

The Project converts some non-residential land to residential uses or allows residential uses on non-residential sites and adds additional housing development to existing residential sites. Potential noise exposure has already been evaluated in the GP EIR and in the City's Specific Plans for existing residential sites, and the addition of further units on these sites does not change these evaluations. However, allowing residential uses on non-residential sites could expose sensitive receptors to noise, the most common of which is roadway noise. The Project contemplates allowing multi-family residential development near several higher-volume roadways, including Douglas Boulevard, Sunrise Avenue, Atlantic Street, Harding Boulevard, Blue Oaks Boulevard, and Highway 65. The GP EIR noise analysis indicates these roadways will generate cumulative exterior noise volumes above 65 dBA  $L_{dn}$  at a point 100 feet from the roadway centerline, which exceeds the City's Conditionally Acceptable noise standard. Therefore, multifamily development in these areas will require feasible noise shielding for any common outdoor spaces, which is typically provided in these developments by placing the outdoor area on the other side of the apartment building from the noise source or within an interior courtyard. Interior spaces may also require some level of shielding to achieve the City's noise standards, which is achieved through the use of window treatments, insulation, and other construction methods. The City's existing Building Permit process includes review for compliance with the City's Noise Ordinance and the California Noise Insulation Standards (CCR Title 24, Part 2), to ensure interior noise meets the City's standard of 45 dBA  $L_{dn}$ . Compliance with the City's existing policies and ordinances related to noise will ensure that noise impacts are reduced to the extent feasible, consistent with the GP EIR analysis.

In addition to noise affecting residential uses, development of residential sites can have indirect effects on noise through the generation of traffic. Although the Project does not increase the total units beyond the scope of the GP EIR analysis, changes to the location and density of uses can have an effect on the distribution of traffic. Therefore, the Project could affect traffic volumes—and therefore noise—on the City's roadways. A transportation analysis was completed for this Addendum, which included both a VMT analysis and a Level of Service analysis to determine consistency with the City's transportation policies. The VMT analysis demonstrated that the Project would reduce the overall amount of travel on the City's roadways, and the LOS analysis found the Project would maintain consistency with the City's policies. While the Project does redistribute traffic, it generally does so in a manner that reduces travel, and therefore would result in noise consistent with the volumes evaluated in the GP EIR.

The GP EIR anticipated the potential for vibration-sensitive land uses to be developed in areas with some amount of existing vibration, such as near the Union Pacific Railroad. General Plan policy requires all feasible measures necessary, as a part of proposed development and public infrastructure projects, to avoid structural damage to adjacent structures and avoid substantial annoyance for adjacent vibration-sensitive uses, consistent with California Department of Transportation and Federal Transit Agency guidance—guidance that is specifically designed to avoid annoyance to vibration-sensitive uses and structure damage. Impacts due to vibration were found to be less than significant.

Based on the foregoing, the GP EIR analyses of potential noise impacts adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** None.

**XIV. Population and Housing**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	Page 4.2-10	No	No	No	None
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Page 4.2-15	No	No	No	None

**Discussion:** The General Plan analyzed in the GP EIR did not include changes to land use, the Sphere of Influence, or new growth. Furthermore, the majority of the vacant land adjacent to the City’s boundaries are within existing adopted Specific Plans within Placer County which contemplate urbanization and development. Therefore, the GP EIR concluded the General Plan did not induce substantial population growth either directly or indirectly, and impacts were found to be less than significant. The Project includes approximately additional residential units, but these units fall within the scope of the GP EIR analysis. Therefore, while the Project will ultimately add capacity for 1,563 high density residential units (and remove approximately 262,000 square feet of non-residential building capacity) may include an additional increment of growth compared to the City’s existing land use plan, this increment of growth is neither substantial nor unplanned.

The General Plan analyzed in the GP EIR did not involve converting established residential areas to a non-residential land use or redeveloping existing residential areas with new residences by removing existing dwelling units, and displacement impacts were thus found to be less than significant. The Project also does not convert established residential areas to non-residential use; on the contrary, the project does the opposite by identifying non-residential sites to convert to residential use and identifying developed commercial properties which could be redeveloped to include both commercial uses and residential uses. The infill intensification strategy includes increasing the permitted land use density on existing high density or multi-family sites in the City’s infill area, and development of these sites may involve the demolition of existing units in order to rebuild more units. Therefore, Housing Element Program 14 (Rezone Program) includes states that the infill intensification strategy will include a replacement program, to ensure that residents are not displaced and at least as many units are rebuilt as were demolished. Therefore, the Project will not result in significant impacts related to the displacement of a substantial number of existing people or housing.

Based on the foregoing the GP EIR analyses of potential growth inducement impacts and displacement adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** None.

**XV. Public Services**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any the public services:					
a) Fire protection?	Page 4.11-23	No	No	No	None
b) Police protection?	Page 4.11-22	No	No	No	None
c) Schools?	Page 4.11-25	No	No	No	None
d) Parks?	Page 4.11-27	No	No	No	None
e) Other public facilities?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Discussion:** The GP EIR evaluated police, fire, school, and park facility/service demands resulting from buildout of the General Plan. The analysis indicated that all of these services would require additional facilities and/or staff, but that each of the City’s adopted Specific Plans had anticipated and planned for these needs and had included the identification of sites and financing mechanisms. The EIRs for each Specific Plan had already evaluated the potential physical impacts of constructing the facilities. Therefore, the GP EIR concluded that the General Plan would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or altered facilities, and impacts were found to be less than significant. The Project is within the scope of the above GP EIR analysis, and the units contemplated are spread throughout the Planning Area. The Project would not add total units which would change the GP EIR analysis, nor would it redistribute units in a manner that

would concentrate service demands in an unanticipated location. Based on the foregoing, the GP EIR analyses of potential public service impacts adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** None.

**XVI. Recreation**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	Page 4.11-27	No	No	No	None
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Page 4.11-27	No	No	No	None

**Discussion:** The GP EIR indicated that buildout of the General Plan would add residents to the City, and these residents would increase the use of existing parks and recreational facilities, and would require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, but that each of the City’s adopted Specific Plans had anticipated and planned for these needs and had included the identification of sites and financing mechanisms. The EIRs for each Specific Plan had already evaluated the potential physical impacts of constructing the facilities and the City’s policies ensure that adequate parkland acreage is developed and maintained. Therefore, the GP EIR concluded that the General Plan would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision or maintenance of recreation facilities, and impacts were found to be less than significant. The Project is within the scope of the above GP EIR analysis, and the units contemplated are spread throughout the Planning Area. The Project would not add total units which would change the GP EIR analysis, nor would it redistribute units in a manner that would concentrate service demands in an unanticipated location. Based on the foregoing, the GP EIR analyses of potential public service impacts adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** None

**XVII. Transportation**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	Page 4.3-43	No	No	No	None
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	Page 4.3-33	No	No	No	MM4.3.1
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature(s) (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Page 4.3-42	No	No	No	None
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	Page 4.10-27 and 4.3-42	No	No	No	None

**Discussion:** The GP EIR included a transportation analysis which estimated VMT using Roseville’s travel forecasting model, and reported VMT both in per capita (per resident) and per service population. The analysis also included the development of a VMT threshold of significance based on a reduction of 15% below baseline conditions. The City’s baseline VMT was found to be 15.1 VMT per resident and the resulting threshold was 12.8 VMT per resident. Per resident VMT includes VMT for trips produces by a home’s residents, such as to work school or to shop, and any trips where one end of the trip was at the home.

The transportation analysis found that the City’s buildout VMT would be 15.5 VMT per resident in constrained conditions and 14.9 VMT per person in unconstrained conditions. Constrained conditions assumed a transportation network which only included future facilities with identified funding sources that were certain to be constructed by 2035, and was a worst-case evaluation provided to ensure the GP EIR did not underestimate any impacts. The unconstrained conditions included all facilities included in the SACOG 2020 MTP/SCS project list.

In addition to the citywide average VMT, the GP EIR also included a VMT evaluation by Specific Plan area. This evaluation showed that certain areas of the City are “low-VMT areas,” which are defined in the EIR as areas of the City with VMT below the significance threshold. This analysis was based on the constrained conditions, so even under worst-case conditions the following areas were found to be low-VMT: the Downtown Specific Plan, Del Webb Specific Plan, North Central Roseville Specific Plan, Northeast Roseville Specific Plan, and Riverside Gateway Specific Plan.

The Project is within the scope of the GP EIR analysis, but because it alters the distribution and mix of uses it has the potential to affect trip distribution. Therefore, an updated VMT analysis was prepared by Fehr and Peers Transportation Consultants to evaluate VMT impacts resulting from the Project (see Attachment 2). This analysis updated the baseline conditions to February 2020 in order to ensure the baseline represented normal conditions, unaffected by COVID, and used constrained conditions for the cumulative analysis. The analysis found the City’s baseline VMT has increased to 15.7 VMT per resident due to the fact that  $\frac{3}{4}$  of new development since the prior analysis has occurred in the western area of the City, in Specific Plans with the highest VMT per resident. However, the cumulative conditions (2035) analysis found citywide VMT decreases to 14.7 VMT per resident with the Project, which is both a reduction from baseline and a reduction compared to the GP EIR analysis of cumulative (2035) conditions. The Specific Plan analysis found that the same list of planning areas are low-VMT, plus the Highland Reserve North Specific Plan. While Project VMT remains above the City’s adopted significant threshold of 12.8 VMT per resident, it is lower than VMT reported in the GP EIR.

Per service population VMT includes all per resident VMT plus VMT from all other sources, including trips from homes outside the area to work or shop and trips inside the City with neither trips at the home (from work to shopping). The service population analysis of the GP EIR was included for informational purposes to provide a coarse assessment of how non-home-based trips change over time. The GP EIR stated that appropriate methodologies for service sector VMT were still being developed and the resulting data was less reliable. For this reason, a significance threshold for service population VMT was not developed. This conclusion remains current, as stated in the updated transportation analysis prepared for this Addendum. The GP EIR found that in existing conditions the citywide average was 29 VMT per service population while the cumulative conditions citywide average would be 33 VMT per service population (constrained) or 32.4 VMT per service population (unconstrained). An updated service sector analysis was provided for the Project, but it used an updated methodology and therefore cannot be directly compared to the results reported in the GP EIR. The service sector analysis calculated that in existing conditions the citywide average is 32.5 VMT per service population and the cumulative conditions citywide average is 35.1 VMT per service population. While the numbers from the GP and Project analysis cannot be compared, the trend can: in both analyses, the citywide average service sector VMT is anticipated to increase over time rather than decrease. This means that while trips generated by residents of the City will be traveling less over time (as measured by per resident VMT) it is expected that all trips will be traveling more over time.

Both the GP EIR and the updated analysis for this Project included a Level of Service (LOS) analysis, provided for informational purposes. While LOS is not an impact under CEQA, the City maintains an LOS policy requiring that 70% of intersections operate at LOS C or better during both the a.m. and p.m. peak hours. The GP EIR found that 83.5% of intersections would operate acceptably during a.m. peak hours and 71.9% would operate acceptably during p.m. peak hours. The updated Project analysis found that 80.5% of intersections would operate acceptably during a.m. peak hours and 72.9% would operate acceptably during p.m. peak hours. The minor changes in results are mainly due to model updates, which included updates for the future and base year in the City of Rocklin based on that City's current circulation and development plans and roadway network updates based on current plans and data. However, in both the GP EIR analysis and the Project analysis, the LOS analysis found that the City's intersections operate at LOS consistent with City policy.

The GP EIR evaluated hazards due to design features, incompatible uses, or inadequate emergency access. The City's transportation networks have been comprehensively planned through the Specific Plan process to conform to the City's Design and Construction Standards. The City's Design and Construction Standards establish appropriate and safe designs, including minimum signal and driveway spacing, sidewalk and pedestrian crossing designs, bicycle lane designs, and other features which ensure a safe and reliable network. The City also maintains standards requiring minimum roadway widths, turnaround areas, and turning radii to ensure that emergency vehicles maintain access. Finally, the City's construction standards also provide for and regulate the use of temporary traffic controls at construction sites, including signage and flaggers. The City's comprehensive planning process also ensures that uses are compatible and do not increase hazards. The GP EIR concluded impacts were less than significant.

Finally, the GP EIR evaluation found the General Plan does not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs for transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities nor would it adversely affect performance or safety of such facilities; impacts were found to be less than significant. The General Plan contains provisions that will enhance these modes to encourage greater use of transit and more walking and bicycling in the future. All new facilities and facility improvements contained in the circulation diagram would be constructed to applicable design standards, including the City's Design and Construction Standards (City of Roseville 2020), which have been created to minimize the potential for conflicts or collisions. The Project does not change this conclusion, as it does not introduce any programs or policies which would conflict with transportation plans. On the contrary, increased densities are generally transit-supportive.

Based on the foregoing, the GP EIR analyses of potential transportation impacts adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** The mitigation measure below was effectuated through inclusion in the City's 2035 General Plan Appendix A: Implementation Measures, but is included here for reference.

**Mitigation Measure 4.3.1 – *The proposed General Plan Update should be amended as follows:***

**Implementation Measure**

Proposed development projects that could have a potentially significant VMT impact shall consider reasonable and feasible project modifications and other measures during the project design and environmental review stage of project development that would reduce VMT effects in a manner consistent with state guidance on VMT reduction. The below list of potential measures is not intended to be exhaustive, and not all measures may be feasible, reasonable, or applicable to all projects. The purpose of this list is to identify options for future development proposals, not to constrain projects to this list, or to require that a project examine or include all measures from this list. Potential measures include:

- improve or increase access to transit;
- increase access to common goods and services, such as groceries, schools, and daycare;
- incorporate affordable housing into the project;
- incorporate neighborhood electric vehicle network;
- orient the project toward transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities;
- improve pedestrian or bicycle networks, or transit service;
- provide traffic calming;

- provide bicycle parking;
- unbundle parking costs;
- provide parking cash-out programs;
- implement roadway pricing;
- implement or provide access to a commute reduction program;
- provide car-sharing, bike sharing, and ride-sharing programs;
- provide transit passes;
- shifting single occupancy vehicle trips to carpooling or vanpooling, for example providing ride-matching services;
- providing telework options;
- providing incentives or subsidies that increase the use of modes other than single-occupancy vehicle;
- providing on-site amenities at places of work, such as priority parking for carpools and vanpools, secure bike parking, and showers and locker rooms;
- providing employee transportation coordinators at employment sites;
- providing a guaranteed ride home service to users of non-auto modes;
- locate the project near transit;
- increase project density;
- increase the mix of uses within the project or within the project's surroundings;
- increase connectivity and/or intersection density on the project site; and/or
- deploy management strategies (e.g., pricing, vehicle occupancy requirements) on roadways or roadway lanes.

The City shall evaluate the feasibility of a local or regional VMT impact bank or exchange. Such an offset program, if determined feasible, would be administered by the City or a City-approved agency, and would offer demonstrated VMT reduction strategies through transportation demand management programs, impact fee programs, mitigation banks or exchange programs, in-lieu fee programs, or other land use project conditions that reduce VMT in a manner consistent with state guidance on VMT reduction. If,

through on-site changes, a subject project cannot demonstrate consistency with state guidance on VMT reduction, the project can contribute on a pro-rata basis to a local or regional VMT reduction bank or exchange, as necessary, to reduce net VMT impacts.

**XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:					
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?	Page 4.9-39	No	No	No	MM 4.9-4
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	Page 4.9-39	No	No	No	MM 4.9-4

**Discussion:** For the GP EIR the City of Roseville contacted the Native American Heritage Commission, pursuant to SB 18 and AB 52 consultation requirements, asking for a list of individuals that might have knowledge of the Planning Area. The City used this list to circulate a letter dated April 3, 2017 providing the opportunity to participate in consultation to ensure consideration of Tribal Cultural Resources in the context of local land use policy. The United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) responded to the request for consultation and provided information on the presence of tribal cultural resources as well as historic resources (cultural resources) within the Planning Area.

Impacts related to substantial adverse changes in the significance of a tribal cultural resources were found to be significant (GP EIR page 4.9-39) because the Planning Area is known to contain these resources and is sensitive for the presence of undiscovered or undocumented resources. In addition, some tribal cultural resources may also be cultural resources. The UAIC has indicated tribal cultural resources of significant value to the tribe are present in the Planning Area and could be impacted by grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities associated with buildout of the Planning Area. The General Plan included policy revisions to further strengthen protections, the GP EIR included mitigation measures to address these impacts, and the City adopted new Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation, all of which were developed within input from the UAIC. Nonetheless, impacts could still occur. After mitigation impacts were found to be significant and unavoidable.

Notice of the Project was distributed pursuant to SB 18 and, since it was anticipated an EIR could be required, notice pursuant to AB 52 was also distributed. Both were distributed in letters dated September 22, 2020. No requests for consultation were received. The analysis described above is based on the potential impacts of grading and general development within the Planning Area, and the Project neither changes the boundaries of the Planning Area nor the locations of potential grading and development within the Planning Area. Therefore, the GP EIR analyses of tribal cultural resources adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** Mitigation consisted of the implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.9-4, previously stated in the Section V. Cultural Resources evaluation.

**XIX. Utilities and Service Systems**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Page 4.12-21	No	No	No	None
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	Page 4.12-24	No	No	No	None
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition of the provider's existing commitments?	Page 4.12-26	No	No	No	None
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	Page 4.12-30	No	No	No	None
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Page 4.12-30	No	No	No	None

**Discussion:** The GP EIR evaluation of utility services was based on full buildout of the General Plan, and capacity evaluation used the metrics appropriate to the impact area, as follows: for water, dwelling units or dwelling unit equivalents (edu); for wastewater, demand factors based on acreage by land use type; and for waste, total population and employees. The GP EIR also evaluated the potential for facility expansions, including the planned expansion of the Dry Creek wastewater treatment plant; off-site construction of the Ophir water treatment plant by the Placer County Water Agency; a new planned substation and 60-kilovolt overhead transmission lines within the Creekview Specific Plan; and construction of water lines, sewer lines, electrical lines, and supporting facilities (e.g pump stations). Except for the Ophir water treatment plant, expanded and new utilities and service systems would be within the Planning Area, and impacts associated with these facilities have already been identified and mitigated through Specific Plan EIRs. Therefore, with the exception of the Ophir plant, impacts were found to be less than significant. Construction of the Ophir plant was addressed in the Foothill Phase II Water Treatment Plan and Pipeline EIR, discussed in the GP EIR, and it found that construction air quality impacts would be significant and unavoidable. The GP EIR concluded that buildout of the General Plan would indirectly contribute to this significant and unavoidable impact. The Project is within the scope of the GP EIR analyses of capacity (see below) and would not require new facilities beyond those already identified.

Under buildout conditions, the City has a total water demand of 48,762 acre feet per year (afy), and has surplus water supply during normal years and during multiple-dry years 1 and 2. However, during a single-dry year there is an approximate 9,000-afy deficit and during multiple-dry year 3 there is an approximate 2,000-afy deficit. The City's conservation measures are sufficient during dry years to offset the deficit. Therefore, impacts were found to be less than significant. The Project is within the scope of the total dwelling units analyzed within the GP EIR, and is therefore within the scope of analysis of the water evaluation; no changes or updates to this analysis are required.

The City's buildout demands on the wastewater system were reported in Table 4.12-7 of the GP EIR as 8.9 million gallons per day (mgd) of average dry weather flow, while the Pleasant Grove wastewater treatment plant's effective treatment capacity is 9.5 mgd, with plans to expand capacity to 12 mgd and the Dry Creek wastewater treatment plan has a permitted capacity of 18 mgd (note that treatment plants have service boundaries that include the City and other areas). The evaluation found there would be adequate capacity to serve full buildout of the City and impacts were found to be less than significant. The wastewater evaluation was based on the total acreage of citywide land uses, with approximately 13,000 acres of residential land use and 3,100 acres of commercial/office land use. The Project will change the acreage of residential compared to commercial land uses, removing up to 20 acres of commercial land use and replacing it with up to 20 acres of residential land use (in all other cases the Project will increase the allowed density on existing residentially-designated acreage). Table 4.12-7 of the GP EIR indicates that sewage demand for commercial sites is 850 gallons per day per acre, while for residential it is only 190 gallons per day per acre. Therefore, the land use change contemplated by the Project would reduce wastewater system demands. However, in the context of the citywide demands the difference is negligible, and does not change the total average dry weather flow of 8.9 mgd.

The City's additional waste demands were calculated based on the increase in population and employees between existing conditions and buildout conditions, and used CalRecycle solid waste disposal rates of 4.8 pounds per day (ppd) per resident and 8.2 ppd per employee. Based on these rates, buildout of the General Plan was found to generate an additional 428 ppd of solid waste. The EIR noted that this estimate was extremely conservative, as it does not account for recycling or waste diversion. The estimated increase in waste would be within the maximum daily throughput of the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill, and therefore impacts were found to be less than significant.

The Project is within the scope of the population and employees analyzed within the GP EIR, and is therefore within the scope of analysis of the waste evaluation; no changes or updates to this analysis are required.

In addition, future development accommodated under the General Plan would be required to comply with applicable federal, State, or local solid waste regulations or statutes, including the City’s Construction and Demolition and Recycling Ordinance, 2016 CALGreen Code, and AB 1826 (mandatory commercial organics recycling). Furthermore, the City would continue to comply with AB 1601, which requires implementation of a commercial solid waste recycling program. Therefore, impacts related to compliance with regulations pertaining to solid waste were found to be less than significant. The Project has no effect on this analysis or conclusion.

Based on the foregoing, the GP EIR analyses of utility services impacts adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** None.

**XX. Wildfire**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:					
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Page 4.10-27	No	No	No	None
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	Page 4.10-27	No	No	No	None
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	Page 4.10-27	No	No	No	None
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	Page 4.10-27	No	No	No	None

**Discussion:** The Planning Area is not located in or near state responsibility areas or land classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. The Planning Area is designated by CAL FIRE as a Local Responsibility Area, and there are no Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in or adjacent to the Planning Area. Therefore, the GP EIR concluded the wildfire hazard risk for the City is low. The City’s comprehensive planning has ensured that existing and planned fire stations are distributed through the Planning Area, and the City maintains and plans connected transportation networks consistent with the City’s Design and Construction Standards to ensure adequate emergency access and evacuation routes. The City maintains a Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Emergency Operations Plan, and the GP EIR found that the General Plan was consistent and supportive of these emergency planning documents. The proposed Project does not affect the foregoing analysis. The Project is within the scope of the above GP EIR analysis, and the units contemplated are spread throughout the Planning Area. The Project would not add total units which would change the GP EIR analysis of emergency services needs, nor would it redistribute units in a manner that would concentrate emergency service demands in an unanticipated location. Based on the foregoing, the GP EIR analyses of wildfire impacts adequately and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project, and the Project does not result in new or substantial increases in significant effects.

**Mitigation Measures:** None.

**XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance**

	Where Impact Was Analyzed in Prior Environmental Documents.	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Circumstances Involving New Significant Impacts or Substantially More Severe Impacts?	Any New Information Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Prior Environmental Documents Mitigation Measures Implemented or Addressing Impacts.
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, threatened or rare species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	Chapter 5.0	No	No	No	None

<p>b) Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)</p>	<p>Chapter 5.0</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?</p>	<p>Chapter 5.0</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>None</p>

**Discussion:** Chapter 5.0 of the GP EIR includes an evaluation of cumulative impacts, growth inducing impacts, significant irreversible environmental changes, and a section on the significant and unavoidable impacts evaluated within the EIR. No new mitigation measures beyond those already identified in the topical sections of Chapter 4.0 were identified. As discussed in the sections above, the GP EIR found that General Plan buildout would result in significant and unavoidable impacts to biological resources, cultural resources, and tribal cultural resources. The analysis found the following impacts would also be cumulatively considerable: greenhouse gas emissions; VMT; construction and operational air quality emissions; exposure to substantial pollutant concentrations (long-term); operational noise due to traffic and stationary sources; biological resources including special status plants, riparian habitat/sensitive natural communities, wetlands, and loss of habitat and special status wildlife species; both cultural and tribal cultural resources; indirect impacts due to construction of the Ophir water treatment plant; visual quality; and creation of substantial light and glare. These significant cumulative impacts have the potential to cause adverse impacts on human beings. As described in the foregoing analyses, the Project is within the scope of all impacts evaluated by the GP EIR and appropriately describe the potential impacts of the Project.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:**

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*In reviewing the site specific information provided for this project and acting as Lead Agency, the City of Roseville, Development Services Department, Planning Division has analyzed the potential environmental impacts created by this project and determined that the findings of CEQA Section 15162 concerning the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR or negative declaration and the findings of CEQA Section 15164 concerning the decision to prepare an Addendum can be made. As supported by substantial evidence within the Addendum to the 2035 General Plan Environmental Impact Report (SCH #2019080418), certified on August 5, 2020, the Lead Agency makes the following findings:*

[ X ] No substantial changes are proposed in the project which would require major revisions of the previous EIR or Mitigated Negative Declaration.

[ X ] No substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken.

[ X ] There is no new information of substantial importance which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of due diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the Mitigated Negative Declaration was adopted.

[ X ] Only minor technical changes or additions are necessary in order to deem the adopted environmental document adequate.

Addendum Prepared by:

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

## **Attachments:**

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1. NOP Letters
2. VMT Analysis
3. Goal, Policy, and Program Revisions

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<sup>i</sup> The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) is an association of local governments in the six-county Sacramento region. Its members include the counties of El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba and the 22 cities within.



**Jared Blumenfeld**  
Secretary for  
Environmental Protection



## Department of Toxic Substances Control

Meredith Williams, Ph.D.  
Director  
8800 Cal Center Drive  
Sacramento, California 95826-3200

# Addendum Attachment 1



**Gavin Newsom**  
Governor

November 16, 2020

Ms. Lauren Hocker, Senior Planner  
City of Roseville  
311 Vernon Street, Planning Division  
Roseville, CA 95678  
[LHocker@roseville.ca.us](mailto:LHocker@roseville.ca.us)

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL PLAN UPDATE  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT OR SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT REPORT FOR THE 2021 HOUSING ELEMENT – DATED NOVEMBER 10,  
2020 (STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER: 2020110169)

Ms. Hocker:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) received a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for a Supplement to the General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Subsequent EIR for the 2021 Housing Element (Project). The Lead Agency is receiving this notice from DTSC because the Project includes one or more of the following: groundbreaking activities, work in close proximity to a roadway, work in close proximity to mining or suspected mining or former mining activities, presence of site buildings that may require demolition or modifications, importation of backfill soil, and/or work on or in close proximity to an agricultural or former agricultural site.

DTSC recommends that the following issues be evaluated in the Supplement to the EIR or Subsequent EIR. Hazards and Hazardous Materials section:

1. The Supplement to the EIR or Subsequent EIR should acknowledge the potential for historic or future activities on or near the project site to result in the release of hazardous wastes/substances on the project site. In instances in which releases have occurred or may occur, further studies should be carried out to delineate the nature and extent of the contamination, and the potential threat to public health and/or the environment should be evaluated. The Supplement to the EIR or Subsequent EIR should also identify the mechanism(s) to initiate any required investigation and/or remediation and the government agency who will be responsible for providing appropriate regulatory oversight.
2. Refiners in the United States started adding lead compounds to gasoline in the 1920s in order to boost octane levels and improve engine performance. This

practice did not officially end until 1992 when lead was banned as a fuel additive in California. Tailpipe emissions from automobiles using leaded gasoline contained lead and resulted in aerially deposited lead (ADL) being deposited in and along roadways throughout the state. ADL-contaminated soils still exist along roadsides and medians and can also be found underneath some existing road surfaces due to past construction activities. Due to the potential for ADL-contaminated soil DTSC, recommends collecting soil samples for lead analysis prior to performing any intrusive activities for the project described in the Supplement to the EIR or Subsequent EIR.

3. If any sites within the project area or sites located within the vicinity of the project have been used or are suspected of having been used for mining activities, proper investigation for mine waste should be discussed in the Supplement to the EIR or Subsequent EIR. DTSC recommends that any project sites with current and/or former mining operations onsite or in the project site area should be evaluated for mine waste according to DTSC's 1998 Abandoned Mine Land Mines Preliminary Assessment Handbook ([https://dtsc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2018/11/aml\\_handbook.pdf](https://dtsc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2018/11/aml_handbook.pdf)).
4. If buildings or other structures are to be demolished on any project sites included in the proposed project, surveys should be conducted for the presence of lead-based paints or products, mercury, asbestos containing materials, and polychlorinated biphenyl caulk. Removal, demolition and disposal of any of the above-mentioned chemicals should be conducted in compliance with California environmental regulations and policies. In addition, sampling near current and/or former buildings should be conducted in accordance with DTSC's 2006 *Interim Guidance Evaluation of School Sites with Potential Contamination from Lead Based Paint, Termiticides, and Electrical Transformers* ([https://dtsc.ca.gov/wpcontent/uploads/sites/31/2018/09/Guidance\\_Lead Contamination\\_050118.pdf](https://dtsc.ca.gov/wpcontent/uploads/sites/31/2018/09/Guidance_Lead Contamination_050118.pdf)).
5. If any projects initiated as part of the proposed project require the importation of soil to backfill any excavated areas, proper sampling should be conducted to ensure that the imported soil is free of contamination. DTSC recommends the imported materials be characterized according to *DTSC's 2001 Information Advisory Clean Imported Fill Material* ([https://dtsc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2018/09/SMP\\_FS\\_Cleanfill-Schools.pdf](https://dtsc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2018/09/SMP_FS_Cleanfill-Schools.pdf)).
6. If any sites included as part of the proposed project have been used for agricultural, weed abatement or related activities, proper investigation for organochlorinated pesticides should be discussed in the Supplement to the EIR or Subsequent EIR. DTSC recommends the current and former agricultural lands be evaluated in accordance with DTSC's 2008 *Interim Guidance for Sampling Agricultural Properties (Third Revision)* (<https://dtsc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2018/09/Ag-Guidance-Rev-3-August-7-2008-2.pdf>).

Ms. Lauren Hocker  
November 16, 2020  
Page 3

DTSC appreciates the opportunity to comment on the NOP. Should you need any assistance with an environmental investigation, please submit a request for Lead Agency Oversight Application, which can be found at: [https://dtsc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2018/09/VCP\\_App-1460.doc](https://dtsc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2018/09/VCP_App-1460.doc). Additional information regarding voluntary agreements with DTSC can be found at: <https://dtsc.ca.gov/brownfields/>.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 255-3710 or via email at [Gavin.McCreary@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:Gavin.McCreary@dtsc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gavin McCreary". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Gavin McCreary  
Project Manager  
Site Evaluation and Remediation Unit  
Site Mitigation and Restoration Program  
Department of Toxic Substances Control

cc: (via email)

Governor's Office of Planning and Research  
State Clearinghouse  
[State.Clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov](mailto:State.Clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov)

Mr. Dave Kereazis  
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Department of Toxic Substances Control  
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## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 10, 2020

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**Re: 2020110169, 2021 Housing Element Project, Placer County**

Dear Ms. Hocker:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) or Early Consultation for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code §21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code §21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit.14, § 15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5 (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code §21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 5064 subd.(a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources within the area of potential effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a separate category of cultural resources, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code §21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.2). Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation, a notice of negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements.** If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. §800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments.

**Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.**

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

- 1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project:** Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a lead agency shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:

  - a. A brief description of the project.
  - b. The lead agency contact information.
  - c. Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d)).
  - d. A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21073).
  
- 2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report:** A lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or Environmental Impact Report. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1(b)).

  - a. For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code §65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (b)).
  
- 3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe:** The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:

  - a. Alternatives to the project.
  - b. Recommended mitigation measures.
  - c. Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).
  
- 4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation:** The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:

  - a. Type of environmental review necessary.
  - b. Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
  - c. Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
  - d. If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).
  
- 5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process:** With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code §6254 (r) and §6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (c)(1)).
  
- 6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document:** If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:

  - a. Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
  - b. Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (b)).

- 7. Conclusion of Consultation:** Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:
- a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or
  - b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (b)).
- 8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document:** Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (a)).
- 9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation:** If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code §21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (e)).
- 10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:**
- a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:
    - i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.
    - ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
  - b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
    - i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
    - ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
    - iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
  - c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
  - d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code §21084.3 (b)).
  - e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code §815.3 (c)).
  - f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code §5097.991).
- 11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource:** An Environmental Impact Report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:
- a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2.
  - b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.
  - c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (d)).

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: [http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation\\_CalEPAPDF.pdf](http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf)

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code §65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: [https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09\\_14\\_05\\_Updated\\_Guidelines\\_922.pdf](https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf).

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. **Tribal Consultation:** If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code §65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. **No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation.** There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. **Confidentiality:** Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code §65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code §5097.9 and §5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code §65352.3 (b)).
4. **Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation:** Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
  - a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
  - b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: <http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/>.

#### NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center ([http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=1068](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068)) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
  - a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
  - b. If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
  - c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
  - d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
  - a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.
  - b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.

3. Contact the NAHC for:
  - a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
  - b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.
  
4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.
  - a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
  - b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
  - c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, Public Resources Code § 5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez  
Cultural Resources Analyst

cc: State Clearinghouse

---

## Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

11 December 2020

Lauren Hocker  
City of Roseville  
Street Planning Division  
311 Vernon Street  
Roseville, CA 95678

### **COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE NOTICE OF PREPARATION FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, 2021 HOUSING ELEMENT PROJECT, SCH#2020110169, PLACER COUNTY**

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 10 November 2020 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the *Request for Review for the Notice of Preparation for the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report* for the 2021 Housing Element Project, located in Placer County.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state; therefore our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

#### **I. Regulatory Setting**

##### **Basin Plan**

The Central Valley Water Board is required to formulate and adopt Basin Plans for all areas within the Central Valley region under Section 13240 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Each Basin Plan must contain water quality objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses, as well as a program of implementation for achieving water quality objectives with the Basin Plans. Federal regulations require each state to adopt water quality standards to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act. In California, the beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and the Antidegradation Policy are the State's water quality standards. Water quality standards are also contained in the National Toxics Rule, 40 CFR Section 131.36, and the California Toxics Rule, 40 CFR Section 131.38.

The Basin Plan is subject to modification as necessary, considering applicable laws, policies, technologies, water quality conditions and priorities. The original Basin Plans were adopted in 1975, and have been updated and revised periodically as required, using Basin Plan amendments. Once the Central Valley Water Board has adopted a Basin Plan amendment in noticed public hearings, it must be approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Office of

KARL E. LONGLEY SCD, P.E., CHAIR | PATRICK PULUPA, ESQ., EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Administrative Law (OAL) and in some cases, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Basin Plan amendments only become effective after they have been approved by the OAL and in some cases, the USEPA. Every three (3) years, a review of the Basin Plan is completed that assesses the appropriateness of existing standards and evaluates and prioritizes Basin Planning issues. For more information on the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins*, please visit our website:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water\\_issues/basin\\_plans/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/)

### **Antidegradation Considerations**

All wastewater discharges must comply with the Antidegradation Policy (State Water Board Resolution 68-16) and the Antidegradation Implementation Policy contained in the Basin Plan. The Antidegradation Implementation Policy is available on page 74 at:

[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water\\_issues/basin\\_plans/sacsjr\\_2018\\_05.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/sacsjr_2018_05.pdf)

In part it states:

*Any discharge of waste to high quality waters must apply best practicable treatment or control not only to prevent a condition of pollution or nuisance from occurring, but also to maintain the highest water quality possible consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State.*

*This information must be presented as an analysis of the impacts and potential impacts of the discharge on water quality, as measured by background concentrations and applicable water quality objectives.*

The antidegradation analysis is a mandatory element in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and land discharge Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) permitting processes. The environmental review document should evaluate potential impacts to both surface and groundwater quality.

## **II. Permitting Requirements**

### **Construction Storm Water General Permit**

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml)

### **Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits<sup>1</sup>**

The Phase I and II MS4 permits require the Permittees reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MS4 Permittees have their own development standards, also known as Low Impact Development (LID)/post-construction standards that include a hydromodification component. The MS4 permits also require specific design concepts for LID/post-construction BMPs in the early stages of a project during the entitlement and CEQA process and the development plan review process.

For more information on which Phase I MS4 Permit this project applies to, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water\\_issues/storm\\_water/municipal\\_permits/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/municipal_permits/)

For more information on the Phase II MS4 permit and who it applies to, visit the State Water Resources Control Board at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/stormwater/phase\\_ii\\_municipal.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/phase_ii_municipal.shtml)

### **Industrial Storm Water General Permit**

Storm water discharges associated with industrial sites must comply with the regulations contained in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ. For more information on the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water\\_issues/storm\\_water/industrial\\_general\\_permits/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/industrial_general_permits/index.shtml)

### **Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit**

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). If a Section 404 permit is required by the USACE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements. If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACE at (916) 557-5250.

### **Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification**

If an USACE permit (e.g., Non-Reporting Nationwide Permit, Nationwide Permit, Letter of Permission, Individual Permit, Regional General Permit, Programmatic

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<sup>1</sup> Municipal Permits = The Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit covers medium sized Municipalities (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large sized municipalities (serving over 250,000 people). The Phase II MS4 provides coverage for small municipalities, including non-traditional Small MS4s, which include military bases, public campuses, prisons and hospitals.

General Permit), or any other federal permit (e.g., Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act or Section 9 from the United States Coast Guard), is required for this project due to the disturbance of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications. For more information on the Water Quality Certification, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at: [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water\\_issues/water\\_quality\\_certification/](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/water_quality_certification/)

#### **Waste Discharge Requirements – Discharges to Waters of the State**

If USACE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., “non-federal” waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project may require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation. For more information on the Waste Discharges to Surface Water NPDES Program and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at: [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water\\_issues/waste\\_to\\_surface\\_water/](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/waste_to_surface_water/)

Projects involving excavation or fill activities impacting less than 0.2 acre or 400 linear feet of non-jurisdictional waters of the state and projects involving dredging activities impacting less than 50 cubic yards of non-jurisdictional waters of the state may be eligible for coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ (General Order 2004-0004). For more information on the General Order 2004-0004, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at: [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/water\\_quality/2004/wqo/wqo2004-0004.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2004/wqo/wqo2004-0004.pdf)

#### **Dewatering Permit**

If the proposed project includes construction or groundwater dewatering to be discharged to land, the proponent may apply for coverage under State Water Board General Water Quality Order (Low Threat General Order) 2003-0003 or the Central Valley Water Board’s Waiver of Report of Waste Discharge and Waste Discharge Requirements (Low Threat Waiver) R5-2018-0085. Small temporary construction dewatering projects are projects that discharge groundwater to land from excavation activities or dewatering of underground utility vaults. Dischargers seeking coverage under the General Order or Waiver must file a Notice of Intent with the Central Valley Water Board prior to beginning discharge.

For more information regarding the Low Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/water\\_quality/2003/wqo/wqo2003-0003.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2003/wqo/wqo2003-0003.pdf)

For more information regarding the Low Threat Waiver and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/waivers/r5-2018-0085.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/waivers/r5-2018-0085.pdf)

**Limited Threat General NPDES Permit**

If the proposed project includes construction dewatering and it is necessary to discharge the groundwater to waters of the United States, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Dewatering discharges are typically considered a low or limited threat to water quality and may be covered under the General Order for *Limited Threat Discharges to Surface Water* (Limited Threat General Order). A complete Notice of Intent must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board to obtain coverage under the Limited Threat General Order. For more information regarding the Limited Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/general\\_orders/r5-2016-0076-01.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2016-0076-01.pdf)

**NPDES Permit**

If the proposed project discharges waste that could affect the quality of surface waters of the State, other than into a community sewer system, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. A complete Report of Waste Discharge must be submitted with the Central Valley Water Board to obtain a NPDES Permit. For more information regarding the NPDES Permit and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at: <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/permit/>

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4709 or [Greg.Hendricks@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Greg.Hendricks@waterboards.ca.gov).



Greg Hendricks  
Environmental Scientist

cc: State Clearinghouse unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research,  
Sacramento

Transportation Impact Study  
for the  
Roseville Housing Element Update

Prepared for:  
City of Roseville

May 19, 2021

RS20-3972

FEHR  PEERS

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# Introduction

Fehr & Peers has completed the transportation impact study for the proposed update to the City of Roseville General Plan Housing Element. This study included two main components:

- Update of the Roseville travel forecasting model to reflect existing conditions as of February 2020
- Analysis of the land use changes reflecting proposed updates to the General Plan Housing Element



# Travel Demand Forecasting Model Update

The Roseville travel demand forecasting model was updated to reflect existing land use and roadways as of February 2020. The previous version of the model, used for the General Plan Update Environmental Impact Report (EIR) completed in 2020, was developed for the 2016 Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan EIR and represents approximately 2014 conditions. This update makes the model reflective of recent conditions typical of travel immediately prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Model Scenarios

The model update included two scenarios:

- **2020 Existing Conditions:** Land use and roadway configurations representative of February 2020 conditions, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **2035 General Plan Conditions:** Land use and roadway network representative of buildout of the General Plan Update completed in 2020. This scenario was based on the model used for the recent General Plan Update, with changes made to reflect 2020 existing conditions updates.

## Data Collection

Data used for the model update was obtained from the following sources.

- **Traffic volumes:** Turning movement volumes for signalized intersections within the City were downloaded from the Roseville traffic count database for mid-week days of February 20, 25, and 26, 2020. Where data from this source were unavailable, count data from other recent projects in the City of Roseville were used.
- **Land use data:** A parcel data snapshot from April of 2020 was provided by the City of Roseville. This data was the closest available to February 2020.

These data were supplemented by examination of aerial, map, and Streetview observations from Google Maps as necessary to verify existing land use and roadway system conditions.

## Validation of 2020 Existing Conditions Model

The 2020 Existing Conditions model was validated using industry accepted practices. The 2017 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) Guidelines specify that travel demand models to be used in the preparation of RTPs should undergo a series of diagnostic tests to determine their ability to accurately estimate traffic volumes and other travel parameters. Fehr & Peers interprets this guidance to also extend to travel demand models being developed for other purposes such as fee programs, capital improvement



programs (CIPs), LOS policy development, infrastructure studies, etc. In accordance with this guidance, the model’s performance was evaluated using criteria described in the Caltrans *Travel Forecasting Guidelines*, 1992; *Travel Model Improvement Program (TMIP) Model Validation and Reasonableness Checking Manual*, 1997; and Fehr & Peers’ internal standards. In particular, the following validation measures were evaluated:

- **Percent of Links Within Caltrans Deviation Allowance** – calculated as the difference between the model and actual traffic count divided by the actual traffic count. Result is then evaluated against prescribed deviation thresholds.
- **Percent Root Mean Square Error** – the square root of the model volume minus the actual count squared divided by the number of counts. It is a measure similar to standard deviation in that it assesses the accuracy of the entire model.
- **Correlation Coefficient** – estimates the correlation (strength and direction of the linear relationship) between the actual traffic counts and the estimated volumes from the model.
- **Volume-to-Count Ratio** – divides the model volume by the actual traffic count for individual roadways throughout the model.

The model validation tests are performed for daily, AM peak hour, and PM peak hour conditions for a typical weekday in which schools are in session. The PM peak hour is generally the busiest hour of the day. Fehr & Peers identified 119 roadway segments within the City for use in the validation tests. The intersection turning movement count data discussed above was used to determine volumes for these roadway segments.

The model met validation standards for the daily, AM peak hour, and PM peak hour time periods. These results are summarized in Table 1. The full model development report, providing additional details of how the model was developed and validated, is provided in Appendix A.

**Table 1: 2020 Existing Conditions Model Validation Results**

Time Period	Segments Within Caltrans Deviation Allowance	Root Mean Square Error	Correlation Coefficient	Volume-to-Count Ratio
Standard	≥ 75 percent	≤ 40 percent	≥ 0.88	Not Defined
Daily	76 percent	24 percent	0.94	1.07
A.M. Peak Hour	77 percent	29 percent	0.92	1.04
P.M. Peak Hour	80 percent	22 percent	0.94	1.01

Source: Fehr & Peers.



## Vehicle Miles Traveled

By definition, one vehicle mile traveled (VMT) occurs when one vehicle is driven on a roadway for one mile. Regardless of how many people are traveling in the vehicle, each vehicle traveling on a roadway generates one VMT for each mile it travels. For the purposes of this study, VMT is estimated and projected for a typical weekday. VMT values in this analysis represent the full length of a given trip and are not truncated at jurisdiction boundaries. Additionally, these VMT values are for trips beginning or ending in the City. Trips passing through the City without stopping are not included in these VMT estimates, as the City has little control over such trips.

VMT is used to measure performance of the existing transportation network and to evaluate potential transportation impacts. Although the absolute amount of VMT is reported, impact analysis is typically based on VMT normalized to population as “per resident” and “per service population” rates. VMT is often expressed as an efficiency metric, on a “per resident” (“per capita”), “per employee,” or “per service population” basis to understand the relative efficiency of a project. These metrics provides a measure of travel efficiency and helps depict whether people are traveling more or less by vehicle over time, across different areas, or across different planning scenarios. A per resident or per service population decline in VMT over a baseline condition indicates that the transportation network is operating more efficiently, and that people have more travel choices.

Two measures of VMT are used in this analysis.

- **Home-based production VMT** includes VMT for trips produced by a home’s residents, such as to work, school, or shop, and with one end of the trip at the home.
- **Total VMT** includes home-based production VMT plus VMT from all other sources, including trips from homes outside the City into the City for work, shopping, or other purposes and trips with neither end at the home (such as from work to shopping).

Although the absolute amount of VMT is reported, VMT is also normalized to residents (“per capita”) and per service population rates as described above.

The Roseville travel demand forecasting model was used to estimate VMT for the City. Inherent potential limitations exist when using current travel demand models for this purpose as rapid changes in travel behavior and transportation systems occur in response to emerging trends, new technologies, and evolving user preferences. Some of these new travel options and technologies are discussed below. Additionally, information about how technology is affecting travel is accumulating over time. Some of these emergent changes that could influence future travel forecasts include:

- Substitution of internet shopping and home delivery for some shopping or meal-related travel.
- Substitution of telework for commute travel.
- Other long-term changes in travel in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.



- New travel modes and choices. Transportation networking companies (TNCs such as Uber and Lyft), car share, bike share, scooter share, and on-demand micro transit have increased the travel options available to travelers and have contributed to changes in traditional travel demand relationships.
- Automated and connected vehicles.

Like most models, the Roseville travel demand model does not explicitly capture the above-mentioned new modes of travel and emerging trends in travel behavior. Significant uncertainties exist at the present time that prevent explicit modeling of these new modes and emerging trends.

The impact of new modes on individual and household travel behavior also is not fully understood and is the subject of ongoing research. Limitations on accessing utilization data directly from TNC vendors, in particular, constrains the ability to fully understand the impact of those services. Regulatory and legislative efforts to address the limits on access are underway in California and elsewhere, but these efforts will take time. Only a few household travel surveys (HTSs), including the 2018 SACOG HTS, have surveyed TNC use in detail, and the e-assist JUMP bikes were introduced partway through the 2018 SACOG HTS. Other major research studies focused on TNC use and TNC driver behavior have recently begun in California, but results are not yet available. Until this research is completed, there is no effective way to incorporate even the known new modes into travel demand models.

VMT estimates for Existing (2020) conditions are shown in Table 2 and for General Plan (2035) conditions are shown in Table 3. Total VMT, home-based production VMT and home-based production VMT per resident are shown by Specific Plan Area. The resident per dwelling unit rates from the General Plan Update were used to calculate the number of residents. Note that calculations include full length of trips, so that trips between two different Specific Plan Areas will be counted in each area. Therefore, the sum of VMT for each Specific Plan Area does not equal citywide VMT. In contrast, home-based production VMT for all Specific Plans Areas is nearly equal to the citywide total for this metric because home-to-home trips productions are rare. The length of those trips that leave the Planning Area are included in their entirety.

Based on these results, home-based production VMT per resident increased from 15.1 (as reported in the General Plan Update EIR) to 15.7 in 2020. This result is consistent with the fact that 74 percent of the residential growth in the City over that time period occurred in the three specific plan areas (West Roseville, Sierra Vista, and North Roseville) with the highest home-based VMT per resident.



**Table 2: VMT: 2020 Existing Conditions**

Specific Plan Area	Total VMT <sup>1</sup>	Home-Based Production VMT	Residents	Home-Based Production VMT / Resident
<b>City of Roseville</b>	<b>6,277,800</b>	<b>2,202,000</b>	<b>140,629</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Del Webb	80,900	47,400	4,804	9.9
Downtown	109,400	11,000	875	12.5
Highland Reserve North	310,100	55,400	4,330	12.8
Infill	1,752,800	593,400	41,657	14.2
North Central Roseville	954,700	135,100	11,224	12.0
North Industrial	717,100	55,200	3,204	17.2
North Roseville	353,800	269,000	14,302	18.8
Northeast Roseville	1,098,900	32,900	2,896	11.4
Northwest Roseville	578,700	365,000	23,355	15.6
Riverside Gateway	25,900	2,400	181	13.3
Sierra Vista	70,900	61,300	2,415	25.4
Southeast Roseville	370,100	99,100	7,688	12.9
Stoneridge	171,800	97,100	6,988	13.9
West Roseville	457,400	377,700	16,711	22.6

Note: <sup>1</sup>Total VMT calculations include full length of trips, so that trips between two different Specific Plan Areas will be counted in each area. Therefore, the sum of VMT for each Specific Plan Area exceeds citywide VMT.

Source: Fehr & Peers.

Home-based production VMT per resident in 2035 decreased from 15.5 VMT per resident as calculated for the General Plan Update EIR to 14.7 VMT per resident. This result is driven in part, by shorter trip distances in the updated model, resulting from increased land use absorption assumed in north Rocklin east of State Route 65.



**Table 3: VMT: 2035 General Plan Buildout Conditions**

Specific Plan Area	Total VMT <sup>1</sup>	Home-Based Production VMT	Residents	Home-Based Production VMT / Resident
<b>City of Roseville</b>	<b>9,740,200</b>	<b>2,802,000</b>	<b>190,491</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Amoruso Ranch	261,400	150,800	7,756	19.4
Creekview	139,100	94,300	5,193	18.2
Del Webb	97,900	40,900	4,824	8.5
Downtown	254,100	26,700	2,386	11.2
Highland Reserve North	394,700	52,700	4,333	12.2
Infill	2,222,400	587,500	42,769	13.7
North Central Roseville	1,578,300	133,200	11,930	11.2
North Industrial	1,265,200	72,600	5,023	14.4
North Roseville	364,400	228,100	14,499	15.7
Northeast Roseville	1,343,900	42,800	3,804	11.2
Northwest Roseville	599,600	332,400	23,452	14.2
Riverside Gateway	65,100	3,400	290	11.8
Sierra Vista	848,200	375,800	22,410	16.8
Southeast Roseville	462,400	99,800	7,709	13.0
Stoneridge	217,900	96,900	7,074	13.7
West Roseville	753,300	464,100	27,039	17.2

Note: <sup>1</sup>Total VMT calculations include full length of trips, so that trips between two different Specific Plan Areas will be counted in each area. Therefore, the sum of VMT for each Specific Plan Area exceeds citywide VMT.

Source: Fehr & Peers.

A comparison of Table 2 and Table 3 shows that home-based VMT per resident decreases from 15.7 under 2020 conditions to 14.7 under 2035 conditions. This is caused by several factors including the placement of complementary (e.g., jobs, retail, recreational, etc.) land uses to support the large number of residences on the west side of the City.

Table 4 summarizes citywide VMT results, including both the per resident analysis presented above and also the service population analysis. The employees per land use rates from the General Plan Update were used to calculate the number of employees. As noted in the General Plan Update EIR, the service population analysis is provided for informational purposes, to provide a coarse assessment of how trips which are not home-based affect reported VMT efficiency. Precise methodologies for calculating this metric in traffic impact studies are still being developed and are therefore less reliable. The VMT per service population metric includes all per resident trips, but also includes all trips into or out of the City, even if these do not originate from a home in the City. The per service population metric provides another measure of travel efficiency and helps depict whether people are traveling by vehicle more or less over time and can also be used to compare the efficiency of different areas. The mix of residential land use and



employment land uses will affect the results of the analysis. When using service population methodology, the incremental addition of one added resident adds about 3.2 daily trips; in contrast, one added office employee adds about 4.4 trips and one added retail employee generates about 12 trips (added trips include trips by the resident/employee, as well as customers and others utilizing the development).<sup>1</sup> When daily trips are then converted into VMT by multiplying by the trip length, the same trend occurs.

The VMT calculations accompanying this model update include improvements to the service population methodology used for the General Plan Update EIR. With the improved methodology, VMT per service population does not equal total VMT divided by service population; to keep VMT per service population for trips with both ends inside the area being measured comparable to those with one end inside the measured area and one outside, VMT for trips with both ends inside the City are counted twice. Trips with both the origin and destination internal to the City (II trips) have both the resident and employee as part of the City's service population. Trips with the origin but not the destination in the City (IX trips) have the resident as part of the service population, but not the employee at the destination. Trips with the destination but not the origin in the City (XI trips) have the employee but not the resident as part of the service population. Counting VMT twice for II trips allows VMT per service population to be compared to that for IX and XI trips.

**Table 4: Citywide VMT Summary**

Measure	Service Population Methodology		Per Resident Methodology	
	2020	2035	2020	2035
VMT Produced	6,277,800	9,740,200	2,202,000	2,802,000
Residents	140,629	190,491	140,629	190,491
Employees	80,350	123,405	NA <sup>1</sup>	NA
Service Population	220,979	313,896	NA	NA
Efficiency Metric <sup>2</sup>	32.5	35.1	15.7	14.7

Note: <sup>1</sup>NA = not applicable  
<sup>2</sup>Service population efficiency metric not directly calculable from VMT produced divided by service population.  
 Source: Fehr & Peers.

Supporting data for the VMT analysis is provided in Appendix B, Technical Data.

<sup>1</sup> Calculated as follows:

- Residential: 8.6 daily trips per unit / 2.7 persons per unit = 3.2 trips per person (based on blended average of single-family and multi-family residential trip rates and average household size)
- Office: 17 daily trips per ksf / 4 employees per ksf = 4.4 trips per employee (City of Roseville model trip rate)
- Retail: 35 daily trips per ksf / 3 employees per ksf = 12 trips per employee (City of Roseville model trip rate)



## Intersection Level of Service

The General Plan includes a policy within the Transportation Element which requires maintenance of a level of service (LOS) standard at a minimum of 70 percent of all signalized intersections (excluding Pedestrian Districts) in the City during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours. Though LOS is no longer a CEQA significance metric, an analysis of LOS has been provided in order to demonstrate consistency with General Plan policy. Figure 1 shows the location of all the signalized intersections in the City under Existing Conditions, and Figure 2 shows the locations under General Plan Buildout Conditions. Table 5 presents these results. As shown, at least 70 percent of intersections would perform at LOS C or better in all scenarios.

**Table 5: Signalized Intersections Operating at LOS C or Better**

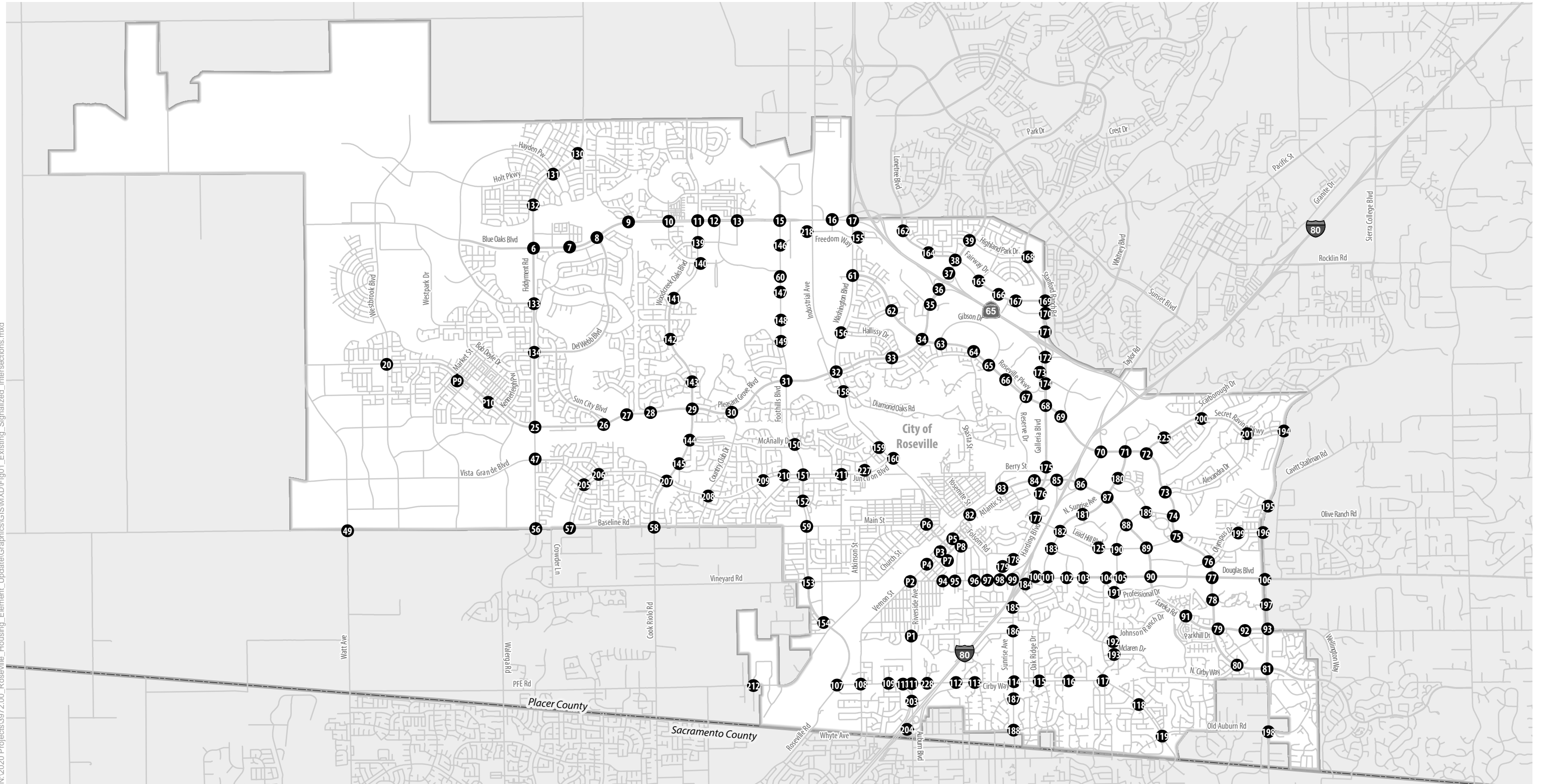
Scenario	A.M. Peak Hour	P.M. Peak Hour
2020 Existing Conditions	88.4 percent	83.1 percent
2035 General Plan Buildout	80.9 percent	72.9 percent

Note: Excludes Pedestrian Districts.

Source: Fehr & Peers.

Supporting data for the LOS analysis is provided in Appendix B, Technical Data.



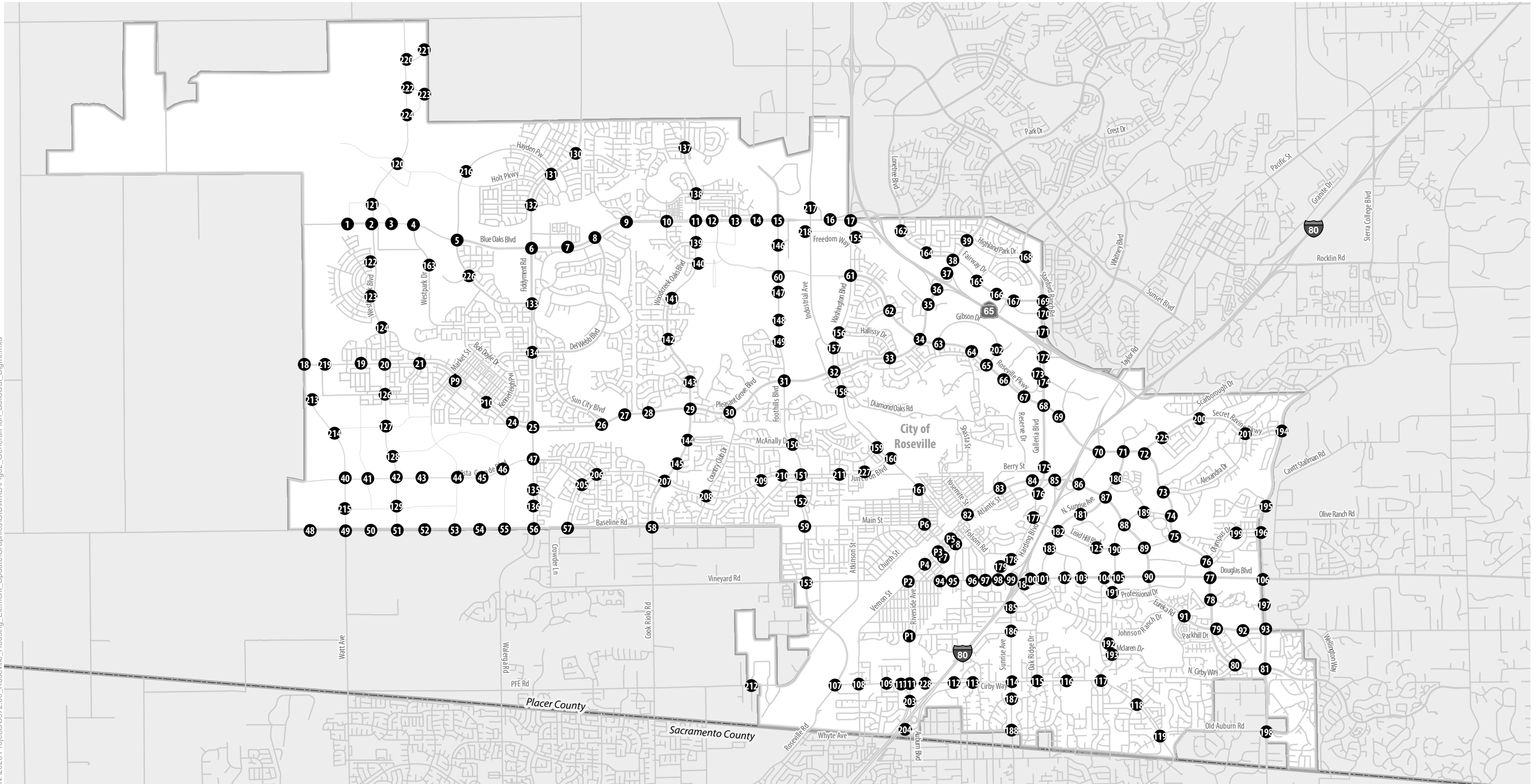


● Existing Signalized Intersections



Figure 1

### Existing Signalized Intersections



● Existing Signalized Intersections



Figure 2

### General Plan Buildout Signalized Intersections

# Proposed Roseville Housing Element Update

The City has developed proposed changes to the General Plan Housing Element to accommodate its most recent Regional Housing Needs Allocation. To add needed lower income units, City staff has identified multiple potential strategies. The strategies with the greatest unit potential include Commercial Corridors, Infill Intensification, Residential Conversion, and Residential Intensification. The first two strategies focus on the City's developed core while the other two strategies are focused on vacant land, most of which is located on the western side of the City. Using these strategies, City staff has created four alternatives:

1. **Project:** All four options are maximized for a total added capacity of approximately 2,000 units located in both the infill and developing areas of the City. This is the Project for purposes of CEQA, and includes 400 units from the Commercial Corridors, 186 units from Infill Intensification, 600 units from Residential Conversion, and 900 units from Residential Intensification.
2. **Vacant Land Emphasis Alternative:** The vacant land options are emphasized for a total added capacity of 1,500 units. Approximately 500 units from Residential Conversion, 600 units from Residential Intensification, and 400 units from Commercial Corridors.
3. **Infill Land Emphasis Alternative:** The commercial corridor and infill intensification options are emphasized for a total added capacity of 1,500 units. Approximately 400 units from Commercial Corridors, 186 units from Infill Intensification, 464 units from Residential Conversion, and 450 units from Residential Intensification.
4. **Minimized Alternative:** A hybrid option where all four options are selected but the added capacity from each is reduced to achieve the minimum necessary capacity of 1,000 units. Approximately 300 units from the Commercial Corridors, 100 units from Infill Intensification, 300 units from Residential Conversion, and 300 units from Residential Intensification.

## Analysis Scenarios

Because some units in each alternative are from conversion of non-low-income multi-family dwelling units in the current General Plan to low income multi-family dwelling unit, the total number of units added to the model relative to the General Plan is less than described above. Additionally, some non-residential land uses were reduced compared to the 2035 model scenario to accommodate the additional dwelling units. These land use changes are summarized in Table 6.



**Table 6: Land Use Changes Compared to 2035 General Plan Buildout Conditions, by Scenario**

Land use	Units	Project Scenario	Vacant Land Emphasis Scenario	Infill Land Emphasis Scenario	Minimized Scenario
Multi-Family	Dwelling Units	1,624	1,037	1,215	809
Retail	KSF	-49	-49	-49	-49
Office	KSF	-83	-83	-83	0
Industrial	KSF	-81	-81	-81	0
Public/Quasi-Public High	KSF	-97	-97	-97	-97

Note: KSF = thousand square feet  
 Source: Fehr & Peers.

## VMT Analysis

Consistent with the analysis performed for the General Plan Update, a threshold of 15 percent below baseline VMT per resident was used for the analysis of each alternative described above. Baseline VMT per resident as analyzed using the 2020 Existing Conditions model and shown in Table 2 was 15.7 VMT per resident, resulting in a threshold of 13.3 VMT per resident (i.e., 85 percent of 15.7 VMT per resident)

Results of the analysis of home-based production VMT for each scenario are shown in Table 7. As shown in this table, although citywide VMT per resident would be less than existing conditions, and only slightly more than in 2035 General Plan Buildout conditions, none of the scenarios would meet the VMT threshold described above.

**Table 7: Home-Based Production VMT per Resident Analysis, by 2035 General Plan Scenario**

Measure	General Plan Buildout Scenario	Project Scenario	Vacant Land Emphasis Scenario	Infill Land Emphasis Scenario	Minimized Scenario
Home-Based Production VMT	2,802,000	2,868,100	2,844,900	2,849,000	2,836,600
Residents	190,491	194,258	192,897	193,309	192,368
Home-Based Production VMT per Resident <sup>1</sup>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>

Note: <sup>1</sup>BOLD = Exceeds threshold  
 Source: Fehr & Peers.

VMT per service population analysis was also performed for informational purposes. The results of this analysis are shown in Table 8. In each scenario, VMT per service population is greater than the 32.5 VMT



per service population calculated for 2020 Existing conditions and slightly lower than the 35.1 VMT per service population calculated for 2035 General Plan Buildout conditions. This small improvement compared to 2035 General Plan Buildout conditions is likely due to a more favorable mix of residents and employees.

**Table 8: VMT per Service Population Analysis, by 2035 General Plan Scenario**

Measure	General Plan Buildout Scenario	Project Scenario	Vacant Land Emphasis Scenario	Infill Land Emphasis Scenario	Minimized Scenario
Total VMT	9,740,200	9,749,900	9,738,800	9,727,000	9,746,600
Residents	190,491	194,258	192,897	193,309	192,368
Employees	123,405	122,893	122,893	122,893	123,259
Service Population	313,896	317,151	315,789	316,202	315,626
Total VMT per Service Population <sup>1</sup>	35.1	34.9	34.9	34.9	35.0

Note: <sup>1</sup>Service population efficiency metric not directly calculable from total VMT divided by service population.  
 Source: Fehr & Peers.

## Intersection Level of Service

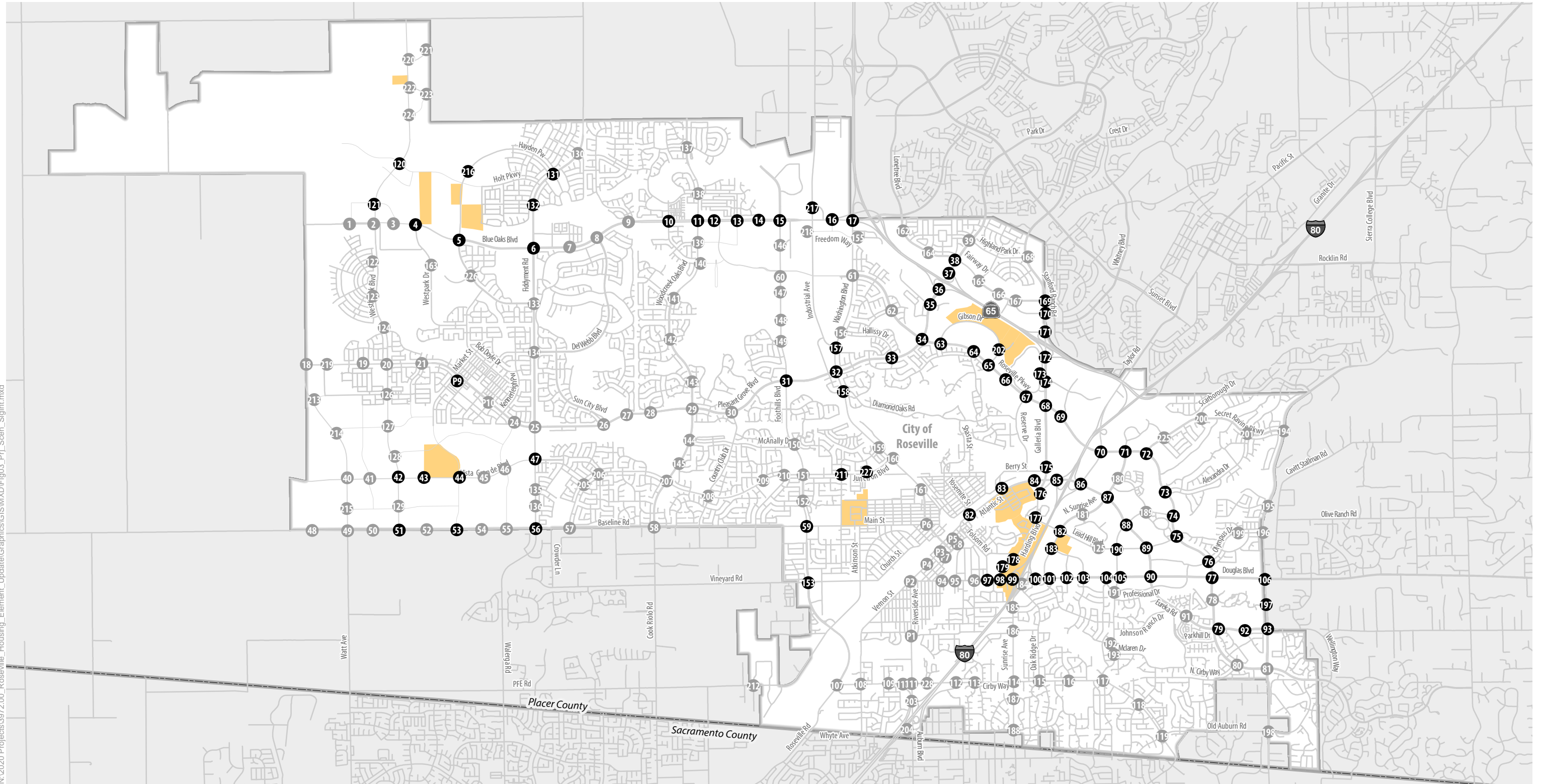
LOS was analyzed for signalized intersections to determine if the proposed Housing Element Update would conflict with the City’s General Plan policy of at least 70 percent of signalized intersections (excluding Pedestrian Districts) operating at LOS C or better during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours. Intersections that were likely to have LOS substantially affected by the land use changes were analyzed. These intersections, shown in Figure 3, were identified as follows (a map is included in Appendix B):

- Adjacent to traffic analysis zones (TAZs) that would gain 50 or more new multi-family dwelling units
- At intersections located along roadway segments with 50 or more additional vehicles in the a.m. or p.m. peak hour
- Near the transition between LOS C and D

Table 9 presents the updated summary of Citywide LOS results. As shown, at least 70 percent of intersections would perform at LOS C or better during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours. Though there were some small changes in delay, and a few intersections had different LOS results, there was no change in the number of intersections meeting the City policy as compared to 2035 General Plan conditions as shown in Table 5.



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- ⊗ Intersections Analyzed
- ⊗ Intersections Not Analyzed
- Orange TAZ with an Increase of 50 or More Multi-Family Dwelling Units



Figure 3

### Project Scenario Signalized Intersections

**Table 9: Signalized Intersections Operating at LOS C or Better, Project Scenario**

Scenario	A.M. Peak Hour	P.M. Peak Hour
Project	80.9 percent	72.9 percent

Note: Excludes Pedestrian Districts.

Source: Fehr & Peers.

The other three analysis scenarios are subsets of the Project scenario and have fewer additional dwelling units. Because the number of intersections operating at LOS C or better was identical under 2035 General Plan conditions and Project conditions, the Vacant Land Emphasis, Infill Land Emphasis, and Minimized scenarios can be reasonably expected to perform similarly, if not slightly better. Thus, at least 70 percent of intersections in each of these scenarios are also expected to perform at LOS C or better during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours.

## Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts of the Housing Element Update were analyzed consistent with the methodology and thresholds of significance used for the recent General Plan Update

**Impact TR-1: VMT Per Resident Exceeds the Threshold of 13.3 VMT Per Resident.** The VMT generated by buildout of the proposed Housing Element Update to the General Plan is 14.8 VMT per resident under 2035 conditions. This impact is considered **significant**.

*Mitigation Measure TR-1:* Proposed housing projects that could have a potentially significant VMT impact shall consider reasonable and feasible project modifications and other measures during the project design and environmental review stage of project development that would reduce VMT effects in a manner consistent with state guidance on VMT reduction. The below list of potential measures is not intended to be exhaustive, and not all measures may be feasible, reasonable, or applicable to all projects. The purpose of this list is to identify options for future development proposals, not to constrain projects to this list, or to require that a project examine or include all measures from this list. Potential measures include:

- improve or increase access to transit;
- increase access to common goods and services, such as groceries, schools, and daycare;
- incorporate affordable housing into the project;
- orient the project toward transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities;
- improve pedestrian or bicycle networks, or transit service;
- provide bicycle parking;
- unbundle parking costs;
- provide car-sharing, bike sharing, and ride-sharing programs;



- provide transit passes;
- providing incentives or subsidies that increase the use of modes other than single-occupancy vehicle;
- locate the project near transit;
- increase project density; and
- increase the mix of uses within the project or within the project's surroundings.

*Conclusion:* Implementing Mitigation Measure TR-1 will help to reduce VMT, but the City cannot demonstrate definitively at this time that implementation of these policies would achieve VMT reductions to meet the threshold of 13.3 VMT per resident. This impact is **significant**.

**Impact TR-2: No Increased Hazards Due to a Design Feature, Incompatible Uses, or Inadequate Emergency Access.** The proposed Housing Element update would not increase hazards due to a design feature, incompatible uses, or inadequate emergency access. All projects developed in accordance with the Housing Element update would be constructed according to the City's Design and Construction Standards, which have been created to ensure a safe and reliable multi-modal network. This impact is **less than significant**.

*Mitigation Measures:* No mitigation is required.

*Conclusion:* The City's Design and Construction Standards establish appropriate and safe designs, including minimum signal and driveway spacing, sidewalk and pedestrian crossing designs, bicycle lane designs, and other features which ensure that roadway, pedestrian, and bicycle facilities are appropriately designed and constructed and that all roadway/pedestrian/bicycle uses are compatible. The City also maintains standards requiring minimum roadways widths, turnaround areas, and turning radii to ensure that emergency vehicles maintain access during construction and operation. Finally, the City's Construction Standards (Section 12) also provide for and regulate the use of temporary traffic controls at construction sites including signage and flaggers and may also require preparation and implementation of a traffic control plan (at the discretion of the City), for larger projects that require traffic controls over a longer period of time. The proposed Housing Element update would not increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses. This impact is **less than significant**.

**Impact TR-3: No Conflict with Adopted Policies, Plans, or Programs Regarding Public Transit, Bicycle, or Pedestrian Facilities, or Create or Exacerbate Disruptions to the Performance or Safety of these Systems.** Land use and transportation network changes would not result in conflicts with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. This impact is **less than significant**.

*Mitigation Measures:* No mitigation is required.



*Conclusion:* The proposed Housing Element update does not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs for transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities nor would it adversely affect performance or safety of such facilities. All new development would be constructed to applicable design standards, including the City's Design and Construction Standards, which have been created to minimize the potential for conflicts or collisions. Implementation of the proposed Housing Element update would not disrupt any existing, or interfere with any planned, transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities or services. This impact is **less than significant**.

**The Appendices to this study have been excluded due to page length.** A copy of the Addendum with the VMT study including appendices is available online at [www.roseville.ca.us/environmentaldocuments](http://www.roseville.ca.us/environmentaldocuments)  
or  
[www.roseville.ca.us/housingelementupdate](http://www.roseville.ca.us/housingelementupdate) on the Documents tab





# Addendum Attachment 3

## GOALS, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

GOALS AND POLICIES
Goal H1.1 Provide decent, safe, <b>inclusive</b> adequate, and affordable housing in sufficient quantities for all economic segments of the community.
Goal H1.2 Ensure that all segments of the Roseville community actively work together to provide affordable housing.
Goal H1.3 Preserve <b>affordability</b> , maintain, and improve Roseville's supply of affordable housing stock.
Goal H1.4 Increase the opportunity for low- and middle-income households to become homeowners, thereby freeing up rental housing for other low-income households.
Goal H1.5 Reduce the overall incidence of homelessness among Roseville individuals and families through regional coordinated and comprehensive housing and supportive services.
Goal H2.1 Work with the development and business communities to provide affordable rental and homeownership opportunities for extremely low-, very low-, low-, and middle-income households.
Goal H2.2 Strive to ensure the affordability of Roseville's housing supply over time.
Goal H2.3 Maximize efforts to meet affordable housing needs by requiring 10% of new housing units be affordable to extremely low-, very low-, low-, and middle-income households.
Goal H2.4 Integrate the community in terms of income levels to avoid <b>overconcentration of</b> lower-income <del>pocket areas</del> <b>households</b> .
Goal H2.5 Encourage the production of rental and owner-occupied high-density, multi-family housing units.
Policy H2.1 The City shall pursue programs that can provide a range of purchase and rental units affordable to all income categories.
Policy H2.2 Efforts to develop affordable units will be focused on multi-family rental units, with an emphasis on units affordable to the lowest income categories.
Policy H2.3 Multi-family rental units provide the most cost efficient way to provide affordable housing opportunities to extremely low-, very low-, and low-income households.
Policy H2.4 <del>The 10% Affordable Housing Goal shall apply to all new residential properties planned for 4+ units.</del> <b><u>consistent with General Plan Land Use Element Policy LU5.5, which requires 10% of all new housing units to cost no more than 30% of the total monthly income of very low-, low-income, and moderate-income households. The Policy further requires the breakdown of the affordable units will be, at a minimum, 40% for rental to very low- and 40% for rental to low-income households. The remaining 20% may be reserved for moderate-income purchase (which will be priced to be affordable to households earning 95% of the Area Median Income) or may be distributed equally among the rental obligations.</u></b>
Policy H2.5 The City shall strive to maintain an overall vacancy rate of 5% for both owner and rental housing units.

<p>Policy H2.6 The City shall continue to pursue potential federal, state, and local subsidies for construction of new affordable housing as well as the continued availability of existing affordable housing.</p>
<p>Policy H2.7 The City shall provide direct financial assistance in support of local affordable housing activities <b><u>when feasible</u></b>.</p>
<p>Policy H2.8 The City shall encourage the Roseville business and development communities to participate in a community affordable housing goal.</p>
<p>Policy H2.9 Encourage construction of affordable housing units to be intermixed with market-rate units to minimize low-income pocket areas.</p>
<p>Policy H2.10 Encourage developers to incorporate <del>manufactured and second units</del> <b><u>accessory dwelling units, cohousing, and other flexible housing options</u></b> into their projects.</p>
<p>Policy H2.11 Promote efficient and cost-effective development types, such as mixed-use projects, and small-lot subdivisions <b><u>and other medium density housing such as duplexes and townhomes</u></b>, as a means of achieving housing affordability and carrying out the provisions of the Land Use Element.</p>
<p>Policy H2.11 The City shall work to <del>maintain</del> <b><u>preserve</u></b> the affordability of assisted units.</p>
<p>Goal H3 Maintain adequate land within the various land use categories that allows development of housing to meet projected demand for high-density units.</p>
<p>Policy H3.1 Encourage development of mixed-use <b><u>and infill</u></b> projects in accordance with goals and policies contained in the Land Use Element.</p>
<p>Policy H3.2 Continue to encourage developers to use <del>manufactured units</del> <b><u>accessory dwelling units, cohousing, and other flexible housing options</u></b> in their housing projects <b><u>as part of the City strategy for maximizing affordability of land development and the availability of housing</u></b>.</p>
<p>Policy H3.3 <del>Continue to support the use of second units as part of the City strategy for maximizing affordability of land development.</del> <b><u>Encourage the development of accessory dwelling units, including on existing multi-family sites.</u></b></p>
<p>Policy H3.4 Continue to support the use of Voluntary Rezones <b><u>to encourage and facilitate increased land use density, thereby maximizing the affordability of land development</u></b> either through increasing <b><u>the permitted</u></b> density of <b><u>properties zoned for residential use</u></b> <del>current residential zoning or rezoning non-residential parcels</del> <b><u>to mixed use or high density residential use</u></b> which will encourage and facilitate higher densities <del>thereby maximizing affordability of land development.</del></p>
<p>Policy H3.5 Encourage development of higher density residential units by use of mixed use parcels <del>housing overlay zoning</del> <b><u>within three key commercial corridors with</u></b> <del>on currently underutilized infill parcels:</del> <b><u>the Douglas Boulevard/Harding Boulevard corridor, Douglas Boulevard/Sunrise Avenue corridor, and the Atlantic Street corridor.</u></b> <del>within the Downtown Specific Plan.</del></p>
<p>Goal H4.1 Ensure the availability of adequate <b><u>quality</u></b> housing opportunities for the elderly, the disabled, large families, female heads of households, and the homeless.</p>
<p>Goal H4.2 Participate in local and regional efforts to provide a network of facilities and resources to aid the special needs populations.</p>
<p><b><u>Goal H4.3 Design and implement programs to affirmatively further fair housing and promote housing opportunities throughout the City for protected classes to address significant disparities in housing needs and access identified within the Sacramento Valley Fair Housing Collaborative Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.</u></b></p>
<p>Policy H4.1 Special housing needs shall be met through direct rental subsidies and below-market construction financing.</p>

Policy H4.2 Continue the City's housing rehabilitation loan and grant programs to assist low-income elderly and disabled households.
Policy H4.3 Encourage construction of 3+ bedroom units in multi-family rental complexes to help meet the housing needs of low-income, large families.
Policy H4.4 Actively facilitate construction of rental units that include <u>child day-care facilities which are affordable to lower-income, female heads of households.</u>
Policy H4.5 Work in conjunction with other Placer County jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations to provide shelter and supportive services for homeless individuals and families.
<b><u>Policy H4.6 Encourage programs and developments that support inclusive, racially and ethnically diverse, and mixed-income residential communities throughout the City.</u></b>
<b><u>Policy H4.7 Support resources and assistance that help individuals who were justice-involved to locate, obtain, and maintain affordable housing.</u></b>
<b><u>Policy H4.8 Support programs and services which provide housing discrimination protection.</u></b>
<b><u>Policy H4.9 Support programs and measures that increase the affordability and availability of housing for people with disabilities.</u></b>
Goal H5 Promote affordable housing development through the local government permit process.
Policy H5.1 The City shall continue to explore options to restructure how fees are assessed.
Policy H5.2 The City shall review and modify its Subdivision Improvement Standards, where reasonable, to provide cost savings in the development of residential units while continuing to ensure the public health, safety and welfare.
Policy H5.3 The City shall assign priority to educating the citizens of Roseville regarding <u>recognizes the importance of providing affordable housing to support job growth, and shall prioritize communicating this message to the community.</u>
<b><u>Policy H5.4 The City shall ensure that its Zoning Ordinance is regularly updated to be in compliance with new legislation.</u></b>
<del>Policy H8.4 The City shall attempt to implement a Mortgage Revenue Bond Program for both owner-occupied and rental properties.</del>
Goal H6 Continue efforts to encourage energy efficiency in housing construction and maintenance.
Policy H6.1 Roseville Electric shall <del>commit to offering Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy programs</del> <b><u>pursue reasonable and cost-effective energy efficiency, conservation, and load management programs that provide benefits to the community.</u></b>
Policy H6.2 Roseville Electric shall continue to apply energy-efficiency requirements to all residential construction.
Policy H6.3 Roseville Electric shall continue the Electric Rate Assistance Programs for residential customers whose medical status or income qualify.
<b>PROGRAMS</b>
<b>Program 1 <del>Section 8</del> Housing Choice Vouchers (Federal)</b>
The <del>Section 8</del> Housing Choice Voucher <b><u>(HCV)</u></b> Program is administered by the Roseville Housing Authority <b><u>(RHA)</u></b> and provides rental assistance to <b><u>extremely and</u></b> very low-income households through direct payments to the property owner. <b><u>The Housing Authority currently has 785 vouchers which includes separate vouchers for the following special needs groups:</u></b>

- 75 vouchers for households with a head-of-household or spouse that are non-elderly and disabled (NED)

- 65 vouchers for veteran households that come by referral from the Veterans Affairs Department (VASH)

- 33 vouchers that assist households who have a non-elderly adult with a disability and are transitioning out of institutional and other segregated settings, or are currently homeless or at risk of becoming homeless (Mainstream – new program in 2018)

- 30 vouchers that are attached to specific units at the Main Street Plaza affordable project (Project Based Vouchers – new program in 2020). Of the 30 PBV vouchers:

- 1 is a regular HCV voucher

- 10 are regular vouchers layered with Placer County Mental Health Services Act funding, 3 of which much come from homelessness

- 19 are VASH vouchers

- 50 new Emergency Housing Vouchers for those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, recently homeless, or having high risk of housing instability (new program in 2021)

All of the HCV programs listed above support Roseville households that are extremely low-income. The Housing Choice Voucher Rental Assistance Program requires that 75% of new households admitted to the program each year fall under the extremely low-income category. Between 2013 and 2020, RHA issued 525 vouchers to new households. Over the last 8 years, RHA has assisted 49 extremely low-income households per year, at the minimum. The HCV rental assistance program is promoted on the City's website, and through program brochures and through service providers throughout the region.

- **Community Development Block Grant (Federal)**

The City is an entitlement jurisdiction for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and sets aside a portion of its annual allocation of CDBG funds for the following housing activities:

- **Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program**

The City began the **Owner Occupied** Housing Rehabilitation Program in 1980. The program is considered a key component in the City's affordable housing strategy as a means of preserving Roseville's housing stock affordable to lower-income households. The program, targeted to low-income **homeowners** households, offers grants to elderly and disabled households **homeowners** and deferred loans to all low-income households for health and safety repairs and **home improvements energy efficient upgrades**. Deferred loans become due and payable upon sale, change of title, or change of use **or 30 years**. Any program income received as a result of a loan payoff is used to fund new loans and grants. The Housing Rehabilitation Program is promoted on the City's website and through the use of program brochures.

**Implementation of this program will be directed to disadvantaged geographic areas of the City, where there are overlapping factors such as poverty, overcrowding, cost burden, and poor housing conditions.**

### **Handyperson Program**

The City initiated funding for the Handyperson Program in 1999 as a result of public input, which identified a need for such a program in Roseville. The Handyperson Program provides grants to seniors and disabled homeowners in need of minor home repairs, such as installation of grab bars, repair of minor plumbing leaks, etc. The program is administered by Seniors First. Senior and disabled homeowners may be referred to the Housing Rehabilitation Program for assistance if repairs exceed the scope of the Handyperson Program.

The Handyperson Program is promoted on the City's website, through the use of program brochures, and in the Senior Resource Guide for Placer County.

## **Paint Program**

The City began the Paint Program in 1995, which provides vouchers for exterior paint and materials to assist low-income homeowners and renters with property maintenance. The program is administered by the City's Housing Division and is promoted on the City's website and through program brochures.

- **Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) (State)**  
The City began its participation in the State-administered HOME Program in 1994 for the creation and maintenance of affordable housing. The City utilizes HOME funds for the following programs:
- **Housing Rehabilitation Program**  
The CDBG funds are leveraged with HOME funds to provide loans and CDBG grants to low-income homeowners. The Housing Rehabilitation Program is described above.
- **First Time Home Buyer (FTHB) – Down Payment Assistance (DAP) Program**  
The City sets aside a portion of its HOME grant for down payment assistance in the form of deferred, shared appreciation loans (second mortgages). The FTHB-DAP Program is targeted to low-income households. The homebuyer must qualify under the City's definition of a first-time home buyer, be able to provide at least a 1% down payment, and have attended a Home Buyer's Seminar. The buyer must also comply with the City's criteria with regard to home selection. **Outreach for this program will be directed to disadvantaged geographic areas of the City, where there are overlapping factors such as poverty, overcrowding, cost burden, and poor housing conditions and where there is a higher proportion of communities of color.**
- **Multi-Family New Construction**  
The City also pursues HOME funds for construction of multi-family affordable units. HOME funds are leveraged with other funding sources such as Section 202 funds, Low Income Housing Tax Credits, Tax Exempt Housing Bonds, etc., to provide affordable rental housing targeted to extremely low- and very low-income households.

*(Policies H2.1, H2.2, H2.5, H2.6)*

**Time Frame:** Annual Applications, 2013–2021 **2021–2029**

**Objectives: To support low income households that need assistance in order to stay housed by issuing a minimum of 65 Housing Choice Vouchers per year, 49 of them to extremely low income households, and assisting 6 low income homeowners per year.**

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division and Roseville Housing Authority

**Funding Source:** **HUD**, HOME, CDBG

## **PROGRAM 2 DENSITY BONUS PROGRAM**

The City shall continue to implement its Density Bonus Program to help promote and create affordable housing units. The program provides a property owner the ability to construct more income-producing units within the project that can offset the cost of providing affordable units. The Density Bonus Program is promoted on the City's website, and information is available at the City's Permit Center. The City's Housing Division staff also actively promotes the Density Bonus Program in conjunction with implementation of the 10% Affordable Housing Program.

The City's Density Bonus Program is consistent with State Government Code Section 65915–65918. The Density Bonus Program provides for a minimum 20% to a maximum ~~35~~**50**% density bonus in the maximum number of dwelling units, in addition to incentives and/or concessions. The concessions and/or incentives may include reduction in zoning standards, development standards, design requirements, mixed-use zoning, financial assistance, or any other incentive that would reduce costs of the developer.

A developer may qualify for a density bonus and additional incentives and/or concessions if the developer agrees to construct and maintain a minimum of:

- Five percent (5%) of the units affordable to very low-income households
- Ten percent (10%) of the units affordable to lower-income households
- Ten percent (10%) of the units in a condominium project affordable to moderate-income households
- A senior housing development or mobilehome park that limits residency based on age
- Donates land to the City dedicated for the construction of very low income units
- Includes a qualifying child care facility
- Ten percent (10%) of the units for transitional foster youth, disabled veterans, or homeless persons and dedicated to very low income households
- Twenty percent (20%) of the units for lower income students in a student housing development or
- One hundred percent (100%) of the units dedicated to lower income households, except that up to twenty percent (20%) of the units may be dedicated to moderate income households.

The density bonus is increased on a sliding scale, depending on the type and number of affordable units, up to a maximum ~~35~~**50**% density bonus. The number of concessions/incentives granted by the City also increases based on the number and type of affordable units to be constructed. The developer must enter into an Affordable Housing Agreement to secure the affordable units for a minimum of ~~30~~ **55** years prior to issuance of building permits or prior to final map approval.

*(Policies H2.1, H2.2, H2.4)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing, and at least annually

**Objectives:** To increase the City's supply of affordable housing.

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division and Planning Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

### **PROGRAM 3 ~~SECOND UNIT~~ ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS ORDINANCE**

**An accessory second dwelling unit (ADU) shall be as defined by Government Code Section 65852.2 as it now exists or may hereafter be amended, and shall mean an attached or detached residential dwelling unit that provides complete independent living facilities for one (1) or more persons. It shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as the primary dwelling is situated. It also includes an efficiency unit and a manufactured home as defined in the Health and Safety Code. A junior accessory dwelling unit (JADU) shall be as defined by Government Code Section 65852.22, as it now exists or may hereafter be amended, and currently means a unit that is no more than 500 square feet in**

**size and contained entirely within a single-family dwelling. A junior accessory dwelling unit may include separate sanitation facilities, or may share sanitation facilities with the existing structure.**

The floor area of the second dwelling unit for an attached unit shall not exceed 30% of the existing dwelling's living area. The floor area of the detached unit shall not exceed 1,200 square feet. Fees associated with the development of the second units are the same as those for new single-family units. A second unit is permitted provided it complies with the applicable design and development standards identified in Chapter 19.60 of the Zoning Ordinance.

The City currently supports and promotes the development of second **ADUs and JADUs** units on the City's website and information is available at the City's Permit Center.

*(Policies H2.1, H2.2, and H2.9)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing, **and at least annually**

**Objectives: Issue building permits for a minimum of 10 units annually (five times the average rate between 2013 and 2017) for a total of 80 units.**

**Implementing Agency:** Planning Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

#### **PROGRAM 4 CONDOMINIUM CONVERSION ORDINANCE**

The City shall continue to enforce its Condominium Conversion Ordinance to define those conditions under which the conversion of rental units to condominiums would be permitted. Under the ordinance, conversions cannot occur unless certain criteria are met, including the City's established minimum citywide vacancy rates for multi-family rental housing; a minimum percentage of multi-family rental units citywide; provision for affordable housing requirements and Community Benefit Fee; and tenant protections, including a Tenant Relocation Plan, etc.

If the conversion meets the required criteria, the developer must enter into an Affordable Housing Agreement to secure the affordable units provided as part of the conversion approval.

*(Policies H2.1, H2.2, H2.4, and H2.11)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing, **and at least annually**

**Objectives: To support the conversion of rental units to condominiums.**

**Implementing Agency:** Planning Division and Housing Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

#### **PROGRAM 5 STREAMLINE PROJECT PROCESSING**

To **provide certainty and** facilitate project approval and provide internal support to project applicants **application processing**, the City **publishes processing schedules for all entitlements, provides pre-application review to ensure applications are complete prior to submittal, and provides an online permit system. The online permit system allows applicants to submit an application, pay fees, and process comments and revisions entirely online. The online permit system streamlines development and reduces applicant costs by eliminating the need for printing, travel to City offices, and mailing delays. The City's entitlement processing timelines are included within Table X-37 on page 148.** established the Development Services Director position within the Development Services Department. That position acts as a

liaison between project applicants, the development community, the Chamber of Commerce, and City staff to continually assess the City's existing project processing system and identify short- and long-term areas for improvement of the plan check process.

*(Policies H2.1 and H2.2)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing, as applications are processed.

**Objective: Complete 100% of complete applications within the City's adopted schedules.**

**Implementing Agency:** Development Services Department

**Funding Source:** General Fund

## **6. REVIEW OF SUBDIVISION IMPROVEMENT STANDARDS AND ZONING ORDINANCES**

The City's intent is to ensure current standards represent the best means to achieve housing and other City objectives. The City, through the Public Works and Planning departments, shall continue to review and modify Subdivision Improvement Standards on an annual basis.

Properly developed and updated standards can help reduce the costs of development while balancing basic environmental, health, safety, and welfare needs.

*(Policies 1 and 2)*

**Time Frame:** Evaluate of the Zoning Ordinance every 2-5 years.

**Implementing Agency:** Planning Department

**Funding Source:** General Fund

## **PROGRAM 6 SPECIFIC PLAN AREAS (SPA)**

**The provision of affordable housing is a societal goal, one that should be achieved through the efforts of the entire community.** The City shall ensure that Specific Plans are consistent with the goals and policies of the General Plan. The primary purpose of the Specific Plan Area process is to guide the comprehensive urbanization of land use in a mix of residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, open spaces, supporting retail and public facilities, office **employment** uses, and an affordable housing component. The Specific Plan Areas are the first step in implementing programs such as the 10% Affordable Housing Goal **policy**.

**The City's General Plan Land Use Element contains a section called Growth Management, which establishes the policy framework the City uses when considering new growth and annexation. Land Use Policy LU8.5 states "The City shall use the specific plan process to ensure a comprehensive, logical growth process for new development areas (e.g. annexations) or any areas where significant land use changes are considered." The City's General Plan establishes that the City does not grow in a piece-meal fashion. Instead, the City considers all annexations or significant land use plans inside the context of a detailed Specific Plan process. Additional Land Use Element policies describe the minimum standards, information, and benchmarks which must be met by new Specific Plans, which includes demonstration of compliance with the City's 10% affordable housing policy.**

**The City's 10% affordable housing policy has produced over 3,000 units since program inception, which is an average of 100 units per year. Furthermore, over the last decade the City's average overall housing production has been approximately 950 units per year, which means that on average 10% of the City's growth during the prior Housing Element cycle has been affordable housing. The 10% goal is applied within each Specific Plan as well, not just**

for the City as a whole. For example, the Stoneridge Specific Plan included capacity for 2,861 total units, 286 units of which were required to be affordable. At the time the Specific Plan was adopted in 1998 the City's policy did not require a 40/40/20 split of very low/low/moderate income units, so the Specific Plan called for a split of 75% very low and low (combined) and 25% moderate income units. The Specific Plan is nearly fully built with a total of 2,745 total units constructed, of which 251 are affordable, with 116 mixed income units remaining, of which 29 are lower income<sup>1</sup>. Of the constructed affordable units, 73 were moderate income purchase, 150 were low and very low income rental (for seniors), and 28 were low income purchase.

Compliance with the City's General Plan growth management policies results in a robust and detailed Specific Plan. The City's Specific Plans are divided into large lots, and each of these, if residential, is assigned a specific number of allocated units. This is evident in the City's residential capacity inventory in Table X-29 (page 77), where each Specific Plan includes a list of numbered large lots (e.g. AR-1 for Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan Large Lot 1) and these are assigned a land use designation, zoning designation, density, and specific number of allocated units. In turn, this allows the City's infrastructure planning for roads, drainage, sewer, and water, as well as service planning for parks, schools, fire services, and transit to be extremely robust and detailed. Each plan specifically defines the size and location of infrastructure and services, including lift stations, electric substations, wells, and fire stations. The detailed planning process enables the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process to be likewise detailed and specific, resulting in the ability of future subdivision or multifamily projects consistent with the Specific Plan to use CEQA exemptions.

As part of assigning each large lot a specific unit allocation and density, a new Specific Plan must designate at least 10% of the total units as affordable. The affordable housing section or chapter of each Specific Plan includes a table or list of all large lots with an affordable housing obligation, along with Within each SPA, specific parcels are subject to certain affordable housing requirements. Agreements between the City and developers may include a variety of housing types, including mixed use, wherever applicable to help achieve the 10% Affordable Housing Goal. Specific Plans identify programs to meet the 10% Affordable Housing Goal. The type of units **and** targeted income categories, and parcel-by-parcel obligations are specified. Strategies, including City and landowner obligations, are described. A provision for the payment of in-lieu fees for affordable housing may be included, if appropriate. **The City works with the Specific Plan applicant(s) to ensure an appropriate mix and type of residential and non-residential uses, and to ensure that affordable housing sites are distributed through the planning area in order to avoid the creation of concentrated affluence. The City does not meet its affordable housing policy in a piece-meal or project-by-project fashion; the affordable housing plan is established at the time the Specific Plan is approved.** Development Agreements are utilized to secure implementation of the Affordable Housing Program. Additional discussion regarding the City's Specific Plan Areas is provided under the 10% Affordable Housing Goal in the Housing Constraints section of this Housing Element.

*(Policies H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4, H2.8, and H2.10)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing, as SPAs are approved

**Objectives: Ensure affordable units are integrated throughout the SPA and provide 10% of total SPA units as affordable units, consistent with Land Use Element Policy LU5.5.**

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<sup>1</sup> These affordable units are located on Parcel 17 (4 purchase units), Parcel 54 (69 purchase units), Parcel 21 (150 rental units), and Parcel 23 (28 purchase units), which are distributed through the Specific Plan. The map is located here:  
[https://www.roseville.ca.us/UserFiles/Servers/Server\\_7964838/File/Government/Departments/Development%20Services/Planning/Specific%20Plans%20&%20Planning%20Areas/Stoneridge%20Specific%20Plan/Stoneridge%20Tables%20and%20Map.pdf](https://www.roseville.ca.us/UserFiles/Servers/Server_7964838/File/Government/Departments/Development%20Services/Planning/Specific%20Plans%20&%20Planning%20Areas/Stoneridge%20Specific%20Plan/Stoneridge%20Tables%20and%20Map.pdf)

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division and Planning Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

### **PROGRAM 7 PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS**

The provision of affordable housing is a societal goal, one that should be achieved through the efforts of the entire community. While the Specific Plan Areas program above establishes the process by which affordable housing is scoped and planned within each Specific Plan, the Public/Private Partnerships program ensures the requirement is recorded on each property and defines the responsibilities of the City and property owner. Within each of the adopted Specific Plans, the City has included a provision for a public/private partnership, between developers of housing and the City, to achieve the 10% Affordable Housing Goal. In addition to implementing the Affordable Housing Goal within the Specific Plan, the City also requires the affordable housing plan to be reflected within a Development Agreement. The Development Agreement restates the land use plan, including the units allocated and the affordable housing obligations, but also includes a financing plan. The financing plan uses the detailed infrastructure and service studies to establish the per-unit fees which will be applied to every residential unit or non-residential project. This makes fees predictable and transparent for developers. Roseville has identified the following specific roles in this partnership to provide affordable housing:

#### **City of Roseville**

The City shall continue with an aggressive affordable housing program designed to maximize potential funds available through existing federal, state, and local programs. Developers for each of the designated affordable housing parcels are required to provide affordable housing pursuant to the terms of the Specific Plan Development Agreement. The Development Agreement requires a developer to enter into an Affordable Housing Agreement Prior to building permits being issued or recording of the final map, developers are required to enter into an Affordable Housing Development Agreement. The City of Roseville will assist all property owners in obtaining appropriate and available subsidies for construction of the affordable housing obligation. ~~If adequate subsidies are unavailable, the affordable housing goal may be deferred to a later phase of the project to allow time to assemble the necessary financing.~~

#### **Development Community**

Developers for each of the designated affordable housing parcels are required to provide affordable housing pursuant to the terms of the Specific Plan Development Agreement.

*(Policy H2.7)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing Roseville Specific Plan Process

**Objectives: Ensure affordable units are integrated throughout the SPA and provide 10% of total SPA units as affordable units, consistent with Land Use Element Policy LU5.5.**

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division and Planning Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

### **PROGRAM 8 AFFORDABLE HOUSING AGREEMENTS**

Implementation of the City's Affordable Housing Goal begins with planning of the Specific Plan, is established by the Development Agreement, and then when a developer is ready to pursue construction on a site with an affordable housing obligation, is effectuated by the Affordable Housing Agreement. The City shall require Affordable Housing Agreements for all housing projects subject to affordability requirements. Such agreements shall stipulate: (1) the number of affordable units to be constructed;

(2) the affordable purchase price **calculations** or rental price; (3) the income group to whom the units will be affordable; and (4) the length of time the units will remain affordable. Maximum rents and purchase prices will be determined based on unit size and occupancy levels as follows:

Unit Size	Household Size
1 Bedroom	1.5 Persons
2 Bedroom	3 Persons
3 Bedrooms	4.5 Persons
4 Bedrooms	6 Persons

~~If adequate subsidies are not available to assist in achieving the 10% Affordable Housing Goal, the goal may be deferred to a future date agreed upon by the property owner and the City. Deferring the goal will give the City an opportunity to assemble the necessary financing.~~

The City shall, on an annual basis, review all Affordable Housing Agreements for compliance with affordability provisions. Any property owner who fails to comply with the requirements of an Affordable Housing Agreement may be found by the City Council to be in default of the agreement.

*(Policies H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.7, H2.9, and H2.10)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing and Annual Monitoring

**Objectives: Provide 10% of total SPA units as affordable units, consistent with Land Use Element Policy LU5.5.**

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

**PROGRAM 9 IN-LIEU FEES**

The City prefers affordable housing be developed as specified under the 10% Affordable Housing Goal within each of the Specific Plan Areas. The collection of in-lieu fees presents a challenge to the City, since the City does not control or own land to ensure the development of the affordable units. Therefore, the City has not established a formal in-lieu fee program and encourages the development of affordable housing. In-lieu fees may be considered on a case-by-case basis. In all cases where in-lieu fees are considered as an alternative to producing affordable units, Housing Division staff will review the project based on: (1) a good faith effort by the owner to secure and use available subsidies; (2) the type of project and its ability to absorb the affordable units; and (3) the ability to use the in-lieu fees within the same Specific Plan or infill areas. **Projects in areas of high opportunity or in areas at risk of displacement will be prioritized to receive any funds collected.**

Development Agreements shall be the mechanism used to secure implementation of the affordable housing program.

*(Policies H2.1, H2.2, and H2.3)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing, as SPAs are approved.

**Objectives: Provide 10% of total SPA units as affordable units, consistent with Land Use Element Policy LU5.5.**

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

## **PROGRAM 10 NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION FEE**

The City shall consider the establishment of a non-residential construction fee program, **and has initiated a nexus study to review the establishment of a non-residential construction fee** which would levy a fee on non-residential construction to assist in the development and retention of affordable housing. The rationale behind this fee is that new employment is a factor in the need for additional housing. The City expects **will** to review the establishment of a non-residential construction fee by ~~2021~~<sup>2014</sup>-2015, at which time the City will determine if it will pursue a program and, if so, the specifics of the program.

*(Policy H2.7)*

**Time Frame:** ~~2021~~ 2014–2015

**Objectives: Provide additional funding sources for affordable housing.**

**Implementing Agency:** ~~Housing Division~~ **Development Services Department, Affordable Housing and Planning Administration for nexus study**

**Funding Source:** ~~General Fund Funds~~ would be generated as part of this program to provide affordable housing.

## **PROGRAM 11 UNITS AT RISK**

As noted, the City does not have any projects at risk of conversion to market rate during the eight year planning period of the Housing Element and subsequent eight year planning period. However, the City has identified the following program for projects at risk of conversion in future years:

On an annual basis, the City will update its list of subsidized rental properties and identify those units at risk of converting to market rate units.

If the City identifies projects with affordable units at risk, the City will contact the owner regarding their interest in selling properties or maintaining the rental units as affordable.

The City will work with property owners to identify and apply for federal, state, and local subsidies to ensure the continued affordability of housing units.

The City will maintain a list of nonprofit agencies interested in acquisition/rehabilitation of at risk units and inform them of the status of such units.

The City will work with nonprofit agencies to identify and apply for federal, state, and local subsidies available to assist with providing funds for the acquisition and rehabilitation of at risk projects.

The City will make available to tenants of projects at risk of conversion, referral and contact information regarding tenant rights and conversion procedures, as well as information regarding other affordable housing opportunities within the city.

## **PROGRAM 11 PRESERVATION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING**

**The City shall designate a Preservation Coordinator who will:**

- **On an annual basis, update and analyze the risk of conversion to the highest risk properties.**
- **Register with State HCD as a Qualified Entity to receive notices of properties facing a potential loss of affordability.**

- If the Preservation Coordinator identifies projects with affordable units at risk, the City will contact the owner regarding their interest in selling properties or maintaining the rental units as affordable.
- The City will work with property owners to assist with the provision of the required notifications to tenants, local governments, and Qualified Entities in addition to assisting qualified local nonprofit organizations to register as a Qualified Entity.
- The City will assist with the identification and application for federal, state, and local subsidies to ensure the continued affordability of housing units.
- The City will make available to tenants of projects at risk of conversion, referral and contact information regarding tenant rights and conversion procedures, as well as information regarding other affordable housing opportunities within the City.

(Policy H2.6, H2.11)

Time Frame: ~~Annually monitor.~~ Ongoing, and at least annually

Objectives: To ensure affordable units remain affordable for as long as possible.

Implementing Agency: Housing Division

Funding Source: General Fund

#### **PROGRAM 12 HOUSING SUCCESSOR AGENCY**

On 2/22/12 the City became the Housing Successor of the Former Redevelopment Agency and will be working with the Department of Finance, in order to approve 2-3 affordable rental housing projects which were slated for development, using 2006 Housing Bonds in the amount of \$5.5 million. After the expenditure of those funds, there will not be any further assistance for affordable housing development using Low/Moderate Income Housing Fund or bond funds generated through the former Redevelopment Agency's tax increment.

All redevelopment agencies were dissolved in California effective February 1, 2012. The City of Roseville elected to function as the successor to the former Redevelopment Agency ("Successor Agency") and to form a Housing Successor to serve as the governing body for the former agency's low and moderate income housing assets. Housing Successors receive the non-cash housing assets of the former Redevelopment Agencies and are charged with monitoring and maintaining existing low-and moderate income housing assets and meeting outstanding requirements for former redevelopment agencies.

Beginning in 2015, agreements were made to spend the remaining \$5.9 million in bond proceeds on an affordable housing development constructed by Mercy Housing. That project was completed in 2018 and the total distributed to Mercy in the form of a loan was \$5.76 million. After the expenditure of those funds, there are no longer any significant funding sources available.

The Housing Successor receives 20% of loan repayment revenues, approximately \$240,000 annually, until all loans are paid back, which is projected to be 2036. As of October 2020 there are current projects, planned for yet unencumbered, totaling approximately \$1.2 million. The Housing Successor may spend up to \$250,000 for Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing (HPRR) each year, the maximum allowed in the law. The City will annually track the demographics of the people benefiting from these funds to ensure they are equitably distributed, and make adjustments to funding if they are not; this assessment shall use the best available data, including updated Census, ACS, Point in Time counts, and other data. Going forward the fund's revenues will be only from loan payment funds. Surplus funds may provide small gap funding for future affordable development projects. Projects in

**areas of high opportunity or in areas at risk of displacement will be prioritized to receive any funds collected.**

**Time Frame:** 2021–2029 2013–2021, or until the \$5.5 million is expended.

**Objectives: Gap financing for future developments and Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Program**

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division

**Funding Source:** City loan payoffs Housing Bonds

**PROGRAM 13 RESIDENTIAL CAPACITY MONITORING (NO NET LOSS) MONITOR THE CITY'S LAND INVENTORY**

**The City will continuously monitor the development of all sites identified in the adequate sites inventory, to ensure the minimum Regional Housing Needs Allocation for each income category is met at all times. The City will use an evaluation and tracking procedure pursuant to Government Code Section 65863. The City will track all instances where a site identified in the City's adequate sites inventory is developed with greater or fewer units (at the specified income level) than had been identified in the inventory. If a project is proposed which would reduce the City's capacity in any income category below the amount allocated by the City's Regional Housing Needs Assessment, the City will identify and, if necessary, rezone within six months sufficient sites to offset the shortfall and ensure no net loss in capacity. The City will annually review its land inventory to ensure there is enough vacant residential land in the city to meet its RHNA allocation.**

*(Goal H3)*

**Time Frame:** ~~Annually~~ Ongoing as applications are received, and at least monthly.

**Objectives: Evaluate 100% of residential applications for RHNA consistency.**

**Implementing Agency:** Planning Division and Housing Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

**Downtown Specific Plan**

The City will implement the Downtown Specific Plan focusing on infill development, revitalization of older neighborhoods and commercial corridors, as well as encouraging the development of mixed use and high density residential units. The City offers various programs in the Downtown Specific Plan, which encourage and facilitate the development of high density and mixed use housing.

**Time Frame:** Ongoing

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

**PROGRAM 14 REZONE PROGRAM FOR ADEQUATE SITES**

**The City has been allocated a RHNA of 12,066 total units, of which 6,178 units must be lower income (a combination of low and very low income). As of the writing of this Housing Element, the City has insufficient units to meet the lower income RHNA, and has therefore committed to providing adequate sites through a rezone program consisting of the below. Each strategy describes two figures: the total capacity and the realistic capacity. The total capacity describes the total number of units which could result from full implementation of the strategy. The realistic capacity is a smaller number of units and represents the units the rezone program could realistically achieve within the 8-year planning period. The**

rezone program has generally been designed to operate as a menu, identifying a broad array of sites which could accommodate units from which to select in order to achieve the RHNA obligation.

1. Commercial Corridors: The City has identified three commercial corridors for revitalization. The Douglas Boulevard/Harding Boulevard Corridor includes a mix of single-family residential properties, single-family residences which have been converted to businesses, aging hotels, and many older commercial properties with large, minimally improved parking fields. The Douglas Boulevard/Sunrise Avenue Corridor includes a mix of land uses, including commercial businesses and business professional offices with large, minimally improved parking fields and single-family homes, duplexes, and apartments. The Atlantic Street Corridor includes a mix of uses along the street frontage, with residential uses to the rear; many of the residential properties contain more than one housing unit, or room for additional units. The Commercial Corridors strategy will consist of the preparation of Specific Plans for each corridor, the establishment of mixed-use land use and zoning designations to provide more opportunities for redevelopment and reuse, more flexible zoning and development standards, and streamlined approval processes. The City anticipates adding capacity for a minimum of 400 lower income residential units, which represents both the total and realistic capacity. See Appendix E for details.
2. Infill Intensification: The central core of Roseville where development occurred prior to the 1980s is known as the City's "Infill Area," and is approximately 8,500 acres. This older area of the City is not within a Specific Plan, and much of the development occurred prior to the adoption of the City's General Plan or Zoning regulations. Consequently, inconsistencies between a property's land use and zoning designations are relatively common, and the land use designation density typically reflects the built conditions rather than planned future conditions. These factors have presented regulatory barriers to development and redevelopment. The City would amend the land use and zoning designation of selected properties in the Infill Area, to remedy inconsistencies between land use and zoning and to increase the permitted residential densities. This program has the potential to add capacity for 832 units at all levels of affordability. The realistic capacity of this program is 186 units, based on the assumption that vacant or significantly underutilized sites are most likely to develop. See Appendix E for details. This program will include a replacement program, to ensure that if units are demolished and replaced the residents are not displaced and at least as many homes are rebuilt as were removed.
3. Opportunity Sites: Staff examined vacant sites throughout the City to find properties with the potential to be converted to a high density residential land use designation. After screening out sites due to the presence of approved entitlements, Development Agreements, or significant environmental constraints (floodplain, wetland preserves, etc), the City has identified potential sites for evaluation as part of this rezone program. Additional sites may be identified as the City develops this option and sites on this list may be removed due to constraints. The current list of sites has the potential to add a total capacity of 1,350 lower income (high density) residential units. The realistic capacity of this strategy is 600 lower income (high density) units. See Appendix E for details.
4. Vacant Sites—Residential Intensification: The western areas of the City include multiple vacant sites with High Density Residential land uses at densities below 25 units per acre. Increasing the land use density of these sites to 30 units per acre would yield additional units. As part of this strategy the City would develop and adopt a Land Use Amendment Policy requiring all Specific Plan Amendment projects involving land use changes to also amend the land use of High Density Residential sites the applicant/property owner controls to between 25 and 30 units to the acre. If all of the sites were amended to 30 units per acre the total capacity is 1,880 high density units. However, the realistic capacity is 900 units. See Appendix E for details.

The above rezone program has a realistic capacity of 2,086 lower income (high density) units. In adopting this program the City is approving a menu of strategies which may be pursued, and providing evidence

for the realistic capacity which could be added by each. In implementing the rezone program, the City may choose to implement one, all, or portions of these, based on need and to the extent necessary to ensure the City achieves the minimum required RHNA capacity, which currently requires the addition of 1,718 lower income units. The City's rezone program, in combination with other programs, shall result in the City's achievement and maintenance of the minimum required capacity of 6,178 lower income units. As stated in Housing Element Program 15, the City's adopted Zoning Ordinance permits ministerial (by-right) development of multifamily projects where at least 20% of the sites are affordable to lower income households. All of the sites identified in the City's rezone program shall be zoned with a minimum density of at least 20 units per acre, and more than 50% shall be accommodated on sites designated for residential use and for which nonresidential uses or mixed uses are not permitted.

(Policy H3.2, H3.4, H3.5)

Time Frame: 2024

Objectives: Achieve a minimum lower income capacity of 6,178 units by 2024.

Implementing Agency: Planning Division

Funding Source: General Fund/Grant Funding

#### PROGRAM 15 AFFORDABLE HOUSING STREAMLINING

The City has a ministerial approval process for affordable housing projects which meet specified criteria. The streamlined approval process is an opt-in program for developers who must request streamlined ministerial approval at the time of application to the City. To qualify, the developer must agree to enter into an affordable housing agreement with the City ensuring a minimum of 20% of the units will be affordable to low, very low, or extremely low income households. A qualifying project may opt to be reviewed for conformity with the City's Objective Design Standards though the ministerial Building Permit process in lieu of the City's discretionary Design Review Permit process. The Objective Design Standards are available on the City's Planning Division website. The City's discretionary Design Review Permit process is required for any developer seeking exceptions, variances, or modifications to objective zoning or objective design standards, excluding modifications granted as part of a density bonus concession, incentive, parking reduction, or waiver of development standards pursuant to Density Bonus Law or the City's density bonus program. The program applies citywide to all affordable housing projects meeting the affordability requirement, including to sites which have been included in the inventory for more than one Housing Element cycle.

(Policy H3.1)

Time Frame: Ongoing as applications are received, and at least annually.

Objectives: To streamline the approval of affordable housing projects by providing a ministerial approval process, thereby shortening timeframes by an average of three to five months and fees by \$8,000 or more.

Implementing Agency: Housing Division and Planning Division

Funding Source: General Fund

#### PROGRAM 16 PRIORITIZE AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The City will prioritize the timely and efficient processing of affordable housing projects through various means, including via the City's ministerial approval process, prioritizing utility services for affordable projects, and providing support and assistance in securing grants and other financial subsidies. The City will also develop a phasing program for affordable housing sites, which will include streamlined

processes for lot line adjustments, parcel maps, and similar entitlements which may be necessary to support construction and financing of affordable housing. At minimum, the phasing program will provide for ministerial processing of lot line adjustments, voluntary mergers, and parcel maps. The City will also investigate the development of fee reductions for affordable housing projects. The City will annually track the use of Program 16 to determine its effectiveness, which will be evaluated based on the percent of affordable housing projects using the program, as well as the percent of large site property owners/developers using the program. The City will annually meet with affordable housing developers to discuss constraints to the production of affordable housing, and based on this feedback, commits to implementing program improvements to ensure the City meets its goal of 100% of affordable housing projects using the program.

(Policy H3.1)

Time Frame: 2024 and ongoing

Objectives: To facilitate and incentivize the construction of affordable housing. The goal is for 100% of affordable housing projects to leverage this program.

Implementing Agency: Housing Division and Planning Division

Funding Source: General Fund

#### PROGRAM 17 HOUSING REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

Sites that have residential uses, or which had residential uses that were vacated or demolished anytime within the prior five years, shall be subject to this replacement program if any of the units were subject to an affordable housing agreement (or other affordability requirement pursuant to Government Code Section 65583.2). Development proposals on such sites shall maintain all affordable units at the same or lower income level, or shall be contingent on the replacement of all lost affordable units, at the same or lower income level.

(Policy H3.1)

Time Frame: Ongoing, as applications are received.

Objectives: To ensure conservation and replacement of affordable units.

Implementing Agency: Housing Division and Planning Division

Funding Source: General Fund

#### PROGRAM 18 ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT OUTREACH PROGRAM

The City will develop an accessory dwelling unit outreach program targeting existing multifamily sites, to help educate the owners of multifamily properties about the use of accessory dwelling units as a means to add units on multifamily sites without the need for additional entitlements. The program is intended to promote and create affordable housing units. The program will be promoted on the City's website and information will be available at the City's Permit Center. The City's Housing Division staff will also actively promote the program in conjunction with implementation of the 10% Affordable Housing Program and other Housing programs.

(Policy H3.2, H3.3)

Time Frame: 2022

**Objectives: Ensure 100% of multifamily property owners who contact the City receive information on accessory dwelling units.**

**Implementing Agency: Planning Division and Housing Division**

**Funding Source: General Fund**

## **PROGRAM 19 FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS**

The City shall pursue the following state and federal sources that will assist the City in addressing the housing and supportive needs of special needs populations. **The City shall meet a minimum of once annually with affordable housing developers to discuss barriers to the production of affordable housing, with a particular emphasis on the production of extremely low income housing and housing for special needs groups. Consistent with this program and other housing programs (such as Program 8, 9, 10, 12, and 16) the City shall prioritize, incentivize, and facilitate the construction of housing for extremely low income and special needs households, including by using financial resources to provide gap funding.**

### **Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program (Federal)**

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides funding for rental subsidy payments for households earning 50% or less of the area median income. **Special vouchers have also been made available for veterans, called Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH), as well as Mainstream Vouchers which serve those with mental illness and are homeless or near homelessness. The HCV is programs serve households who are extremely low income and/or disabled and is are** administered by the Roseville Housing Authority. **The Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) shall provide Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) to very low- and extremely low-income households in order to provide affordable housing options to those most in need; 75% of new households receiving vouchers shall be extremely low income. RHA shall offer Small Area Fair Market Rents and provide landlord education on the benefits of participating in the program. RHA shall also consider implementing a Landlord Incentive Program based on available federal funding and other best practices to incentivize new landlords to participate in the program. RHA will provide outreach materials to multifamily property owners and managers in areas of high opportunity on the benefits of accepting HCVs and will work to increase the number of properties accepting HCVs in high opportunity areas.**

### **Section 202 (Federal)**

HUD provides long-term, direct loans to private, non-profit sponsors to finance new construction of elderly and disabled housing affordable to households earning 50% or less of the median income. The City will support applications by non-profit housing developers for Section 202 funding.

### **HOME Investment Partnership Program (State)**

The Housing Division utilizes State-administered federal HOME funds for the First Time Homebuyer Program, which provides down payment assistance to low-income first time homebuyers. The City's First Time Home Buyer Down Payment Assistance Program allows displaced homemakers to qualify as first time home buyers. The City also uses HOME funds to leverage Community Development Block Grant funds for the Housing Rehabilitation Program described below. The City will pursue HOME funds for financing of affordable multi-family rental projects targeted to special needs groups such as seniors **and those with disabilities.**

### **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) (Federal)**

The City will continue to set aside CDBG funds for the following programs that address the needs of special needs populations, including elderly, disabled, and homeless individuals and families.

### **Housing Rehabilitation Program**

Deferred loans up to \$100,000 are available to low-income homeowners for health and safety repairs and general home improvements. Elderly and disabled homeowners can also receive a \$5,000 grant for health and safety repairs. **Outreach for this program will be directed to disadvantaged geographic areas of the City, where there are overlapping factors such as poverty, overcrowding, cost burden, and poor housing conditions and where there is a higher proportion of communities of color based on the most current census data.** Roseville Handyman Program

The Roseville Handyman Program provides grants to elderly and disabled homeowners for minor home repairs and handicapped accessible improvements.

### **Public Service Funds**

The City has made CDBG Public Service funds available to non-profit agencies and organizations that provide supportive services to special needs populations. The City will continue to consider applications for funding for special needs activities under the Public Service category during the Annual Action Plan process.

*(Policies H4.1, H4.2, H4.3, H4.4 and H4.5)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing, as funding is available, **and at least annually.**

**Objectives: Effectively implement federal and state programs and leverage funding opportunities, increase the number of participating properties in high resource areas of the City, and obtain funding for affordable housing projects serving special needs populations.**

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division

**Funding Source:** Housing Choice Voucher, CDBG, HOME, Section 202

### **PROGRAM 20 HOMELESS PREVENTION AND RAPID REHOUSING PROGRAM LOCAL PROGRAMS**

The City shall continue to utilize and encourage service providers who assist special needs populations to use the following local financing programs to address the needs of special needs populations:

#### **Homeless Voucher Program**

**The City Council has approved Roseville Homeless Prevention Rapid Rehousing (HPRR) funds consisting of Permanent Local Housing Allocation funds and up to \$250,000 in Low and Moderate Income Funds to assist Roseville homeless and those about to be homeless with grants for payment of past due rent, security deposits, first month's rent, past due utility bills, and emergency motel vouchers. Non-profits apply for program funds annually. On average, the HPRR program serves the**

**community by providing over 37,000 bed nights for the homeless annually, providing rental assistance to maintain permanent housing for approximately 500 households, placing 50 individuals into transitional or treatment facilities, and permanently housing 15 people from homelessness per year. The City will annually track the demographics of the people benefiting from these funds to ensure they are equitably distributed, and make adjustments to funding if they are not.**

The City Council has approved Roseville General Funds to assist homeless persons in Roseville and those about to be homeless with grants up to \$1,500 for payment of past due rent, security deposits, first month's rent, past due utility bills, and emergency motel vouchers. The Salvation Army administers the program and provides dollar for dollar matching funds. The program is promoted by the Salvation Army and by referrals from local nonprofit organizations and/or advocates for the homeless.

*(Policy H4.5)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing, as funding is available, **and at least annually.**

**Objectives: Fund non-profits to implement homeless prevention and rapid rehousing programs such as rent, utilities and deposit payments, homeless hotel vouchers, and ready-to-rent programs.**

**Implementing Agency: Housing Division & Non-profits that apply for funding, City Manager, City Council**

**Funding Source: General Fund, Citizens' Benefit Fund, and REACH Fund Permanent Local Housing Allocation and Low and Moderate Income Fund**

**PROGRAM 21 ROSEVILLE COMMUNITY GRANT FUNDS**

**Roseville Community Grant Funds**

The City has established the following community grants. The Grants Advisory Commission reviews grant applications and makes grant recommendations on an annual basis to the City Council **for the following community grants:**

**Citizens' Benefit Fund**

**The Citizens' Benefit was established in 1993 following the sale of the City-owned Roseville Hospital. The proceeds were invested and a portion of the interest earned each year is made available for grants with the purpose of improving the quality of life for the citizens of Roseville. Public agencies, schools and non-profit 501(c)3 or 501(c)4 are eligible to apply.**

The Citizens' Benefit Fund utilizes interest payments on funds received from the sale of the City-owned Roseville Community Hospital to provide grants of up to \$30,000 to public agencies, schools, and nonprofit organizations serving citizens of Roseville are eligible to apply "to improve the quality of life for the citizens of Roseville."

**REACH Fund**

**The Roseville Employees Annual Charitable Hearts Fund (REACH) is a community giving fund created through the generosity of Roseville employees and retirees. These employee-donated funds are dispersed to local charitable organizations that serve youth, seniors and families in the South Placer County region.**

The REACH Fund utilizes contributions by Roseville City employees, retirees, and businesses to provide grants up to \$7,500 to public agencies, schools, and nonprofit organizations that assist youth, families, or seniors in Placer County.

*(Policy H4.5)*

**Time Frame: Ongoing, as funding is available, and at least annually**

**Objectives: Provide funding to public agencies and non-profits for programs that benefit and support the Roseville community.**

**Implementing Agency: Housing Division, City Manager, City Council**

**Funding Source: Citizens' Benefit Trust, and REACH Fund**

**PROGRAM 22 ADDRESS SIGNIFICANT DISPARITIES AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES**

**To Achieve Getting People and Families off the Street, the City will:**

- **Create opportunities for development of permanent supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness, including families, by identifying sites and properties and prioritize local funding**

and incentives for that use. Current activities include consideration of a Project Homekey development which would create new permanent supportive housing units for people experiencing homelessness.

- Create and fund rehousing plans to move people from emergency COVID sheltering to permanent affordable housing, and in the future, respond similarly to major health or housing displacement emergencies. In its COVID response, the City has partnered with Placer County on a COVID rehousing program.

To Achieve Keeping People in their Homes, the City will:

- Provide Rental Assistance: fund rental assistance and work with tenants, nonprofit housing providers, advocates and the state to find solutions on rent that keeps tenants out of debt, prevents displacement, and sustains financial security of nonprofit housing providers. City's CDBG-CV3 funds are supporting a COVID rental assistance program. The City is partnering with Placer County on rental assistance for low-income households who are facing hardships due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Continue and adopt policies to prevent displacement including strategies to protect senior and low-income homeowners such as targeting home repair programs and no-net loss policies for existing affordable housing and condo conversion ordinances. The City will continue its income-qualified Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation deferred loan and grant program. Applications and outreach materials are posted in English and Spanish. The City will direct implementation of these policies and programs into geographic areas of the community at greatest sensitivity or risk of displacement.

To Increase and Preserve the Affordable Housing Supply, the City will:

- Undertake all preservation programs outlined in the preservation section of the HE which includes continuing to annually monitor and support preservation of existing regulated affordable homes at risk of converting to market rates. The City currently monitors such developments and will enhance its program by naming a Preservation Coordinator.
- Provide outreach on targeted first-time homebuyer programs in neighborhoods that have suffered from historic disinvestment to increase awareness and access to such programs like HUD Section 8 Homebuyer assistance. Outreach will be in English and Spanish.
- Strengthen its local housing trust fund with local revenue sources. Currently the City's revenue sources include in lieu fees and pay offs from affordable purchase loans. Actions to include re-applying for state Local Housing Trust Fund (LHTF) Program as they are released.

Metrics: Number of households assisted with rental assistance; owner occupied rehab; number of permanent supportive housing projects the City explores.

(Policy H4.10)

Time Frame: Ongoing, and at least annually

Objectives: To ensure that direct and indirect government activities and influence is equitable and supports access to housing opportunities for all groups. Metrics for success include 700 low, very low and extremely low income households assisted with rental assistance; 15 owner-occupied rehab projects (based on current funding levels) within a disadvantaged community area or area at risk of displacement; at least 1 permanent supportive housing project explored annually.

Implementing Agency: Housing Division

Funding Source: Community Development Block Grant, General Fund

**PROGRAM 23 HOMELESS OUTREACH**

The Roseville Police Department uses a Social Services Unit consisting of two full-time Problem-Oriented Policing Officers and two Homeless Outreach Workers from Placer County Health and Human Services to link homeless individuals to services throughout the County and to build trust with unsheltered individuals, particularly among communities where distrust is widespread and acts as a barrier to accessing services.

(Policy H4.5)

Time Frame: Ongoing, and at least annually

Objectives: Contact 50 high-risk community members per month.

Implementing Agency: Roseville Police Department Social Services Unit

Funding Source: Community Development Block Grant, Downtown Roseville Partnership, General Fund

**PROGRAM 24 FAMILY MOBILE TEAM**

The Roseville Police Department collaborates with Placer County Mental Health on a Family Mobile Team unit, which responds to family crisis situations and calls from minors in dangerous situations, to connect these individuals to support and services to avoid these situations from resulting in homelessness.

(Policy H4.5)

Time Frame: Ongoing, and at least annually

Objectives: A minimum of 350 interactions annually.

Implementing Agency: Roseville Police Department Social Services Unit

Funding Source: Community Development Block Grant, Downtown Roseville Partnership, General Fund

**PROGRAM 25 FAMILY REUNIFICATION PROGRAM**

The City will implement a Family Connect and Reunification Program to assist those experiencing homelessness to be reconnected with family and friends who can help support the individual, including by providing transportation to the friend or family member.

(Policy H4.5)

Time Frame: Ongoing, and at least annually.

Objectives: Reunification of 20 individuals experiencing homelessness

Implementing Agency: Roseville Police Department Social Services Unit

**Funding Source: Grant program or other funding**

**PROGRAM 26 REGIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMS**

When feasible, the City will address affordable housing issues on a regional basis.

**Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act Funds**

The City's Housing Division will continue to participate in the Placer Consortium on Homelessness (PCOH) with other jurisdictions, local organizations, and service providers to establish and promote a network of facilities and resources to assist the homeless population and other special needs populations. The City will continue to participate in the preparation of the Placer County Continuum of Care annual application for Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act funds.

*(Policy H4.5)*

**Time Frame:** Annually

**Objectives:** Participate in regional approaches to affordable housing.

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division

**Funding Source:** Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act funds (Federal)

**PROGRAM 27 FAIR HOUSING AND HOUSING DISCRIMINATION LEGAL SERVICES**

**In 2019, the City completed a regional effort that updated the 2000 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) pursuant to the 2015 AFFH Final Rule. Relevant sections are incorporated into the Housing Element.**

**The City shall continue to actively participate in the ongoing region-wide collaborative effort to improve fair housing choice and affirmatively further fair housing.**

**The City's 19 fair housing indicators for zoning codes analysis for ideal outcomes to prevent fair housing barriers included in the AI based on a checklist developed by the Region IX HUD office found that all of the 19 indicators supported fair housing and that none of the City's zoning codes create barriers to fair housing or impact housing choice. The City will work to ensure that it does not create barriers in its future actions to fair housing or impact housing choice by:**

- **Regularly complete analysis of the characteristics of the beneficiaries of housing and service programs relative to the income-adjusted resident population**
- **Require that developers receiving public subsidies (monetary or in the form of density bonuses and fast track review) use affirmative fair housing marketing practices**
- **Monitor how public sector investments can contribute to economic changes in neighborhoods, possibly accelerating displacement of low-income residents**
- **Conduct robust and meaningful public engagement activities and events when considering adoption of policies to ensure all voices in the community are heard.**
- **In making planning decisions, be aware of how the built environment communicates inclusiveness or exclusiveness to different types of residents**

- Holding monthly housing meetings for non-profit organizations and local stakeholders, including the Latino Leadership Council, to share regional resources and ensure equitable distribution of resources.
- Encourage and support affordable housing across the City in all neighborhoods, with a focus on areas of high opportunity.

The City will continue to provide assistance regarding equal housing opportunities through its Housing Division and Housing Authority in addition to funding a program which will provide the services of legal counsel to persons experiencing housing discrimination.

The City of Roseville will continue its collaborative Housing Education Campaign to provide fair housing counseling workshops and one-on-one counseling for Roseville residents, landlords/property owners, and tenants, with counseling provided by Project Sentinel or similar HUD qualified fair housing provider, through the City's Fair Housing Education Program. Under contract with the City, fair housing provider will also offer fair housing workshops, respond to inquiries and provide wide-ranging fair housing information. Its website is a rich resource with information in six languages.

In addition to the provision of workshops and one-on-one counseling, the City's website includes fair housing information and referral service data with links to other Fair Housing resources.

(Policies H4.6, H4.7, H4.8)

Time Frame: Ongoing, and at least annually.

Objectives: To ensure residents are informed of their housing rights and are provided with support on fair housing issues, and that City actions do not create barriers to fair housing or impact choice. Annually, 50 responses to inquiries; at least 1 Fair Housing Workshop; Adequate annual funding, \$12,000 for 2022, future years amount responsive to resources/needs.

Implementing Agency: Housing Division and Roseville Housing Authority

Funding Source: Housing Choice Voucher Rental Assistance, Community Development Block Grant Funding, City's Low- and Moderate-Income Fund, General Fund

#### **PROGRAM 26 FAIR HOUSING**

The City will continue to provide assistance regarding equal housing opportunities through its Housing Division and Housing Authority.

The City of Roseville will continue its collaborative Housing Education Campaign to provide fair housing counseling workshops and one-on-one counseling for Roseville residents, landlords/property owners, and tenants, with counseling provided by Legal Services of Northern California through the City's Fair Housing Education Program.

In addition to the provision of workshops and one-on-one counseling, the City's website includes fair housing information and referral service data with links to other Fair housing resources.

**Time Frame:** Ongoing

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division and Roseville Housing Authority

**Funding Source:** General Fund

**PROGRAM 28 SUPPORT FOR HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES**

**Work with the Alta California Regional center to implement an outreach program that informs families and housing developers within the City on housing and services available for persons with developmental disabilities. The program could include the development of an informational brochure, including information on services on the City's website. The City will also revise the Zoning Ordinance to require an Administrative Permit for large Community Care homes (7 to 12 persons) instead of a Use Permit. Standards for approval of an Administrative Permit for large Community Care homes will be developed, to facilitate objectivity and certainty in review.**

**(Policies H4.1, H4.8, H4.9)**

**Time Frame: Ongoing, and at least annually**

**Objectives: To ensure residents are informed of housing options for persons with developmental disabilities**

**Implementing Agency: Housing Division**

**Funding Source: General Fund**

**PROGRAM 29 ALLOW SHARED HOUSING UNDER HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

**Continue Roseville Housing Authority's policy to allow Shared Housing to enable persons with disabilities to use their voucher in housing that is shared with non-related persons. The rent and rental subsidy for these households is based on the use of one bedroom (or two if a live-in aide is required). The HCV rental assistance Shared Housing option does not factor in the income of the other household members who may be providing an increased level of independence for the disabled HCV participant.**

**RHA has operated this policy for more than 20 years and a number of developmentally disabled individuals have made use of the Shared Housing option. The program has received positive feedback from the participants, their families and landlords on the benefit of this provision.**

**(Policies H4.1, H4.9)**

**Time Frame: Ongoing, and at least annually**

**Objectives: To provide rental assistance for residents with disabilities**

**Implementing Agency: Roseville Housing Authority**

**Funding Source: Housing Choice Voucher Rental Assistance**

**PROGRAM 30 PROCESS AND FEE STRUCTURE REVIEW**

**Permit Process – To expedite project facilitation and provide internal support to project applicants, the City established the ~~Development Advisory Committee~~ Economic Development Advisory Committee to advise and assist the City Council in creating a community environment conducive to existing businesses, attracting new businesses, and promoting tourism. In order to expedite project facilitation and provide internal support to project applicants, the Economic Development Advisory Committee also functions as a liaison, building relationships between the City, the development community, and business owners. The Committee provides input into delivery of development services, cost of services, construction standards, development impact fees, and other development service policy areas. The Committee regularly reviews the City's fee system to work toward reducing the cost of development**

**impact fees, as well as provide direction on the Economic Development Strategy.** function as a liaison building relationships between the City and development community, providing input into delivery of development services, cost of services, construction standards, development impact fees, and other development service policy areas.

Fee Structure – The City will continue to review its fee system and work toward graduated fees as a means of reducing the cost of housing development.

The Development Services Department will work with the Development advisory committee **Economic Development Advisory Committee.**

*(Policy H5.1)*

**Time Frame:** Annually review process and fee structure.

**Objectives:** **Review process and fee structure once per year.**

**Implementing Agency:** Development Services Department

**Funding Source:** General Fund

### **PROGRAM 31 REVIEW OF SUBDIVISION IMPROVEMENT STANDARDS AND ZONING ORDINANCES**

The City will ~~continue~~ **regularly** to review of ~~the~~ Subdivision Improvement Standards and Zoning Ordinances **to ensure residential development standards are appropriate, aligned with the City's housing-related policies, reflective of modern planning practices, and are not unduly burdensome or restrictive. The City will annually review housing legislation and update the Zoning Ordinance as needed to comply with new state laws. Current amendments needed pursuant to this program include reducing the parking requirements for emergency shelters consistent with AB 139, adding employee housing (for six or fewer people) as a permitted residential use, and adjusting the description of transitional and supportive housing to state that these uses are permitted by right where multifamily and mixed use are permitted (to ensure consistency with AB 2162).**

*(Policy H5.2)*

**Time Frame:** Annually review Subdivision Improvement Standards **Ongoing, and at least annually**

**Objectives:** **Complete review of the Subdivision Improvement Standards and Zoning Ordinance once per year.**

**Implementing Agency:** Planning Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

### **PROGRAM 32 PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM**

The City will continue to educate its citizens **the greater Roseville community about** regarding the necessity of providing the affordable housing needed to support the job growth occurring in Roseville **and the region.** Specifically, this information will focus on the need to provide affordable housing in close proximity to jobs **for multiple reasons, including** in an effort to reduce the traffic and air quality impacts that result from long commutes **and reduce inequities by ensuring all sectors of the City's employment base can afford to live in the community where they work.** In addition, the City will continue to monitor community opposition to affordable housing projects in an effort to remove negative perceptions. Education will occur through public

hearings, presentations to various service organizations and other community groups, and articles published in the local newspaper and the City's newsletter.

(Policy H5.3)

**Time Frame:** Bi-annually.

**Objectives:** 100% of staff reports or other City materials for affordable housing projects will include information about the necessity of affordable housing and City newsletters will contain such materials a minimum of twice annually. A FlashVote survey or other survey will be distributed annually to evaluate the community's perceptions of affordable housing.

**Implementing Agency:** Housing Division, Planning Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

### PROGRAM 33 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Planning Division will continue to **provide multiple ways for residents to be informed of development projects and multiple opportunities and means for community input on proposed projects within the City, including:**

- **Uploading initial notices that an application was received to the Roseville Coalition of Neighborhood Associations' (RCONA) website.**
- **Maintenance of the City's Development Activity website, which includes a list of all new applications received during the previous week, a description of all active development proposals in the City, and interactive maps displaying the location of current and upcoming construction in the City.**
- **Maintenance of the City's Planning Projects of Interest website, where project details and documents are uploaded for projects generating significant community interest.**
- **Maintenance of the City's Online Permitting Services portal, which allows the public to look up documents and details for all active applications in the City.**
- **For General Plan Amendments, physically posting a notice of the project application on the project site.**
- **Encouraging applicants to hold neighborhood meetings before the public decision-making process begins, to ensure the community understands the proposal and to receive any concerns and questions early in the process.**
- **Uploading public hearing notices and notices of intent to approve a project to the RCONA website, in addition to the direct mailing of such notices to properties within 300 feet of the project.**

**Neighborhood forums and other outreach allows people affected by a project to have their questions and concerns addressed early in the planning process, which can reduce costs by avoiding late-stage design changes due to unexpected comments. Outreach also has the potential to improve community investment in a project and ensure the achievement of equity goals. The intent of the City's public participation process is to provide clear processes and means for community notice and input as part of a timely and transparent decision-making process. This program is also consistent with the City's General Plan, which directs the City to continue and improve our public participation programs. encourage developers to meet with interested parties before the public decision-making process begins.**

Preliminary neighborhood forums allow persons directly affected by the project to have their questions and concerns addressed early in the planning process.

*(Policy H5.3)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing, as projects are processed through the Planning Division.

**Objectives:** Provide multiple means and opportunities for public participation as part of Planning entitlement projects.

**Implementing Agency:** Planning Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

#### **PROGRAM 34 SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING LAWS**

The City will review the Zoning Ordinance and its other planning documents and, if necessary, make changes to ensure compliance with the Supportive Housing Streamlining Act (AB 2162), AB 101 (Low-Barrier Navigation Centers), and other existing and future legislation.

AB 2162 requires supportive housing to be considered a use by right in zones where multi-family and mixed uses are permitted, including nonresidential zones permitting multi-family uses, if the proposed housing development meets specified criteria. AB 101 requires that Low-Barrier Navigation Centers (LBNC) be a by-right use in areas zoned for mixed-use and nonresidential zones permitting multi-family uses. LBNC provide temporary room and board with limited barriers to entry while case managers work to connect homeless individuals and families to income, public benefits, health services, permanent housing, or other shelter.

*(Policy H5.4)*

**Time Frame:** Within two years of adoption of the Housing Element

**Objectives:** City ensures compliance with AB 2162 and AB 101 and other legislation

**Implementing Agency:** Planning Division

**Funding Source:** General Fund

#### **PROGRAM 35 ROSEVILLE ELECTRIC PROGRAM**

**Peak Load Management Program**

Roseville Electric will continue to explore and implement peak load management programs deigned to most efficiently manage energy use during critical peak demand.

##### **Energy Audits**

Roseville Electric will continue to offer online energy audits and custom energy information to aid customers in reducing home energy costs. These tools will include suggestions for low- and no-cost conservation practices and an analysis of recommended energy efficiency measures.

Roseville Electric will continue to implement the peak load management program. This program cycles customer equipment off and on when City load approaches its resource limits.

Energy Audits Roseville Electric will continue to offer online energy audits to aid customers in reducing home energy costs. The audit includes a utility bill analysis to show the customer where energy is being used. Also

included are suggested low- and no-cost conservation practices and an analysis of recommended energy efficiency measures.

## **Energy Efficiency Rebates and Renewable Energy Rebates**

**Roseville Electric will continue to offer rebates to electric customers who install or upgrade their homes with qualified energy-efficiency measures. Renewable energy options are available through Roseville Electric's community solar program.** Roseville Electric will continue to offer rebates to electric customers who install or upgrade their homes with qualified energy efficiency measures and/or renewable energy systems. Renewable energy rebates will continue to gradually decline through 2016, in compliance with state law.

## **Electric Rate Assistance Programs**

Roseville Electric offers a discount to residential customers whose income is no greater than specified by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development as "very low" for Placer County. Roseville Electric also offers Medical Support Rate Reductions for customers who have medical devices in their homes.

~~Roseville Electric closed the Senior Low Income Rate Reduction to new applicants effective July 1, 1998. Electric customers receiving the Senior Low Income Rate may either continue receiving the senior discount or apply for the Electric Rate Assistance Program discount.~~

Roseville Electric may offer energy efficiency rebates to low-income customers through a partnership with the City's Housing Division.

## **Roseville Utility Exploration Center**

The Utility Exploration Center is an interdepartmental project sponsored by Roseville Electric and the Environmental Utilities Department with support from the Parks, Recreation and Libraries Department and the City Manager's Office. The center is a key component of Mahany Park and is a one-of-a-kind center offering an exciting new take on preserving our natural resources and protecting our environment through new technologies and measures in energy efficiency, water efficiency, recycling, and water quality, with environmentally sustainable building materials making the center an exhibit in itself. The center offers children and adults fun and interactive tools for learning.

## **Community Solar Program**

**Roseville Electric Utility offers a solar option for residents interested in solar without long-term commitments or the need to install costly equipment. This program offers various participation levels as well as options for income qualified residents. The program began in 2019 as a pilot and is expected to continue through 2029.**

## **Green Roseville**

Green Roseville offers residential and commercial customers a way to contribute to Roseville Electric's purchase of renewable energy. The minimum amounts of renewables that must be purchased by Roseville Electric are set by state law.

## **BEST Homes Project**

The BEST Homes Project incorporates rooftop solar generation, as well as other energy efficiency features, in up to 20% of new homes built in Roseville. This program ends in 2016.

*(Policies H6.1, H6.2, H6.3)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing, as funding is available, **and at least annually.**

**Objectives:** **Meet the City's Renewable Portfolio Standards requirements.**

**Implementing Agency:** Roseville Electric Department, Housing Division

**Funding Source:** Roseville Electric

**PROGRAM 36 NEW CONSTRUCTION EFFICIENCY MEASURES**

The Roseville Building Department will continue to enforce Title 24 of the Building Code. Title 24 is the State residential energy conservation standard, which defines construction standards for energy requirements to promote energy efficiency and conservation.

*(Policies H6.1, H6.2)*

**Time Frame:** Ongoing, as applications are received.

**Objectives:** Review 100% of building permits for consistency with Title 24 requirements.

**Implementing Agency:** Building Department

**Funding Source:** General Fund