Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration: North Area Collection System Intertie Project

Prepared for:

City of Roseville
Environmental Utilities Department
Contact: Ed Winston, Associate Engineer
916/746-1831

Prepared by:

City of Roseville
Mark Morse, Environmental Coordinator
City Manager's Office
916/774-5334

May 2012

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT TITLE: North Area Collection System Intertie (NACSI) Project
PROJECT LOCATION: Two new pipeline segments would be located as follows: 1) primarily along the west side of the Union Pacific Railroad within the "Telefunken" (formally NEC) campus located at 7503 Foothills Boulevard, and then west under the railroad to Industrial Avenue; and, 2) along the west side of Washington Boulevard beginning at a point approximately 300 feet south of the Washington Boulevard/Diamond Oaks Road intersection and continuing south crossing under the railroad and ending at a point approximately 380 feet south of the Washington Boulevard/South Branch Pleasant Grove Creek crossing.
DATE: May 25, 2012
PROJECT APPLICANT: City of Roseville, Environmental Utilities Department
LEAD AGENCY: City of Roseville
CONTACT PERSON: Mark Morse, phone: (916) 774-5334

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project is a proposal by the City of Roseville Environmental Utilities Department to connect existing sewer lines on the north that flow to the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP) to existing lines on the south that flow to the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (DCWWTP). This would be accomplished by constructing two new 10-inch sewer line segments, refurbishing and utilizing existing sewer lines, constructing two new pump stations and two new pipeline under crossings of the Union Pacific Railroad.

DECLARATION

The City of Roseville Environmental Coordinator has determined that the above project will have no significant effect on the environment and is therefore exempt from the requirement of an environmental impact report (EIR). The determination is based on the attached initial study and the following findings:

a) *The project will not degrade environmental quality, substantially reduce habitat, cause a wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, reduce the number or restrict the range of special-status species, or eliminate important examples of California history or prehistory.*
b) *The project does not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.*
c) *The project will not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.*
d) *The project will not have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.*
e) *No substantial evidence exists that the project will have a negative or adverse effect on the environment.*
f) *The project incorporates all applicable mitigation measures identified in the initial study.*
g) *This mitigated negative declaration reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency.*

Written comments shall be submitted no later than 30 days from the posting date. City Council determination on this Mitigated Negative Declaration is final.

Submit comments to:
Mr. Ed Winston, Project Manager
Roseville Environmental Utilities Dept.
2005 Hilltop Circle
Roseville, CA 95747

Posting Period: May 29 through June 27, 2012

Initial Study prepared by:

Mark Morse, Environmental Coordinator
Roseville City Manager's Office

1. INTRODUCTION

This project-level Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared for the North Area Collection System Intertie (NACSI) Project (proposed project) to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] 21000 et seq.) and State CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 15000 et seq.). The City of Roseville (City) is the lead agency for this project under CEQA.

Initial Study Purpose and Methodology

CEQA requires that all state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before acting on those projects. An IS is a public document used by the decision-making lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant impact on the environment. If it is determined that the proposed project may have a significant impact on the environment, but that these impacts will be reduced to a less-than-significant level through implementation of specific recommended mitigation measures, a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) shall be prepared.

This IS/MND is a public information document that describes the proposed project, existing environmental setting at the project site, and potential environmental impacts of construction and operation of the proposed project. It is intended to inform decision-makers of the proposed project's compliance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

This IS/MND will be circulated for public and agency review as required by CEQA. Because state agencies may act as responsible or trustee agencies, the City will circulate the IS/MND to the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research for distribution and a 30-day review period. Comments on the IS/MND will be evaluated, and responses will be prepared to address any substantive comments. The project and IS/MND, together with all public and agency comments and responses, will then be forwarded to the City Council for consideration and approval.

During the review period, written comments may be submitted to:

Mr. Ed Winston, Associate Engineer/Project Manager
City of Roseville Environmental Utilities Development Department
2005 Hilltop Circle
Roseville, CA 95747

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The following presents elements of the proposed Project that are analyzed for potential environmental impacts in the Initial Study Checklist section. All figures related to the project description are located at the end of Section 2.

Project Title

North Area Collection System Intertie (NACSI) Project (proposed project)

Project Proponent

City of Roseville Environmental Utilities Department
Contact: Ed Winston, Associate Engineer

Project Background

The City of Roseville operates two hydraulically independent Wastewater Treatment Plants, the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP) and the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (DCWWTP). Effluent from the DCWWTP and PGWWTP discharge into Dry and Pleasant Grove Creeks respectively. Both DCWWTP and PGWWTP operate under separate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits administered by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) which specify water quality requirements for the treated water discharged by each plant.

When the PGWWTP was brought on line in 2003, wastewater flows from the western portions of the City were able to flow by "gravity" to this new Plant. These flows, previously pumped to the DCWWTP, are now in a separate shed area and cannot be routed to the DCWWTP. While utilizing gravity flow in the separate sheds allows the City to minimize the costs of pumping wastewater, the present configuration does not provide flexibility to allow discretionary flow balancing based on volumes or contaminate loadings between the two wastewater treatment plants. Implementation of the proposed Project will allow the City to control some of the wastewater flows currently dedicated to the PGWWTP, thereby helping to balance the hydraulic and pollutant loadings between the two plants. Currently the DCWWTP has higher unused flow capacity than the PGWWTP and therefore routing some flow from PGWWTP to DCWWTP will assist in keeping the effluent discharges at PGWWTP comfortably below these capacity levels.

Project Location

The City of Roseville is located in southern Placer County, approximately 16 miles northeast of the City of Sacramento and immediately southwest of the City of Rocklin. As shown in **Figure 2-1**, the proposed project is linear and begins on the north within the Telefunken semiconductor manufacturing facility, crosses under the Union Pacific Railroad and heads south generally following Industrial Avenue and Washington Boulevard to a location approximately 700 feet south of the Union Pacific Railroad "Andora" undercrossing.

Project Components

The proposed project would connect existing sewer lines on the north that flow to the PGWWTP to existing lines on the south that flow to the DCWWTP. This would be accomplished by constructing new sewer line segments, refurbishing and utilizing existing sewer lines, constructing two new pump stations and two new pipeline under crossings of the Union Pacific Railroad. As shown in **Figure 2-1**, the proposed project is divided into three segments. Segments 1 and 3 include pump station and pipeline construction and refurbishment activities. Segment 2 would rely on existing infrastructure to convey rerouted flows with no new construction proposed. The project components are further described below by segment.

Segment 1: Lift Station 1 and 10-Inch Force Main

Segment 1 improvements are shown in **Figure 2-2** and include the following:

- Construction of Lift Station # 1;
- Installation of a flume or "flow meter" immediately south of proposed Lift Station #1;
- Construction of approximately 1,980 feet of new 10-inch force main; and
- Reconditioning of approximately 300 feet of existing 10-inch force main; or, if reconditioning is not possible, new construction of 300 feet of 10-inch force main.

Segment 1 improvements would connect the existing 8-inch gravity flow sewer line located on the Telefunken property with an existing 15-inch gravity flow line located on the east side of Industrial Avenue. This connection would be completed by constructing a lift station (Lift Station #1) at the point where the new line connects with the existing line, and installation of a new flume or "metering station" immediately south of Lift Station 1. The new pipeline would head east along an alignment immediately north of an existing service road. The alignment turns north just past an electric substation and then runs parallel to the Union Pacific Railroad. The alignment then heads east passing under the railroad where it would connect to an existing 10-inch line. If the existing 10-inch line cannot be refurbished a new 10-inch line would be constructed. All of the new or refurbished sewer line within Segment 1 would be force main powered by Lift Station 1.

Segment 2: Existing 15-Inch Pipeline

No new construction would occur within Segment 2. Instead, as shown in **Figure 2-1**, Segment 2 would utilize an existing 15-inch gravity flow sewer to convey the redirected flows from Segment 1 to a point on Washington Boulevard just south of Diamond Oaks Road. This existing pipeline heads south along the east side of Industrial Avenue. At the Industrial Avenue/Galilee Road intersection, the existing pipeline crosses to the west side of Industrial Avenue and continues south through undeveloped parcels and an existing commercial development located at the northwest corner of the Washington Boulevard/Pleasant Grove Boulevard intersection. From that point the alignment continues south along the west side of Washington Boulevard to a point approximately 300 feet south of the Washington Boulevard/Diamond Oaks Road intersection.

Segment 3: Lift Station 2 and 10-Inch Force Main

Segment 3 improvements are shown in **Figure 2-3** and include the following:

- Construction of Lift Station # 2;
- Construction of approximately 1,300 feet of new 10-inch force main; and

Segment 3 improvements would connect the existing 15-inch gravity flow sewer line at the south end of Segment 2 with an existing 10-inch force sewer that flows to the DCWWTP. This connection would be completed by constructing Lift Station 2 and approximately 1,300 feet of 10-inch force main. The pipeline alignment would head south from Segment 2 along the west side of Washington Boulevard and cross over the South Branch of Pleasant Grove Creek using an existing abandoned 15-inch sewer crossing as a conduit. The alignment would then continue south crossing under the Union Pacific Railroad and then over an unnamed tributary to South Branch Pleasant Grove Creek. At this creek crossing the pipeline alignment would veer towards Washington Boulevard so it could be accommodated over the exiting box culvert. After this crossing the new pipeline would extend an additional approximately 380 feet where it would tie into an existing reconditioned 10-inch force main. From that point the redirected flows would continue to the DCWWTP. All the new or refurbished sewer line within Segment 3 would be force main powered by Lift Station #2.

Lift Stations

Lift stations would include pumping equipment housed within a below grade vault which will be designed to contain pump related noise and odors. Above ground improvements would include a concrete or asphalt pad with electric panels. **Appendix A** includes photos of typical lift station above ground equipment similar to what would be constructed under the proposed Project.

Lift station equipment would be located above and below a concrete or asphalt pad measuring approximately 20' x 15' feet. Lift Station #1 would be located on level ground within a secure area on the Telefunken property and would require a typical 20' x 15' pad footprint. Lift Station #2 would be located just east of Washington Boulevard within the South Branch Pleasant Grove Creek floodplain requiring an elevated pad to accommodate above ground improvements. The pad would be set just above elevation 121 which is the calculated 100-year base flood elevation at the site. As a result the disturbance footprint for Lift Station #2 would be approximately 20 x 30 feet due to the need for fill and side slopes. As discussed in Initial Study Section IX, Hydrology and Water Quality, in accordance with the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, because Lift Station #2 is considered an "essential facility" it is considered an allowed floodplain use.

Construction Techniques and Staging Areas

Project construction would begin with delivery and stockpiling of materials. Pipeline construction would begin with the excavation and placement of bedding, followed by the laying of pipeline, and finally backfilling, compaction and cleanup/restoration. Construction equipment would consist of backhoes or similar heavy equipment for trench excavation. Trenching would proceed using a daily cut and cover technique meaning open trenches would not be left exposed during non-working hours but would be either backfilled or covered by trench plates. Dump trucks would be used for import of backfill material (crushed gravel) which would be placed in the trench bottom just prior to laying the pipeline. After the pipes are placed and connected the trench would be backfilled and compacted. The ground surface would then be restored using an erosion control native seed mix.

Two Union Pacific Railroad pipeline undercrossings are proposed; one in Segment 1 and one in Segment 2. Railroad undercrossings would be completed by bore and jack methods. This requires bore pits at each end of the bore and additional area for staging of bore equipment and materials. **Figures 2-2** and **2-3** show the anticipated bore pit locations/staging areas.

As discussed above, Segment 3 creek crossings will not require open trenching or bore techniques. Instead crossings would utilize existing conduit (South Branch Pleasant Grove Creek) or be laid over existing culverts (unnamed tributary to South Branch Pleasant Grove Creek) to cross over stream courses. As a result resource agency permitting is not anticipated.

Project Schedule

Project construction is expected to begin in summer 2012 and be completed within approximately 3 months.

Regulatory Authority/Permits Required

Because the project has been designed to avoid impacts to wetlands and waters of the U.S. no Army Corps Section 404 or Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 permitting is anticipated. Furthermore, because creek crossings have been designed to utilize existing facilities a Califorina Department of Fish and Game Streambed Alteration Agreement is not anticipated. Therefore, the currently anticipated permits and approvals are shown below in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Responsible Agencies, and Required Permits and Approvals

Regulatory Agency		Type of Permit or Approval	Reason for Permit or Approval
City of Roseville	City Council	Project Approval and Adoption of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration	City Council is the designated approval authority and Lead Agency for CEQA compliance.
State of California	None Required		
Federal	None Required	N/A	N/A
Private	Union Pacific	Encroachment Permit	The project includes a bore under the UP Railroad in two locations to install casing for underground crossings.

City of Roseville Mitigating Policies and Standards

The City has adopted a number of development policies and standards on a City-wide basis which are discussed below in the context of the checklist. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines1 these standards have been adopted by the City with findings that the policies or standards will substantially mitigate environmental effects, unless substantial new information shows that the policies or standards will not substantially mitigate the effects (§15183[f]).

On April 2, 2008 The City of Roseville adopted findings of Fact under Resolution 08-172, confirming that certain environmental impacts for noise, flooding, urban form/aesthetics, tree impacts, hazards/hazardous materials, water quality, drainage and traffic are mitigated by the uniform applications of certain City regulations. These policies and standards apply to the North Area Collection System Intertie Project and serve to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level as discussed in the initial study checklist.

- Noise Regulation (RMC Ch.9.24)
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80)
- Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch.4.44)
- Drainage Fees (Dry Creek [RMC Ch.4.49] and Pleasant Grove Creek [RMC Ch.4.48])

[1] California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, §15000-15387.

- Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch.14.20)
- Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 07-432)
- City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-137)
- Tree Preservation Ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66)
- Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Ch.18)
- Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347)
- Specific Plan Design Guidelines
- Development Guidelines Del Webb Specific Plan (Resolution 96-330)
- Landscape Design Guidelines for North Central Roseville Specific Plan (Resolution 90-170)
- North Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 00-432)
- Northeast Roseville Specific Plan (Olympus Pointe) Signage Guidelines (Resolution 89-42)
- North Roseville Area Design Guidelines (Resolution 92-226)
- Northeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines (Resolution 87-31)
- Southeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines (Resolution 88-51)
- Stoneridge Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 98-53)
- Highland Reserve North Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 97-128)
- West Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 04-40)

FIGURE 2-1

North Area Collection System Intertie Project - Location & Index Map

DRWAN BY: RVN
CHECKED BY: EW
DATE:5/15/2012

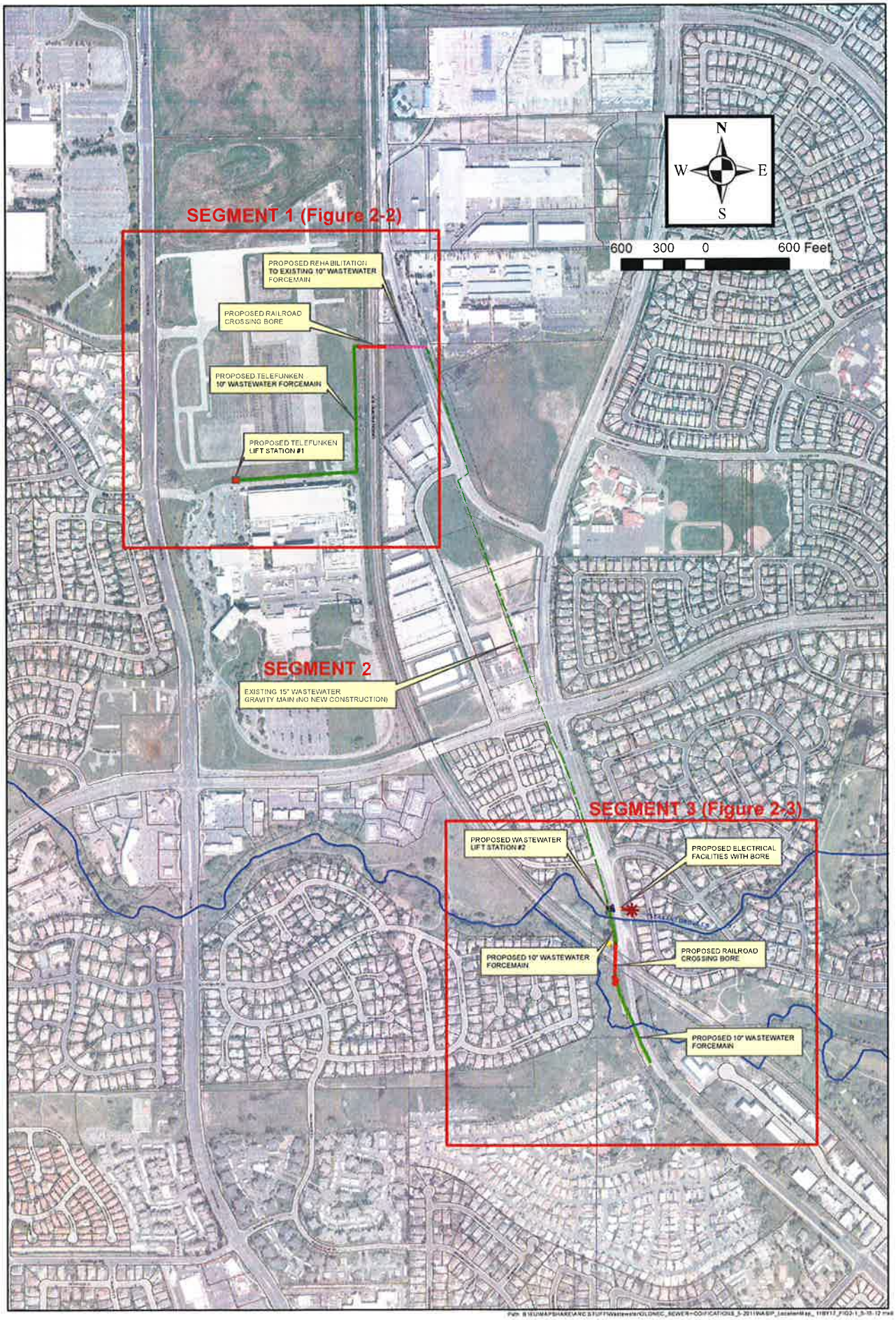

FIGURE 2-2

North Area Collection System Intertie Project - SEGMENT 1

DRWAN BY: RVN
CHECKED BY: EW
DATE:5/15/2012

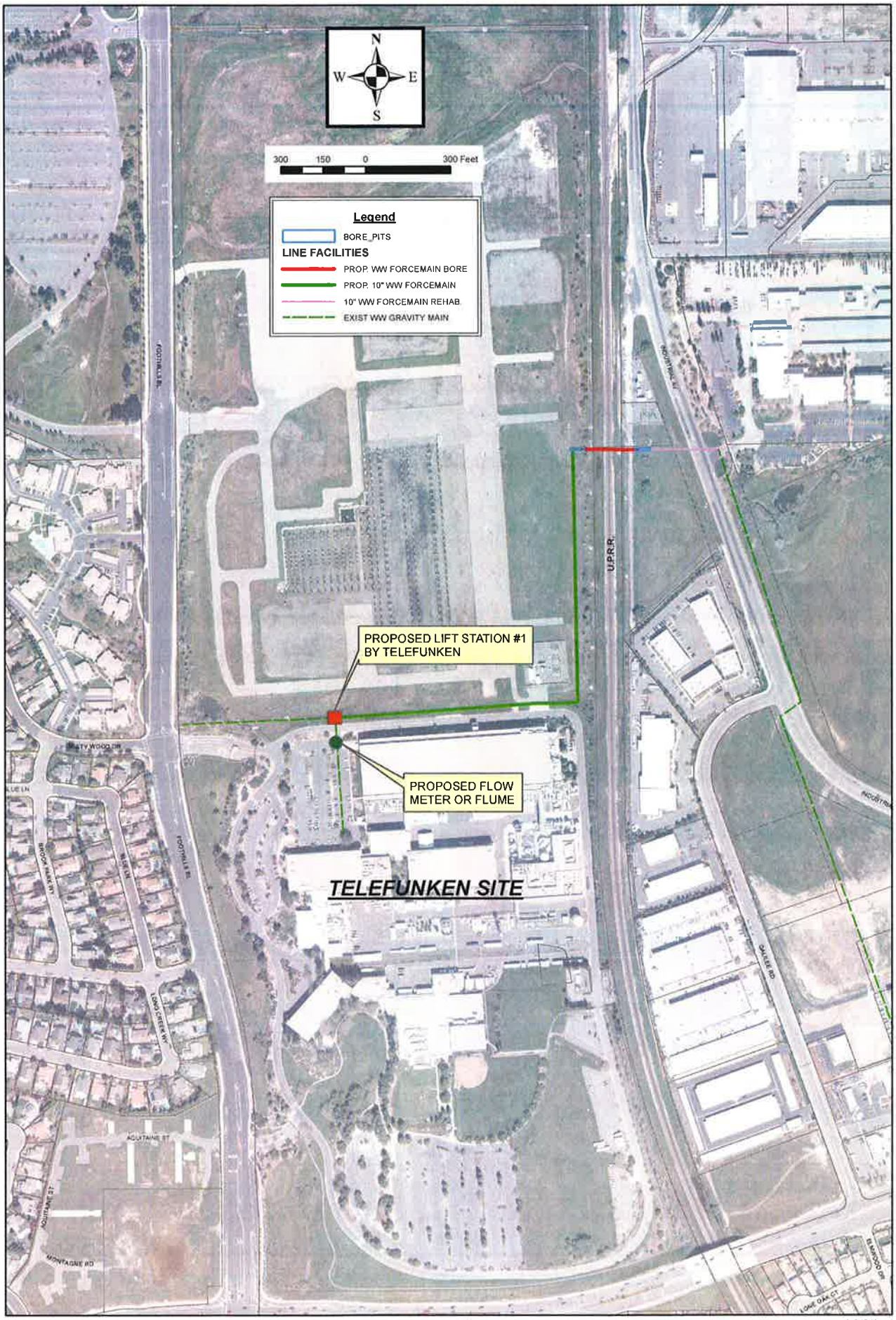

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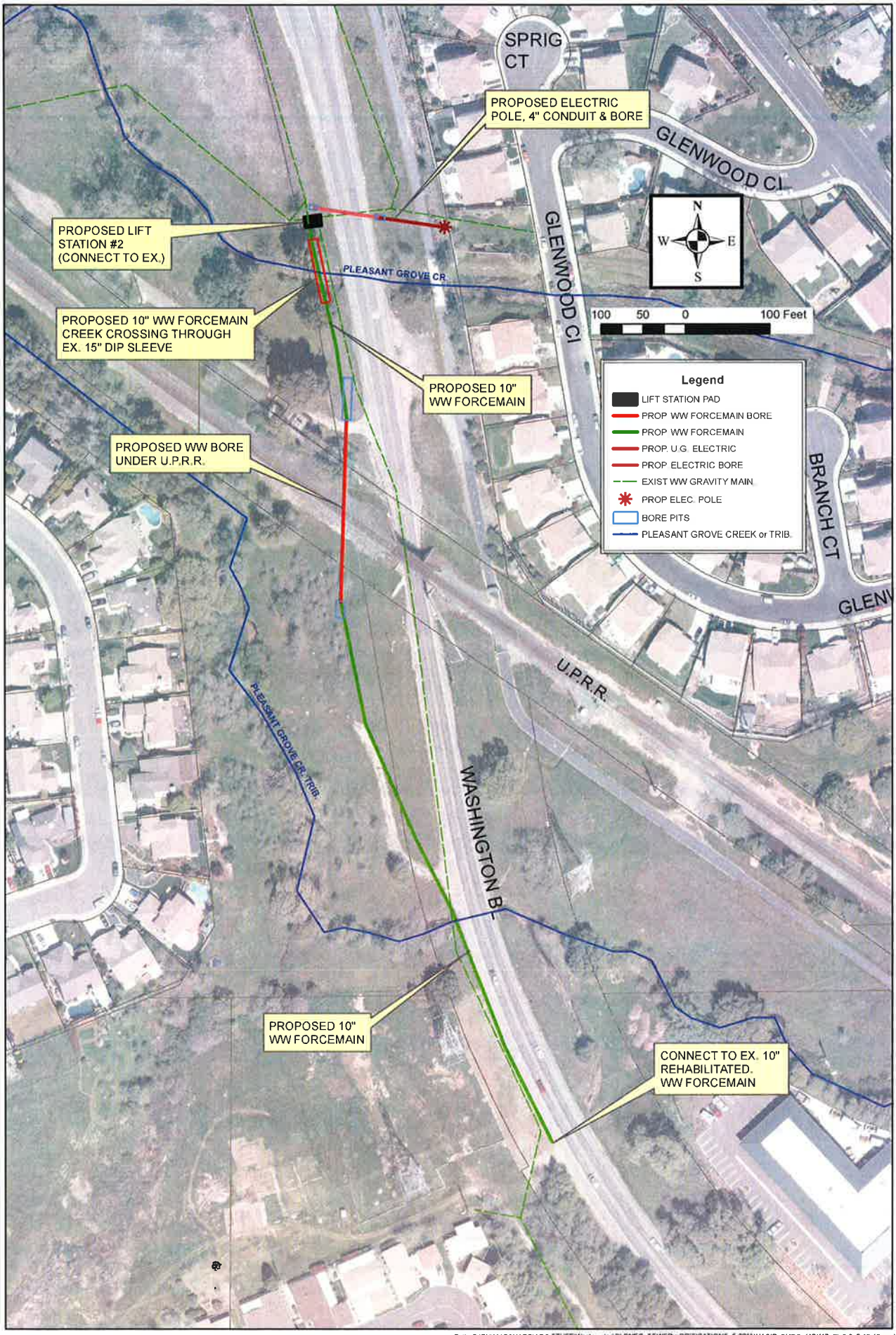
FIGURE 2-3

North Area Collection System Intertie Project - SEGMENT 3

DRWAN BY: RVN
CHECKED BY: EW
DATE:5/15/2012



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3. INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines recommends that lead agencies use an Initial Study Checklist to determine potential impacts of the proposed project to the physical environment. The Initial Study Checklist provides a list of questions concerning a comprehensive array of environmental issue areas potentially affected by this project. This section of the Initial Study incorporates a portion of Appendix "G" Environmental Checklist Form, contained in the CEQA Guidelines (revised October 1998). The Appendix "G" Environmental Checklist Form has been modified to include a reference to CEQA Section 21083 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 in order to identify impact areas that do not require further analysis than that which was provided in the General Plan EIR. Impact questions and responses are included in both tabular and narrative formats for each of the 17 environmental topic areas. There are five (5) possible answers to the Environmental Impacts Checklist on the following pages. Each possible answer is explained herein:

1) A "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from the information that a fair argument can be made to support a conclusion that a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change may occur to any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project. When one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries are made, an EIR is required.
2) A "Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated" answer is appropriate where the applicant has agreed to incorporate a mitigation measure to reduce an impact from "Potentially Significant" to a "Less than Significant." For instance, impacts to flood waters could be reduced from a "potentially significant impact" to a "less than significant impact" by relocating a building to an area outside of the floodway. The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level.
3) A "Less Than Significant Impact" answer is appropriate if there is evidence that one or more environmental impacts may occur, but the impacts are determined to be less than significant, or that the application of development policies and standards to the project will reduce the impact(s) to a less than significant level. For instance, the application of the City's Improvement Standards reduces potential erosion impacts to a less than significant impact.
4) A "No Impact" answer is appropriate where it can be clearly seen that the impact at hand does not have the potential to adversely affect the environment. For instance, a project in the center of an urbanized area will clearly not have an adverse effect on agricultural resources or operations.
5) A "Meets Criteria for 15183/21083.3" answer is appropriate where the project meets the criteria for CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 and CEQA Section 21083.3, therefore not requiring any further environmental review. The CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 (a) states:

    i) "(a) CEQA mandates that projects which are consistent with the development density established by existing zoning, community plan, or general plan policies for which an EIR was certified shall not require additional environmental review, except as might be necessary to examine whether there are project-specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or its site. This streamlines the review of such projects and reduces the need to prepare repetitive environmental studies."

    ii) "(j) This section does not affect any requirement to analyze potentially significant offsite or cumulative impacts if those impacts were not adequately discussed in the prior EIR. If a significant offsite or cumulative impact was adequately discussed in the prior EIR, then this section may be used as a basis for excluding further analysis of that offsite or cumulative impact.

All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts except as provided for under CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 and CEQA Section 21083.3.

A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited in the parentheses following each response. A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture Resources	☐ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology/Soils
☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning
☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise	☐ Population/Housing
☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation/Traffic
☐ Utilities/Service Systems		
☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance		

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the Proposed Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the Proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the Proposed Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Mark J Morse — 5.29.12

Signature — Date

Mark Morse — City of Roseville

Printed Name — Organization

I. Aesthetics

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

There are no designated scenic vistas or scenic highways within the City of Roseville and the immediate project area does not contain any significant scenic resources. The project site is relatively flat supporting mostly non-native grassland vegetation. The Segment 1 alignment is located primarily on private property owned by Telefunken Semi-Conductors and is designed Light Industrial by the City's General Plan. Most portions of the Segment 1 area are not visible from public viewing locations. The Segment 2 area runs along the west side of the Washing Boulevard right-of-way through publicly owned lands designated Open Space by the General Plan. The Segment 2 alignment would be visible from the Washington Boulevard right-of-way. The project site is not located within a designated state scenic highway.

The project proposes an underground sewer pipeline with two lift stations. The pipeline would be installed approximately three feet below existing ground surface and would not be visible. The only noticeable above ground improvements would be associated with the two proposed lift stations (one each in Segments 1 and 2 – see Figures 2-2 and 2-3 for locations). Typical lift station above ground improvements include an approximately 22'x15' concrete or asphalt pad that would accommodate a wet well maintenance access point, electrical and remote control panels. The above ground equipment is typically enclosed with cyclone fencing and equipped with low level night lighting for security. **Appendix A** shows typical lift station above ground equipment.

Above ground utility boxes and panels are common within the City's visual environment. The required above ground equipment would be consistent with the visual urban context and character of the area. The project would not impact any scenic vista, damage any scenic resources or substantially degrade visual character. Security lighting would be low level and employ cut off fixtures to minimize light spillage. As such the visual impact is considered less-than-significant.

II. Agricultural and Forestry Resources

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

No agricultural resources are present on the site and the site is not used for any agricultural purpose. The proposed project would have no impact on agricultural resources.

III. Air Quality

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			X	
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			X	
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

California Clean Air Act Requirements: The City of Roseville, along with the south Placer County area, is located in the Sacramento Air Quality Maintenance Area (SAQMA). Under the California Clean Air Act, Placer County has been designated a "serious non-attainment" area for ozone and a "non-attainment" area for PM10 (particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter). The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) is responsible for administration of state and federal air quality standards. The PCAPCD Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP) is required by the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), and is designed to bring Placer County into compliance with state ozone standards, which are generally more stringent than current federal ambient standards.

Federal Clean Air Act Requirements: Under the Federal Clean Air Act, Placer County is designated as a severe non-attainment area for ozone, and is an attainment area for the federal PM10 standards, and other criteria pollutants. The City of Roseville, along with the South Placer County area, is located in the Sacramento Air Quality Maintenance Area (SAQMA). The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), in conjunction with SAQMA air quality management districts, and the California Air Resources Board, developed the SAQMA portion of the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP is required to demonstrate compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments.

Sensitive Receptors: There are no air quality sensitive receptors located immediately adjacent the Segment 1 alignment. The nearest residentially designated land is located over 600 feet to the west across Foothills Boulevard. The nearest residential receptors to Segment 3 is the Diamond K Mobile Home Park located approximately 100 feet south west from the Segment 3 terminus.

Construction Emissions: Construction activities that would produce air emissions include construction worker vehicle trips, supply and equipment deliveries and heavy equipment for trenching earthwork and boring. The greatest source of construction emissions would be combustion and dust emissions associated with pipeline alignment clearing, trenching and backfilling. To estimate project construction emissions a modified version of the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Maintenance District (SMAQMD) Road Construction Emission (RCE) Model was used. Model input assumptions included 3,580 lineal feet (0.7 mile) of trenching 3-5 feet deep. The

modeling analysis assumes a soil disturbance width of 10 feet along the pipeline alignment equating to a total project area of 0.8 acres (See **Appendix B** for all model input assumptions and results). The model run and all input assumptions were shared with the PCAPCD with the model assumptions and emissions estimates.

Results of construction emissions modeling are shown in Table 1.

Table 1:
Placer County APCD Significance Thresholds and Construction Emissions

Pollutant	Significance Threshold (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Construction Emissions (lbs/day)
ROG	82	3
NO_X	82	23.8
PM_{10}	82	17.3
CO	550	13.5

As shown, the modeled construction emissions were all found to be below PCAPCD thresholds of significance and therefore are considered less than significant. Because impacts are less than significant, the project would not be expected to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan or violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Further, no sensitive receptors would be impacted by short-term construction emissions. As such construction emissions are considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

PCAPCD Rule 228 and Dust Control Plan Requirements: While no CEQA mitigation is required, PCAPCD Rule 228 would apply to the project. Unless exempted from Rule 228 applicability, a Dust Control Plan (DCP) is required for any construction project or construction-related activity where greater than one acre of the site's surface will be disturbed. The DCP must be submitted to the District for approval prior to the start of earth-disturbing activities. It should be noted that the Dust Control Standards of Rule 228 apply to disturbed surface areas that are less than one acre, even when no Dust Control Plan is required.

An application to the District is necessary to comply with DCP requirements. The application, once completed, submitted to, and approved by the District, serves as the applicant's Dust Control Plan. Alternatively, an original Plan may be submitted in lieu of the application although a longer processing time is required.

The project's total linear distance is 3,580 feet. Assuming a 10 foot disturbance width, total site disturbance is approximately 35,800 square feet or 0.82 acres. Because construction activities would result in less than an acre of disturbance, no DCP is required for the proposed project. Regardless, compliance with City grading ordinance requirements would ensure that dust emissions are minimized consistent with Rule 228.

Operational Emissions: The proposed project would not normally generate operational emissions with the exception of vehicle emissions associated with routine but infrequent visits to proposed lift stations to monitor facility conditions and security. A minor amount of off-site emissions would also be generated as a result electric use by lift station pumps. All wastewater infrastructure (with the exception of electrical control panels) would be located below ground within an enclosed vault designed to contain odors and noise. Therefore operational emissions and/or odors are considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

IV. Biological Resources

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			X	
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

A biological report was prepared for the project by Salix Consulting Inc. titled Wetlands and Biological Constraints Analysis for the ± 3.8 Acre North Area Collection System Intertie Project (Salix Consulting, May 2012). A full copy of the Salix report is contained in **Appendix C**. The following discussion and references cited are based on the Salix report.

Field surveys of the Project Site were conducted by Salix Consulting biologists, Jeff Glazner (botany and wetlands) and Gaylene Tupen (Wildlife) on January 10, February 9, February 29, and March 12, 2012. The primary purpose of the surveys was to locate any sensitive habitats, including wetlands, within Segments 1 and 3 and determine the potential for occurrence special status species known from the project region.

During the field surveys, plants and animals observed on site were recorded, habitat types were determined and the potential for each site to support special status species known from the region was assessed. Sensitive habitats located within each study area were also mapped during the field assessment.

Prior to conducting field surveys, the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) (CDFG 2012) and the California Native Plant Society Inventory (CNPS 2012) were queried for reported occurrences of special status fish, wildlife, and plant species in the region surrounding the project site. A graphical representation of the CNDDB occurrence data as well as photos of the project site are presented in the Wetlands and Biological Constraints Analysis Report (**Appendix C**).

Segment 1 Setting

Vegetation in the Segment 1 study area consists primarily of disturbed annual grassland. Most of the plant species occurring in this habitat type are weedy and non-native. The location of the proposed sewerline through the grassland is primarily in a north/south direction, through a slightly sloped area to the east, toward the railroad. Vegetation is almost entirely weedy grassland. Primary species include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), silver hairgrass (*Aira caryophyllea*), medusa head (*Elymus caput-medusae*), winter vetch (*Vicia villosa*), cranesbill geranium (*Geranium molle*), tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), willow herb (*Epilobium brachycarpum*), and stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*). The corridor supports several ornamental trees along the toe of the railroad slope and just above the drainage swale. These include deodar cedar, London plane, and an ornamental pine.

Most of the Project Site provides somewhat limited habitat value for wildlife due primarily to existing levels of surrounding development. Existing levels of disturbance within the alignment and the close proximity to developed areas and high-traffic roadways, reduces the value of habitat available to wildlife. Many of the species observed or expected to occur within the Project Site are known to frequent woodland or grassland habitats in urban and suburban settings. The following bird species were observed or detected onsite during the February 9 and 29, 2012 site surveys: northern mockingbird, mourning dove, acorn woodpecker, northern flicker, black phoebe, red-tailed hawk, white-crowned sparrow, western scrub-jay, oak titmouse, savannah sparrow, and red-tailed hawk.

Special Status Species
Based on the findings from the CNDDB, one plant and four animals were determined to possibly occur in the within the Segment 1 Study Area because the site has some areas of suitable habitat or they are known from nearby locations. These include the following:

- Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*) – known from the vicinity of the project site; potential habitat occurs in wetlands.
- Western spadefoot toad *(Scaphiopus hammondii)*— potential breeding habitat in seasonal wetlands of project site; known occurrences in project region
- Grasshopper sparrow *(Ammodramus savannarum)* – marginal quality nesting habitat located throughout annual grassland of the site
- Swainson's hawk (nesting) *(Buteo swainsoni)* – marginal quality foraging habitat in annual grassland. No nesting habitat in Northern Study Area.
- White-tailed kite (nesting*) (Elanus leucurus)* – Suitable foraging habitat located throughout project site.

The CNDDB documents numerous occurrences of vernal pool fairy shrimp in the project region, with several occurrences in the vicinities of the Segment 1 and 2 study areas (**Appendix C, Figure 3**). According to CNDDB records, vernal pool fairy shrimp have previously been detected in both vernal pools and seasonal wetlands in the general vicinity of the project site. Seasonal wetlands, however, located within and adjacent to the Segment 1 Study Area are not expected to support vernal pool fairy shrimp due to the marginal quality of habitat available. These wetland habitats do not contain plant species associations considered typical of vernal pools and areas occupied by vernal pool crustaceans (UWFWS 2005). Dominant plant species present within the on-site seasonal wetlands include including tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), rabbitsfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), ciliate willow herb (*Epilobium ciliatum*), and cattail (*Typha* sp). Although numerous occurrences of

vernal pool fairy shrimp are documented within the project area, the potential for occurrence of this species within seasonal wetlands of the project site is considered unlikely.

The CNDDB documents only a few occurrences of vernal pool tadpole shrimp in the project region. As indicated in the previous discussion, seasonal wetlands located within and adjacent to the Segment 1 Study Area are not expected to support vernal pool crustaceans due to the marginal presence of summer water. These wetland habitats do not contain plant species associations considered typical of vernal pools and those occupied by vernal pool crustaceans (USFWS 2005). Although vernal pool tadpole shrimp is documented near the project area, the potential for occurrence of this species within seasonal wetlands of the project site is considered unlikely.

Waters of the U.S.

A wetland delineation was not conducted however the site was closely assessed for potential waters of the U.S. The Segment 1 Study Area is associated with the Telefunken facility. The proposed sewer line is adjacent to the railroad and a shallow drainage swale located at the toe of the railroad slope. Two distinct portions of the toe drain are seasonal wetlands and are located within the study area (**Appendix C, Figure 6**).

The "northern seasonal wetland" in the Northern Study Area has an irregular shape and is approximately 114 feet long (at maximum length) and approximately 24 feet wide at the widest point. The overall length of this feature includes a narrow length at the southern end, which is approximately 35 feet long and three feet wide. This wetland feature supports a weedy wetland flora including common rush (*Juncus effuses*), willow herb (*Epilobium cilliatum*), broomsedge bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*), and pennyroyal (*Mentha pulgium*). Part of this wetland is within the 50' study corridor, but the proposed alignment of the sewerline does not intercept the wetland.

The second, "southern seasonal wetland" in the Segment 1 Study area (**Appendix C, Figure 6**) is approximately 70 feet long and averages approximately 12 feet in width. It supports common rush (*Juncus effusus*), pennyroyal (*Mentha pulgium*), broomsedge bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*), rabbitsfootgrass, and ciliate willow herb. This wetland is located just outside the 50' study corridor.

These wetlands appear to be wet during winter as a result of rainfall and are augmented during summer by the irrigation used for the ornamental trees just above the wetlands on the slope to the east. Both of these wetlands support species adapted to marshy conditions. They are not vernal pools. The proposed sewerline does not directly intercept either of these wetlands.

Segment 3 Setting

South Branch Pleasant Grove Creek (SBPGC) is the primary hydrologic feature that occurs within the Project Site. This intermittent stream flows in a westerly direction through the northern portion of the Segment 3 Study Area. SBPGC then flows in a northwesterly direction beneath Washington Boulevard until converging with the main stem of Pleasant Grove Creek approximately 3 to 4 miles northwest of the Segment 3 Study Area. At the time of the field surveys, flow within SBPGC was approximately 1 to 3 cubic feet per second and the depth was less than 1 foot in the general vicinity of the Study Area. Some pooled areas were present in areas located upstream of the Study Area. It is anticipated that only scattered portions of SBPGC retain surface water throughout the dry season.

Other hydrologic features within and adjacent to the Segment 3 Study Area include one additional small, unnamed intermittent stream and a drainage swale. The unnamed, intermittent stream crosses the southern end of the Segment 3 Study Area and flows into SBPGC just west of the study area. This intermittent drainage contained only a small amount of standing water at the time of the field survey. The drainage swale crosses the middle section of the Southern Study Area, just north of the Railroad. This swale was dry at the time of the field survey and is expected to only convey surface flow during and immediately following rain events.

Vegetation on the Segment 3 Study Area consists of Oak Woodland (oak trees) and Annual Grassland, consisting almost entirely of annual grassland, with patches of ruderal vegetation interspersed. This community also occurs in openings within and between patches of oak woodland to the west of the proposed alignment in the Segment 3 Study Area. Characteristic species observed within annual grassland included wild oats (*Avena fatua*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), and rose

clover (*Trifolium hirtum*). Developed/disturbed habitats are generally associated with areas located adjacent to roadways and buildings and other structures and support sparse and ruderal vegetation. Ruderal and Disturbed habitats are dominated by annual grasses and weedy annual forbs such as yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), wild mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana)*, filaree (*Erodium botrys*), and ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*).

Very little oak woodland habitat occurs within the proposed alignment but several individual or small groupings of oak trees are present in the alignment. Oak woodland also occurs adjacent to the portion of SBPGC located in the vicinity of the Study Area.

Most of the Project Site provides somewhat limited habitat value for wildlife due primarily to existing levels of surrounding development. Scattered oak trees located within the Segment 3 Study Area provide some cover and potential nesting and roosting habitat for a variety of resident and migratory birds.

A flock of wood ducks was also observed during the February 29th site visit in the intermittent drainage in the Southern Study Area. Numerous burrows for small mammals, such Botta's pocket gopher, were observed throughout the site. While no nesting activity was evident at the time of the field assessment, potential nesting habitat for various hawks and owls known from the region occurs in association with taller oaks and willows located within and to the west of the Segment 3 Study Area.

During the field surveys, the portion of SBPGC within and near the Segment 3 Study Area contained moderate flow and depths generally less than 1 foot. The mainstem of Pleasant Grove Creek and its tributaries, including SBPGC, are not known to support anadromous fish species such as salmon or steelhead. Pleasant Grove Creek and portions of SBPGC are therefore expected to support only resident cold- and warm-water fish species. Pleasant Grove Creek drains into the northern part of the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal (NEMDC), which flows into the Sacramento River. Although there is a connection to the Sacramento River, the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal is an "impaired" waterway and has significant water quality issues. At the time of the field surveys, only a few bullfrogs and mosquitofish were observed in portions of SBPGC adjacent to the Segment 3 Study Area, and the intermittent drainage to the south.

Special Status Species

From the CNDDB and the CNPS Inventory, one plant and five animals were determined to possibly occur because the site has some areas of suitable habitat or they are known from nearby locations. These include the following:

- Brandegee's clarkia (*Clarkia biloba* subsp *brandegeeae*) – potential habitat occurs in woodland and grassland habitats in Southern Study Area.
- Western pond turtle *(Actinemys marmorata)*— marginal quality habitat present along portions of SBPGC; may periodically occur in Study Area.
- Grasshopper sparrow *(Ammodramus savannarum)* – marginal quality nesting habitat located throughout annual grassland of the site
- Burrowing owl (burrow sites) (*Athene cunicularia)* – suitable burrowing habitat very limited within Study Area. No evidence of occurrence observed during field surveys. Known occurrences to the west.
- White-tailed kite (nesting*) (Elanus leucurus)* – Suitable foraging habitat located throughout project site.
- Purple martin (*Progne subis)* – potential nesting habitat associated with larger oak trees in Southern Study Area.

Waters of the U.S.

A wetland delineation was not conducted however, the site was closely surveyed for potential waters of the U.S. South Branch Pleasant Grove Creek (SBPGC), an intermittent stream, crosses the northern portion of the Segment 3 Study Area. An unnamed intermittent stream, which is a small tributary to SBPGC crosses the southern portion of the Segment 3 Study Area. Both of these drainages in the Study Area support patches of oak woodlands, willows and some emergent vegetation including cattails (*Typha sp.*). In addition, a drainage swale is located north and adjacent to the railroad tracks that cross the Study Area.

Discussion/Checklist Responses

a) Two special-status plants were determined to have some potential to occur in the study area based on the presence of suitable habitat, including Brandegees' clarkia and Sanford's arrowhead. Brandegee's clarkia occurs in association with woodland and grassland habitats throughout the project site. Sanford's arrowhead occurs in slow-moving water in the bottoms streams and ditches similar to those in the Segment 3 Study Area. The project design avoids wetlands and streams therefore potential habitat for Sanford's arrowhead would also be avoided. Although Brandagee's clarkia was not identified on site, much of proposed trenching would occur within habitat suitable for Brandagee's clarkia which is considered a potentially significant impact. This impact can be reduced to less than significant with implementation of the following measure:

> **Mitigation Measure Bio-1: Replace Top Soil**
> To preserve the seed bank, topsoil excavated along the pipeline alignment shall stockpiled and replaced near it's original location after the pipeline is installed. With preservation of the seedbank it is highly likely that Brandagee's clarkia, if present, would reestablish, and special-status plant species surveys would not be necessary.

Within the project site, potential habitat for western pond turtle occurs along deeper sections of SBPGC and the intermittent drainage to the south. Depending on the time of year, individual pond turtles could occur within portions of the southern drainages located within proposed work areas and consequently impacts to western pond turtle are considered potentially significant. This impact can be mitigated to less than significant with implementation of the following measure which ensures avoidance of all stream corridors below top of bank:

> **Mitigation Measure Bio-2: Install Construction Barrier Fencing to Protect Environmentally Sensitive Areas**
> Orange construction barrier fencing shall be installed to identify environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs). ESAs in and adjacent to the construction area comprise stream corridors from top of bank to top of bank, mixed riparian forest, native oak trees greater than 6 inches dbh, wetland drainages, and any trees that support migratory bird or raptor nests. Before construction, the construction contractor will work with the project engineer and a resource specialist to identify the locations for the barrier fencing and will place stakes around the ESAs to indicate these locations. The fencing will be installed before construction activities are initiated and will be maintained throughout the construction period. No entry to ESA areas by the contractor for any purpose will be allowed unless specifically authorized in writing by the City. The contractor will take measures to ensure that contractor's forces do not enter or disturb these areas, including giving written notice to employees and subcontractors.
>
> Temporary fences around the ESAs will be installed as the first order of work. Temporary fences will be furnished, constructed, maintained, and removed as directed by the project engineer. The fencing will be commercial-quality woven polypropylene, orange in color, and at least 4 feet high (Tensor Polygrid or equivalent).

Seasonal wetlands of the project site do not exhibit the characteristics of habitats that typically support vernal pool crustaceans. Furthermore wetlands located near proposed construction activities will be protected with temporary fencing per Mitigation Measure Bio-2. Because the project design avoids all wetlands and because avoided wetlands are not considered habitat for vernal pool crustaceans and will be protected, there would be no impacts to vernal pool crustaceans and no additional mitigation for this species is required.

The project site provides very marginal habitat for western spadefoot toad. Wetlands avoidance as required by Mitigation Measure Bio-2 would also minimize any impacts to this species and no additional mitigation is required.

Based on the close proximity to other documented nesting sites (within a 5-mile radius) Swainson's hawk is known to forage in the area and the more open locations of the study area provide limited foraging potential. Because all disturbed areas would be restored following construction, no long term impacts to Swainson's hawk foraging habitat would occur. Potential nesting habitat for Swainsons' hawk primarily occurs in a few taller trees located in the Segment 3 Study Area. Although the potential for nesting activity is considered low due to existing levels of surrounding development, should construction occur during the Swainsons' hawk nesting period

(typically between February and September) impacts would be considered potentially significant and a pre-construction nesting survey would be required.

Taller trees and woodland areas in and near the Segment 3 Study Area also provide suitable nesting habitat for various other raptors known from the region, including a variety of hawks and owls. If tree removal activities take place during the associated breeding/nesting season for raptors (typically March 1 through August 31), disturbance of nesting activities could occur. This would be considered a potentially significant impact and a pre-construction nesting survey would be required.

No evidence of burrowing owl occurrence was observed within the project site during field surveys. However it is expected that this species has some limited potential to occur within open areas of the project site based on the site's close proximity to other known occurrences. Limited areas of suitable habitat occur in open grassland in the Segment 1 Study Area. Consequently impacts to burrowing owl are also considered potentially significant and a nesting survey would be required to reduce related impacts to less than significant.

Based on the presence of suitable habitat and the occurrence of other documented nesting activity within the region, purple martin has limited potential for nesting in tree cavities within the project site. If construction activities take place at any time during the associated breeding/nesting season for this species (approximately April through August), disturbance of nesting activities could occur which would be considered a potentially significant impact and a pre-construction nesting survey would be required.

To mitigate potential impacts to burrowing owl and other nesting birds/raptors including Swainsons' hawk and purple martin, Mitigation Measure Bio-3 shall be implemented:

> **Mitigation Measure Bio-3: Construct Outside the Bird Nesting Season or Conduct Pre-Construction Nesting Surveys**
> To avoid disturbance of raptor breeding and nesting activity, including nesting of sensitive raptors and burrowing owl, project activities should be avoided during the typical breeding season (generally February through September) to the extent feasible. If construction must take place during the typical nesting season, preconstruction surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 30 days prior to initiation of proposed construction activities. Surveys will be conducted to determine if active nesting is occurring on or directly adjacent to the study area. If active nests are found on or immediately adjacent to the site, survey results will be submitted to CDFG and consultation will be initiated with CDFG to determine appropriate avoidance measures. If no nesting is found to occur, necessary tree removal and other project activities could then proceed.

Because environmentally sensitive areas including creeks and wetlands occur immediately adjacent the construction corridor, and because these habitats may potentially support sensitive species, the following measure shall be implemented:

> **Mitigation Measure Bio-4: Conduct Environmental Awareness Training for Construction Personnel**
> Before any work occurs in the project area, including grading, a qualified biologist will conduct mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel. The awareness training will be provided to all construction personnel to brief them on the need to avoid impacts on biological resources and the penalties for not complying with biological mitigation requirements. If new construction personnel are added to the project, the contractor will ensure that the personnel receive the mandatory training from the biologist before starting work.

b) The project has been designed to avoid riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities. All adjacent sensitive habitats would be protected by temporary construction fencing (per Mitigation Measure Bio-2). Segment 3 improvements require two creek crossings. The first occurs along the west side of Washington Boulevard at the South Branch of Pleasant Grove Creek. This crossing would utilize an existing abandoned 15-inch sewer main as a conduit. This eliminates the need for open trenching or any form of construction activities below top of bank within the creek corridor. A second crossing would occur approximately 425 feet south of the Union Pacific railroad at an unnamed tributary to South Branch Pleasant Grove Creek. At this crossing the pipeline alignment

would veer towards Washington Boulevard so it could be accommodated over an existing box culvert again eliminating the need for construction disturbance within the creek corridor. Consequently potential impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities are considered less than significant.

c) The study area contains areas that qualify as waters of the United States. Seasonal wetlands occur associated with a railroad slope toe drain in the Segment 1 study area and stream channels occur in the Segment 3 area. The project has been designed to avoid wetlands. All wetland habitats will be field identified as Environmentally Sensitive Areas and protected by temporary construction fencing (per Mitigation Measure Bio-2). Consequently federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be avoided and there would be no impact.

d) The proposed pipeline will be underground with the only above ground improvements located at the two proposed lift stations. Lift station above ground improvements would be accommodated on a 20' x 15' pad enclosed by cyclone fencing. The proposed lift station improvements do not have the potential to interfere with fish or wildlife migratory corridors. There would be no impact.

e) All native oak trees in the City of Roseville are protected by City ordinance. Consistent with this ordinance, an arborist report was prepared for the project. According to the Arborist Report a total of 8 trees were inventoried within proposed construction site including: 1 Interior live oak (Quercus wislizenii), and 7 blue oaks *(Quercus douglasii*). A total of 6 trees require removal to accommodate construction activities. Of the 8 surveyed trees, all 8 are native oak species protected by the Cities native tree protection ordinance. Seven (7) native oak trees were selected for removal with stem diameters totaling 48 inches. Four (4) trees totaling 36 inches of native oak basal diameter will be replaced on an inch for inch basis consistent with the native tree protection ordinance.

As discussed in the Introduction to this Initial Study, the City has adopted findings that compliance with the City's native oak tree ordinance is sufficient mitigation under CEQA for oak tree impacts. The City will require that project construction comply with requirements of the ordinance and arborist report, including avoidance, minimization, or compensation for the removal or disturbance of qualifying native oak trees. Consequently the project will not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Related impacts are considered less than significant.

f) The proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Furthermore, there are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that apply to the site. There would be no impact.

V. Cultural Resources

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource as defined in Section 15064.5?			X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?		X		
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X		

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

The proposed project will require trenching for pipeline construction and minor excavation and grading to construct the proposed lift stations and establish an engineered pad for lift station above ground improvements. This work would partially occur in disturbed soil where work has occurred in the past on the Telefunken property and on City owned property immediately adjacent Washington Boulevard.

To determine the sensitivity for cultural resources within the project area, a record search was conducted at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sacramento State University in Sacramento. This investigation concluded that the project area had a "moderate potential" for prehistoric or ethnohistoric-period Native American Sites and recommended further archival and/or field study by a cultural resource professional. Consistent with the NCIC recommendation, Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, was retained by the City for further investigation.

The Windmiller cultural resources assessment included a literature review, a records search by the North Central Information Center, a sacred lands file search by the Native American Heritage Commission, contacts with Native Americans listed by the commission and a field inspection supervised by an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric and historical archaeology.

As a result of these efforts, four cultural resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the proposed project: a prehistoric lithic scatter (P-31-5), the Union Pacific Railroad (P-29-816); the Western Area Power Authority Electric Transmission Lines (P-31-3280); and, a driveway remnant (field #RNAS-1). The lithic scatter was destroyed by previous development. The Union Pacific Railroad and driveway are both not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources due to integrity considerations. The Western Area Power Authority Eclectic Transmission Lines are potentially eligible for the California Register. The proposed project will impact only one of the four cultural resources: the driveway remnant. As the driveway is not eligible for the California Registrar, no further consideration of this feature is required. Based on the above results, the project is not expected to result in changes to significant historic or archaeological resources since none were identified during the records search or field survey. Related impacts are considered less than significant. Furthermore the site vicinity is not known to contain unique paleontological resources or geologic features and consequently potential impacts to these resources are also considered less than significant.

Nevertheless there remains potential for buried archaeological or paleontological resources to be unearthed inadvertently during project construction which would be considered a potentially significant impact. In addition there is the potential for construction activities to result in the inadvertent discovery and disturbance of human

remains which would also be considered a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1 would reduce these potential impacts to a less-than-significant level

Mitigation Measures:

> **Mitigation Measure CR-1: Stop Construction if Signs of an Archeological Site or Human Remains are Discovered During Construction**
> The construction contractor shall stop construction and notify the Roseville City Manager's Office if signs of an archeological site are discovered during construction of the project. The City will then notify a qualified archeologist to assess the find and additional mitigation may be required. If remains of Native American origin are discovered during project constriction it will be necessary to comply with state laws concerning the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the NAHC's jurisdiction (PRC 5097).

With implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1, potential cultural resource impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

VI. Geology and Soils

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?			X	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c) Be located in a geological unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?			X	
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

The project site is located in Roseville, Placer County. The California Department of Mines and Geology classifies the South Placer area as a low severity earthquake zone. No active faults are known to exist within the County. The project site is considered to have low seismic risk with respect to faulting, groundshaking, seismically related ground failure and liquefaction. Therefore, no impact would occur in association with rupture of a known earthquake fault or seismic related ground failure.

Landslides typically occur where soils on steep slopes become saturated or where natural or manmade conditions have taken away supporting structures and vegetation. The project site is generally flat and therefore will not present a hazard during development or upon completion of the project. The project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic shaking, ground failure or landslides.

As discussed in the project description, lift station improvements would include establishment of a pad to accommodate above ground electrical and control improvements. Grading activities will result in the disruption, displacement, compaction and over covering of soils. Pipeline trenching and backfilling will have similar effects. Grading activities will be conditioned by the Engineering Division of the Public Works Department consistent with

Grading Ordinance requirements. Project improvement plans will be reviewed for compliance with the City's Improvement Standards, including the provision of proper drainage, appropriate dust control and erosion control measures. Grading and erosion control measures will be incorporated into the proposed improvement plans. As designed, the project is proposing to import approximately 50 cubic yards of fill for pad establishment at Lift Station 2. Because all earthwork will be conducted consistent with the City's Grading and Improvement Standards, impacts associated with disruption, displacement, compaction and overcovering of soils during site preparation are considered less than significant.

The project site is not located in a sensitive geologic area and does not expose people to potential geologic impacts. Additionally, such impacts are considered to be less than significant since new buildings and structures are required to comply with all applicable building codes. The City of Roseville Building Department will review improvement plans and the Engineering Division will review and approve all grading plans to ensure that all grading and structures would withstand shrink-swell potentials and earthquake activity in this area.

No septic tanks are proposed as part of the project. Therefore, no impact to soils relative to supporting use of septic tanks would occur. All related geology and soils impacts are considered less than significant with no mitigation required.

VII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

Background: Global climate change is a change in the average weather of the earth, which can be measured by wind patterns, storms, precipitation, and temperature. It is exacerbated by greenhouse gases, which trap heat in the atmosphere (thus the "greenhouse" effect). Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, and are emitted by natural processes and human activities. The accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere regulates the earth's temperature, and is natural and desirable, as without it the Earth's surface would be about 61 degrees cooler. 2

Scientific evidence suggests that emissions from human activities, such as electricity production and vehicle emissions, have elevated the concentration of these gases in the atmosphere, and are increasing the rate and magnitude of climate change to a degree that could present hazardous conditions. Potential adverse effects of global warming include the exacerbation of air quality problems, a reduction in the quality and supply of water to the state from the Sierra snowpack, a rise in sea levels, changes to ecosystems and the natural environment, and an increase in the incidences of infectious diseases, asthma, and other human health-related problems. 3

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2 "Recommendations by the Association of Environmental Professionals on How to Analyze Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Global Climate Change in CEQA Documents, Comment Draft". March 5, 2007.

3 Division 25.5 California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, Part 1. General Provisions. Section 38501 (a).

The potential for climate change impacts at specific locations remains uncertain, and to assign specific impacts to the project site would be speculative. Some conclusions can be drawn about the potential in general for the project area to be subject to increased likelihood of flooding, drought, and susceptibility to the increased potential for infectious diseases as cited above. An individual project, even a very large project, does not in itself generate enough greenhouse gas emissions to significantly influence global climate change. Global climate change is a cumulative process. A project contributes to this potential impact through its cumulative incremental contribution combined with the emissions of all other sources of greenhouse gases.

Legislation: In 2006, the State Legislature signed AB 32, which acknowledged global climate change and charged the California Air Resources Board (CARB) with developing regulations to address global climate change. CARB is mandated to achieve feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gases by 2020.

There are currently no established thresholds for measuring the significance of a project's cumulative contribution to global climate change. However, individual projects can contribute to greenhouse gas emission reductions by incorporating features that reduce vehicle emissions, and maximize energy-efficiency. The City has existing programs in place that reduce and minimize greenhouse gas emissions:

- City Adopted National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency (2006)
- Joined California Climate Action Registry (2006)
- City adopted "Smart Choices for Roseville's Future: Implementation Strategies to Achieve Blueprint Project Objectives (June 2005)
- City has installed solar electric generation (PV) on several City Facilities.
- City's Civic Center and Roseville Electric buildings with clean, renewable power by purchasing 100% of their energy use from Green Roseville.
- 20% renewable power resources in Roseville Electric's power portfolio.
- Shade Tree Program
- Roseville Electric goal to reduce energy requirements by 5% by 2012
- Alternatively Fueled City Vehicles
- Electric Vehicle Charging Stations
- City Traffic Signal Head Retrofit from traditional incandescent to LED
- City facilities retrofitted with a HVAC efficiency management program
- Solar Electric (PV) Incentive Programs
- Asphalt Recycling
- Residential Energy Efficiency Programs
- Energy Efficiency Programs for Low Income Residents
- Commercial Energy Efficiency Programs
- Tree Mitigation Ordinance
- Parking Lot Shade Tree Ordinance
- Recycling Drop-Offs throughout City
- Summer Youth Bus Pass
- Bicycle Incentive Programs
- ITS (Intelligent Transportation System) for traffic management
- Alternatives to Paper at the Library

The proposed project would generate nominal long-term operational greenhouse gas emissions as a result of off-site electric generation to power the lift station pumps. Additionally, as discussed in the Air Quality section, the

project's short-term construction emissions are predicted to be below the Placer County APCD recommended construction significance thresholds.

Since there are no adopted GHG thresholds of significance against which to measure impacts of the project, the project has been evaluated qualitatively relative to its incremental contribution to the overall issue of global warming. It is acknowledged that long-term project operation would include nominal sources of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from off-site energy production to power lift station pumps. As noted above, the City has programs in place which when applied to land development projects minimize greenhouse gas emissions. However, due to the project nature (a sewer line), in this instance there isn't realistic opportunity for incorporation of GHG reduction programs/strategies at the project level. Furthermore, the magnitude of global warming is such that the contributions of the proposed project itself are negligible. As such the project is considered to result in a less than cumulatively considerable contribution to GHG emissions and related global warming impacts are considered less than significant.

VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing in the project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

With the exception of sewage, no hazardous materials would be transported, handled or stored at the site. If this status were to change, the project would be required to comply with all local, State and Federal requirements for

the handling and/or storage of hazardous materials. Based on this information, potential impacts associated with hazardous materials are expected to be less than significant.

The project would not impact the City's Emergency Response or Management Plans. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was conducted prior to the City acquiring the properties that comprise the project site. The site is not known contain hazardous materials. No airports are located within two miles of the project site and the site is not located within an airport land use plan area, or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. No impact would occur.

IX. Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			X	
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				X
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			X	
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X	
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted water?			X	
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			X	
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?			X	
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

From a water quality perspective, project improvements would have nominal effect since most improvements would be located underground and creek crossings in Segment 3 would be accomplished utilizing existing facilities. The South Branch Pleasant Grove Creek crossing would utilize an existing abandoned 15-inch sewer crossing as a conduit (see Figure 2-3). The crossing of the unnamed tributary to South Branch Pleasant Grove Creek would be accommodated over an existing box culvert. All construction would occur during the summer dry period significantly reducing the potential for erosion or water quality impacts. Furthermore project improvement plans would be reviewed for consistency with the City's Grading Ordinance, Design/Construction Standards, and Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance to ensure standard measures are incorporated to address erosion and potential water quality concerns. As a result water quality impacts would be less than significant.

The project would not require a long-term water supply and would introduce only a nominal amount of impervious surface (20 x 15 feet) at the proposed lift stations. Therefore the project would have no impact to groundwater supplies nor would it interfere substantially with groundwater recharge or operation of any nearby groundwater well. Related impacts are considered less than significant.

The project would have only a nominal effect on runoff and drainage patterns. The only above ground improvements are the proposed lift stations. Lift stations include a 20 x 15 foot concrete or asphalt pad which would accommodate maintenance access to the below ground wet well and pumps and support above ground electrical panels. Due to their small size and location, lift station improvements would not significantly alter existing drainage patterns or the course of any stream or river nor would they result in any significant increase in the volume of stormwater runoff. On-site drainage would be by sheet flow with minimal changes to existing drainage patterns. Related drainage and runoff impacts are considered less than significant.

Lift Station #1 would be located on high ground far from any surface waters or designated flood plains and would have no flooding or flood hazard impacts.

Lift Station #2 would be located just east of Washington Boulevard within the South Branch Pleasant Grove Creek floodplain. To minimize the potential for floodwater damages to the lift station pad and electrical panels, approximately 50 cubic yards of fill would be imported to raise the ground elevation by approximately 3-5 feet. The proposed fill and location were reviewed by the City's Public Works Department, Flood Plain Management section.

Based on this review it was determined that all the proposed project's above ground improvements are located outside of the "floodway" but within the "floodplain" for the South Branch of Pleasant Grove Creek. In accordance with the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, because Lift Station #2 is considered an "essential facility" it is an allowed floodplain use. According to the applicable FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), (Panel 06061C 0476F) Lift Station #2 is also located within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The Base Flood Elevation (BFE), or 1% chance storm water surface elevation, at this location is 121.0 feet as determined from the FIRM. The Lift Station #2 pad will be designed to be above the BFE and all electrical equipment will be mounted on panels located a minimum 2 feet above the BFE.

According to a May 24, 2012 memo prepared by the Public Works Flood Plain Management Section, due to the limited amount of fill proposed and its location outside of the floodway, the proposed project is not likely to adversely affect, or increase, the water surface elevation of the base flood beyond the tolerance of the flood model for the South Branch of Pleasant Grove Creek. Therefore floodplain impacts are considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Because there are no significant bodies of water nearby, the threat of seiche and tsunami is non-existent. Similarly, mudflows are not a concern in Placer County.

Based on the above, there are no potentially significant hydrology or water quality impacts. No mitigation is required.

X. Land Use and Planning

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

The pipeline alignment in Segment 1 crosses lands with a General Plan designation of LI and zoned M1 and GC. The Segment 2 alignment crosses lands with a General Plan designation of OS/FP and zoned OS/FW. In accordance with the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, because Lift Station #2 is considered an "essential facility" it is an allowed floodplain use. Consequently, the proposed project is consistent with General Plan and zoning requirements.

The project will not divide an existing community and there are no Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans covering the project site. No land use and planning impacts would occur in association with the proposed project.

XI. Mineral Resources

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

The project site is not known to include any mineral resources that would be of local, regional, or statewide importance, therefore, the project is not considered to have any impacts on mineral resources.

XII. Noise

Would the project result in:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

Short Term Construction: Segment 1 improvements would occur primarily on private property within the Telefunken campus. As shown in Table 1, the nearest Segment 1 noise sensitive receptors include multi and single family residences located west of Foothills Boulevard, a distance of over 650 feet from the nearest proposed pipeline construction. These residences are also protected by an existing sound wall along the west side of Foothills Boulevard. At that distance and considering the existing sound wall, Segment 1 construction activities would not expose nearby sensitive receptors to increased noise levels or ground-born vibrations and related noise impacts at these locations would be considered less than significant.

Segment 3 improvements occur on City owned property along the west side of Washington Boulevard beginning approximately 300 feet south of the Washington Boulevard/Diamond Oaks/Emerald Oak Road intersection to just south of the existing WAPA power line corridor. Existing background noise levels in the area are dominated by traffic noise along Washington Boulevard. As shown in Table 2, there are three single family residential subdivisions occurring along this segment located at distances ranging from 125 to 190 feet from proposed pipeline construction. Construction activities along the Segment 2 alignment would result in a temporary increase in surrounding noise levels emanating from the potential simultaneous operation of multiple pieces of construction equipment (such as a boring rig, back hoe, dump truck, delivery trucks and crane). Short-term noise levels of the noisiest pieces of construction equipment would range from 76 to 101 dBA-Leq at 50 feet assuming no noise-attenuating features (Leq is used to develop single-value descriptions of average sound exposure over a given period of time). While the duration of noise impact at Segment 2 sensitive receptor locations would be brief in duration and masked somewhat by existing traffic noise, it is reasonably foreseeable that temporary construction

noise increases could exceed the City's daytime noise standard of 50 dB Leq and 70 dB Lmax for non-transportation noise sources. However the noise ordinance exempts construction activities from noise standards when they occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday; provided, however, that all construction equipment is fitted with factory installed muffling devices and that all construction equipment is maintained in good working order (Ord. 3638 § 1 (part), 2001.). The proposed project would comply with the Noise ordinance and therefore short-term construction noise is considered less than significant.

Table 2
Nearby Noise Sensitive Receptors

Pipeline Segment	Land Use Type	Location	Distance from Pipeline Construction in feet
1	Multi Family	7950 Foothills Boulevard	650
1	Single Family	Blue Lane within the Misty Wood Subdivision	650
3	Single Family	Glenwood Court within the Diamond Oaks Subdivision	140
3	Single Family	Hawthorne Place within the Ridgewood Subdivision	190
3	Single Family	Hancock Drive Within the Diamond K Estates Mobile Home Park	125

Construction activities may result in a minor amount of ground vibration. Vibration from construction activity is typically below the threshold of perception when the activity is more than about 50 feet from the receiver. Given the nearest sensitive receiver is a minimum 125 feet away, vibration impacts are considered less than significant.

Long Term: Pipeline operation would not generate noticeable noise levels. Lift Station pumps would be located underground within enclosed vaults designed to contain pump related noise. This design has been successfully implemented at lift stations throughout the City. As such long-term noise impacts are expected to be minimal and well within the limits established by the City's Municipal Code (Section 9.24). Long-term noise impacts are considered less than significant.

The proposed pipeline alignment is not located within an airport land use plan area nor is it located within two miles of an airport or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. No housing is proposed as part of the project. No impact would occur relative to exposing people to excessive airport related noise levels.

Because the project would comply with the provisions of the City's General Plan and Noise Ordinance, impacts related to noise are considered less than significant.

XIII. Population and Housing

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

The project would not generate housing and would not displace any existing homes or people. No impact would occur.

XIV. Public Services

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Fire protection?				X
b) Police protection?				X
c) Schools?				X
d) Parks?				X
e) Other public facilities?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

The project will not result in an increase in population so it would not increase the need for the provision of fire and police services, schools, parks or other public services. Therefore there would be no public service impact.

XV. Recreation

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

As a non-population generating non-residential project, the proposal is not expected to generate any demand for recreation opportunities or impact existing or proposed recreational facilities in Roseville. Therefore there would be no recreation impact.

XVI. Transportation/Traffic

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?				X
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads and highways?				X
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X
d) Substantially increase hazards due to design features (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.				X

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

During construction a short-term increase in construction traffic would occur along the construction corridor. The increase would be minor in relation to existing traffic volumes and would not have a noticeable effect on roadway or intersection levels of service. During the operation phase, the proposed Lift Stations would generate one to two vehicle trips per month for inspection/maintenance. The project's traffic impacts are considered less than significant.

Because the proposed facility is not considered a traffic generating use and because it will not alter the existing circulation system, it will not conflict with any applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, or any congestion management plan. Nor will the project conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs relating to public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities. The project would not result in any change to air traffic patterns. The project will not alter any existing roadways and so it will not result in any new hazards due to design features or effect emergency access.

Based on the above, the project will result in no operational traffic impact.

XVII. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				X
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				X
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition of the provider's existing commitments?				X
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X	
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

The proposed project will help to balance the hydraulic and pollutant loadings between the City's two wastewater treatment plants resulting in improved operational flexibility. The project would not generate demand for water,

sewer, natural gas (PG&E) or solid waste service. Electrical service to power lift station pumps would be provided by Roseville Electric. Roseville electric has indicated adequate infrastructure and reserve power capacity exists to serve the project. The project would not require any modification to existing storm drainage facilities. Adequate services are available to the project; therefore, impacts to utilities are considered less than significant.

XVIII. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact or Exempt per 21083.3
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, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X	
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).			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

With implementation of identified mitigation measures and application of City of Roseville adopted ordinances and standards, the proposed project is not expected to have a significant impact on the habitat of any plant or animal species. Long term environmental goals are not expected to be affected by the proposed project because there are no new cumulative impacts beyond what was disclosed in the 2020 General Plan EIR. With incorporation of recommended mitigation measures, the proposed project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of any wildlife species or create adverse effects on human beings.

4. REFERENCES CITED

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