NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Notice is hereby given that, as Lead Agency, the City of Roseville, Development Services Department, Planning Division has prepared an Initial Study leading to a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project referenced below. This Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for public review and comment.

Project Title/File#: Weber Park Renovation Project

Project Location: 320 Circuit Drive, Roseville, Placer County 95678; APN 012-111-005-000

Project Owner: City of Roseville

Project Applicant: City of Roseville, Parks, Recreation, and Libraries

Project Planner: Jessica Lynch, Environmental Coordinator (916) 774-5352

Project Description:
The project site is not identified on any list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to California Government Code Section 65962.5

Document Review and Availability: The public review and comment period begins on September 12, 2023 and ends on October 11, 2023. The Mitigated Negative Declaration may be reviewed during normal business hours (8:00 am to 5:00 pm) at the Planning Division offices, located at 311 Vernon Street. It may also be viewed online at http://www.roseville.ca.us/gov/development_services/planning/environmental_documents_n_public_notices.asp. **Written comments on the adequacy of the Mitigated Negative Declaration may be submitted to Jessica Lynch, Development Services Department 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678, or jjlynch@roseville.ca.us and must be received no later than 5:00 pm on October 11, 2023**.

This project will be scheduled for a public hearing before the City Council. At this hearing, the City Council will consider the Mitigated Negative Declaration and associated project entitlements. The tentative hearing date is to be determined.

Mike Isom
Development Services Director

Dated: September 12, 2023

Publish:
September 12, 2023

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title/File Number:	Weber Park Renovation Project
Project Location:	320 Circuit Drive, Roseville, Placer County 95678; APN 012-111-005-000
Project Applicant:	Tara Gee, Park Planning & Development Manager; City of Roseville, Department of Parks, Recreation, and Libraries; (916) 772-7529; 316 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678
Property Owner:	City of Roseville, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Jessica Lynch, Environmental Coordinator - City of Roseville; (916) 774-5352
Date:	September, 12, 2023

Project Description:

The proposed project consists of the redesign and renovation of the existing 1.9-acre Weber Park located between Main Street and Circuit Drive within the City. The proposed project would include approximately 8 feet of excavation to grade the existing park to street level, removal of trees to improve park visibility, reconfiguration of the basketball court, expansion of the existing playground, addition of a new playground, removal of the bathroom, and the addition of a looped trail surrounding the multi-purpose turf field.

DECLARATION

The Planning Manager has determined that the above project will not have significant effects on the environment and therefore does not require preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. The determination is based on the attached initial study and the following findings:

A. The project will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

B. The project will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.

C. The project will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

D. The project will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

E. No substantial evidence exists that the project may have a significant effect on the environment.

F. The project incorporates all applicable mitigation measures identified in the attached initial study.

G. This Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT

311 Vernon St, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

INITIAL STUDY & ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Project Title:	Weber Park Renovation Project
Project Location:	320 Circuit Drive, Roseville, Placer County 95678; APN 012-111-005-000
Project Description:	The proposed project consists of the redesign and renovation of the existing 1.9-acre Weber Park located between Main Street and Circuit Drive within the City. The proposed project would include approximately 8 feet of excavation to grade the existing park to street level, removal of trees to improve park visibility, reconfiguration of the basketball court, expansion of the existing playground, addition of a new playground, removal of the bathroom, and the addition of a looped trail surrounding the multi-purpose turf field.
Project Applicant:	City of Roseville
Property Owner:	City of Roseville
Lead Agency Contact:	Jessica Lynch, Environmental Coordinator, City of Roseville; (916) 774-5352

This initial study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the above described project application. The document relies on site-specific studies prepared to address in detail the effects or impacts associated with the project. Where documents were submitted by consultants working for the applicant, City staff reviewed such documents in order to determine whether, based on their own professional judgment and expertise, staff found such documents to be credible and persuasive. Staff has only relied on documents that reflect their independent judgment, and has not accepted at face value representations made by consultants for the applicant.

This document has been prepared to satisfy the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). CEQA requires that all state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before acting on those projects.

The initial study is a public document used by the decision-making lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. If the lead agency finds substantial evidence that any aspect of the project, either individually or cumulatively, may have a significant effect on the environment, regardless of whether the overall effect of the project is adverse or beneficial, the lead agency is required to prepare an EIR. If the agency finds no substantial evidence that the project or any of its aspects may cause a significant effect on the environment, a negative declaration shall be prepared. If in the course of analysis, the agency recognizes that the project may have a significant impact on the environment, but that by incorporating specific mitigation measures to which the applicant agrees, the impact will be reduced to a less than significant effect, a mitigated negative declaration shall be prepared.

Document Review and Availability: The public review and comment period begins on September 12, 2023 and ends on October 11,F 2023. The Mitigated Negative Declaration may be reviewed online at: https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8774505

You can also find the webpage via the City of Roseville website, www.roseville.ca.us, and use the page subheadings to navigate to Government> Departments & Divisions> Development Services> Planning>Environmental Documents & Public Notices (see link for Weber Park Renovation).

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

Jessica Lynch
Environmental Coordinator
Development Services Department
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678
jjlynch@roseville.ca.us

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project site is located at 320 Circuit Drive, south of and adjacent to Main Street, east of Birch Street, and west of Berkeley Avenue (Figure 1). The project site is located approximately 850 feet west of the intersection of Main Street and Washington Boulevard in Old Town Roseville. The project site itself is Weber Park, an existing approximately 1.9-acre neighborhood park, located in the Infill area of the city. The project site is designated as Parks and Recreation (PR) in the General Plan, and zoned PR (see Table 1). The General Plan designates all of the land surrounding the project site as Low Density Residential (LDR-6.8) (see Figure 2). Zoning is R1 (Single Family Residential) directly to the north, west, south, and half of the project site's eastern boundary (see Figure 3). The remainder of the land to the east is zoned R3 (Multifamily Residential). Zoning and land use designations begin to become more varied further to the east, and the boundary of the Downtown Specific Plan is located approximately 700 feet east of the project site.

Figure 1 – Project Location

Table 1 – Zoning, Land Use, and Use of Property

Location	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Actual Use of Property
Site	PR	Parks and Recreation (PR)	Park
North	R1	Low Density Residential (LDR-6.8)	Single Family Residential
South	R1	Low Density Residential (LDR-6.8)	Single Family Residential
East	R1, R3	Low Density Residential (LDR-6.8)	Single Family Residential
West	R1	Low Density Residential (LDR-6.8)	Single Family Residential

Figure 2 – Land Use Designations

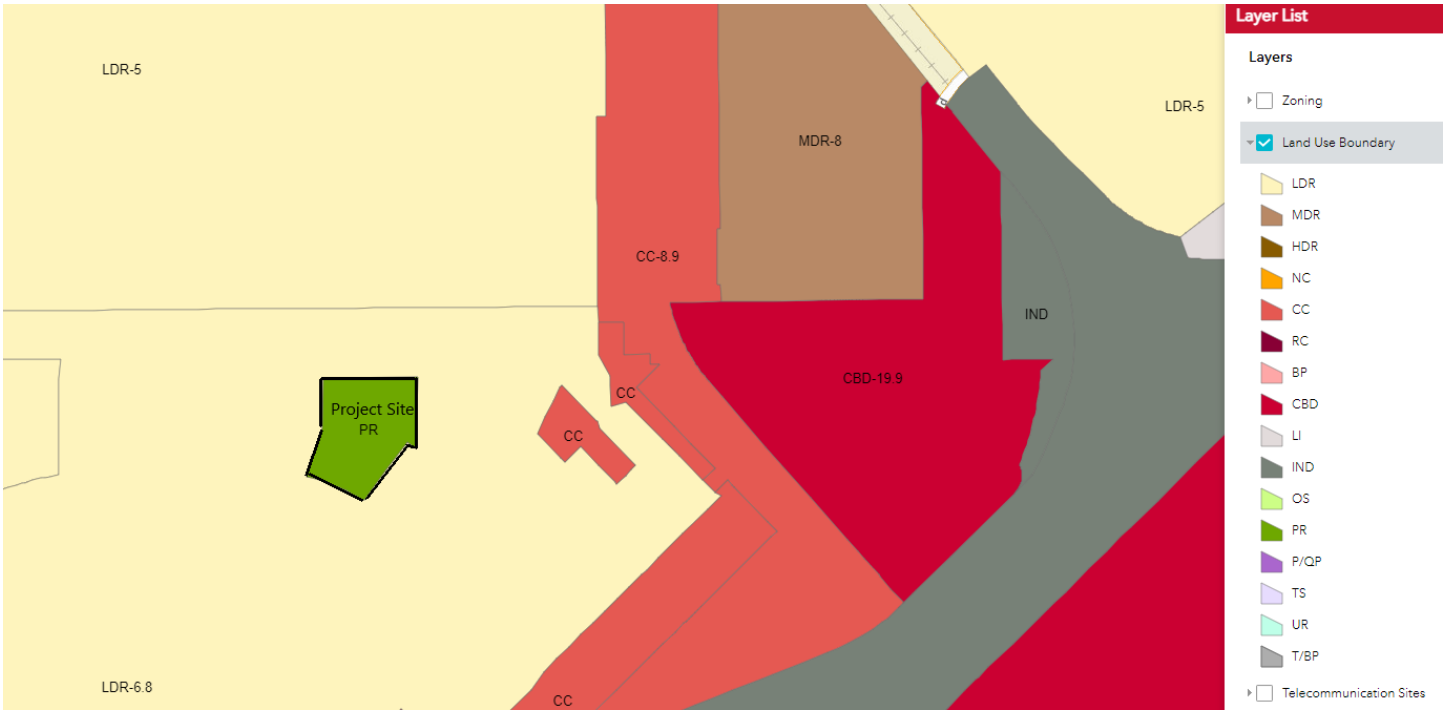
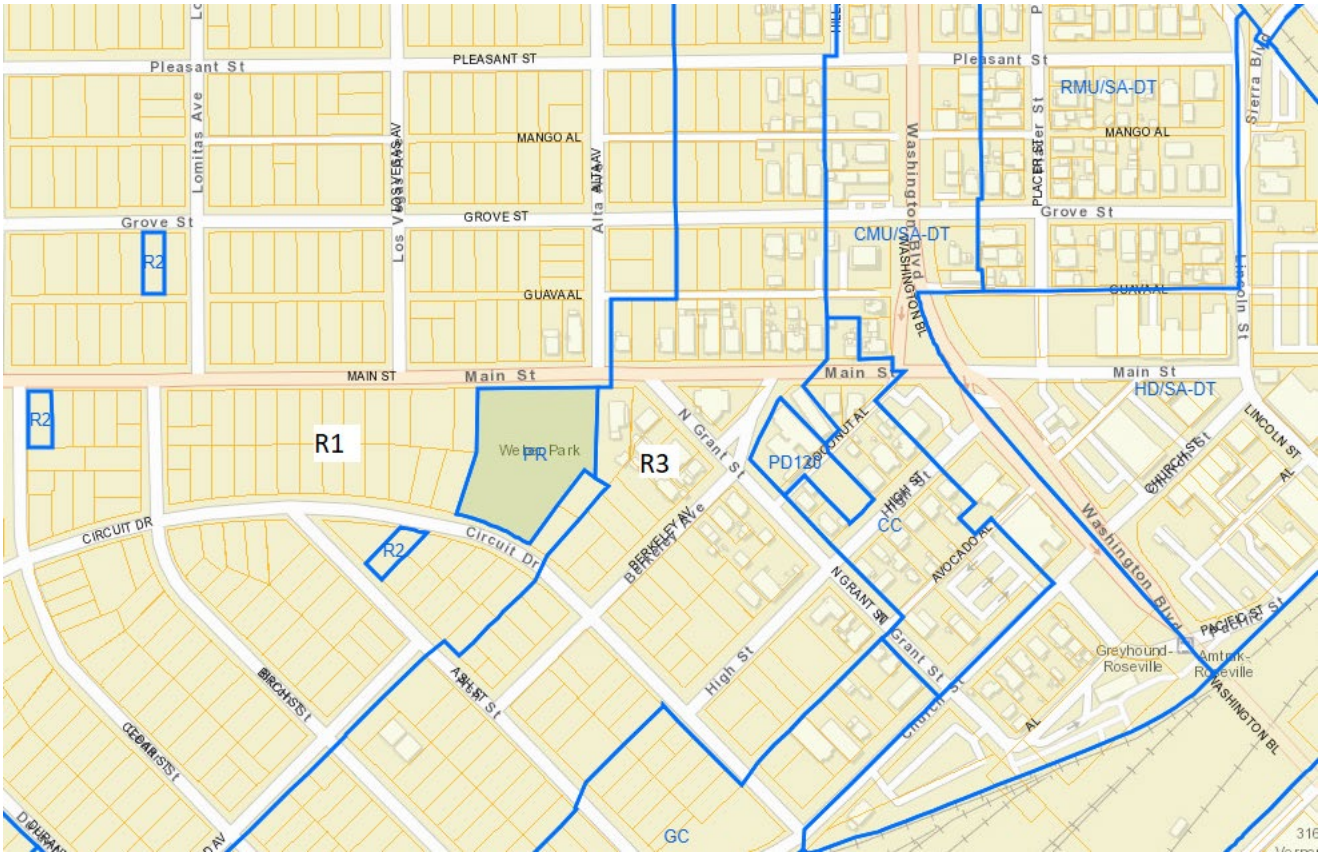


Figure 3 - Zoning



Background

Weber Park is one of the older parks in Roseville, originally established in 1937. The park has seen several minor improvements in the past, such as updating playground equipment, adding a basketball court, and updating benches as need. The park is elevated several feet above the grade of both Circuit Drive and Main Street. Both sides have retaining walls and stairs that lead up to the park. Park amenities are barely visible from Main Street. Due to the elevation of the park and the placement of several mature trees, one cannot look across the park, leaving many areas hidden. This has led to several issues with illicit activities being reported by neighbors. The Police Department has responded to many calls for service at the park due to the lack of visibility across the park.

Environmental Setting

The surrounding neighborhood is well established with primarily single-family homes, with some two-family homes and small multifamily properties interspersed. Some of the homes in the surrounding neighborhood were build as early as the early 1900s. There are a mix of sizes, forms, lot sizes, and architectural styles represented in the neighborhood.

The neighborhood contains a lot of well establish mature trees and landscaping. The park itself contains 34 trees, several of which are mature. Power lines in the surrounding areas are above ground. The roads are more narrow than current City standards due to the age of the neighborhood.

The park currently includes a full court basketball court, a school age playground, swings, a picnic area with barbeques, a restroom, and an open turf field.

Proposed Project

The proposed project would redesign and renovate the existing Weber Park. The most noticeable component of the renovation would be approximately 8 feet of excavation to grade the existing park to street level along Circuit Drive and reduce the grade enough along the northern side of the park so that entire park is visible from Main Street. A new retaining wall and steps from Main Street would be built, which would require the removal of mature trees to accommodate the reduction in grade and improve visibility. In addition, the renovation would include the reconfiguration of the basketball court, expansion of the existing playground, addition of a new playground, removal of the bathroom, and the addition of a looped trail surrounding the multi-purpose turf field. The current emergency access driveway from Main Street would be lowered along with the grade and a parking spot for police vehicles would be added at the end of that driveway to provide police with the opportunity to observe the park from a convenient central location. See Figure 4 for the proposed site plan.

Figure 4 – Proposed Site Plan

WEBER PARK RENOVATION PROJECT
CONCEPT MASTER PLAN
DECEMBER 2022
CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

CITY OF ROSEVILLE MITIGATION ORDINANCES, GUIDELINES, AND STANDARDS

For projects that are consistent with the development density established by existing zoning, community plan, or general plan policies for which an EIR was certified, CEQA Guidelines section 15183(f) allows a lead agency to rely on previously adopted development policies or standards as mitigation for the environmental effects, when the standards have been adopted by the City, with findings based on substantial evidence, that the policies or standards will substantially mitigate environmental effects, unless substantial new information shows otherwise (CEQA Guidelines §15183(f)). The City of Roseville adopted CEQA Implementing Procedures (Implementing Procedures) which are consistent with this CEQA Guidelines section. The current version of the Implementing Procedures were adopted in April 2008 (Resolution 08-172), along with Findings of Fact, and were updated in January 2021 (Resolution 21-018). The below regulations and ordinances were found to provide uniform mitigating policies and standards, and are applicable to development projects. The City's Mitigating Policies and Standards are referenced, where applicable, in the Initial Study Checklist.

- Noise Regulation (RMC Ch.9.24)
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80)
- Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch.4.44)
- Drainage Fees (Dry Creek [RMC Ch.4.49] and Pleasant Grove Creek [RMC Ch.4.48])
- City of Roseville Improvement Standards (Resolution 02-37 and as further amended)
- City of Roseville Design and Construction Standards (Resolution 01-208 and as further amended)
- Tree Preservation Ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66)
- Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation (Tribal Consultation Policy) (Resolution 20-294)
- Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Title 18)
- Community Design Guidelines
- Specific Plan Design Guidelines:
    - Development Guidelines Del Webb Specific Plan
    - Landscape Design Guidelines for North Central Roseville Specific Plan
    - North Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Northeast Roseville Specific Plan (Olympus Pointe) Signage Guidelines
    - North Roseville Area Design Guidelines
    - Northeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines
    - Southeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines
    - Stoneridge Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Highland Reserve North Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - West Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Sierra Vista Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Creekview Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
- City of Roseville 2035 General Plan

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON

- 2035 General Plan Update Final Environmental Impact Report, certified August 5, 2020

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183, any project which is consistent with the development densities established by zoning, a Community Plan, or a General Plan for which an EIR was certified shall not require additional environmental review, except as may be necessary to examine whether there are project-specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or its site. The 2035 General Plan Update EIR (General Plan EIR) updated all Citywide analyses, including for vehicle miles traveled, greenhouse gas emissions, water supply, water treatment, wastewater treatment, and waste disposal. The proposed project is consistent with the adopted land use designations examined within the environmental documents listed above, and thus this Initial Study focuses on effects particular to the specific project site, impacts which were not analyzed within the EIR, and impacts which may require revisiting due to substantial new information. When applicable, the topical sections within the Initial Study summarize the findings within the environmental documents listed above. The analysis, supporting technical materials, and findings of the environmental document are incorporated by reference, and are available for review at the Civic Center, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA.

EXPLANATION OF INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines recommend that lead agencies use an Initial Study Checklist to determine potential impacts of the proposed project on 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. Within each topical section (e.g. Air Quality) a description of the setting is provided, followed by the checklist responses, thresholds used, and finally a discussion of each checklist answer.

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

1) A “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from the information that a fair argument based on substantial evidence can be made to support a conclusion that a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change may occur to any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project. When one or more “Potentially significant Impact” entries are made, an EIR is required.

2) A “Less Than Significant With Mitigation” answer is appropriate when the lead agency incorporates mitigation measures to reduce an impact from “Potentially Significant” to “Less than Significant.” For example, floodwater impacts could be reduced from a potentially-significant level to a less-than-significant level by relocating a building to an area outside of the floodway. The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation measures are identified as MM followed by a number.

3) A “Less Than significant Impact” answer is appropriate if there is evidence that one or more environmental impacts may occur, but the impacts are determined to be less than significant, or 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 level.

4) A “No Impact” answer is appropriate where it can be demonstrated that the impact does not have the potential to adversely affect the environment. For instance, a project in the center of an urbanized area with no agricultural lands on or adjacent to the project area clearly would not have an adverse effect on

agricultural resources or operations. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study. Where a "No Impact" answer is adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study, further narrative explanation is not required. A "No Impact" answer is explained when it is based on project-specific factors as well as generous standards.

All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off- and on-site, indirect, direct, construction, and operation impacts, except as provided for under State CEQA Guidelines.

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

I. Aesthetics

The project site is an existing park located in a highly urbanized and established area of the city, located less than one-half mile from Old Town Roseville, Downtown Roseville, and the Railyard. The park is a neighborhood park surrounded primarily by one-story single family homes of varying architectural styles, built as early as the 1900s. The roadways are typically smaller than current road standard sizes and more pedestrian scaled. There are many mature trees and landscapes located both on the project site and in the surrounding neighborhood. Along Main Street, located on the northern edge of the project site, the park is elevated several feet above the street with a rock retaining and several mature trees blocking views from Main Street into the park.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
c) In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of an environmental impact cannot always be determined through the use of a specific, quantifiable threshold. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(b) affirms this by the statement "an ironclad definition of significant effect is not always possible because the significance of an activity may vary with the setting." This is particularly true of aesthetic impacts. As an example, a proposed parking lot in a dense urban center would have markedly different visual effects than a parking lot in an open space area. For the purpose of this study, the significance thresholds are as stated in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, as shown in a–d of the checklist below. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Zoning Ordinance (e.g. building height, setbacks, etc), Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Ch. 18), Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347), and applicable Specific Plan Policies and/or Specific Plan Design Guidelines will prevent significant impacts in urban settings as it relates to items a, b, and c, below.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

c) The project site is in an urban setting, and as a result lacks any prominent or high-quality natural features which could be negatively impacted by development. The City of Roseville has adopted Parks Design and Construction Standards for the purpose of setting a minimum standard for the design and construction of park and streetscape projects within Roseville. Adherence to these standards ensure park designs which are a visual asset to the community and enhance the existing urban visual environment. Accordingly, the aesthetic impacts of the project are less than significant.

d) The project involves nighttime lighting to provide for the security and safety of project users, consistent with City standards. However, the project is already located within an urbanized setting with many existing lighting sources, including within the project site itself. The project replace and upgrade the existing security lights with more energy efficient lighting, but no new lighting sources would be added. Lighting is conditioned to comply with City standards to limit the height of light standards and to require cut-off lenses and glare shields to minimize light and glare impacts. The project will not create a new source of substantial light. None of the project elements are highly reflective, and thus the project will not contribute to an increased source of glare.

II. Agricultural & Forestry Resources

The State Department of Conservation oversees the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, which was established to document the location, quality, and quantity of agricultural lands, and the conversion of those lands over time. The primary land use classifications on the maps generated through this program are: Urban and Built Up Land, Grazing Land, Farmland of Local Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Prime Farmland. According to the current California Department of Conservation Placer County Important Farmland Map (2020), the majority of the City of Roseville is designated as Urban and Built Up Land and most of the open space areas of the City are designated as Grazing Land. There are a few areas designated as Farmland of Local Importance and two small areas designated as Unique Farmland located on the western side of the City along Baseline Road. The current Williamson Act Contract map (2020-2021) produced by the

Department of Conservation shows that there are no Williamson Act contracts within the City, and only one (on PFE Road) that is adjacent to the City. None of the land within the City is considered forest land by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Prime Farmland are called out as protected farmland categories within CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. Neither the City nor the State has adopted quantified significance thresholds related to impacts to protected farmland categories or to agricultural and forestry

resources. For the purpose of this study, the significance thresholds are as stated in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, as shown in a–e of the checklist above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–e) The project site is not used for agricultural purposes, does not include agricultural zoning, is not within or adjacent to one of the areas of the City designated as a protected farmland category on the Placer County Important Farmland map, is not within or adjacent to land within a Williamson Act Contract, and is not considered forest land. Given the foregoing, the proposed project will have no impact on agricultural resources.

III. Air Quality

The City of Roseville, along with the south Placer County area, is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB is within the Sacramento Federal Ozone Non-Attainment Area. Under the Clean Air Act, Placer County has been designated a "serious non-attainment" area for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, "non-attainment" for the state ozone standard, and a "non-attainment" area for the federal and state PM_{10} standard (particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter). Within Placer County, the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) is responsible for ensuring that emission standards are not violated. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b) 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?			X	
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In responding to checklist items a–c, project-related air emissions would have a significant effect if they would result in concentrations that either violate an ambient air quality standard or contribute to an existing air quality violation. To assist in making this determination, the PCAPCD adopted thresholds of significance, which were developed by considering both the health-based ambient air quality standards and the attainment strategies outlined in the State Implementation Plan. The PCAPCD-recommended significance threshold for reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) is 82 pounds daily during construction and 55 pounds daily during operation, and for particulate matter (PM) is 82 pounds per day during both construction and operation. For all other constituents, significance is determined based on the concentration-based limits in the Federal and

State Ambient Air Quality Standards. Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) are also of public health concern, but no thresholds or standards are provided because they are considered to have no safe level of exposure. Analysis of TAC is based on the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective (*April 2005, California Air Resources Board), which lists TAC sources and recommended buffer distances from sensitive uses. For checklist item c, the PCAPCD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (*Handbook*) recommends that the same thresholds used for the project analysis be used for the cumulative impact analysis.

With regard to checklist item d, there are no quantified significance thresholds for exposure to objectionable odors or other emissions. Significance is determined after taking into account multiple factors, including screening distances from odor sources (as found in the PCAPCD CEQA Handbook), the direction and frequency of prevailing winds, the time of day when emissions are detectable/present, and the nature and intensity of the emission source.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a). In accordance with PCAPCD's CEQA Guide, construction-generated NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$, and operation-generated ROG and NO_X (all ozone precursors) are used to determine consistency with the PCAPCD's thresholds of significance. The CEQA Guide states (PCAPCD, Chapter 3 and Chapter 4):

> If any criteria air pollutant still exceeds its corresponding thresholds after mitigation implementation, the project's related construction and/or operational impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

As shown in the discussion for question (2) below, the project's construction-generated emissions of ROG, NO_X, and PM_{10} would not exceed PCAPCD thresholds. Once operational, the project would not result in any increase in emissions of criteria pollutants or precursors compared to operation of the existing park. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan and the impact would be less than significant.

b). Placer County is designated as being in nonattainment for the state and federal ozone standards, and the state PM_{10} standards, and in attainment/unclassified for all other state and federal criteria pollutant standards. The project's emissions of the nonattainment criteria pollutants and precursors during construction are evaluated below.

Construction Emissions

CalEEMod was used to quantify project-generated construction emissions, as described in Methodology and Assumptions, above. Complete model input and assumptions are included in the detailed model output sheets in Attachment B of the *Weber Park Renovation Project Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment* prepared by Helix Environmental Planning (see Attachment 1). Construction activities were assumed to commence as early as May 2024 and be completed in November 2024. The quantity, duration, and intensity of construction activity influence the amount of construction emissions and related pollutant concentrations that occur at any one time. As such, the emission forecasts provided herein reflect a specific set of conservative assumptions based on the expected construction scenario wherein a relatively large amount of construction activity is occurring in a relatively intensive manner. Because of this conservative assumption, actual emissions could be less than those forecasted. If construction is delayed or occurs over a longer time period, emissions could be reduced because of: (1) a more modern and cleaner-burning construction equipment fleet mix than assumed in CalEEMod; and/or (2) a less intensive buildout schedule (i.e., fewer daily emissions occurring over a longer time interval).

The project's construction period emissions of ROG, NO_X, and PM_{10} are compared to the PCAPCD construction thresholds in Table 3, *Construction Criteria Pollutant and Precursor Emissions*. The modeling accounts for emission reductions resulting from watering exposed surfaces twice daily. As shown in Table 2, the proposed project construction period emissions of the ozone precursor NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ would not exceed PCAPCD construction thresholds.

Table 2
CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA POLLUTANT AND PRECURSOR EMISSIONS

Construction Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds per day)			
	ROG	**NO_X**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Demolition	1.0	10.0	1.9	0.7
Site Preparation	1.0	10.0	1.2	0.6
Grading	1.0	10.0	1.2	0.6
Paving	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Maximum Daily Emissions	**1.0**	**10.0**	**1.9**	**0.7**
PCAPCD Thresholds	*82*	*82*	*82*	*None*
Exceed Thresholds?	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***

Source: CalEEMod (output data is provided in Attachment 1)
ROG = reactive organic gases; NO_X = nitrogen oxides; PM_{10} = particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter;
$PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter; PCAPCD= Placer County Air Pollution Control District

The proposed project includes improvements to an existing park which are not anticipated to result in substantial increases of operational emissions of criteria pollutants and ozone precursors compared to current conditions (i.e., no capacity increases). Therefore, operational emissions were not modeled using CalEEMod. As shown in Table 2, the project's maximum daily construction emissions would not exceed PCAPCD construction thresholds. Therefore, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment, and the impact would be less than significant.

c). CARB and OEHHA have identified the following groups of individuals as the most likely to be affected by air pollution: the elderly over 65, children under 14, infants (including in utero in the third trimester of pregnancy), and persons with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis (CARB 2005, OEHHA 2015). Some land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others due to the types of population groups or activities involved and are referred to as sensitive receptor locations. Examples of these sensitive receptor locations are residences, schools, hospitals, and daycare centers. The closest existing sensitive receptors to the project site are single-family residential homes surrounding the site, approximately 15 feet west of the site, 20 feet east of the site, 50 feet north of the site, and 50 feet south of the site. The closest school to the project site is Woodbridge Elementary School approximately 1,500 feet (0.28 mile) to the northeast.

The dose (of TAC) to which receptors are exposed is the primary factor used to determine health risk. Dose is a function of the concentration of a substance in the environment and the extent of exposure a person has to the substance; a longer exposure period to a fixed quantity of emissions would result in higher health risks. Current models and methodologies for conducting cancer health risk assessments are associated with longer-term exposure periods (typically 30 years for individual residents based on guidance from OEHHA) and are best suited for evaluation of long duration TAC emissions with predictable schedules and locations. These assessment models and methodologies do not correlate well with the temporary and highly variable nature of construction activities. Cancer potency factors are based on animal lifetime studies or worker studies where there is long-term exposure to the carcinogenic agent. There is considerable uncertainty in trying to evaluate the cancer risk from projects that will only last a small fraction of a lifetime (OEHHA 2015). In addition, concentrations of mobile source DPM emissions disperse rapidly and are typically reduced by 70 percent at approximately 500 feet (CARB 2005). Considering this information, the short construction duration (approximately 6 to 7 months), the highly dispersive nature of DPM, and the fact that construction activities would occur at various locations throughout the project site, it is not anticipated that construction of the project would expose sensitive receptors to substantial DPM concentrations.

The proposed project would not exceed the applicable thresholds of significance for air pollutant emissions during construction, as mentioned under (b). As such, the proposed project would not produce substantial emissions of criteria air pollutants, CO, or TACs; therefore, adjacent residents would not be exposed to significant levels of pollutant concentrations during construction. Once operational, the project would not be a source of TACs, nor is the project located within the specified buffer area of a TAC-generating use (e.g., gas station, dry cleaning facility, warehouse distribution center, high volume roadway) as established in the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective* (CARB 2005). Therefore, the project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and the impact would be less than significant.

d) The project could produce odors during construction activities resulting from heavy diesel equipment exhaust and VOC released during application of asphalt. The odor of these emissions may be objectionable to some; however, emissions would disperse rapidly from the project site and therefore should not be at a level that would affect a substantial number of people. Any odors emitted during construction activities would be temporary, short-term, and intermittent in nature, and would cease upon the facility maintenance. As a result, impacts associated with temporary odors during construction are not considered significant.

As a park, operation of the project would not result in odors affecting a substantial number of people. Solid waste generated by the project is not anticipated to increase and would continue to be collected by a contracted waste hauler, ensuring that any odors resulting from on-site waste would be managed and collected in a manner to prevent the proliferation of odors. The project would not result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people, and the impact would be less than significant.

IV. Biological Resources

The project site is located in an established and highly urbanized portion of the city. The closest open space area and creek are located approximately one-half mile to the southeast, opposite the Railyard and Downtown. The project is characterized by a playground, basketball court, picnic area, mowed turf area, and landscaping, consistent with the surrounding urban environment.

No special-status plant species were determined to have the potential to occur on the project site or be impacted by the proposed project. None of the known regionally occurring special-status plant species occur or have the potential to occur within the project site, as it is in an urban area dominated by non-native species that does not provide suitable habitat for special-status plant species.

An Arborist Inventory was prepared for the project by Helix Environmental Planning in June 2023 (see Attachment 2). The inventory determined that there are a total of 34 trees on or overhanging the project site, including eight California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), nine pines (*Pinus* sp.) of varying species, five interior live oaks (*Quercus wislizeni*), one black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), one blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), two pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), one cork oak (*Quercus suber*), one camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*), two maples (*Acer* sp.), one crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), one magnolia (*Magnolia* sp.), one coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), and one ornamental plum (*Prunus* sp.). Of these, seven are native oak trees that are protected under the City of Roseville Tree ordinance. These include the native interior live oaks (5), black oak (1), and blue oak (1).

Of these trees, the proposed project would remove 18 trees, including one camphor, two pin oaks, two California sycamores, one blue oak, three interior live oaks, four pines, and one coast redwood. The blue oak and the three interior live oaks are protected and would be subject to the City's tree ordinance. One other tree, a cork oak, is recommended for removal due to fair to poor health by the Arborist Inventory; this tree is not currently planned for removal, and it is not a protected tree.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				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		

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

There is no ironclad definition of significance as it relates to biological resources. Thus, the significance of impacts to biological resources is defined by the use of expert judgment supported by facts, and relies on the policies, codes, and regulations adopted by the City and by regulatory agencies which relate to biological resources (as cited and described in the Discussion of Checklist Answers section). Thresholds for assessing the significance of environmental impacts are based on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–f, above. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15065, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if:

> The project has the potential to substantially 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; [or] substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species . . .

Various agencies regulate impacts to the habitats and animals addressed by the CEQA Guidelines checklist. These include the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration–Fisheries, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The primary regulations affecting biological resources are described in the sections below.

Checklist item a addresses impacts to special status species. A "special status" species is one which has been identified as having relative scarcity and/or declining populations. Special status species include those formally listed as threatened or endangered, those proposed for formal listing, candidates for federal listing, and those classified as species of special concern. Also included are those species considered to be "fully protected" by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (California Fish and Wildlife), those granted "special animal" status for tracking and monitoring purposes, and those plant species considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The primary regulatory protections for special status species are within the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code, and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Checklist item b addresses all "sensitive natural communities" and riparian (creekside) habitat that may be affected by local, state, or federal regulations/policies while checklist item c focuses specifically on one type of such a community: protected wetlands. Focusing first on wetlands, the 1987 Army Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual is used to determine whether an area meets the technical criteria for a wetland. A delineation verification by the Army Corps verifies the size and condition of the wetlands and other waters in question, and determines the extent of government jurisdiction as it relates to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 401 of the State Clean Water Act.

The Clean Water Act protects all "navigable waters", which are defined as traditional navigable waters that are or were used for commerce, or may be used for interstate commerce; tributaries of covered waters; and wetlands adjacent to covered waters, including tributaries. Non-navigable waters are called isolated wetlands, and are not subject to either the Federal or State Clean Water Act. Thus, isolated wetlands are not subject to federal

wetland protection regulations. However, in addition to the Clean Water Act, the State also has jurisdiction over impacts to surface waters through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne), which does not require that waters be "navigable". For this reason, isolated wetlands are regulated by the State of California pursuant to Porter-Cologne. The City of Roseville General Plan also provides protection for wetlands, including isolated wetlands, pursuant to the General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element. Federal, State and City regulations/policies all seek to achieve no net loss of wetland acreage, values, or function.

Aside from wetlands, checklist item b also addresses other "sensitive natural communities" and riparian habitat, which includes any habitats protected by local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The City of Roseville General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element includes policies for the protection of riparian areas and floodplain areas; these are Vegetation and Wildlife section Policies 2 and 3. Policy 4 also directs preservation of additional area around stream corridors and floodplain if there is sensitive woodland, grassland, or other habitat which could be made part of a contiguous open space area. Other than wetlands, which were already discussed, US Fish and Wildlife and California Department of Fish and Wildlife habitat protections generally result from species protections, and are thus addressed via checklist item a.

For checklist item d, there are no regulations specific to the protection of migratory corridors. This item is addressed by an analysis of the habitats present in the vicinity and analyzing the probable effects on access to those habitats which will result from a project.

The City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) requires protection of native oak trees, and compensation for oak tree removal. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) will prevent significant impacts related to loss of native oak trees, referenced by item e, above.

Regarding checklist item f, there are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans within the City of Roseville.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a, b)

Special Status Plant Species

No special-status plant species were determined to have the potential to occur on the project site or be impacted by the project. Of the 15 regionally occurring special-status plant species that were identified during the database queries and desktop review, the majority occur in wetland habitats such as vernal pools or seeps, which are absent from the site. Several others are limited to grassland or cismontane woodland habitats. The project site is in an urban area dominated by non-native species that does not provide suitable habitat for special-status plant species. Therefore, no impacts to special-status plants are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

Special Status Wildlife Species

Special-status avian species have the potential to occur on-site. Active nests and nesting birds are protected by the California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3503.5, 3513 and the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Therefore, impacts to special-status wildlife could result from the proposed project if construction and tree removal activities occur during typical nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31). However, the potential for impact will be avoided if mitigation is implemented. For this reason, this impact is less than significant with mitigation.

c) There are no wetlands or watercourses within or within proximity to the project site. There would be no impact.

d) The City includes an interconnected network of open space corridors and preserves located throughout the City, to ensure that the movement of wildlife is not substantially impeded as the City develops. The project site is located within a highly urbanized area of the city, far from any of the open space corridors or waterways. The redevelopment of the project site will not negatively impact these existing and planned open space corridors, nor is the project site located in an area that has been designated by the City, United States Fish and Wildlife, or California Department of Fish and Wildlife as vital or important for the movement of wildlife or the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

e) The Arborist Inventory prepared by Helix Environmental identified 34 trees on or overhanging the project site, seven of which are protected by the City's tree ordinance. The Arborist Inventory recommended the removal of one non-protected trees, a cork oak, due to fair to poor health. The current project does not propose to remove that tree, but does propose the removal of a total of 18 trees to enable the excavation of up to eight feel of soil to bring the northern end of the park closer to the street level along main Street. Of those 18 trees, four are protected trees and will require mitigation, which is provided below. For this reason, this impact is considers less than significant with mitigation.

f) There are no Habitat Conservation Plans; Natural Community Conservation Plans; or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that apply to the project site.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Nesting Surveys

If construction activities occur during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31), a qualified biologist should conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active nests within the project site. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the project site should be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible. The nesting bird survey should be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing, tree removal, or other construction-related activities. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report should be prepared to document the survey, and no additional measures are recommended. If site disturbance does not commence within 14 days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than 14 days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work within the nesting season.

If active nests are found, then the qualified biologist should establish a species-specific buffer to prohibit development activities near the nest to minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from 30 feet for some songbirds to up to 0.25 mile for some raptors. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain phases of construction to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, then an appropriate buffer should be established around the tree, and all trees within the buffer should not be removed until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and/or is no longer active.

A qualified biologist should conduct an environmental awareness training for all on-site personnel prior to the initiation of work. However, if construction occurs outside of the nesting bird season (September 1 to January 31), then a nesting bird survey and environmental training for nesting birds would not be required.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Tree Mitigation

The Approving Authority may condition any Tree Permit involving removal of a protected tree upon the replacement of trees in kind. The replacement requirement shall be calculated based upon an inch for an inch replacement of the DBH of the removed tree(s) where a 15-gallon tree will replace one-inch DBH of the removed tree; a 24-inch box tree will replace two inches, and a 36-inch box tree will replace three inches. The replacement trees shall have a combined diameter equivalent to not less than the total diameter of the tree(s) removed. A minimum of 50 percent of the replacement requirement shall be met by native oaks. Up to 50 percent may be

met by non-native species. The Approving Authority may approve a replacement program using one of the following four methods or any combination of the four methods. The preferred alternative is on-site replacement.

A. Replacement Trees. Replacement trees may be planted on-site or in other areas where maintenance and irrigation are provided to ensure survival of the trees.

B. Relocation of Trees. In certain cases, the City may consider the relocation of native oak trees from one area in a project to another. Credit shall be given for relocation on the same basis as replacement. The guidelines and limitations for relocation are as follows:

1. The tree(s) being recommended for relocation must be approved by the Approving Authority whose decision will be based upon factors relating to health, type, size, time of year and proposed location.

2. The relocation of a tree shall be conditioned to require a secured five-year replacement agreement for the tree with security provided by the developer in a form satisfactory to the City Attorney. If at the end of five years the tree is deemed by an arborist to be in a substantially similar condition to that prior to the transplanting, the agreement will be terminated. If the tree dies during the five-year period, it shall be replaced as required by this section.

C. Revegetation Requirements. The Approving Authority may, instead of requiring replacement trees, require implementation of a revegetation plan. The developer shall enter into a written agreement with the City obligating the developer to comply with the requirements of the revegetation plan. A performance security or bond for 150 percent of the cost of the revegetation plan shall be required to ensure that the agreement is fulfilled. The Approving Authority shall approve the proposed plan. The revegetation program shall propagate native oak trees from seed using currently accepted methods. A revegetation program shall identify the seed source of the trees to be propagated, the location of the plots, the methods to be used to ensure success of the revegetation program, an annual reporting requirement, and the criteria to be used to measure the success of the plan. A revegetation program shall not be considered complete until the trees to be propagated have reached one-half inch in diameter or the revegetation plan demonstrates the need for alternative success criteria and achieves mitigation on an inch for inch basis as approved by the Planning Commission.

D. In-Lieu Mitigation Fee. The Approving Authority may determine that the remedies described above are not feasible or desirable and may require instead payment of a cash contribution based upon the cost of purchasing, planting, irrigating and maintaining the required number of 15-gallon trees. The cost of purchasing, planting, irrigating and maintaining a 15-gallon oak tree shall be set by City Council resolution. The cash contribution shall be deposited into one or both of the following funds as determined by the Planning Manager:

1. Native Oak Tree Propagation Fund. This fund shall be used to propagate, purchase, plant, protect and maintain native oak trees. Uses of the fund include, but are not limited to, purchasing property to plant or protect native oak trees, propagating native oak trees from seed or container stock and maintaining existing and replacement native oak trees.

2. Non-Native Tree Fund. This fund shall be used to purchase, plant, irrigate and maintain non-native trees within Roseville. Uses of the fund include, but are not limited to, purchasing and propagating non-native trees from seed or container stock and maintaining existing and replacement non-native trees. (Ord. 5428 § 1, 2014.)

V. Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region is home to numerous cultural resources such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, and evidence of past ranching and mining activities dating back to 1849 when the gold rush marked a major settlement period in the region. Historic features include rock walls, ditches, low terraces, and other remnants of

settlement and activity. A majority of documented sites within the City are located in areas designated for open space uses. It should be noted that this assessment of cultural resources includes historical, cultural, and archeological resources, and is distinct from the assessment of Tribal Cultural Resources, which are evaluated later in this Initial Study.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource pursuant to 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) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?		X		

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts to cultural resources is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources section of the City of Roseville General Plan also directs the proper evaluation of and, when feasible, protection of significant resources (Policies 1 and 2). There are also various federal and State regulations regarding the treatment and protection of cultural resources, including the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Act (which regulate items of significance in history), Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.9 of the California Public Resources Code (which regulates the treatment of human remains) and Section 21073 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code (regarding Tribal Cultural Resources). The CEQA Guidelines also contains specific sections, other than the checklist items, related to the treatment of effects on historic resources.

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)). A *historical resource* is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a, b, c) No historical, cultural, or archeological resources are known to exist on the project site per the Cultural Resources Assessment prepared by Helix Environmental. However, given the fact that older areas of the city like the project site and its surroundings were likely not surveyed for the presence of cultural resources, so there

is a possibility of discovering previously unknown cultural resources during excavation and grading work. However, the City uses standard mitigation measures which are designed to reduce impacts to cultural resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. This impact is considered less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities should be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. Cultural resources could consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, wood, or shell artifacts, or features including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. If the resources cannot be avoided during the remainder of construction, an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards should then be retained, in coordination with the Lead Agency, to assess the resource and provide appropriate management recommendations. If the discovery proves to be CRHR- or NRHP-eligible, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted and should be discussed in consultation with the Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

Although considered highly unlikely, there is always the possibility that ground disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 5097.98 must be followed. Once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is a discovery or recognition of human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the specific location or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or

2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendent or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:

    - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
    - The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or
    - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

VI. Energy

Roseville Electric provides electrical power in the City, and Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) provides natural gas. The City purchases wholesale electrical power form both the Western Area Power Administration WAPA), which is generated by the federal government's Central Valley Project, which produces 100-percent hydroelectric energy sources from a system of dams, reservoirs, and power plants within central and northern California. In addition, up to 50-percent of the City's power is generated at the City-owned Roseville Energy Park (REP). The

REP is a 160 megawatt natural-gas-fired power plant that uses a combined cycle gas turbine technology. The City also owns the 48 megawatt combustion-turbine Roseville Power Plant 2 (REP 2), which is used for peaking energy. The City's electric power mix varies from year to year, but according to the most recent Citywide energy analysis (the Amoruso Ranch EIR), the mix in 2013/2014 was 25-percent eligible renewable (geothermal, small hydroelectric, and wind), 14-percent hydroelectric, 48-percent natural gas, and 13-percent from other sources (power purchased by contract).

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy inefficiency?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Established in 2002, California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) currently requires that 33 percent of electricity retail sales by served by renewable energy resources by 2020, and 50 percent by 2030. The City published a Renewables Portfolio Standard Procurement Plan in June 2018, and continues to comply with the RPS reporting and requirements and standards. There are no numeric significance thresholds to define "wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary" energy consumption, and therefore significance is based on CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b, above, and by the use of expert judgment supported by facts, relying on the policies, codes, and regulations adopted by the City and by regulatory agencies which relate to energy. The analysis considers compliance with regulations and standards, project design as it relates to energy use (including transportation energy), whether the project will result in a substantial unplanned demand on the City's energy resources, and whether the project will impede the ability of the City to meet the RPS standards.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a & b) Lighting within the existing park site is for security purposes. No additional lighting is proposed for the park renovation, so the only use of energy would be from security lighting. The project would consume energy during project construction. Park operation would consume no more energy than is currently being used for the existing security lighting.

During construction, fossil fuels, electricity, and natural gas would be used by construction vehicles and equipment. However, the energy consumed during construction would be temporary, and would not represent a significant demand on available resources. There are no unusual project characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment or methods that would be less energy efficient, or which would be wasteful.

Therefore the project is consistent with the current citywide assessment of energy demand, and will not result in substantial unplanned, inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy; impacts are less than significant.

VII. Geology and Soils

As described in the Safety Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, there are three inactive faults (Volcano Hill, Linda Creek, and an unnamed fault) in the vicinity, but there are no known active seismic faults within Placer County. The last seismic event recorded in the South Placer area occurred in 1908 and is estimated to have been at least a 4.0 on the Richter Scale. Due to the geographic location and soil characteristics within the City, the General Plan indicates that soil liquefaction, landslides, and subsidence are not a significant risk in the area.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:			X	
i) Ruptures of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)			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	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect 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
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to geology and soils is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–f listed above. Regulations applicable to this topic include the Alquist-Priolo Act, which addresses earthquake safety in building permits, and the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, which requires the state to gather and publish data on the location and risk of seismic faults. The Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources section of the City of Roseville General Plan also directs the proper evaluation of and, when feasible, protection of significant archeological resources, which for this evaluation will include paleontological resources (Policies 1 and 2). Section 50987.5 of the California Public Code Section is only applicable to public land; this section prohibits the excavation, removal, destruction, or defacement/injury to any vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints or other paleontological feature.

The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80) and Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist item b. The Ordinance and standards include permit requirements for construction and development in erosion-prone areas and ensure that grading activities will not result in significant soil erosion or loss of topsoil. The use of septic tanks or alternative waste systems is not permitted in the City of Roseville, and therefore no analysis of criterion e is necessary.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic shaking, ground failure or landslides.

i–iii) According to United States Geological Service mapping and literature, active faults are largely considered to be those which have had movement within the last 10,000 years (within the Holocene or Historic time periods)[1] and there are no major active faults in Placer County. The California Geological Survey has prepared a map of the state which shows the earthquake shaking potential of areas throughout California based

[1] United States Geological Survey, Earthquake Hazards Program | U.S. Geological Survey (usgs.gov), Accessed August 2023

primarily on an area's distance from known active faults. The map shows that the City lies in a relatively low-intensity ground-shaking zone. Commercial, institutional, and residential buildings as well as all related infrastructure are required, in conformance with Chapter 16, *Structural Design Requirements*, Division IV, *Earthquake Design* of the California Building Code, to lessen the exposure to potentially damaging vibrations through seismic-resistant design. In compliance with the Code, all structures in the Project area would be well-built to withstand ground shaking from possible earthquakes in the region; impacts are less than significant.

iv) Landslides typically occur where soils on steep slopes become saturated or where natural or manmade conditions have taken away supporting structures and vegetation. The existing and proposed slopes of the project site are not steep enough to present a hazard during development or upon completion of the project. In addition, measures would be incorporated during construction to shore minor slopes and prevent potential earth movement. Therefore, impacts associated with landslides are less than significant.

b) Grading activities will result in the disruption, displacement, compaction and over-covering of soils associated with site preparation (grading and trenching for utilities). Grading activities for the project will be limited to the project site. Grading activities require a grading permit from the Engineering Division. The grading permit is 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 required grading plans and improvement plans. Therefore, the impacts associated with disruption, displacement, and compaction of soils associated with the project are less than significant.

c, d) A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey for Placer County, accessed via the Web Soil Survey (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/), indicates that the project site contains one soil type, Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes, which is not listed as geologically unstable or sensitive.

f) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site per the 2035 General Plan Update EIR; and the project site is located in an area that has long been disturbed and developed, so the likelihood of finding resources would be unlikely. However, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to such resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the 2035 General Plan Update EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

VIII. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases trap heat in the earth's atmosphere. The principal greenhouse gases (GHGs) that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and fluorinated gases. As explained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, global average temperature has increased by about 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit between 1901 and 2016, and changes of one or two degrees in average temperature can result in major shifts in climate and weather [2] While shifts in climate do occur naturally, the increase in warming since the 1950s cannot be explained by these natural trends, and most of the warming of the past half century has been caused by human emissions.[3] GHGs are emitted by natural processes and human (anthropogenic) activities. Anthropogenic GHG emissions are primarily associated with the burning of fossil fuels during motorized transport, electricity generation, natural gas consumption, industrial activity, manufacturing, and other activities; deforestation; agricultural activity; and solid waste decomposition.

The GHGs defined under California's AB 32, described below, include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). Each GHG differs in its ability to absorb heat in the atmosphere based on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. Estimates of GHG emissions are commonly presented in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e), which weigh each gas by its global warming potential (GWP). Expressing GHG emissions

[2] Impacts of Climate Change | US EPA Accessed September 1, 2023
[3] Causes of Climate Change | US EPA, Accessed September 1, 2023.

in CO_2e takes the contribution of all GHG emissions to the greenhouse effect and converts them to a single unit equivalent to the effect that would occur if only CO_2 were being emitted. GHG emissions quantities in this analysis are presented in metric tons (MT) of CO_2e.

The City has taken proactive steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which include the introduction of General Plan policies to reduce emissions, changes to City operations, and climate action initiatives.

The closest existing sensitive receptors are single-family residential homes surrounding the site, approximately 15 feet west of the site, 20 feet east of the site, 50 feet north of the site, and 50 feet south of the site, as shown on Figure 2. The closest school to the project site is Woodbridge Elementary School approximately 1,500 feet (0.28 mile) to the northeast.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In Assembly Bill 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act), signed by Governor Schwarzenegger of California in September 2006, the legislature found that climate change resulting from global warming was a threat to California, and directed that "the State Air Resources Board design emissions reduction measures to meet the statewide emissions limits for greenhouse gases . . .". The target established in AB 32 was to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. CARB subsequently prepared the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (Scoping Plan) for California, which was approved in 2008. The Scoping Plan provides the outline for actions to reduce California's GHG emissions and has been updated twice.

The 2017 Scoping Plan updated the target year from 2020 to 2030, based on the targets established in Senate Bill 32 (SB 32). SB 32 was signed by the Governor on September 8, 2016, to establish a reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Critically, the 2017 Scoping Plan also sets the path toward compliance with the 2050 target embodied within Executive Order S-3-05 as well. According to the 2017 Scoping Plan the statewide 2030 target is 260 million metric tons. The Scoping Plan recommends an efficiency target approach for local governments for 2030 and 2050 target years. On December 15, 2022, CARB approved the 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality (2022 Scoping Plan). The 2022 Scoping Plan lays out a path to achieve targets for carbon neutrality and reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions by 85 percent below 1990 levels no later than 2045, as directed by Assembly Bill 1279. The actions and outcomes in the plan will achieve significant reductions in fossil fuel combustion by deploying clean technologies and fuels; further reductions in SLCPs; support for sustainable development; increased action on natural and working lands to reduce emissions and sequester carbon; and the capture and storage of carbon.

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) recommends that thresholds of significance for GHG be related to statewide reduction goals and has adopted thresholds of significance which take into account the 2030 reduction target. The thresholds include a de minimis and a bright-line maximum threshold, as well as

residential and non-residential efficiency thresholds. PCAPCD's bright line GHG significance threshold for construction emissions is 10,000 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) per year for all project construction.

However, the City developed its own thresholds for operational emissions as part of the 2035 General Plan Update project approved in July 2020. The justification for the City's thresholds is contained within the General Plan EIR. The thresholds were developed based on statewide emissions data adjusted for relevant local conditions and land uses. The significance thresholds for operational emissions are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: GHG Significance Thresholds

	2020	**2030**	**2035**	**2050**
Per Capita Emissions Efficiency Targets (MT CO_2e/capita/yr)	**7.21**	**4.00**	**3.22**	**1.19**
Per Service Population Emissions Efficiency Targets (MT CO_2e/SP/yr)	**5.07**	**2.79**	**2.25**	**0.83**
Projects which use these thresholds for environmental analysis should include a brief justification of the type of efficiency target and the target year selected. Per capita is most applicable to projects which only include residential uses, or in cases where reliable data to generate a service population estimate is unavailable. Projects should generally use the 2035 target year. Note that future projects consistent with the General Plan will not require further analysis, per the tiering provisions of CEQA. Note: MMT CO_2e = million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent; Service Population (SP) = population + employment				

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) Greenhouse gases are primarily emitted as a result of vehicle operation associated with trips to and from a project, and energy consumption from operations of the buildings. Greenhouse gases from vehicles are assessed based on the vehicle miles traveled (VMT) resulting from a project, on a Citywide basis. Residential projects, destination centers (such as a regional mall), and major employers tend to increase VMT in a study area, either by adding new residents traveling in an area, or by encouraging longer trip lengths and drawing in trips from a broader regional area. However, non-residential projects and neighborhood-serving uses (e.g. neighborhood parks) tend to lower VMT in a study area because they do not generate new trips within the study area, they divert existing trips. These trips are diverted because the new use is closer to home, on their way to another destination (e.g. work), or is otherwise more convenient.

The proposed project would update an existing approximately 1.9-acre park that serves primarily the surrounding neighborhood, which is located in an infill area. No parking aside from a parking spot for a police patrol vehicle onsite is provided either on- or off-site, so the park would not result in substantial increases of operational emissions of GHG compared to operation of the existing park. Therefore, the project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, and the impact would be less than significant.

GHG emissions would be generated by the project during construction (vehicle engine exhaust from construction equipment, on-road hauling trucks, vendor trips, and worker commuting trips). Construction-related GHG emissions occur at one point in time and are therefore not typically expected to significantly contribute to climate change. Climate change is a cumulative effect that occurs over time, as emissions increase on a year-to-year basis due to increase in developed area and other factors; construction emissions are a one-time emission source, which end once the project is built.

Construction GHG emissions were calculated using CalEEMod and were estimated to be a total of 166 MT CO_2e. Construction would occur only during 2024, so the impact would be short-term. The PCAPCD screening threshold for GHG indicates that projects resulting in less than 10,000 MT CO2e/yr per year during construction, the project will result in less than significant.

b) There are numerous state plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The principal overall state plan and policy is AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. The quantitative goal of AB 32 is to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. SB 32 requires further reductions of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, and AB 1279 requires net zero GHG emissions by 2045. The mandates of AB 32, SB 32, and AB 1279 are implanted at the state level by the CARB's Scoping Plan. statewide plans and regulations such as GHG emissions standards for vehicles (AB 1493), the LCFS, and regulations requiring an increasing fraction of electricity to be generated from renewable sources are being implemented at the statewide level; as such, compliance at the project level is not addressed. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with those plans and regulations.

The Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS) for the Sacramento region, including Placer County, is the 2020 MTP/SCS adopted by the SACOG on November 18, 2019. The 2020 MTP/SCS lays out a transportation investment and land use strategy to support a prosperous region, with access to jobs and economic opportunity, transportation options, and affordable housing that works for all residents. The plan also lays out a path for improving our air quality, preserving open space and natural resources, and helping California achieve its goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (SACOG 2019). The transportation sector is the largest source of GHG emissions in the state. A project's GHG emissions from cars and light trucks are directly correlated to the project's vehicle miles traveled (VMT). The project would not result in population or employment growth in the City or in the region. As the proposed project would update an existing park, the project would not result in increases in regional VMT compared to the existing park. Therefore, the regional VMT and growth resulting from implementation of the project would be consistent with the assumptions used in the 2020 MTP/SCS.

As discussed under a) above, construction emissions would be below the 10,000 MT CO_2e per year significance threshold. Therefore, the project would not hinder the state's ability to reach the GHG reduction target and net zero GHG emissions goal. The project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing emissions of GHGs and the impact would be less than significant.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

There are no known hazardous sites located within the project site, and the two closest sites listed in the Envirostor database included a Voluntary Cleanup site located approximately 900 feet southeast at 313 High Street and a State cleanup site located approximately 1,200 feet south-southeast at the Southern Pacific Railyard. The 313 High Street location was a lead abatement cleanup completed by the Roseville Fire Department in 2021. The Railyard clean up involved contamination associated with past contamination of diesel fuel in the onsite Diesel Shop resulting in past groundwater and soil contamination. Groundwater and soil were affected, cleanup and monitoring activities began in 1990. Groundwater monitoring and reporting the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is ongoing. There has been no known effect at the project site from either cleanup site.

A search of the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) Geotracker database identified no cases involving Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) within 1,000 feet of the project site, though there are several located in the Downtown and Old Town areas of the city.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment though 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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Expose people or structures either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hazardous materials is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–g listed above. A material is defined as hazardous if it appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state or local regulatory agency, or if it has characteristics defined as hazardous by such an agency. The determination of significance based on the above criteria depends on the probable frequency and severity of consequences to people who might be exposed to the health hazard, and the degree to which Project design or existing regulations would reduce the frequency of or severity of exposure. As an example, products commonly used for household cleaning are classified as hazardous when transported in large quantities, but one would not conclude that the presence of small quantities of household cleaners at a home would pose a risk to a school located within ¼-mile.

Many federal and State agencies regulate hazards and hazardous substances, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), and the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (CalOSHA). The state has been granted primacy (primary responsibility for oversight) by the US EPA to administer and enforce hazardous waste management programs. State regulations also have detailed planning and management requirements to ensure that hazardous materials are handled, stored, and disposed of properly to reduce human health risks. California regulations pertaining to hazardous waste management are published in the California Code of Regulations (see 8 CCR, 22 CCR, and 23 CCR).

The project is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public or private use airport. Therefore, no further discussion is provided for item e.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a, b) Standard construction activities would require the use of hazardous materials such as fuels, oils, lubricants, glues, paints and paint thinners, soaps, bleach, and solvents. These are common household and commercial materials routinely used by both businesses and average members of the public. The materials only pose a hazard if they are improperly used, stored, or transported either through upset conditions (e.g. a vehicle accident) or mishandling. In addition to construction use, the operational project would result in the use of common hazardous materials as well, including bleach, solvents, and herbicides. Regulations pertaining to the transport of materials are codified in 49 Code of Federal Regulations 171–180, and transport regulations are enforced and monitored by the California Department of Transportation and by the California Highway Patrol. Specifications for storage on a construction site are contained in various regulations and codes, including the California Code of Regulations, the Uniform Fire Code, and the California Health and Safety Code. These same codes require that all hazardous materials be used and stored in the manner specified on the material packaging. Existing regulations and programs are sufficient to ensure that potential impacts as a result of the use or storage of hazardous materials are reduced to less than significant levels.

c) See response to Items (a) and (b) above. While development of the site will result in the use, handling, and transport of materials deemed to be hazardous, the materials in question are commonly used in both residential and commercial applications, and include materials such as bleach and herbicides. The project will not result in the use of any acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste.

d) The project is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5[4]; therefore, no impact will occur.

f) This project is located within an area currently receiving City emergency services and development of the site has been anticipated and incorporated into emergency response plans. As such, the project will cause a less than significant impact to the City's Emergency Response or Management Plans. Furthermore, the project will be required to comply with all local, State and federal requirements for the handling of hazardous materials, which will ensure less-than-significant impacts. These will require the following programs:

- A Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP) is required of uses that handle toxic and/or hazardous materials in quantities regulated by the California Health and Safety Code and/or the City.

- Businesses that handle toxic or hazardous materials are required to complete a Hazardous Materials Management Program (HMMP) pursuant to local, State, or federal requirements.

g) The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible for wildland fire protection and management. As part of that task, CAL FIRE maintains maps designating Wildland Fire Hazard Severity zones. The City is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area; fire suppression is entirely within local responsibility. The project site is in an urban area, and therefore would not expose people to any risk from wildland fire. There would be no impact with regard to this criterion.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

As described in the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the City is located within the Pleasant Grove Creek Basin and the Dry Creek Basin. Pleasant Grove Creek and its tributaries drain most of the western and central areas of the City and Dry Creek and its tributaries drain the remainder of the City. Most major stream areas in the City are located within designated open space. The project site is located in an urbanized area of the City with the nearest waterbody and floodplain being Dry Creek, located approximately ½ mile southeast on the opposite site of both the Railyard and Downtown.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X	

[4] EnviroStor (ca.gov) , Accessed August 30, 23

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site;			X	
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;			X	
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or			X	
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?				X
d) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			X	
e) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiches zones, risk release of pollutants due to project innundation?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hydrology and water quality is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. For checklist item a, c (i), d, and e, the Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107), Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20), and Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 16-152) will prevent significant impacts related to water quality or erosion. The standards require preparation of an erosion and sediment control plan for construction activities and includes designs to control pollutants within post-construction urban water runoff. Likewise, it is indicated that the Drainage Fees for the Dry Creek and Pleasant Grove Watersheds (RMC Ch.4.48) and City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist items c

(ii) and c (iii). The ordinance and standards require the collection of drainage fees to fund improvements that mitigate potential flooding impacts, and require the design of a water drainage system that will adequately convey anticipated stormwater flows without increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff. These same ordinances and standards prevent impacts related to groundwater (items a and d), because developers are required to treat and detain all stormwater onsite using stormwater swales and other methods which slow flows and preserve infiltration. Finally, it is indicated that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch. 9.80) will prevent significant impacts related to items c (iv) and e. The Ordinance includes standard requirements for all new construction, including regulation of development with the potential to impede or redirect flood flows, and prohibits development within flood hazard areas. Impacts from tsunamis and seiches were screened out of the analysis (item e) because the project is not located near a water body or other feature that would pose a risk of such an event.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a,c (i),d) The project will involve the disturbance of on-site soils in the form of approximately up to 6 feet of excavation to grade the northern area of the park adjacent to Main Street closer to street level, removal of mature trees, some reconfiguration of the existing park amenities, and addition of a new looped trail around the perimeter of the park. Disturbing the soil can allow sediment to be mobilized by rain or wind, and cause displacement into waterways. To address this and other issues, the City is required to receive approval of a grading permit and/or improvement plants prior to the start of construction. The permit or plans are required to incorporate mitigation measures for dust and erosion control. In addition, the City has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permit issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board which requires the City to reduce pollutants in stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. The City does this, in part, by means of the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, which require preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. All permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the City's Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Standards for New Development, the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance, and Stormwater Quality Design Manual. For these reasons, impacts related to water quality are less than significant.

b, d) The project does not involve the installation of groundwater wells. The City maintains wells to supplement surface water supplies during multiple dry years, but the effect of groundwater extraction on the aquifer was addressed in the City's Urban Water Master Plan and evaluated in the General Plan EIR. The proposed project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation, and is thus consistent with the citywide evaluation of water supply. Project impacts related to groundwater extraction are less than significant. Furthermore, all permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the Stormwater Quality Design Manual, which requires the use of bioswales and other onsite detention and infiltration methods. These standards ensure that stormwater will continue to infiltrate into the groundwater aquifer.

c (ii and iii)) The project has been reviewed by City Engineering staff for conformance with City ordinances and standards. The project includes adequate and appropriate facilities to ensure no net increase in the amount or rate of stormwater runoff from the site, and which will adequately convey stormwater flows. Therefore, impacts related to runoff are less than significant.

c (iv) and e) The project has been reviewed by City Engineering staff for conformance with City ordinances and standards. The project is not located within either the Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain or the City's Regulatory Floodplain (defined as the floodplain which will result from full buildout of the City). Therefore, the project will not impede or redirect flood flows, nor will it be inundated. The proposed project is not near a waterbody or other feature which could cause a seiche or tsunami. There would be no impact with regard to these criterion.

XI. Land Use and Planning

The project site is located in the Roseville Heights neighborhood within the Infill area of the City. As such, development in and surrounding the project site are not subject to the requirements of a specific plan, though it is in close proximity (approximately 600 feet) to the Downtown Specific Plan area. The park itself is designated and zoned Parks and Recreation (PR). The site is entirely surrounded by single family homes designated Low Density Residential (LDR 6.8) in the General Plan. Commercial uses are located east closer to Downtown. Zoning in the surrounding area is primarily R1 (single family housing) along the north, west, south, and approximately half of the eastern edge of the park, with one R2 (two-family housing) property located directly southwest from the project site. Beyond the other half of the eastern edge of the park is zoned R3 (multi-family housing), with areas zoned PD (Planned Development) 120, CC (Community Commercial), and CMU/SA-DT (Commercial Mixed Use/Special Area-Downtown) located beyond to the east.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to land use is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above. Consistency with applicable City General Plan policies, Improvement Standards, and design standards is already required and part of the City's processing of permits and plans, so these requirements do not appear as mitigation measures.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project site is an existing park, which is being renovated and will remain a park. The renovation includes excavation to remove up to six feet in grade to bring the northern edge of the park closer to street level along Main Street, as well as to remove some mature trees to allow for better visibility across the park for security purposes. The renovation would not result in dividing the community and would create better community connectivity between Main Street and the remainder of the park. The project will not physically divide an established community. There would be no impact.

b) As noted above, the project is the renovation of an existing park intended to make the park safer, increase visibility and connectivity, and expand the facilities to add a walking trail around the perimeter and add more playground equipment. The beginning and end uses are the same, so there would be no conflict with any land use plan, policy, or agency regulations in place for environmental purposes. There would be no impact.

XII. Mineral Resources

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975 requires the State Geologist to classify land into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ's) based on the known or inferred mineral resource potential of that land. The

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

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to mineral resources is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) The project site is not in the area of the City known to include any mineral resources that would be of local, regional, or statewide importance; therefore, the project has no impacts on mineral resources.

XIII. Noise

The project site is an existing park in an urban area with a school-age playground, basketball court, and picnic area with barbeque. The north side of the park is located along Main Street, which is a major two-lane east-west roadway connecting Downtown and Old Town to Baseline Road and West Roseville. This area of the City built up around the Railyard and train station, located approximately 0.3 mile from the project site. Typical current levels are consistent with a busy urban environment in close proximity to a railroad and major industrial facility (the Railyard). Within the park, noises associated with children playing, basketball games, and people congregating in small groups are typical during daylight hours. Park hours are between sunrise and one hour after sunset.

Would the project result in:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?			X	
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Standards for transportation noise and non-transportation noise affecting existing or proposed land uses are established within the City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element, and these standards are used as the thresholds to determine the significance of impacts related to items a and c. The significance of other noise impacts is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items b and c listed above. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City Noise Regulation (RMC Ch. 9.24) will prevent significant non-transportation noise as it relates to items a and b. The Ordinance establishes noise exposure standards that protect noise-sensitive receptors from a variety of noise sources, including non-transportation/fixed noise, amplified sound, industrial noise, and events on public property. The project is not within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public or public use airport and there are also no private airstrips in the vicinity of the project area. Therefore, item c has been ruled out from further analysis.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a, b) The City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element includes Policy 7, which requires proposed fixed noise sources to be mitigated so as not to exceed the noise level performance standards contained within Noise Element Table IX-3. These standards are included in Table 4 below. Fixed noise sources are defined as noises that come from a specified area, while moving noise sources are from transportation facilities (roadway noise, train noise, etc.); the proposed project will generate fixed noise.

Table 4

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
FOR NON-TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES
OR PROJECTS AFFECTED BY NON-TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES
(As Measured at the Property Line of Noise-Sensitive Uses)

Noise Level Descriptor	Daytime (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)
Hourly L_{eq}, dB	50	45
Maximum level, dB	70	65

[1] For municipal power plants consisting primarily of broadband, steady state noise sources, the hourly (Leq) noise standard may be increased up to 10 dB(A), but not exceed 55 dB(A) Hourly Leq dB.

Each of the noise levels specified above should be lowered by five dB for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises. Such noises are generally considered by residents to be particularly annoying and are a primary source of noise complaints. These noise level standards do not apply to residential units established in conjunction with industrial or commercial uses (e.g., caretaker dwellings).

No standards have been included for interior noise levels. Standard construction practices should, with exterior noise levels identified, result in acceptable interior noise levels.

As stated above, the project would renovate the existing park and not add any new substantial facilities or amenities that would generate substantially more noise than the existing noise environment. The park is closed from one hour after sunset to sunrise, so noise is not expected between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., which is consistent with General Plan Policy 7.

During construction activities, surrounding uses may experience short-term increases in groundborne vibration, groundborne noise, and airborne noise levels. These increases would only occur for a short period of time. The City exempts noise associated with construction that occurs between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. Monday through Friday and between 8:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M. on Saturday and Sunday because these hours are outside of the recognized sleep hours for residents and outside of evening and early morning hours and time periods where residents are most sensitive to exterior noise. Therefore, the project would be exempt from the noise standards during these hours. Construction work on the project would only occur between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. Monday through Friday and between 8:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M. on Saturday and Sunday. While the noise generated may be a nuisance, the City Noise Regulation standards are designed to ensure that impacts are not unduly intrusive. Based on this, the impact associated with both operational and construction noise is less than significant.

XIV. Population and Housing

The project site is located within the Infill area and has a land use designation of Parks and Recreation. The project is the renovation of an existing park and does not include the development of housing. A minor expansion of the playground is part of the project, but this is not expected to increase demand for the park.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to population and housing is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The CEQA Guidelines identify several ways in which a project could have growth-inducing impacts (Public Resources Code Section 15126.2), either directly or indirectly. Growth-inducement may be the result of fostering economic growth, fostering population growth, providing new housing, or removing barriers to growth. Growth inducement may be detrimental, beneficial, or of no impact or significance under CEQA. An impact is only deemed to occur when it directly or indirectly affects the ability of agencies to provide needed public services, or if it can be shown that the growth will significantly affect the environment in some other way. The project is consistent with the land use designation of the site. The project is the renovation of an existing park, which includes only a minor addition to the playground area, which would not result in increased use of the park. Therefore, the impact of the project is less than significant.

b) The project site is an existing park. No housing exists on the project site, and there would be no impact with respect to these criteria.

XV. Public Services

Fire protection, police protection, park services, and library services are provided by the City. The project is located within the Roseville Elementary School District and Roseville Joint Union High School District.

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 government facilities, the construction of which

could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to public services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The General Plan EIR addressed the level of public services which would need to be provided in order to serve planned growth in the community. Development Agreements and other conditions have been adopted in all proposed growth areas of the City which identify the physical facilities needed to serve growth, and the funding needed to provide for the construction and operation of those facilities and services. The project is the renovation of an existing park, including a minor expansion of the playground that would neither induce growth nor result in a major expansion of use of the park. The renovation is consistent with the General Plan and incorporates current park design and siting standards to increase public safety.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) Existing City codes and regulations require adequate water pressure in the water lines, and construction must comply with the Uniform Fire and Building Codes used by the City of Roseville. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

b) One of the primary components of the project is to excavate and remove up to 6 feet of soil from the northern side of the site and bring the grade closer to street level along Main Street. The project also includes the removal of several mature trees with the sole purpose of increasing visibility across the park from both Main Street and Circuit Drive for public safety. Allowing better visibility for both residents and police would reduce the number of locations in the park where illicit activities could occur. Additionally, the renovation incorporates the improvement of a driveway/ramp into the park from Main Street and an on-site parking spot for police vehicles within the park itself to allow for quick police response. These public safety features, aong with adherence to existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

c, d, e) The project is the renovation of an existing park, which would not result in major population growth, necessitating the expansion of existing, or development of new, schools. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

XVI. Recreation

The project site is an approximately 1.9-acre existing park that was originally established in 1937, making it one of the oldest parks in the city. Park amenities include an ADA-accessible school-age playground, full-size basketball court, picnic area with barbeque, swings, restroom, benches, and turf area. The project would retain most of the amenities, with the exception of the restroom, which would be demolished. The playground would be expanded slightly, a walking path would be added along the perimeter of the park, and the driveway from Main Street would be reduced in slope to make it more usable and allow for police vehicles to easily access the

interior of the park. Other nearby parks include Royer Park, located approximately 0.5 mile to the southeast and Kaseberg Park located approximately 0.7 mile to the west.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to recreation services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a). The project would result in the renovation of the existing park, including a small expansion of the playground and the addition of a walking trail. The only amenity that would be removed would be the existing restroom, for public safety purposes, along with the fact that restrooms facilities are generally not necessary in small neighborhood parks such as this one. While the renovation and new public safety features may encourage more use of the park, the increased use is not anticipated to be significant or to result in substantial physical deterioration. The Proposed Project would not involve creation of new housing or otherwise generate additional, substantial demand for recreational facilities, so this impact would be less than significant.

b) As stated above, the project is the renovation of an existing neighborhood park. As part of the renovation, the site will be graded and some trees and the bathroom will be removed for public safety purposes. A new walking path will be added around the perimeter of the park as a new amenity, and the playground area will be expanded. The project itself is meant to improve public safety and to provide needed updates to park amenities. The park will continue to serve primarily the surrounding neighborhood, and none of the amenities added would be likely to draw a substantial number of people from other areas. The project will not cause any unforeseen or new impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. This impact is less than significant.

XVII. Transportation

The project site is located between Main Street to the north and Circuit Drive to the south. Old Town is located just to the east. Bike routes are located along Main Street and Church Street to the south, which connect to the City's extensive bike and trail system.

The project site is served by Roseville Transit Route D. Route D runs along Main Street adjacent to the project site between the Roseville Civic Center located on Vernon Street, running west to Baseline Road and Junction Boulevard, north to Hughes Park.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?				X
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?				X
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature(s) (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The City has adopted the following plans, ordinances, or policies applicable to checklist item a: Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, Short-Range Transit Plan, and General Plan Circulation Element. The project is evaluated for consistency with these plans and the policies contained within them. For checklist item b, the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 establishes a detailed process for evaluating the significance of transportation impacts. In accordance with this section, the analysis must focus on the generation of vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Projects within one-half mile of either an existing major transit stop[5] or a stop along an existing high quality transit corridor[6] should be presumed to have less than significant impacts, as should any project which will decrease VMT when compared with the existing conditions. VMT may be analyzed qualitatively if existing models or methods are not available to estimate VMT for a particular project; this will generally be appropriate for discussions of construction traffic VMT. The project site is located less than one-third of a mile from the Amtrak Roseville station, which meets the criteria to be deemed an existing major transit stop. Therefore, this impact is less than significant.

Impacts with regard to items c and d are assessed based on the expert judgment of the City Engineer and City Fire Department, as based upon facts and consistency with the City's Design and Construction Standards.

[5] A site containing an existing rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. (Public Resources Code Section 21064.3)

[6] A corridor with fixed route bus service at service intervals of 15 minutes or less during peak commute hours.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The City of Roseville has adopted a Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan. The project was reviewed for consistency with these documents. The project is a renovation of an existing park, which includes the addition of a new walking trail for use by residents, which is consistent with City goals and policies to encourage pedestrian mobility. In addition, the park would not result in a substantial increase in demand, and it is generally a neighborhood-serving park that does not encourage people to travel from other areas of the city. The renovation of the park would not conflict with other components of the circulation system such as existing intersections, streets, highways, freeways, or transit. Therefore, there would be no impact.

c, d) The project has been found to be consistent with the City's Design Standards. The project is the renovation of an existing park, which would not create any new hazards associated with transportation or have any effect on emergency access or evacuation routes. There would be no impact

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region was within the territory of the Nisenan (also Southern Maidu or Valley Maidu). Two large permanent Nisenan habitation sites have been identified and protected within the City's open space (in Maidu Park). Numerous smaller tribal cultural resources, such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, have also been recorded in the City. A majority of documented sites within the City are located in areas designated for open space uses. The United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) is a federally recognized Tribe comprised of both Miwok and Maidu (Nisenan) Tribal members who are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. The UAIC has indicated that "the Tribe has deep spiritual, cultural, and physical ties to their ancestral land and are contemporary stewards of their culture and landscapes. The Tribal community represents a continuity and endurance of their ancestors by maintaining their connection to their history and culture. It is the Tribe's goal to ensure the preservation and continuance of their cultural heritage for current and future generations."

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?		X		

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.		X		

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Tribal cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074, as either 1) a site, feature, place, geographically-defined cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, that is listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, or on a local register of historical resources or as 2) a resource determined by the lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, to be significant according to the historical register criteria in Public Resources Code section 5024.1(c), and considering the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a, b) In response to AB-52 notification sent by the City, UAIC conducted a background search for the identification of Tribal Cultural Resources for this project, which included a review of pertinent literature, historic maps, and a records search using UAIC's Tribal Historic Information System (THRIS). UAIC's THRIS database is composed of UAIC's areas of oral history, ethnographic history, and places of cultural and religious significance, including UAIC Sacred Lands that are submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The THRIS resources shown in this region also include previously recorded indigenous resources identified through the California Historic Resources Information System Center (CHRIS) as well as historic resources and survey data. A representative of UAIC indicated that the THRIS database did not show any tribal cultural resources, sacred lands, or areas of oral history in or adjacent to the park. Nonetheless, due to the tribe's significant presence in the area in the past, along with numerous past discoveries within other areas of the City, standard mitigation is required, which has been designed to reduce impacts to any previously undiscovered resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The impact is less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Unanticipated Discoveries

If any suspected TCRs are discovered during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. A Tribal Representative from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area shall be immediately notified and shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC §21074). The Tribal Representative will make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary.

When avoidance is infeasible, preservation in place is the preferred option for mitigation of TCRs under CEQA and UAIC protocols, and every effort shall be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project redesign, if feasible. Culturally appropriate treatment may be, but is not limited to, processing materials for reburial, minimizing handling of cultural objects, leaving objects in place within the landscape, or returning objects to a location within the project area where they will not be subject to future impacts. Permanent curation of TCRs will not take place unless approved in writing by UAIC or by the California Native American Tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.

The contractor shall implement any measures deemed by the CEQA lead agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize impacts to the resource, including, but not limited to, facilitating the appropriate tribal treatment of the find, as necessary. Treatment that preserves or restores the cultural character and integrity of a TCR may include Tribal Monitoring, culturally appropriate recovery of cultural objects, and reburial of cultural objects or cultural soil.

Work at the discovery location cannot resume until all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of the CEQA, including AB52, have been satisfied.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

The project site is located within a developed area within the Infill area of the City, with the major utility infrastructure already installed. Existing sewer systems, stormwater treatment facilities, and water facilities are available to serve the project site.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition of the provider's existing commitments?				X
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to utilities and service systems is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

c, c) The project would remove the restroom from the existing park and wastewater infrastructure would be abandoned and closed off from the system in compliance with all regulations and City standards. No other wastewater infrastructure would be needed, and there would be no wastewater flows from the project site in need of treatment at the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP) OR the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (DCWWTP). There would be no impact associated with wastewater generation or treatment.

b) The City of Roseville 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), adopted July 2022, estimates water demand and supply for the City through the year 2050, based on existing land use designations and population projections. In addition, the General Plan EIR estimates water demand and supply for ultimate General Plan buildout. The project would not result in a change in land use, so it is therefore consistent with the assumptions of the UWMP and General Plan EIR. Furthermore, the project would not result in an increase in water demand. The project, which is consistent with existing land use designations, would not require new or expanded water supply entitlements. Therefore, this impact is less than significant.

d, e) The Western Placer Waste Management Authority is the regional agency handling recycling and waste disposal for Roseville and surrounding areas. The regional waste facilities include a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL). Currently, the WRSL is permitted to accept up to 1,900 tons of municipal solid waste per day. According to the solid waste analysis of the General Plan EIR, under current projected development conditions the WRSL has a projected lifespan extending through 2058. There is

sufficient existing capacity to serve the proposed project. Furthermore, the project would not result in an increase in solid waste generation. Therefore, this impact is less than significant.

XX. Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?				X
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				X
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to wildfire is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–d listed above. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible for wildland fire protection and management. As part of that task, CAL FIRE maintains maps designating Wildland Fire Hazard Severity zones. The City is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area; fire suppression is entirely within local responsibility.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–d) Checklist questions a–d above do not apply, because the project site is not within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, threatened or rare species, 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	

Significance Criteria and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to mandatory findings of significance is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–c listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

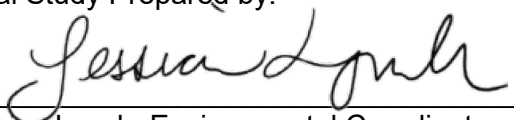
a–c) Long term environmental goals are not impacted by the proposed project. The cumulative impacts do not deviate beyond what was contemplated in the General Plan EIR, and mitigation measures have already been incorporated via the General Plan EIR. With implementation of the City's Mitigating Ordinances, Guidelines, and Standards and best management practices, mitigation measures described in this chapter, and permit conditions, the proposed project will not have a significant impact on the habitat of any plant or animal species. Based on the foregoing, 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

In reviewing the site specific information provided for this project and acting as Lead Agency, the City of Roseville, Development Services Department, Planning Division has analyzed the potential environmental impacts created by this project and determined that with mitigation the impacts are less than significant. As demonstrated in the initial study checklist, there are no "project specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or site" that cannot be reduced to less than significant effects through mitigation (CEQA Section 15183) and therefore an EIR ***is not*** *required. Therefore,* ***on the basis of the foregoing initial study:***

[**X**] I find that the proposed project COULD, but with mitigation agreed to by the applicant, clearly will not have a significant effect on the environment and a *MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION* has been prepared.

Initial Study Prepared by:



Jessica Lynch, Environmental Coordinator
City of Roseville, Development Services Department

Attachments:

1. Weber Park Renovation Project Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment. Prepared by Helix Environmental Planning, August 2, 2023.
2. Arborist Inventory for The Weber Park Renovation Project, City of Roseville, Placer County, California. Prepared by Helix Environmental Planning, June 19, 2023.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Weber Park Renovation Park Project Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
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Folsom, CA 95630
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August 2, 2023 02345.00010.001

Ms. Jessica Lynch, Environmental Coordinator
City of Roseville, Development Services Department
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678

Subject: Weber Park Renovation Project Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment

Dear Ms. Jessica Lynch:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has assessed the air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Weber Park Renovation Project (project). Analysis within this report was prepared to support impact analysis pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.), CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, Section 15000 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations).

PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is comprised of an existing 1.9-acre park in the City of Roseville (City), Placer County (County), California. The project site is located at 320 Circuit Drive on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 012-111-005-000 and is situated in a portion of Section 2 of Township 10 North, Range 6 East on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Roseville, California 7.5-minute quadrangle map. See Figure 1, *Site and Vicinity Map*, and Figure 2, *Aerial Map*, in Attachment A to this letter.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of the redesign and renovation of the existing 1.9-acre Weber Park located between Main Street and Circuit Drive within the City. The proposed project would include approximately 8 feet of excavation to grade the existing park to street level, removal of trees to improve park visibility, reconfiguration of the basketball court, expansion of the existing playground, addition of a new playground, removal of the bathroom, and the addition of a looped trail surrounding the multi-purpose turf field. See Figure 3, *Site Plan*, in Attachment A to this letter.

AIR QUALITY/GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ANALYSIS

The City of Roseville lies within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) is responsible for implementing emissions standards and other requirements of federal and state laws in the project area. As required by the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), PCAPCD has published various air quality planning documents as discussed below to address requirements to bring the SVAB into compliance with the federal and state ambient air quality standards. The Air Quality Attainment Plans are incorporated into the State Implementation Plan (SIP), which is subsequently submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the federal agency that administrates the Federal Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended in 1990.

The City of Roseville area has a Mediterranean climate, characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, rainy winters. For many years, areas surrounding Roseville have exceeded air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter. The primary ozone precursors of concern are reactive organic gases (ROGs) and nitrogen oxides (NO_X). Vehicle exhaust is the primary anthropogenic source of NO_X and ROGs in the region. The City's and the region's population are expected to increase substantially through 2035, which will lead to more vehicles on the road. However, continually improving automobile emission standards and increased alternatives to fossil fuels such as electric vehicles are predicted to result in future lower vehicle exhaust pollutant emissions in the region. The primary anthropogenic sources of PM_{10} are road dust and construction/demolition activities (City 2020).

Regulatory Setting

Air Quality

Criteria Pollutants

Criteria pollutants are defined and regulated by state and federal law as a risk to the health and welfare of the public and are categorized into primary and secondary pollutants. Primary air pollutants are those that are emitted directly from sources including: carbon monoxide (CO); ROGs, also known as volatile organic compounds (VOCs); NO_X; sulfur dioxide (SO_2); coarse particulate matter (PM_{10}); fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$); and lead. Of these primary pollutants, CO, SO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and lead are criteria pollutants. ROGs and NO_X are criteria pollutant precursors and go on to form secondary criteria pollutants through chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. The principal secondary criteria pollutants are ozone (O_3) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

Ambient air quality is described in terms of compliance with state and national standards, and the levels of air pollutant concentrations considered safe, to protect the public health and welfare. These standards are designed to protect people most sensitive to respiratory distress, such as people with asthma, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise. The USEPA has established national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for seven air pollution constituents. As permitted by the Clean Air Act, California has adopted more stringent air emissions standards (California Ambient Air Quality Standards, or CAAQS) and expanded the number of regulated air constituents.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to designate areas of the state as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified for any state standard. An "attainment" designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations do not violate the standard for that pollutant in that area. A

"nonattainment" designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the standard at least once. The air quality attainment status of the SVAB, including the City of Roseville, is shown in Table 1, *Placer County Attainment Status*. Placer County is designated as nonattainment for the state and federal ozone standards and the state PM_{10} standards. Placer County is designated as attainment or unclassified for all other state and federal criteria pollutant standards.

Table 1
PLACER COUNTY ATTAINMENT STATUS

Pollutant	State of California Attainment Status	Federal Attainment Status
Ozone (1-hour)	Nonattainment	No Federal Standard
Ozone (8-hour)	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Coarse Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Nonattainment	Unclassified
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Unclassified	Unclassified/Attainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Unclassified	Unclassified/Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfates	Attainment	No Federal Standard
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified	No Federal Standard
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified	No Federal Standard

Source: CARB 2022a

Ozone is not emitted directly into the environment, but is generated from complex chemical reactions between ROG, or non-methane hydrocarbons, and NO_X that occur in the presence of sunlight. ROG and NO_X generators in Placer County include motor vehicles, recreational boats, other transportation sources, industrial processes, and wood burning. PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ arise from a variety of sources, including road dust, diesel exhaust, fuel combustion, tire and brake wear, construction operations, windblown dust, and wood burning.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic air contaminants (TAC) are a diverse group of air pollutants that may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness or that may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. TACs can cause long-term chronic health effects such as cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, asthma, bronchitis, or genetic damage, or short-term acute effects such as eye watering, respiratory irritation (a cough), runny nose, throat pain, and headaches. TACs are considered either carcinogenic or noncarcinogenic based on the nature of the health effects associated with exposure to the pollutant. For carcinogenic TACs, there is no level of exposure that is considered safe, and impacts are evaluated in terms of overall relative risk expressed as excess cancer cases per one million exposed individuals. Noncarcinogenic TACs differ in that there is generally assumed to be a safe level of exposure below which no negative health impact is believed to occur. These levels are determined on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.

The Health and Safety Code (§39655[a]) defines TAC as "an air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health." All substances that are listed as hazardous air pollutants pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 112 of the CAA (42 United States Code Sec. 7412[b]) are designated as TACs. Under state law,

the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), acting through CARB, is authorized to identify a substance as a TAC if it determines the substance is an air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or that may pose a present or potential hazard to human health.

Diesel Particulate Matter

Diesel engines emit a complex mixture of air pollutants, including both gaseous and solid material. The solid material in diesel exhaust is referred to as diesel particulate matter (DPM). Almost all DPM is 10 microns or less in diameter, and 90 percent of DPM is less than 2.5 microns in diameter (CARB 2023). Because of their extremely small size, these particles can be inhaled and eventually trapped in the bronchial and alveolar regions of the lung. In 1998, CARB identified DPM as a TAC based on published evidence of a relationship between diesel exhaust exposure and lung cancer and other adverse health effects. DPM has a notable effect on California's population—it is estimated that about 70 percent of total known cancer risk related to air toxics in California is attributable to DPM (CARB 2023).

Greenhouse Gases

Global climate change refers to changes in average climatic conditions on Earth including temperature, wind patterns, precipitation, and storms. Global temperatures are moderated by atmospheric gases. These gases are commonly referred to as GHGs because they function like a greenhouse by letting sunlight in but preventing heat from escaping, thus warming the Earth's atmosphere.

GHGs are emitted by natural processes and human (anthropogenic) activities. Anthropogenic GHG emissions are primarily associated with the burning of fossil fuels during motorized transport, electricity generation, natural gas consumption, industrial activity, manufacturing, and other activities; deforestation; agricultural activity; and solid waste decomposition.

The GHGs defined under California's AB 32, described below, include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). Each GHG differs in its ability to absorb heat in the atmosphere based on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. Estimates of GHG emissions are commonly presented in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e), which weigh each gas by its global warming potential (GWP). Expressing GHG emissions in CO_2e takes the contribution of all GHG emissions to the greenhouse effect and converts them to a single unit equivalent to the effect that would occur if only CO_2 were being emitted. GHG emissions quantities in this analysis are presented in metric tons (MT) of CO_2e. For consistency with United Nations Standards, modeling, and reporting of GHGs in California and the U.S. use the GWPs defined in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (IPCC 2007): $CO_2 = 1$; $CH_4 = 25$; $N_2O = 298$.

Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Regulations and Plans

The primary GHG emission reduction regulatory legislation and plans (applicable to the project) at the state, regional, and local levels are described below. Implementation of California's GHG reduction mandates are primarily under the authority of CARB at the state level, and PCAPCD and the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) at the regional level.

Executive Order S-3-05: On June 1, 2005, Executive Order (EO) S-3-05 proclaimed that California is vulnerable to climate change impacts. It declared that increased temperatures could reduce snowpack in the Sierra Nevada, further exacerbate California's air quality problems, and potentially cause a rise in sea levels. To avoid or reduce climate change impacts, EO S-3-05 calls for a reduction in GHG emissions to the year 2000 level by 2010, to year 1990 levels by 2020, and to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. Executive Orders are not laws and can only provide the governor's direction to state agencies to act within their authority to reinforce existing laws.

Assembly Bill 32 – Global Warming Solution Act of 2006: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, widely known as AB 32, requires that CARB develop and enforce regulations for the reporting and verification of statewide GHG emissions. CARB is directed by AB 32 to set a GHG emission limit, based on 1990 levels, to be achieved by 2020. The bill requires CARB to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emission reductions.

Executive Order B-30-15: On April 29, 2015, EO B-30-15 established a California GHG emission reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The EO aligns California's GHG emission reduction targets with those of leading international governments, including the 28 nation European Union. California is on track to meet or exceed the target of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, as established in AB 32. California's new emission reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 will make it possible to reach the goal established by EO S-3-05 of reducing emissions 80 percent under 1990 levels by 2050.

Senate Bill 32: Signed into law by Governor Brown on September 8, 2016, Senate Bill (SB) 32 (Amendments to the California Global Warming Solutions Action of 2006) extends California's GHG emission reduction programs beyond 2020. SB 32 amended the Health and Safety Code to include Section 38566, which contains language to authorize CARB to achieve a statewide GHG emission reduction of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by no later than December 31, 2030. SB 32 codified the targets established by EO B-30-15 for 2030, which set the next interim step in the state's continuing efforts to pursue the long-term target expressed in EO B-30-15 of 80 percent below 1990 emissions levels by 2050.

Senate Bill 100: Approved by Governor Brown on September 10, 2018, SB 100 requires that all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers be procured from 100 percent eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources by the end of 2045.

Assembly Bill 1279: Approved by Governor Newsom on September 16, 2022, AB 1279, *The California Climate Crisis Act*, declares the policy of the state to achieve net zero GHG emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative GHG emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic GHG emissions are reduced to at least 85 percent below the 1990 levels. AB 1279 anticipates achieving these policies through direct GHG emissions reductions, removal of CO_2 from the atmosphere (carbon capture), and almost complete transition away from fossil fuels.

California Air Resources Board Scoping Plan: The Scoping Plan is a strategy CARB develops and updates at least one every five years, as required by AB 32. It lays out the transformations needed across our society and economy to reduce emissions and reach our climate targets. The current 2022 Scoping Plan is the third update to the original plan that was adopted in 2008. The initial 2008 Scoping Plan laid out a

path to achieve the AB 32 mandate of returning to 1990 levels of GHG emissions by 2020, a reduction of approximately 15 percent below business as usual. The 2008 Scoping Plan included a mix of incentives, regulations, and carbon pricing, laying out the portfolio approach to addressing climate change and clearly making the case for using multiple tools to meet California's GHG targets. The 2013 Scoping Plan assessed progress toward achieving the 2020 mandate and made the case for addressing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs).

The 2017 Scoping Plan also assessed the progress toward achieving the 2020 limit and provided a technologically feasible and cost-effective path to achieving the SB 32 mandate of reducing GHG emissions by at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. On December 15, 2022, CARB approved the 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality (2022 Scoping Plan). The 2022 Scoping Plan lays out a path to achieve targets for carbon neutrality and reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions by 85 percent below 1990 levels no later than 2045, as directed by Assembly Bill 1279. The actions and outcomes in the plan will achieve significant reductions in fossil fuel combustion by deploying clean technologies and fuels; further reductions in SLCPs; support for sustainable development; increased action on natural and working lands to reduce emissions and sequester carbon; and the capture and storage of carbon (CARB 2022b).

Sacramento Area Council of Governments: The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG). SACOG is the MPO for the Sacramento region, maintaining a regional transportation plan in coordination with each of the local 28 member cities and counties, including Placer County. SACOG plays a central role in transportation infrastructure planning for the region, while also serving as a forum for the study, planning and resolution of other planning issues facing the local member governments. As required by the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (SB 375), SACOG has developed the 2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy. This plan seeks to reduce GHGs and other mobile source emissions through coordinated transportation and land use planning to reduce VMT.

Placer County Air Pollution Control District: PCAPCD regulates local air quality and air pollutant emissions sources in Placer County. On October 13, 2016, the District's Board of Directors adopted the Review of Land Use Projects under CEQA Policy (Policy). The Policy established the thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants as well as GHGs. In setting these thresholds, the PCAPCD considered the health-based air quality standards, strategies for attaining air quality standards, historical CEQA project review data in Placer County, statewide regulations to achieve emission reduction targets for GHGs, and Placer County's special geographic and land use features. The PCAPCD recommends that lead agencies, within Placer County, consider using the PCAPCD's adopted thresholds for determining the significance of criteria pollutants and GHG impacts from new projects subject to CEQA. A lead agency can adopt its own significance thresholds pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.7(b) if developed through a public review process and adopted by ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation. CEQA Section 15064(c) allows a lead agency to consider thresholds of significance previously adopted or recommended by other public agencies if substantial evidence is provided justifying the use of such thresholds.

City of Roseville: The City's 2020 General Plan Section IV, *Air Quality and Climate Change*, contains goals and policies intended to contribute to counteracting the effects of climate change and reduce GHG emissions. The following General Plan goals and polices would be applicable to the project (City 2020):

Goal AQ1.8 Reduce City GHG emissions, consistent with local, regional, and state goals.

Goal AQ1.9 Enhance Roseville's resilience to local impacts of climate change.

Policy AQ1.6 Require new development and City projects to reduce GHG emission sources in the Planning Area consistent with the state's legislative framework, to the greatest degree feasible.

Policy AQ1.10 Improve overall health and sustainability of the community by reducing emissions of GHGs that contribute to climate change.

Sensitive Receptors

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others due to the types of population groups or activities involved and are referred to as sensitive receptors. Examples of these sensitive receptors are residences, schools, hospitals, and daycare centers. CARB and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) have identified the following groups of individuals as the most likely to be affected by air pollution: the elderly over 65, children under 14, infants (including in utero in the third trimester of pregnancy), and persons with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis (CARB 2005; OEHHA 2015).

Residential areas are considered sensitive receptors to air pollution because residents (including children and the elderly) tend to be at home for extended periods of time, resulting in sustained exposure to any pollutants present. Children and infants are considered more susceptible to health effects of air pollution due to their immature immune systems, developing organs, and higher breathing rates. As such, schools are also considered sensitive receptors, as children are present for extended durations and engage in regular outdoor activities.

The closest existing sensitive receptors are single-family residential homes surrounding the site, approximately 15 feet west of the site, 20 feet east of the site, 50 feet north of the site, and 50 feet south of the site, as shown on Figure 2. The closest school to the project site is Woodbridge Elementary School approximately 1,500 feet (0.28 mile) to the northeast.

METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

Criteria pollutant and precursor emissions for the project construction activities were calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version 2022.1.1.14. CalEEMod is a statewide land use emissions computer model designed to provide a uniform platform for government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals to quantify potential criteria pollutant emissions associated with both construction and operations from a variety of land use projects. The model was developed for the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in collaboration with the California air districts. CalEEMod allows for the use of default data (e.g., emission factors, trip lengths, meteorology, source inventory) provided by the various California air districts to account for local requirements and conditions, and/or user-defined inputs. The model calculates emissions of CO, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, and the ozone precursors ROGs and NO_X. The calculation methodology and input data used in CalEEMod can be found in the CalEEMod User's Guide Appendices C, D, and G (CAPCOA 2022). The CalEEMod output files are included in Attachment B to this letter.

Construction Emissions

Construction of the project is anticipated to begin as early as May 2024 and be completed in November 2024. Construction modeling assumes the longest anticipated schedule reported by the project applicant: site preparation 10 days; demolition 20 days; grading 66 days; and paving 40 days. Construction equipment assumptions were based on estimates from the project applicant and are assumed to be the same for site preparation, demolition, and grading. An estimated 1,219 CY of vegetation and other cleared materials would be removed during site preparation. An estimated 1,219 tons of demolition debris would be cleared during demolition, or approximately 61 tons of debris removed per day. An estimated 8,044 CY soil would be exported during grading. The number of hauling trips were based on information provided by the project applicant. It is estimated that approximately one truckload per day of asphalt/ concrete/ aggregate would be required during paving. Based on information from the project applicant, construction would include 0.41 acres of paved area, with 26 percent being covered with asphalt. Construction emissions modeling assumes implementation of dust mitigation (watering exposed areas twice per day) to comply with the requirements of PCAPCD Rule 228, *Fugitive Dust*.

Operational Emissions

As the proposed project would update an existing park, most operational emissions, such as those associated with energy use and vehicular traffic, would remain in similar condition. Therefore, operational emissions were not modeled using CalEEMod. One exception is outdoor water usage, which is anticipated to be reduced from 1,400,000 gallons per year to 1,305,980 gallons per year, due to managed irrigation schedule using smart controllers. Information regarding water use was provided by the project applicant.

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Air Quality

According to Appendix G of the state CEQA Guidelines, a project would have a significant air quality environmental impact if it would:

1. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan; or

2. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard; or

3. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or

4. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people.

As noted earlier, the state CEQA Guidelines states that the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the above determinations. The PCAPCD has established significant thresholds to assess the impacts of project related air pollutant emissions. The PCAPCD evaluated the current regional goal to attain the federal and state ambient air quality standards, the CEQA projects reviewed by the PCAPCD over the last 13 years

(2003 through 2015), and the CEQA significance thresholds adopted by other air districts in the Sacramento area. Table 2, *PCAPCD Significance Thresholds for Criteria Pollutants*, shows the construction phase project-level, and cumulative-level significance thresholds, adopted by PCAPCD, related to the air quality impacts of construction and operational emissions associated with land use projects.

Table 2
PCAPCD SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS FOR CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Pollutant	Construction Phase	Operational Phase Project-Level	Operational Phase Cumulative
ROG	82	55	55
NO_X	82	55	55
PM_{10}	82	82	82

Source: PCAPCD 2017
ROG = reactive organic gas; NO_X = nitrogen oxides; PM_{10} = particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Given the relatively small levels of emissions generated by a project in relationship to the total amount of GHG emissions generated on a national or global basis, individual projects are not expected to result in significant, direct impacts with respect to climate change. However, given the magnitude of the impact of GHG emissions on the global climate, GHG emissions from new development could result in significant, cumulative impacts with respect to climate change. Thus, the potential for a significant GHG impact is limited to cumulative impacts. According to Appendix G of the state CEQA Guidelines, the following criteria may be considered in establishing the significance of GHG emissions:

Would the project:

1. Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

2. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?

The PCAPCD recommends that thresholds of significance for GHG be related to AB 32 reduction goals and has adopted thresholds of significance which consider the 2030 reduction target. To develop the GHG significance thresholds, PCAPCD considered the following factors:

1. the significance thresholds adopted by the other air districts;

2. the CEQA projects reviewed by the District over the last 13 years;

3. the applicable statewide regulatory requirements required by 2030; and

4. the special geographic features in Placer County.

PCAPCD's adopted GHG significance thresholds include two components:

1. Bright-line threshold of 10,000 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) per year for all project construction and stationary source project operation; and

2. For operation of residential and non-residential (other than stationary source) projects: bright-line threshold of 10,000 MT CO_2e per year and an efficiency threshold (based on land use and urban or rural setting); or a *de minimis* level of 1,100 MT CO_2e per year.

Therefore, per the PCAPCD, if the project would emit less than 10,000 MT CO2e per year during construction and less than 1,100 MT CO_2e per year during operation, GHG emissions impacts would be less than significant.

AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS

(1) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than Significant Impact. In accordance with PCAPCD's CEQA Guide, construction-generated NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$, and operation-generated ROG and NO_X (all ozone precursors) are used to determine consistency with the PCAPCD's thresholds of significance. The CEQA Guide states (PCAPCD, Chapter 3 and Chapter 4):

> If any criteria air pollutant still exceeds its corresponding thresholds after mitigation implementation, the project's related construction and/or operational impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

As shown in the discussion for question (2) below, the project's construction-generated emissions of ROG, NO_X, and PM_{10} would not exceed PCAPCD thresholds. Once operational, the project would not result in any increase in emissions of criteria pollutants or precursors compared to operation of the existing park. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan and the impact would be less than significant.

(2) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Program region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Less than Significant Impact. Placer County is designated as being in nonattainment for the state and federal ozone standards, and the state PM_{10} standards, and in attainment/unclassified for all other state and federal criteria pollutant standards. The project's emissions of the nonattainment criteria pollutants and precursors during construction are evaluated below.

Construction Emissions

CalEEMod was used to quantify project-generated construction emissions, as described in Methodology and Assumptions, above. Complete model input and assumptions are included in the detailed model output sheets in Attachment B to this letter. Construction activities were assumed to commence as early as May 2024 and be completed in November 2024. The quantity, duration, and intensity of construction activity influence the amount of construction emissions and related pollutant concentrations that occur at any one time. As such, the emission forecasts provided herein reflect a specific set of conservative assumptions based on the expected construction scenario wherein a relatively large amount of

construction activity is occurring in a relatively intensive manner. Because of this conservative assumption, actual emissions could be less than those forecasted. If construction is delayed or occurs over a longer time period, emissions could be reduced because of: (1) a more modern and cleaner-burning construction equipment fleet mix than assumed in CalEEMod; and/or (2) a less intensive buildout schedule (i.e., fewer daily emissions occurring over a longer time interval).

The project's construction period emissions of ROG, NO_X, and PM_{10} are compared to the PCAPCD construction thresholds in Table 3, *Construction Criteria Pollutant and Precursor Emissions*. The modeling accounts for emission reductions resulting from watering exposed surfaces twice daily. As shown in Table 3, the proposed project construction period emissions of the ozone precursor NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ would not exceed PCAPCD construction thresholds.

Table 3
CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA POLLUTANT AND PRECURSOR EMISSIONS

Construction Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds per day)			
	ROG	**NO_X**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Demolition	1.0	10.0	1.9	0.7
Site Preparation	1.0	10.0	1.2	0.6
Grading	1.0	10.0	1.2	0.6
Paving	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Maximum Daily Emissions	**1.0**	**10.0**	**1.9**	**0.7**
PCAPCD Thresholds	*82*	*82*	*82*	*None*
Exceed Thresholds?	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***

Source: CalEEMod (output data is provided in Attachment B)
ROG = reactive organic gases; NO_X = nitrogen oxides; PM_{10} = particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter; $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter; PCAPCD= Placer County Air Pollution Control District

The proposed project includes improvements to an existing park which are not anticipated to result in substantial increases of operational emissions of criteria pollutants and ozone precursors compared to current conditions (i.e., no capacity increases). Therefore, operational emissions were not modeled using CalEEMod. As shown in Table 3, the project's maximum daily construction emissions would not exceed PCAPCD construction thresholds. Therefore, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment, and the impact would be less than significant.

(3) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. CARB and OEHHA have identified the following groups of individuals as the most likely to be affected by air pollution: the elderly over 65, children under 14, infants (including in utero in the third trimester of pregnancy), and persons with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis (CARB 2005, OEHHA 2015). Some land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others due to the types of population groups or activities involved and are referred to as sensitive receptor locations. Examples of these sensitive receptor locations are residences, schools, hospitals, and daycare centers. The closest existing sensitive receptors to the project site are single-family residential homes surrounding the site, approximately 15 feet west of the site, 20 feet east of the site, 50 feet north of the site, and 50 feet south of the site. The closest school to the project site is Woodbridge Elementary School approximately 1,500 feet (0.28 mile) to the northeast.

The dose (of TAC) to which receptors are exposed is the primary factor used to determine health risk. Dose is a function of the concentration of a substance in the environment and the extent of exposure a person has to the substance; a longer exposure period to a fixed quantity of emissions would result in higher health risks. Current models and methodologies for conducting cancer health risk assessments are associated with longer-term exposure periods (typically 30 years for individual residents based on guidance from OEHHA) and are best suited for evaluation of long duration TAC emissions with predictable schedules and locations. These assessment models and methodologies do not correlate well with the temporary and highly variable nature of construction activities. Cancer potency factors are based on animal lifetime studies or worker studies where there is long-term exposure to the carcinogenic agent. There is considerable uncertainty in trying to evaluate the cancer risk from projects that will only last a small fraction of a lifetime (OEHHA 2015). In addition, concentrations of mobile source DPM emissions disperse rapidly and are typically reduced by 70 percent at approximately 500 feet (CARB 2005). Considering this information, the short construction duration (approximately 6 to 7 months), the highly dispersive nature of DPM, and the fact that construction activities would occur at various locations throughout the project site, it is not anticipated that construction of the project would expose sensitive receptors to substantial DPM concentrations.

The proposed project would not exceed the applicable thresholds of significance for air pollutant emissions during construction, as mentioned under question (2). As such, the proposed project would not produce substantial emissions of criteria air pollutants, CO, or TACs; therefore, adjacent residents would not be exposed to significant levels of pollutant concentrations during construction. Once operational, the project would not be a source of TACs, nor is the project located within the specified buffer area of a TAC-generating use (e.g., gas station, dry cleaning facility, warehouse distribution center, high volume roadway) as established in the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective* (CARB 2005). Therefore, the project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and the impact would be less than significant.

(4) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less than Significant Impact. The project could produce odors during construction activities resulting from heavy diesel equipment exhaust and VOC released during application of asphalt. The odor of these emissions may be objectionable to some; however, emissions would disperse rapidly from the project site and therefore should not be at a level that would affect a substantial number of people. Any odors emitted during construction activities would be temporary, short-term, and intermittent in nature, and would cease upon the facility maintenance. As a result, impacts associated with temporary odors during construction are not considered significant.

As a park, operation of the project would not result in odors affecting a substantial number of people. Solid waste generated by the project is not anticipated to increase and would continue to be collected by a contracted waste hauler, ensuring that any odors resulting from on-site waste would be managed and collected in a manner to prevent the proliferation of odors. The project would not result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people, and the impact would be less than significant.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACT ANALYSIS

(1) Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than Significant Impact. GHG emissions would be generated by the project during construction (vehicle engine exhaust from construction equipment, on-road hauling trucks, vendor trips, and worker commuting trips). Construction GHG emissions were calculated using CalEEMod, as described in Methodology and Assumptions. The results of the 2024 construction GHG emissions are disclosed below in Table 4, *Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions*.

Table 4
CONSTRUCTION GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Construction Year	Emissions (MT CO_2e)
2024	166
PCAPCD Construction Threshold	*10,000*

Source: CalEEMod (output data is provided in Attachment B)
MT = metric tons; CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalent

As shown in Table 4, the project's construction GHG emissions would not exceed PCAPCD construction thresholds. The proposed project would update an existing park and would not result in substantial increases of operational emissions of GHG compared to operation of the existing park. In addition, as discussed in *Methodology and Assumptions*, above, operation of the project would require approximately 94,000 fewer gallons of water per year to operate resulting in lower indirect GHG emissions associated with the transport and treatment of water and wastewater compared to the existing park. Therefore, the project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, and the impact would be less than significant.

(2) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?

Less than Significant Impact. There are numerous state plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The principal overall state plan and policy is AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. The quantitative goal of AB 32 is to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. SB 32 requires further reductions of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, and AB 1279 requires net zero GHG emissions by 2045. The mandates of AB 32, SB 32, and AB 1279 are implanted at the state level by the CARB's Scoping Plan. statewide plans and regulations such as GHG emissions standards for vehicles (AB 1493), the LCFS, and regulations requiring an increasing fraction of electricity to be generated from renewable sources are being implemented at the statewide level; as such, compliance at the project level is not addressed. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with those plans and regulations.

The Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS) for the Sacramento region, including Placer County, is the 2020 MTP/SCS adopted by the SACOG on November 18, 2019. The 2020 MTP/SCS lays out a transportation investment and land use strategy to support a prosperous region, with access to jobs and economic opportunity, transportation options, and affordable housing

that works for all residents. The plan also lays out a path for improving our air quality, preserving open space and natural resources, and helping California achieve its goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (SACOG 2019). The transportation sector is the largest source of GHG emissions in the state. A project's GHG emissions from cars and light trucks are directly correlated to the project's vehicle miles traveled (VMT). The project would not result in population or employment growth in the City or in the region. As the proposed project would update an existing park, the project would not result in increases in regional VMT compared to the existing park. Therefore, the regional VMT and growth resulting from implementation of the project would be consistent with the assumptions used in the 2020 MTP/SCS.

As discussed under question (1), construction emissions would be below the 10,000 MT CO_2e per year significance threshold. Therefore, the project would not hinder the state's ability to reach the GHG reduction target and net zero GHG emissions goal. The project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing emissions of GHGs and the impact would be less than significant.

SUMMARY

As described above, project construction period emissions of criteria pollutants would be below PCAPCD thresholds and operation of the project would not result in a substantial increase in criteria pollutant emissions compared to operation of the existing park. Sensitive receptors would not be exposed to substantial concentrations of TACs or odors. Impacts to air quality would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required.

Emissions of GHGs during construction and operation would be below PCAPCD thresholds. Additionally, the proposed project would be consistent with SACOG's 2020 MTP/SCS and would not hinder the state's ability to reach the GHG reduction target nor conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation for the purpose of reducing emissions of GHGs. Impacts related to GHG emissions would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required.

Sincerely,

Martin Rolph
Air Quality Specialist

Julia Pano
Environmental Planner

Attachments:

Attachment A: Figures
Attachment B: CalEEMod Output

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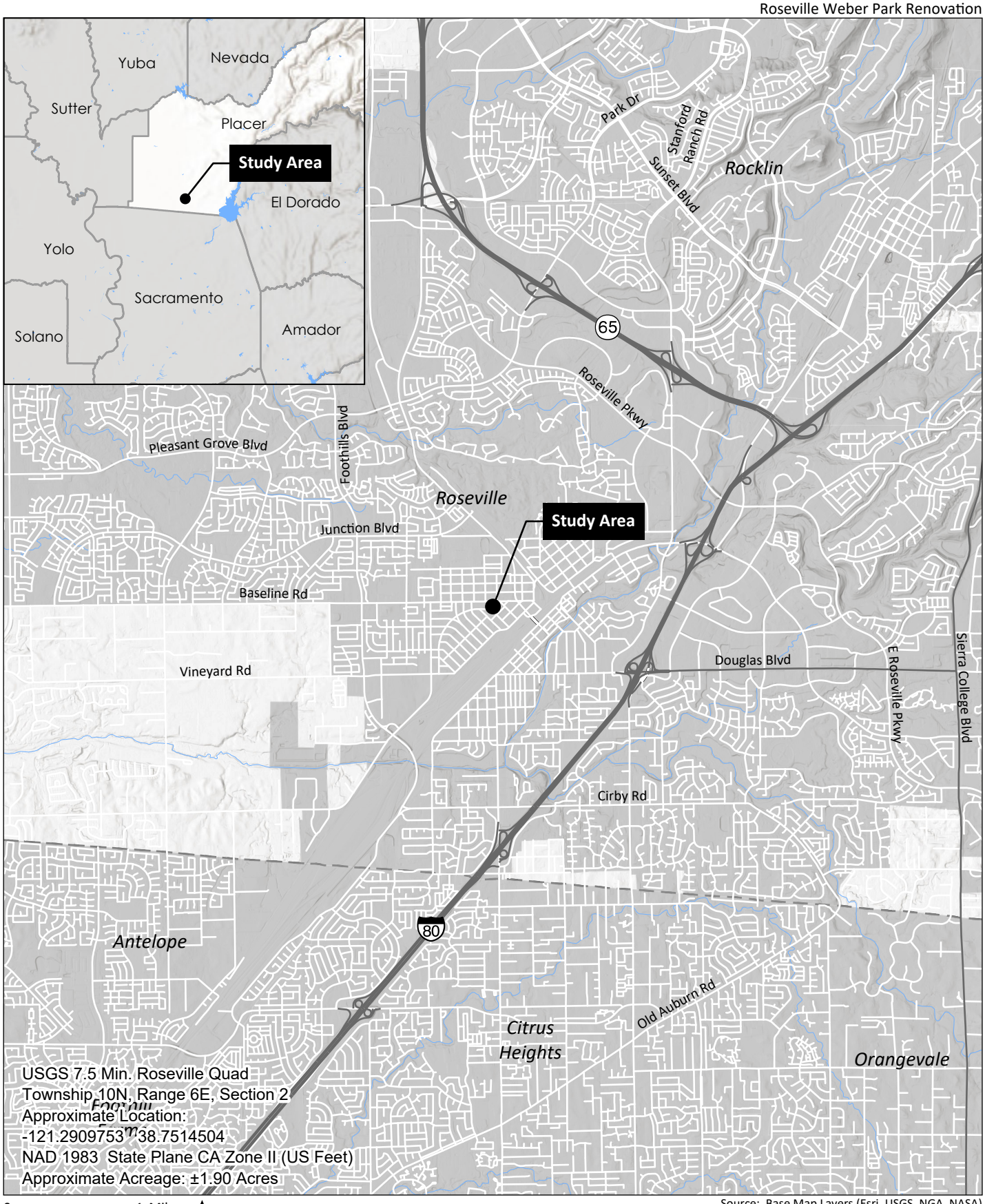
Attachment A

Figures



Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, USGS, NGA, NASA)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Site and Vicinity Map

Figure 1

Source: Aerial (Maxar, 4/26/2022)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Aerial Map

Figure 2

WEBER PARK RENOVATION PROJECT

CONCEPT MASTER PLAN

DECEMBER 2022

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

HELIX Environmental Planning

Site Plan

Figure 3

Attachment B

CalEEMod Output

Weber Park Detailed Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Weber Park
Construction Start Date	5/1/2024
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.50
Precipitation (days)	0.60
Location	320 Circuit Dr, Roseville, CA 95678, USA
County	Placer-Sacramento
City	Roseville
Air District	Placer County APCD
Air Basin	Sacramento Valley
TAZ	441
EDFZ	15
Electric Utility	Roseville Electric
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric
App Version	2022.1.1.14

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
City Park	1.49	Acre	1.49	0.00	64,904	64,904	—	—

Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.41	Acre	0.41	17,860	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.15	0.95	10.0	11.0	0.04	0.45	1.45	1.90	0.42	0.29	0.71	—	3,706	3,706	0.10	0.30	4.40	3,804
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	< 0.005	0.01	0.11	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	78.8	78.8	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	82.4
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.30	0.25	2.69	2.84	0.01	0.12	0.25	0.37	0.11	0.05	0.16	—	980	980	0.03	0.08	0.51	1,005
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.05	0.05	0.49	0.52	< 0.005	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	162	162	< 0.005	0.01	0.08	166

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.15	0.95	10.0	11.0	0.04	0.45	1.45	1.90	0.42	0.29	0.71	—	3,706	3,706	0.10	0.30	4.40	3,804
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	< 0.005	0.01	0.11	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	78.8	78.8	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	82.4
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.30	0.25	2.69	2.84	0.01	0.12	0.25	0.37	0.11	0.05	0.16	—	980	980	0.03	0.08	0.51	1,005
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.05	0.05	0.49	0.52	< 0.005	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	162	162	< 0.005	0.01	0.08	166

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.03	0.87	7.52	9.83	0.02	0.42	—	0.42	0.39	—	0.39	—	1,718	1,718	0.07	0.01	—	1,724
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.87	0.87	—	0.13	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.41	0.54	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	94.1	94.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	94.4
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.6	15.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.6
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	142	142	< 0.005	0.01	0.56	144
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.07	0.04	2.49	0.46	0.02	0.03	0.45	0.48	0.03	0.12	0.16	—	1,846	1,846	0.02	0.29	3.84	1,936
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.07	7.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.17
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.14	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	101	101	< 0.005	0.02	0.09	106
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.17	1.17	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.19

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	16.7	16.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	17.5

3.3. Site Preparation (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.03	0.87	7.52	9.83	0.02	0.42	—	0.42	0.39	—	0.39	—	1,718	1,718	0.07	0.01	—	1,724
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.02	0.21	0.27	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	47.1	47.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	47.2
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.79	7.79	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.82
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	142	142	< 0.005	0.01	0.56	144
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.07	0.04	2.49	0.46	0.02	0.03	0.45	0.48	0.03	0.12	0.16	—	1,846	1,846	0.02	0.29	3.84	1,936
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.54	3.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.59
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	50.6	50.6	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	53.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.59	0.59	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.59
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.37	8.37	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.77

3.5. Grading (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.03	0.87	7.52	9.83	0.02	0.42	—	0.42	0.39	—	0.39	—	1,718	1,718	0.07	0.01	—	1,724
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.19	0.16	1.36	1.78	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	311	311	0.01	< 0.005	—	312
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.25	0.32	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	51.4	51.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	51.6
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	142	142	< 0.005	0.01	0.56	144
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.07	0.04	2.49	0.46	0.02	0.03	0.45	0.48	0.03	0.12	0.16	—	1,846	1,846	0.02	0.29	3.84	1,936
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	23.3	23.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	23.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	0.01	0.48	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	334	334	< 0.005	0.05	0.30	350
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.86	3.86	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.92
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	55.3	55.3	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	57.9

3.7. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paving	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paving	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paving	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paving	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	78.7	78.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.16	82.6
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	78.8	78.8	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	82.4
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.63	8.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	9.04
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.43	1.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.50

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sequest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	5/15/2024	6/11/2024	5.00	20.0	—
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	5/1/2024	5/14/2024	5.00	10.0	—
Grading	Grading	6/12/2024	9/11/2024	5.00	66.0	—
Paving	Paving	9/12/2024	11/6/2024	5.00	40.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Demolition	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	150	0.36
Demolition	Skid Steer Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	71.0	0.37
Demolition	Off-Highway Trucks	Diesel	Average	1.00	2.00	376	0.38
Demolition	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Site Preparation	Skid Steer Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	71.0	0.37
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	150	0.36
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Site Preparation	Off-Highway Trucks	Diesel	Average	1.00	2.00	376	0.38
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Skid Steer Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	71.0	0.37
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	150	0.36
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Grading	Off-Highway Trucks	Diesel	Average	1.00	2.00	376	0.38

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	12.5	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT

Demolition	Hauling	24.4	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	12.5	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	24.4	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	12.5	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	24.4	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	0.00	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	1.04	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Ton of Debris)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,219	—
Site Preparation	0.00	1,219	5.00	0.00	—
Grading	0.00	8,044	0.00	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
City Park	0.00	0%
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.41	26%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2024	0.00	528	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	27.3	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	5.80	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.00	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 50 meters (m) by 50 m, or about 164 feet (ft) by 164 ft.
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	4	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	2	0	0	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	0	0	0	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	4	1	1	4
Extreme Precipitation	2	1	1	3
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	1	1	1	2

Drought	1	1	1	2
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	64.7
AQ-PM	19.6
AQ-DPM	46.0
Drinking Water	56.4
Lead Risk Housing	50.5
Pesticides	44.9
Toxic Releases	16.9
Traffic	24.4
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	94.3
Groundwater	95.0
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	95.9

Impaired Water Bodies	66.7
Solid Waste	93.7
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	37.7
Cardio-vascular	77.1
Low Birth Weights	23.9
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	30.9
Housing	32.7
Linguistic	30.7
Poverty	51.9
Unemployment	17.1

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	32.18272809
Employed	70.02438085
Median HI	32.41370461
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	34.49249326
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	8.17400231
Transportation	—
Auto Access	68.11240857
Active commuting	66.61106121

Social	—
2-parent households	77.78775824
Voting	71.73104068
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	35.24958296
Park access	38.07262928
Retail density	36.45579366
Supermarket access	25.8052098
Tree canopy	81.75285513
Housing	—
Homeownership	47.18336969
Housing habitability	53.63788015
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	79.16078532
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	65.58449891
Uncrowded housing	42.73065572
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	19.59450789
Arthritis	30.2
Asthma ER Admissions	53.9
High Blood Pressure	53.6
Cancer (excluding skin)	45.0
Asthma	18.0
Coronary Heart Disease	40.3
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	17.9
Diagnosed Diabetes	57.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	39.3
Cognitively Disabled	56.3

Physically Disabled	15.4
Heart Attack ER Admissions	43.8
Mental Health Not Good	24.7
Chronic Kidney Disease	55.3
Obesity	29.7
Pedestrian Injuries	42.4
Physical Health Not Good	33.1
Stroke	39.4
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	17.1
Current Smoker	14.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	40.8
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	23.1
Elderly	52.4
English Speaking	56.9
Foreign-born	37.3
Outdoor Workers	34.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	62.4
Traffic Density	23.8
Traffic Access	51.1
Other Indices	—
Hardship	56.1
Other Decision Support	—

2016 Voting	67.2

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	45.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on information provided by the applicant.
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction equipment type provided by project applicant. Off Highway Truck=water truck.
Construction: Trips and VMT	Number of hauling trips based on information provided by project applicant. Estimated approximate 1 truckload per day of asphalt/concrete/aggregate during paving.
Operations: Water and Waste Water	Water use based on information provided by project applicant.
Construction: Dust From Material Movement	Export per project engineer.

Construction: Paving	Asphalt percentage per project engineer.

Attachment 2 – Arborist Inventory for The Weber Park Renovation Park Project, City of Roseville, Placer County, California

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
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Folsom, CA 95630
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June 19, 2023 Project 02345.00010.001

Jessica Lynch, Environmental Coordinator
City of Roseville, Development Service Department
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678

Subject: Arborist Inventory for The Weber Park Renovation Project, City of Roseville, Placer County, California

Dear Ms. Lynch:

This letter documents the results of an arborist survey conducted for the Weber Park Renovation Project located at Weber Park, City of Roseville, Placer County, California. HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was tasked with conducting a survey of trees on the site, as well as providing general preservation and avoidance guidance for trees that may be preserved on-site during and subsequent to construction. This letter report describes the methods and results of our arborist inventory.

INTRODUCTION

Project Location and Description

The ± 1.9-acre Weber Park Renovation Project is located in the City of Roseville at 320 Circuit Dr (Study Area), south of Main Street, east of Birch Street, and west of Berkeley Avenue. The Study Area (Figure 1) is located within Section 2, Township 10 North, Range 6 East within the U.S. Geological Survey *Roseville CA* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, and. The approximate center of the Study Area is 38.7514504 North, -121.2909753 West. The Study Area is currently a neighborhood park featuring a playground, picnic area, basketball court, and restroom facility.

The proposed project would renovate the existing Weber Park and includes approximately 8 feet of excavation to grade the existing park to street level, removal of mature trees to improve park visibility, reconfiguration of the basketball court, expansion of the existing playground, addition of a new playground, removal of the bathroom, and the addition of a looped trail surrounding the multi-purpose turf field.

METHODS

Studies conducted in support of this report included an arborist inventory as conducted by an arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).

Arborist Inventory

ISA Certified Arborist Marisa Brilts (WE-13338A) surveyed the Study Area on April 25, 2023. Woody plants in the Study Area were measured at 4.5-feet above grade (diameter at breast height [DBH]). A diameter tape or calipers were used to verify each trunk diameter. The measurement from the trunk to the end of the longest lateral limb was estimated and used as the dripline radius. All accessible trees were numbered with a pre-printed aluminum tag. Overall health and structure of each tree was rated on a five-point scale between P (poor), F (fair), and G (good). Comments such as number of trunks, irregularities, scars or other growth characteristics or vigor indicators were recorded for each tree. Recommendations for preservation or removal were made based on each tree's condition. The location of each tree was recorded using an EOS Systems Arrow 100 Global Navigation Satellite System receiver with sub-meter accuracy. Two trees were inaccessible due to homeless individuals resting under the trees at the time of the assessment. The two inaccessible trees were not tagged and are numbered 100 and 101 in Attachment A.

RESULTS

Environmental Setting

The Study Area is a neighborhood park featuring a playground, picnic area, basketball court, and restroom facility. The Study Area is bordered by residential parcels to the east and west and Main Street to the north and Circuit Drive to the south. Refer to Attachment B for representative site photos.

Site Conditions

Sizable California sycamores surround the basketball court and playground in the Study Area's southern portion. Mature trees of varying species line the eastern and southern parts of the Study Area, with the central portion consisting primarily of turf.

Habitat Types

The Study Area contains two habitat types including Landscaped and Disturbed/ Developed.

Landscaped

Landscaped areas are the predominant habitat type in the Study Area and occupies 1.37 acres. Vegetation in the landscaped habitat consists of the inventoried trees that will be discussed in more detail in a later section, shrubs, field turf, and vines. Turf is located within the central portion of the Study Area. Junipers (*Juniperus* sp.), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium*), and passion vine (*Passiflora caerulea*) are planted along the northern portion of the Study Area. Additional shrubs observed throughout the Study Area include common boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) and flowering quince (*Chaenomeles speciosa*).

The landscaped areas provide habitat for nesting birds, raptors, and other wildlife. Species observed include American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), red tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), ruby-crowned kinglet (*Corthylio calendula*), and forest alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata multicarinata*).

Disturbed/ Developed

The disturbed/developed areas occupy approximately 0.53 acre of the Study Area. This area contains a developed playground, basketball courts, restrooms, and walking paths. These areas are devoid of vegetation and provide little to no habitat for special-status species.

Topography

The terrain in the Study Area and vicinity is generally flat. The elevation on the Study Area ranges from 174 to 183-feet above mean sea level and generally slopes from north to south.

Soils

The Study Area includes one soil mapping unit (NRCS 2023): 142—Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes. Soils on the National Hydric Soils List for Placer County (NRCS 2023) are not present in the Study Area.

The soil is derived from dry alluvial fans and terraces. A typical profile of the Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes include sandy loam 0-6 inches, loam 6 to 14 inches, sandy clay loam 14 to 55 inches, and gravelly sandy loam 55-73 inches.

Special-Status Plant Species

No special-status plant species were determined to have the potential to occur on the project site or be impacted by the proposed project. Of the 15 regionally occurring special-status plant species that were identified during the database queries and desktop review, the majority occur in wetland habitats such as vernal pools or seeps, which are absent from the site. Several others are limited to grassland or cismontane woodland habitats. The Study Area is in an urban area dominated by non-native species that does not provide suitable habitat for special-status plant species. Therefore, no impacts to special-status plants are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Special-status avian species have the potential to occur on-site. Active nests and nesting birds are protected by the California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3503.5, 3513 and the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Therefore, impacts to special-status wildlife could result from the proposed project if construction and tree removal activities occur during typical nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31). A recommendation for a nesting bird survey is provided below for activities that would occur during the nesting season.

> If construction activities occur during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31), a qualified biologist should conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active

nests within the Study Area. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the Study Area should be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible. The nesting bird survey should be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing, tree removal, or other construction-related activities. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report should be prepared to document the survey, and no additional measures are recommended. If site disturbance does not commence within 14 days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than 14 days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work within the nesting season.

If active nests are found, then the qualified biologist should establish a species-specific buffer to prohibit development activities near the nest to minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from 30 feet for some songbirds to up to 0.25 mile for some raptors. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain phases of construction to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, then an appropriate buffer should be established around the tree, and all trees within the buffer should not be removed until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and/or is no longer active.

A qualified biologist should conduct an environmental awareness training for all on-site personnel prior to the initiation of work. However, if construction occurs outside of the nesting bird season (September 1 to January 31), then a nesting bird survey and environmental training for nesting birds would not be required.

Protected Trees

There are a total of 34 trees on or overhanging the Study Area. The species assemblage is composed of eight California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), nine pines (*Pinus* sp.) of varying species, five interior live oaks (*Quercus wislizeni*), one black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), one blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), two pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), one cork oak (*Quercus suber*), one camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*), two maples (*Acer* sp.), one crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), one magnolia (*Magnolia* sp.), one coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), and one ornamental plum (*Prunus* sp.). Of these, only native interior live oaks, black oak, and blue oak are protected under the City of Roseville Tree ordinance which protects native oak trees equal to or greater than six inches DBH measured as a total of a single trunk or multiple trunks.

Of the 34 trees, seven native oak trees are considered protected by the City of Roseville Code. If protected trees are removed by the proposed project, mitigation will be required per Section 16.66.070 of the City Code. The Approving Authority may condition any Tree Permit involving removal of a protected tree upon the replacement of trees in kind. The replacement requirement shall be calculated based upon an inch for an inch replacement of the DBH of the removed tree(s) where a 15-gallon tree will replace one-inch DBH of the removed tree; a 24-inch box tree will replace two inches, and a 36-inch box tree will replace three inches. The replacement trees shall have a combined diameter equivalent to not less than the total diameter of the tree(s) removed. A minimum of 50 percent of the replacement requirement shall be met by native oaks. Up to 50 percent may be met by non-native species. The Approving Authority may approve a replacement program using one of the following four methods or any combination of the four methods. The preferred alternative is on-site replacement.

A. Replacement Trees. Replacement trees may be planted on-site or in other areas where maintenance and irrigation are provided to ensure survival of the trees.

B. Relocation of Trees. In certain cases, the City may consider the relocation of native oak trees from one area in a project to another. Credit shall be given for relocation on the same basis as replacement. The guidelines and limitations for relocation are as follows:

1. The tree(s) being recommended for relocation must be approved by the Approving Authority whose decision will be based upon factors relating to health, type, size, time of year and proposed location.

2. The relocation of a tree shall be conditioned to require a secured five-year replacement agreement for the tree with security provided by the developer in a form satisfactory to the City Attorney. If at the end of five years the tree is deemed by an arborist to be in a substantially similar condition to that prior to the transplanting, the agreement will be terminated. If the tree dies during the five-year period, it shall be replaced as required by this section.

C. Revegetation Requirements. The Approving Authority may, instead of requiring replacement trees, require implementation of a revegetation plan. The developer shall enter into a written agreement with the City obligating the developer to comply with the requirements of the revegetation plan. A performance security or bond for 150 percent of the cost of the revegetation plan shall be required to ensure that the agreement is fulfilled. The Approving Authority shall approve the proposed plan. The revegetation program shall propagate native oak trees from seed using currently accepted methods. A revegetation program shall identify the seed source of the trees to be propagated, the location of the plots, the methods to be used to ensure success of the revegetation program, an annual reporting requirement, and the criteria to be used to measure the success of the plan. A revegetation program shall not be considered complete until the trees to be propagated have reached one-half inch in diameter or the revegetation plan demonstrates the need for alternative success criteria and achieves mitigation on an inch for inch basis as approved by the Planning Commission.

D. In-Lieu Mitigation Fee. The Approving Authority may determine that the remedies described above are not feasible or desirable and may require instead payment of a cash contribution based upon the cost of purchasing, planting, irrigating and maintaining the required number of 15-gallon trees. The cost of purchasing, planting, irrigating and maintaining a 15-gallon oak tree shall be set by City Council resolution. The cash contribution shall be deposited into one or both of the following funds as determined by the Planning Manager:

1. Native Oak Tree Propagation Fund. This fund shall be used to propagate, purchase, plant, protect and maintain native oak trees. Uses of the fund include, but are not limited to, purchasing property to plant or protect native oak trees, propagating native oak trees from seed or container stock and maintaining existing and replacement native oak trees.

2. Non-Native Tree Fund. This fund shall be used to purchase, plant, irrigate and maintain non-native trees within Roseville. Uses of the fund include, but are not limited to, purchasing and propagating non-native trees from seed or container stock and maintaining existing and replacement non-native trees. (Ord. 5428 § 1, 2014.)

Approximate tree locations are shown on Figure 2. Tree data is provided in Attachment A. Representative photographs of the Study Area are provided in Attachment B.

TREE PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Tree protection recommendations are included as Attachment C to minimize the potential for injury or damage to avoided trees within or adjacent to the project footprint. These recommendations should be integrated into the construction documents, as applicable to the project.

CONCLUSION

There are a total of 34 trees on the site, seven of which require a tree removal permit and may require mitigation for their removal. The appropriate tree preservation and protection measures should be implemented for on-site trees to be avoided during construction.

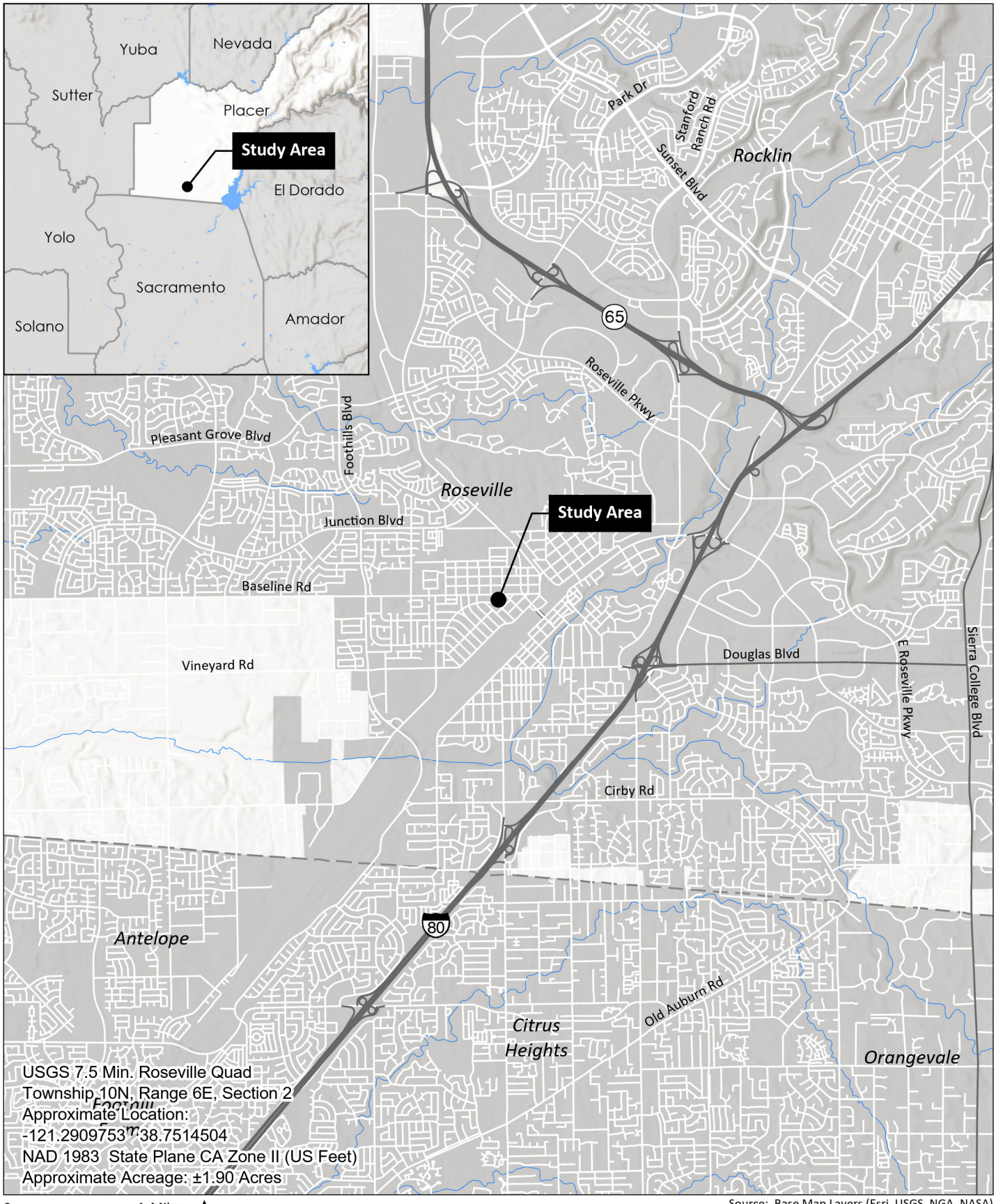
I appreciate the opportunity to assist you on this project.

Sincerely,

Marisa Brilts
Biologist/ISA Certified Arborist WE-13338A

Attachments:

Figure 1 – Site and Vicinity
Figure 2 – Approximate Tree Locations and Biological Communities
Attachment A – Tree Data
Attachment B – Representative Site Photos
Attachment C – General Recommendations for Tree Protection



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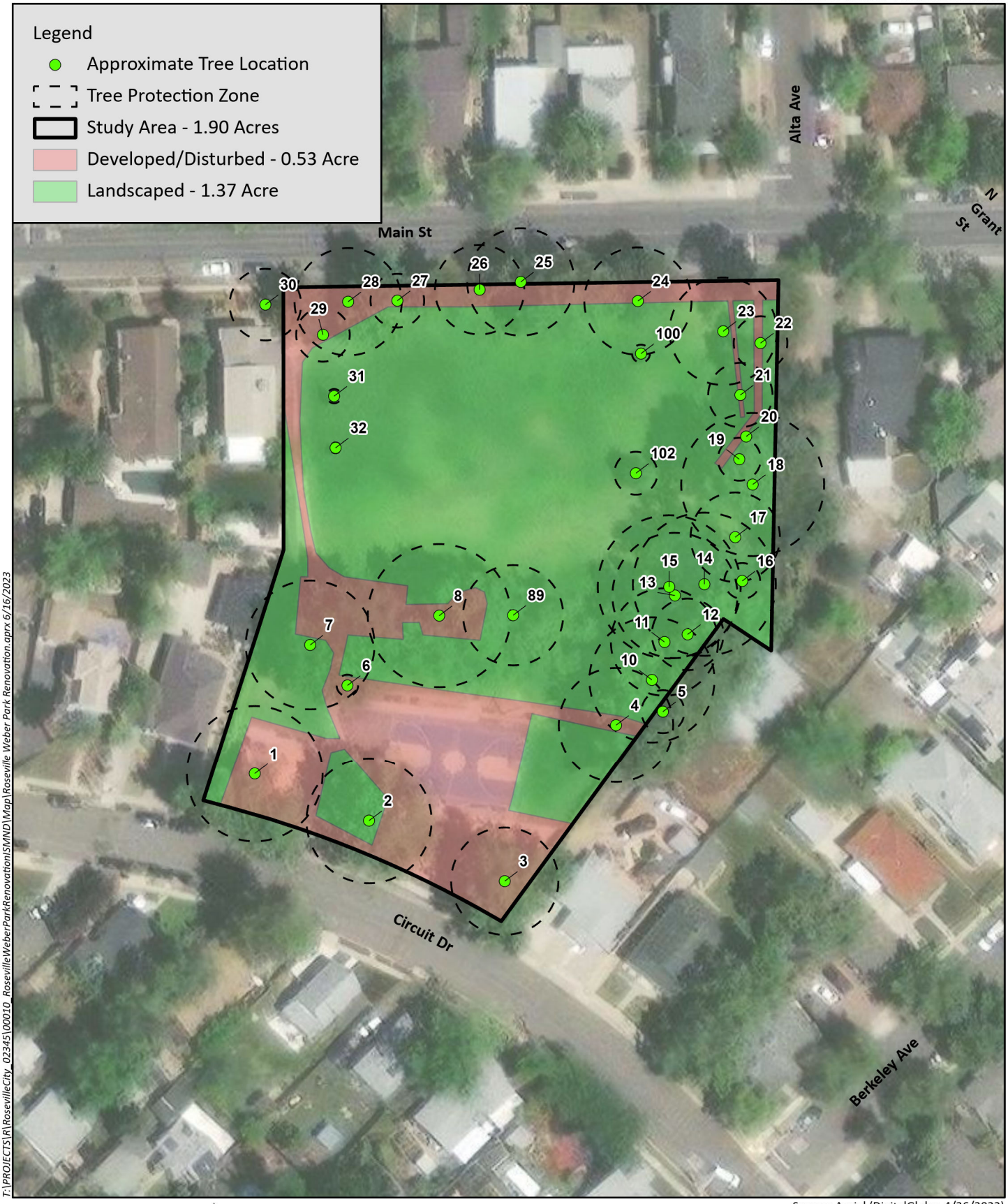
Site and Vicinity Map

Figure 1



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0 75 Feet

Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 4/26/2022)

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Approximate Tree Location and Biological Communities

Figure 2

Attachment A
Tree Data[1]

Tree Number	Species	DBH (inches)	Dripline (ft)	Protection Zone (ft)	Height (ft)	Health[2]	Structure[2]	Notes
1	California sycamore *Platanus racemosa*	32	38	39	55	G	GF	slight lean toward street, previous pruning cuts, canopy over electric wire, mulch at base
2	California sycamore *Platanus racemosa*	32.5	35	36	55	GF	GF	slight soil compaction, exposed roots, slight root damage - mechanical, grass at base
3	California sycamore *Platanus racemosa*	30.75	30	31	52	GF	GF	mulch at base, no grass at base
4	California sycamore *Platanus racemosa*	29.50	32	33	50	GF	GF	canopy over power lines, exposed roots, soil compaction, terraced rock wall planting area
5	camphor *Cinnamomum camphora*	9	12	13	25	GF	F	previous pruning cuts, limb reduction recommended, soil compaction
6	crepe myrtle *Lagerstroemia indica*	3, 2.5, 2.5, 2	6	7	18	GF	F	trunk and limb damage at 6 and 8 feet, broken limbs
7	pin oak *Quercus palustris*	34.50	36	37	55	GF	GF	previous pruning cuts, canopy overhanging park structure, soil compaction, exposed roots, grass at the base, gravel at the base
8	California sycamore *Platanus racemosa*	38.50	40	41	55	GF	F	exposed roots, compacted soil, grass, and concrete slab at base
9	California sycamore *Platanus racemosa*	27	28	29	50	GF	F	some limb decay, compacted soil, exposed roots, mechanical damage, human damage, grass at base
10	California sycamore *Platanus racemosa*	32	35	36	50	GF	GF	previous pruning cuts, exposed roots, grass at base

Attachment A
Tree Data[1]

Tree Number	Species	DBH (inches)	Dripline (ft)	Protection Zone (ft)	Height (ft)	Health[2]	Structure[2]	Notes
11	pin oak *Quercus palustris*	16.50	30	31	45	F	F	asymmetrical canopy, lean due to growth in the understory, epicormic sprouts on trunk
12	California sycamore *Platanus racemosa*	30	20	21	45	GF	GF	exposed roots, soil compaction, grass at base
13	cork oak *Quercus suber*	42	35	36	45	FP	FP	**Recommend for removal**, poor growth habit, truck weep, declining health
14	blue oak *Quercus douglasii*	29	40	41	50	F	F	previous pruning cuts, wounds at base, roots of Sycamore girdling oak roots
15	interior live oak *Quercus wislizeni*	34, 20	40	41	40	F	F	included bark, exposed roots, soil compaction, grass at base, carved, previous pruning cuts _ poor closures, limb decay
16	interior live oak *Quercus wislizeni*	8	10	11	15	GF	F	minor trunk wound, mulch at base, black spots on leaves, see photo, blue spray paint
17	black oak *Quercus kelloggii*	24	25	26	55	GF	GF	slight limb decay, large previous pruning cuts
18	Pine *Pinus* sp.	43	40	41	75	GF	GF	previous pruning cuts, minor root compaction
19	interior live oak *Quercus wislizeni*	5, 2	12	13	12	GF	F	growth from stump
20	Ornamental plum *Prunus* sp.	9, 6	10	11	15	FP	FP	trunk wounds, including bark, ants

Attachment A
Tree Data[1]

Tree Number	Species	DBH (inches)	Dripline (ft)	Protection Zone (ft)	Height (ft)	Health[2]	Structure[2]	Notes
21	interior live oak *Quercus wislizeni*	22	18	19	40	GF	F	previous pruning cuts, rock wall, paved path
22	Pine *Pinus contorta*	21	15	16	45	GF	GF	planted over path, ants, small cones, short needles
23	Pine *Pinus* sp.	36	30	31	40	F	F	lean, previous pruning cuts
24	Pine *Pinus* sp.	24.50	30	31	45	GF	GF	growth over street, previous pruning cuts
25	Pine *Pinus* sp.	35	30	31	40	GF	GF	two needled, previous pruning cuts
26	Pine *Pinus* sp.	26	25	26	38	GF	F	two needled, heavy lean over roadway, corrective growth, previous pruning cuts
27	Pine Pinus sp.	21	15	16	38	GF	GF	two needled, previous pruning cuts,
28	interior live oak *Quercus wislizeni*	27	30	31	35	GF	GF	included bark, slight lean, trunk wound and cavities at 15 feet
29	Pine *Pinus* sp.	26	15	16	38	GF	F	previous pruning cuts, girdling of roots
30	Beach pine *Pinus contorta*	26	20	21	35	GF	GF	two needled, previous pruning cuts

Attachment A
Tree Data[1]

Tree Number	Species	DBH (inches)	Dripline (ft)	Protection Zone (ft)	Height (ft)	Health[2]	Structure[2]	Notes
31	maple *Acer* sp.	4	4	5	14	GF	G	trunk wounds at 3 feet
32	maple *Acer* sp.	3	3	4	12	G	G	tree in good health
100	magnolia *Magnolia* sp.	6	5	6	9	GF	GF	no tree tag due to homeless sleeping at base of tree
101	coast redwood *Sequoia sempervirens*	10	12	13	35	GF	FP	no tree tag due to homeless sleeping upper tree

[1] Green shading indicates protected tree.

[2] P-Poor, FP-Fair Poor, F-Fair, GF-Good Fair, G-Good

Photo 1: View of tree #3, California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) located in the southeast corner of the Study Area.

Photo 2: View of exposed roots and soil compaction of tree #9, California sycamore located within southwestern portion of the Study Area.

Photo 3: View of epicormic sprouts and declining health of cork oak (*Quercus suber*), tree #13.

Photo 4: View of tree #19, interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) located in the northeastern portion of the Study Area.

Photo 5: View of girdling roots of pine (*Pinus* sp.) located adjacent to Main Steet in the northern portion of the Study Area.

Photo 6: View of trees along Main Street.

Photo 7: View of forest alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata multicarinata*) observed near picnic area within the central portion of the Study Area.

Photo 8: View of black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) observed within the Study Area.

Photo 9: Overview of the Study Area facing northeast.

Photo 10: Overview of the Study Area facing south.

Attachment C
General Recommendations for Tree Protection

19.66.030 Tree Permits.

A. Permit Required. No person shall conduct any regulated activities within the protected zone of any protected tree; or harm, destroy, kill or remove any protected tree unless authorized by a Tree Permit or as provided in subsection C.

B. Type of Permit.

1. Administrative Tree Permit. An Administrative Tree Permit is required for any regulated activity affecting one or more protected trees, when the regulated activity is not associated with a discretionary project, does not include the removal of a protected tree, and the requested encroachment does not exceed 20 percent of the protected zone of any individual protected tree.

2. Tree Permit. A Tree Permit is required for any regulated activity within the protected zone of a protected tree where the encroachment exceeds 20 percent of the protected zone, or where the regulated activity is related to a discretionary project. In addition, a Tree Permit is required for the removal of any protected tree, unless otherwise exempted by this chapter.

C. Exemptions. A Tree Permit is not required for the removal of a protected tree under the following circumstances:

1. Trees damaged by thunderstorm, windstorm, flood, earthquake, fire or other natural cause and determined by a peace officer, fire fighter, public utility official, civil defense official or City code enforcement officer, acting in his or her official capacity, to present a danger to persons or property. Upon discovery of a condition justifying removal, the officer or official making the determination shall immediately provide written notification of the condition and action taken to the Planning Manager.

2. When removal is determined to be necessary by fire department personnel actively engaged in fighting a fire.

3. When compliance would interfere with activities of a public utility necessary to comply with applicable safety regulations and/or necessary to repair or avoid the interruptions of services provided by such a utility. Unless there is an imminent threat to the public health, safety or welfare, the Planning Manager shall be notified prior to the removal by a public utility of a protected tree.

4. The Planning Manager may allow removal of a protected tree which has been certified by an arborist to be a dead tree. An arborist-certified dead tree may be removed without any replacement or mitigation requirements.

5. A protected tree located on property developed with a single-family or two-family dwelling which has been granted occupancy.

6. When a protected living tree presents a hazard to health and safety or structures due to its structural condition and location, the tree may be removed without any replacement or mitigation requirements. The hazardous condition of the tree must be determined by an arborist. The Planning Manager must review the arborist's determination and consider the location of the protected tree prior to approving removal. (Ord. 5428 § 1, 2014.)

19.66.040 Tree Permit application processing.

A. Application Filing. Applications for Tree Permits not associated with discretionary projects shall be filed with the Planning Division. Applications for Tree Permits for regulated activities associated with a discretionary project shall be included as part of the land use permit and/or subdivision application for the discretionary project. All Tree Permit applications shall use the forms provided by the Planning Division, and shall include an arborist's report as specified by Section 19.66.050, and a site plan with information as deemed necessary by the Planning Manager. The application shall also be accompanied by any application fee required by the City Council.

B. Site Plan Map. The requirement for a site plan map may be waived by the Planning Manager if the permit is for removal of dead trees or hazardous trees. A site plan map shall include the following information:

1. Physical Characteristics. The site plan map shall accurately portray the following existing and proposed features:

a. Property lines.

b. Streets, access easements and/or public or private driveways and other paved areas.

c. Existing and proposed buildings or structures, including eaves and other architectural features.

d. Setbacks of all buildings and structures from property lines.

e. Parking and other paved areas.

f. Land uses on parcel (existing and proposed as applicable).

g. Proposed grading and construction - including utilities, if available.

h. Existing and proposed grades.

i. Location of chimney(s).

2. Tree Locations. All protected trees located on the property must be depicted on the site plan map. Additionally, the site plan map shall indicate the exact location of the base and dripline for all protected trees within the project areas. A survey of the exact location(s) of the protected tree(s) trunks both horizontally and vertically shall be conducted by a professional engineer or a licensed land surveyor. The tree number(s) shall be shown on both the site plan and grading plan. The base elevation of each protected tree shall be shown on the grading plan.

3. Protected Zone of Protected Tree(s). The exact location of the protected zone of a protected tree is crucial in order to evaluate any impacts resulting from construction. Consequently, rough approximations will not be acceptable. In certain cases, it may be possible to physically stake the surveyed corner of building(s) or related improvements in the field in order to assess the potential impacts upon the trees.

C. Application Evaluation Criteria. The following criteria shall be used to support the finding identified in Section 19.78.060(F) for action on a Tree Permit requested to allow removal of native oak tree(s) or to encroach within the protected zone of any native oak tree(s):

1. General.

a. The proposed building's gross floor area in relation to the "usable" size of the site and the amount of usable space on the parcel which does not require the removal of protected trees;

b. Design features in comparison with other existing or approved building developments in the same vicinity and zone which have or had protected trees on the parcel;

c. Factors that are unique to the proposed property such as topographic constraints, lot configuration and other physical limitations;

d. The overall health and structural condition of the potentially impacted protected trees;

e. The approximate age of the protected tree compared with the average life span for that species;

f. The number of healthy protected trees that a given parcel of land will support, with and without the proposed development;

g. The effect of removal on soil stability/erosion, particularly near water courses or on steep slopes;

h. Whether or not there are any alternatives that would allow for the preservation of the protected tree; and

i. Any other information the approving body finds pertinent to the decision, including, if necessary, information obtained at a public hearing.

2. For Removal.

a. Age of the protected tree with regard to whether or not removal of the protected tree would encourage healthier, more vigorous growth of younger similar trees in the area;

b. The number of existing protected trees in the area and the effect of removal upon public health, safety and general welfare of the area;

c. The potential for the protected tree to be a public nuisance or interfere with utility service, as well as its proximity to existing structures; and

d. Present and future shade potential with regard to solar heating and cooling.

3. For Encroachment. Whether or not the degree of encroachment is likely to result in the subsequent decline of the affected protected tree or create a future risk to public safety or pose a hazard to adjacent structures.

D. Discretionary Project. Any non-ministerial development project that must be approved by either the City Council, Planning Commission, or the Design Committee. Discretionary projects include, but are not limited to, Conditional Use Permits, parcel maps, rezones, Design Review Permits, subdivision maps, or variances.

E. Limitation on Approved Activities. Tree Permits shall not be issued for temporary parking or storing of vehicles, trailers, equipment, construction materials or temporary structures within the protected zone of a protected tree.

F. Permit Time Limits. An approved Tree Permit shall be valid for a period of six months from the date of issuance. An extension of time may be granted for a period not to exceed an additional six months. Tree Permits associated with discretionary projects shall be valid only as long as the approval for the discretionary project is valid.

G. Subsequent Permits. After all Tree Permit conditions have been complied with and occupancy has been granted or a notice of completion filed for a project involving a Tree Permit, the Tree Permit conditions shall be deemed satisfied. Any future work around the trees

is subject to a new Tree Permit and pursuant to the criteria of Section 19.66.030. (Ord. 5428 § 1, 2014.)

19.66.050 Arborist's report.

The arborist's report required by Section 19.66.040 shall be prepared in accordance with this section.

A. Minimum Information. The arborist's report shall include the following information:

1. Identification of each protected tree by number;
2. Botanical name of tree(s) by tree number;
3. Common name of tree(s) by tree number;
4. Location of tree(s) by tree number;
5. Diameter at breast height (DBH) by tree number;
6. Height by tree number (optional);
7. Dripline radius by tree number (measure longest radius);
8. Condition by tree number; and
9. Recommendations for each protected tree by number.

B. Determination of a Tree's Condition. The information on tree condition in the report shall be developed as follows:

1. Rating System. The condition of each tree is to be considered when determining a tree's rating according to the following categories: excellent (it is rare that a tree qualifies in this category); good; fair to good; fair; fair to poor; or poor.

2. Factors to Be Considered. At least the following factors shall be considered in light of a tree's life expectancy under existing and planned conditions when determining a tree's rating:

a. The condition and environment of the tree's root crown (also roots, if applicable).

b. The condition of the trunk, including decay, injury callusing or presence of fungus sporophores.

c. The condition of the limbs, including strength of crotches, amount of deadwood, hollow areas, and whether there is excessive weight borne by the limbs.

d. The condition and growth rate history of the twigs, including pest damage and diseases.

e. Leaf appearance, including abnormal size and density as well as pest and disease damage.

f. The dripline environment, including evidence of grade changes and presence of water courses or ponding.

3. Formulation of Tree Condition. Using an averaging of the above factors together with the arborist's best judgment, the tree shall then be described using the above rating categories. It is important to rate the tree's structural condition separately from the tree's vigor condition if they are different. Root crown, trunk and limb ratings relate most to structure, while twigs and foliage, including growth rate, relate most to vigor. The structure of the root crown-trunk area is of primary importance and takes precedence over any other factor. This information should not be considered to be a formula but simply a guideline to help describe a tree's condition.

C. Arborist's Recommendations. The arborist's recommendations shall be developed in compliance with the following:

1. Recommendations by Tree Number. Based upon the conditions and findings, recommendations should be made that logically follow the report conditions. For instance, if weak crotches are reported, cabling may be a logical recommendation to include in the report. These recommended mitigation measures should be spelled out and in some cases may even improve the tree's condition ratings.

2. General Recommendations. Specific and general preservation measures to be taken for each tree not being removed. The specific recommendations must consider the impacts from the activities proposed. (Ord. 5428 § 1, 2014.)

19.66.060 Standard policies and procedures for approved work.

Great care must be exercised when work is conducted upon or around protected trees. The purpose of this section is to define procedures necessary to protect the health of the affected

protected trees. The policies and procedures described in this section apply to all encroachments into the protected zone of protected trees. All Tree Permits shall be deemed to incorporate the provisions of this chapter except as the Tree Permit may otherwise specifically provide.

A. Trenching Procedure. Trenching within the protected zone of a protected tree, when permitted, may only be conducted with hand tools or as otherwise directed by an arborist, in order to avoid root injury.

B. Cutting Roots.

1. Minor roots less than one inch in diameter may be cut, but damaged roots shall be traced back and cleanly cut behind any split, cracked or damaged area.

2. Major roots over one inch in diameter may not be cut without approval of an arborist. Depending upon the type of improvement being proposed, bridging techniques or a new site design may need to be employed to protect the root and the tree.

C. Ground Surface Fabric. If any native ground surface fabric within the protected zone must be removed for any reason, it shall be replaced within 48 hours.

D. Irrigation Systems. An independent low-flow drip irrigation system may be used for establishing drought-tolerant plants within the protected zone of a protected tree. Irrigation shall be gradually reduced and discontinued after a two-year period.

E. Plant Materials Under Oaks. Planting live material under native oak trees is generally discouraged, and it will not be permitted within six feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 18 inches or less, or within 10 feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with a DBH of more than 18 inches. Only drought tolerant plants will be permitted within the protected zone of native oak trees.

F. Protective Fencing.

1. Type of Fencing. A minimum five-foot high chain link or substitute fence approved by the Manager shall be installed at the outermost edge of the protected zone of each protected tree or groups of protected trees. Exceptions to this policy may occur in cases where protected trees are located on slopes that will not be graded. However, approval must be obtained from the Planning Division to omit fences in any area of the project.

2. Fence Installation. The fences shall be installed in accordance with the approved fencing plan prior to the commencement of any grading operations or such other time as determined by the review body. The developer shall call the Planning Division for an inspection of the fencing prior to grading operations.

3. Signing. Signs shall be installed on the fence in four equidistant locations around each individual protected tree. The size of each sign must be a minimum of two feet by two feet and must contain the following language:

"WARNING, THIS FENCE SHALL NOT BE REMOVED OR RELOCATED WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FROM THE ROSEVILLE PLANNING DIVISION."

Signs placed on fencing around a grove of protected trees shall be placed at approximately 50-foot intervals.

4. Fence Maintenance. Once approval has been obtained, the fences shall remain in place throughout the entire construction period and shall not be removed, relocated, taken down, or otherwise modified in whole or in part without prior written authorization from the Planning Division.

G. Performance Guarantee. A minimum $10,000.00 deposit (or greater, if deemed necessary by the Approving Authority) shall be posted and maintained to insure the preservation of protected trees during construction. The deposit shall be posted in a form approved by the City Attorney prior to any grading, delivery of materials, or movement of heavy equipment onto the site, or issuance of any permits. Each violation of any Tree Permit condition regarding tree preservation shall result in forfeiture of a portion or the entirety of the deposit, at the discretion of the Approving Authority, provided that such determinations may be appealed as provided by Chapter 19.80.

H. Retaining Walls and Root Protection. Where a Tree Permit has been approved for construction of a retaining wall(s) within the protected zone of a protected tree, the developer will be required to provide for immediate protection of exposed roots from moisture loss during the time prior to completion of the wall. The retaining wall shall be constructed within 72 hours after completion of grading.

I. Preservation Devices. If required, preservation devices such as aeration systems, oak tree wells, drains, special foundation systems, special paving and cabling systems must be installed per approved plans and certified by the project arborist.

J. Grading.

1. Every effort should be made to avoid cut and/or fill slopes within or in the vicinity of the protected zone of any protected tree.

2. No grade changes are permitted which would cause water to drain to the area within twice the longest radius of the protected zone of any protected tree.

3. No grade changes are permitted which would result in the ground being lowered on all sides of the tree.

K. Chimney Locations. A chimney for wood burning fireplaces or stoves shall not be located within the canopy of the tree or in such a location that sparks emitted from the chimney may damage a tree.

L. Certification Letters. Certification letters are required for all regulated activities within the protected zone of protected trees, attesting that all work was conducted in accordance with the appropriate permits and the requirements of this chapter. The project arborist will be required to submit a certification letter to the Planning Division within five working days of completing any regulated activity.

M. On-Site Information. The following information must be continuously maintained on-site while any construction activity is ongoing for a project requiring a Tree Permit:

1. Arborist's report and all modifications;

2. Tree location map with a copy of the tree fencing plan;

3. Tree Permit conditions of approval and compliance verification and inspection checklist;

4. Approved, stamped construction plans;

5. Tree preservation guidelines; and

6. Approved planting and irrigation drawings.

N. Information on Standard Policies and Procedures. The developer shall be responsible for informing all contractors, subcontractors and persons who will be performing work around protected trees, of the standard policies and procedures for working around trees and conditions of approval for the project's Tree Permit. The developer shall provide all such information in writing.

O. Utility Trenching Pathway Plan. As a condition of the Tree Permit, the developer will be required to submit a utility trenching pathway plan for approval concurrent with approval of the project improvement or civil plans.

1. Contents. The trenching pathway plan shall depict all of the following systems: storm drains, sewers, easements, water mains, area drains, and underground utilities. The trenching pathway plan must show all lateral lines serving buildings. To be completely effective, the trenching pathway plan must include the surveyed locations of all protected trees on the project as well as an accurate plotting of the protected zone of each protected tree.

2. Standards for Plan. The trenching pathway plan should be developed considering the following general guidelines:

a. The trenching pathway plan must be developed to avoid encroaching into the protected zone of any protected tree.

b. Where it is impossible to avoid encroachment, the design must minimize the extent of such encroachment. Encroachments and mitigation measures must be addressed in a supplemental arborist's report.

P. Final Certification of Tree Work. All of the tree preservation measures required by the conditions of the discretionary project approval, the arborist's report and the Tree Permit, as applicable shall be completed and certified by the project arborist prior to issuance of an occupancy permit. (Ord. 5428 § 1, 2014.)

19.66.070 Oak tree planting and replacement program.

The Approving Authority may condition any Tree Permit involving removal of a protected tree upon the replacement of trees in kind. The replacement requirement shall be calculated based upon an inch for an inch replacement of the DBH of the removed tree(s) where a 15-gallon tree will replace one inch DBH of the removed tree; a 24-inch box tree will replace two inches, and a 36-inch box tree will replace three inches. The replacement trees shall have a combined diameter equivalent not less than the total diameter of the tree(s) removed. A minimum of 50 percent of the replacement requirement shall be met by native oaks. Up to 50 percent may be met by non-native species. The Approving Authority may approve a replacement program using one of the following four methods or any combination of the four methods. The preferred alternative is on-site replacement.

A. Replacement Trees. Replacement trees may be planted on-site or in other areas where maintenance and irrigation are provided to ensure survival of the trees.

B. Relocation of Trees. In certain cases, the City may consider the relocation of native oak trees from one area in a project to another. Credit shall be given for relocation on the same basis as replacement. The guidelines and limitations for relocation are as follows:

1. The tree(s) being recommended for relocation must be approved by the Approving Authority whose decision will be based upon factors relating to health, type, size, time of year and proposed location.

2. The relocation of a tree shall be conditioned to require a secured five-year replacement agreement for the tree with security provided by the developer in a form satisfactory to the City Attorney. If at the end of five years the tree is deemed by an arborist to be in a substantially similar condition to that prior to the transplanting, the

agreement will be terminated. If the tree dies during the five-year period, it shall be replaced as required by this section.

C. Revegetation Requirements. The Approving Authority may, instead of requiring replacement trees, require implementation of a revegetation plan. The developer shall enter into a written agreement with the City obligating the developer to comply with the requirements of the revegetation plan. A performance security or bond for 150 percent of the cost of the revegetation plan shall be required to insure that the agreement is fulfilled. The Approving Authority shall approve the proposed plan. The revegetation program shall propagate native oak trees from seed using currently accepted methods. A revegetation program shall identify the seed source of the trees to be propagated, the location of the plots, the methods to be used to ensure success of the revegetation program, an annual reporting requirement, and the criteria to be used to measure the success of the plan. A revegetation program shall not be considered complete until the trees to be propagated have reached one-half inch in diameter or the revegetation plan demonstrates the need for alternative success criteria and achieves mitigation on an inch for inch basis as approved by the Planning Commission.

D. In-Lieu Mitigation Fee. The Approving Authority may determine that the remedies described above are not feasible or desirable and may require instead payment of a cash contribution based upon the cost of purchasing, planting, irrigating and maintaining the required number of 15-gallon trees. The cost of purchasing, planting, irrigating and maintaining a 15-gallon oak tree shall be set by City Council resolution. The cash contribution shall be deposited into one or both of the following funds as determined by the Planning Manager:

1. Native Oak Tree Propagation Fund. This fund shall be used to propagate, purchase, plant, protect and maintain native oak trees. Uses of the fund include, but are not limited to, purchasing property to plant or protect native oak trees, propagating native oak trees from seed or container stock and maintaining existing and replacement native oak trees.

2. Non-Native Tree Fund. This fund shall be used to purchase, plant, irrigate and maintain non-native trees within Roseville. Uses of the fund include, but are not limited to, purchasing and propagating non-native trees from seed or container stock and maintaining existing and replacement non-native trees. (Ord. 5428 § 1, 2014.)

19.66.080 Violations and enforcement.

A. Penalty. Violation of this chapter shall be punishable as a misdemeanor or an infraction in the discretion of the City Attorney.

B. Administrative Remedies.

1. Administrative Enforcement.

a. In addition to any other penalties allowed by this Code, the Manager may issue a citation or citations upon finding that a violation of this Code and/or a violation of the conditions of approval of a permit issued pursuant to this Code has occurred. The citation shall be issued in accordance with Chapter 2.50 (Administrative Citations) of the Roseville Municipal Code.

b. If, upon review of a report prepared by a certified arborist and/or the City arborist, the Manager determines that damage to a native oak tree or trees has resulted due to violation of this Code, the Manager shall forward the matter to the Planning Commission for determination of the appropriate remedial action and/or restitution.

c. Whenever any construction work or other regulated activity is being performed contrary to and/or in violation of the provisions of this chapter or the conditions of a Tree Permit, the Manager may issue a written notice to the responsible party to stop work on the project on which the violation has occurred or upon the property where the native oak trees are located. The notice shall state the nature of the violation and the risk to the trees. No work shall be allowed to continue and no subsequent permits shall be issued until the violation has been rectified.

2. Planning Commission Enforcement—Remediation and Restitution.

a. In addition to any other penalties allowed by this Code, in cases where a native oak tree or multiple native oak trees are damaged, killed, removed or damaged to the point where their long term survival cannot be assured, due to violation of this Code, the Planning Commission may require remediation and/or restitution. Any person or entity who commits, allows, causes, maintains or assists in any violation of any provision of this chapter or who damages, kills, or removes any tree in violation of this chapter, or assists another in doing so, may be required to provide remediation and/or restitution to the City.

b. The remediation amount for a damaged tree or trees shall be as determined by the Planning Commission and shall be the amount recommended by a certified arborist and/or the City arborist upon inspection of the tree(s) and development of a detailed course of remediation designed to repair the damage and ensure the long term survival of the tree(s), in order to assure the recovery of the tree(s).

c. The restitution amount for a removed, killed or damaged tree or trees, where the damage is to the extent that the tree's long term survival cannot be assured, shall be as determined by the Planning Commission and shall be calculated at triple the rate stated in Section 19.66.070(D).

3. A remediation or restitution requirement may be appealed to the City Council as provided in Chapter 19.80.

4. In addition to any other penalties allowed by this title, the Planning Commission may recommend revocation of a permit per the provisions of Chapter 19.88. (Ord. 5428 § 1, 2014.)