10 INTRODUCTION TO FINAL EIR

This document, in its entirety (Volumes 1 through 6) constitutes the Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR) for the Creekview Specific Plan (proposed Project). A Final EIR is defined by Section 15362 (b) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines as *"… containing the information contained in the Draft EIR; comments, either verbatim or in summary, received in the review process, a list of persons commenting, and the response of the lead agency to the comments received*."

This Final EIR is composed of six volumes. In accordance with Section 15132 and 15088 (d) (1) of the CEQA Guidelines, and to facilitate review by the public, Volumes 1 through 5 of the Final EIR contain the full text of the Draft EIR including appendices, revised to respond to comments received during the comment period and/or as initiated by the Lead Agency. Volume 6 of the Final EIR contains the comments received on the Draft EIR, responses to those comments, text revisions made to the Draft EIR, meeting notes of various public hearings on the project, and a list of persons, organizations, and public agencies commenting on the Draft EIR.

Specific components of the Final EIR include the following:

Volumes 1 and 2 — **Draft EIR, as revised in response to comments**- these volumes describe the existing environmental setting of the project site; analyze potentially significant environmental impacts due to implementation of the proposed project; identify feasible mitigation measures that could avoid or reduce the magnitude of significant impacts; evaluate cumulative impacts that would be caused by the project in combination with other probable future projects or growth that could occur in the region; analyze growth inducing impacts; and provide an evaluation of the alternatives to the proposed project that substantially lessen or avoid any of the significant effects of the project. The text of the Draft EIR has been revised to reflect changes received in response to comments and minor edits to the document to correct typographical errors.

Volumes 1 and 2 of the Final EIR include the changes, but without underline or strike-through, to make it easy to read the final document.

Volumes 3, 4, and 5

Technical Appendices- These volumes contain reference documents providing further detail regarding the analysis performed for this EIR. All appendices from the Draft EIR are included.

Volumes 6

Text Changes and Response to Comments- This volume contain an explanation of the format and content of the Final EIR; all Draft EIR text changes; a complete list of all persons, organizations, and public agencies that commented on the Draft EIR; copies of the comment letters; meeting notes from the public hearings; and the Lead Agency's responses to all comments. All text revisions to the Draft EIR have been excerpted and restated in Volume 6 in ~~strikethrough~~ (to indicate deletions) or <u>underline</u> (to indicate additions).

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

The Draft EIR for the proposed project was issued on December 22, 2010, and circulated for public review and comment for a 51-day period that ended February 11, 2011. The Notice of Availability and public hearing notices were sent to addresses within a 500-foot radius of the Project site, as well as to interested parties. A quarter-page public notice ran in both the Sacramento Bee and Roseville Press-Tribune. Hard and electronic copies of the Draft EIR were available to the public at the City of Roseville Permit Center. During the public review period, copies of the Draft EIR were distributed to public agencies through the State of California, Office of Planning and Research. During the public review period, the EIR was also available for review at the following locations during normal business hours:

City of Roseville Permit Center
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95746

Roseville Main Library
225 Taylor Street
Roseville, CA 95678

Maidu Branch Library
1530 Maidu Drive
Roseville, CA 95661

Martha Riley Community Library
1501 Pleasant Grove Boulevard
Roseville, CA 95747

The Draft EIR was also available online via the City's website at:
http://www.roseville.ca.us/planning/major_development_projects/creekview_specific_plan/default.asp

Interested parties were asked to provide written comments on the EIR to:

City of Roseville Planning & Redevelopment Department
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678

The following public hearings were held to solicit comments on the Draft EIR:

Transportation Commission	January 18, 2011
Parks and Recreation Commission	February 7, 2011
Public Utilities Commission	February 8, 2011
Planning Commission	February 10, 2011

Two members of the public presented oral comments on the proposed project during the Planning Commission EIR public hearing on February 10, 2011. All the Commission meetings were held in the City Council Chambers of the City of Roseville. The project will also be considered at a City Council workshop on April 6, 2011 and a public hearing on April 20, 2011. The meeting notes from the Commission meetings can be found in this document.

During the comment period, 12 written comment letters were received.

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

A mitigation monitoring program (MMP) will be adopted by the City of Roseville for the proposed project, as required by Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code. All mitigation measures included in the Final EIR for this project would be monitored by the entity identified in the MMP and reported on an annual basis, as indicated in the MMP.

CEQA REQUIREMENTS

Under CEQA, the Lead Agency must prepare and certify a Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR) prior to approving a proposed project. The contents of a Final EIR are specified in Section 15132 of the CEQA Guidelines, which states that:

The Final EIR shall consist of:

(a) The Draft EIR or a revision of the Draft.

(b) Comments and recommendations received on the Draft EIR either verbatim or in summary.

(c) A list of persons, organizations, and public agencies commenting on the Draft EIR.

(d) The responses of the Lead Agency to significant environmental points raised in the review and consultation process.

(e) Any other information added by the Lead Agency.

The Lead Agency must provide each agency that commented on the Draft EIR with a copy of the Lead Agency's response at least 10-days before certifying the Final EIR.

USE OF THE FINAL EIR

The Final EIR allows the public and the City an opportunity to review revisions to the Draft EIR and the Responses to Comments. The Final EIR serves as the environmental document to support approval of the proposed project, either in whole or in part.

After completing the Final EIR, and before approving the project, the Lead Agency must make the following three certifications, as required by Section 15090 (a) (1)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines:

- The Final EIR has been completed in compliance with CEQA
- The Final EIR was presented to the decision-making body of the Lead Agency, and that the decision-making body reviewed and considered the information in the Final EIR prior to approving the project.
- The Final EIR reflects the Lead Agency's independent judgment and analysis.

As required by Section 15091 of the CEQA Guidelines, no public agency shall approve or carry out a project for which an EIR has been certified that identifies one or more significant environmental effects of the project unless the public agency makes one or more written findings (Findings of Fact) for each of those significant effects, accompanied by a brief explanation of the rationale for each finding supported by substantial evidence in the record. The possible findings are:

(1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.
(2) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency.
(3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the Final EIR.

Additionally, pursuant to Section 15093(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, when a Lead Agency approves a project that would result in significant unavoidable impacts that are disclosed in the Final EIR, the agency must state in writing the reasons supporting the action. The Statement of Overriding Considerations shall be supported by substantial evidence in the record, which also includes this Final EIR. Because the proposed project would result in significant and unavoidable impacts, the City would be required to adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations if it approves the proposed project (See also Public Resources Code Section 21081).

The Findings of Fact and the Statement of Overriding Considerations are included in a separate document that is adopted by the decision makers at the time of project approval.

10.1 TEXT CHANGES TO THE DRAFT EIR

10.1.1 FORMAT OF TEXT CHANGES

Text changes are intended to clarify information in the Draft EIR in response to comments received on the document or as initiated by Lead Agency staff. Text revisions are shone in Section 12.2 of this chapter as excerpts from the Draft EIR text, with a ~~strike-through~~ deleted text and an underline beneath inserted text. In order to indicate the location in the Final EIR where text has been changed from the Draft EIR, the reader is referred to both the page number of the Draft EIR, as well as other locational information (i.e., chapter, paragraph number on page). Section 12.3 of this chapter also contains revisions to the figures provided in the Draft EIR and Section 12.4 contains revisions to the materials in the Draft EIR appendices.

10.2 REVISIONS TO THE TEXT OF THE DRAFT EIR

This section includes revisions to text, by EIR section, that were initiated either by Lead Agency staff or in response to public comments. The changes appear in order of their location in the Final EIR.

Page 2-67, third bullet

3. ***~~McClellan~~ Aircraft Over-Flight Noise:*** The following airports operate in the vicinity of the Project Area: McClellan Airfield ~~is~~ located approximately 7.5 miles from the southern boundary of the project area, Sacramento International Airport located 12-13 miles to the west, Mather Airport (MHR) located 17 miles to the south and Beale Air Force Base located approximately 22 miles to the north. In order to notify owners or other sensitive users, that due to the potential for aircraft approach or departure, under 3,000 feet, ~~could occur over the Project Area~~, conflicts due to noise from aircraft ~~on approach or departure~~ could occur on the Project site, all owners and occupants of residential property within the Plan Area shall be provided with a deed disclosure or similar notice approved by the City Attorney regarding the proximity and nature of ~~McClellan~~ overflight aircraft in the vicinity and the potential for over-flight noise.

Page 3.1-33, add the following after existing text:

3.2 Significant and Unavoidable Impacts Resulting for Impacts Outside of the City's Jurisdiction

The following impacts identified in Table 3-1 and described in the analysis are characterized as Significant and Unavoidable because the improvements required as part of the mitigation are outside the City of Roseville's jurisdiction. The City of Roseville does not have control over the timing of improvements in the affected jurisdictions (i.e. Placer County, Sutter County, Sacramento County, State Highways). Therefore, the City must conservatively assume that, at the time of project approval by the City, these impacts will be considered significant and unavoidable. Otherwise, these impacts, after mitigation, would be considered less than significant.

Page 4.1-8, add a new paragraph after existing text:

Sacramento International Airport Arrival Route

Sacramento International Airport is approximately 12-13 miles west of the Project area. According to Sacramento County, aircraft arriving into the facility from destinations to the east of the Sacramento region fly over the Project area. Overflight operations could be 2,000 to 6,000 feet above ground by commercial turbojet aircraft, at all hours of the day and night.

Page 4.1-10 add a new paragraph, before section "Existing Land Uses/Designations":

Military Training Activity

The CSP is 17 miles north of the Sacramento Mather Airport and approximately 22 miles south of Beal Air Force Base. Beal is home to U-2 reconnaissance aircraft and the T-38 jet trainer. These aircraft frequently take advantage of the 11,301 foot runway at Mather for training purposes. As a result, the Project area experiences some direct overflight of aircraft transitioning between Beale and Mather. Overflight of the Project area at altitudes between (but not limited to) 2,000 to 6,000 feet above ground could occur over the project Area primarily during daytime hours.

Page 4.1-73, last paragraph

While the CSP area is outside the boundary of the 60 CNEL (community noise equivalent level) and the safety hazards area for airports under the jurisdiction of both SACOG (McClellan) and PCTPA (Lincoln), the CSP area may be subject to frequent over-flights of large aircraft (over 75,000 pounds) from McClellan Airfield, operating under 3,000 feet above ground level (AGL). The project site could also be subject to overflight activity from Sacramento International, Mather and Beale Airforce Base.

Page 4.2-1 fourth bullet:

- City of Roseville ~~*Draft*~~ *General Plan Housing Element*, ~~October 2008~~ adopted August 2009.

Page 4.2.-4, 4th paragraph, second sentence in "Region and Placer County" section:

This represents a ~~73%~~ 37% increase over the 2000 supply.

Page 4.2-7, Table 4.2-3, update table as follows:

TABLE 4.2-3
~~2009~~ 2010 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY FAMILY SIZE
FOR THE SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

Family Size	Extremely Low Income	Very Low Income	Low Income	Middle Income	Moderate Income
	30% of Median Income	50% of Median Income	80% of Median Income	100% of Median Income	120% of Median Income
1	~~$15,300~~ $15,360	~~$25,500~~ $25,600	~~$40,800~~ $40,950	~~$51,000~~ $51,200	~~$61,200~~ $61,440
2	~~$17,500~~ $17,550	~~$29,100~~ $29,250	~~$46,600~~ $46,800	~~$58,200~~ $58,500	~~$69,840~~ $70,200
3	~~$19,650~~ $19,740	~~$32,750~~ $32,900	~~$52,450~~ $52,650	~~$65,500~~ $65,800	~~$78,600~~ $78,960
4	~~$21,850~~ $21,930	~~$36,400~~ $36,550	~~$58,250~~ $58,500	~~$72,800~~ $73,100	~~$87,360~~ $87,720
5	~~$23,600~~ $23,700	~~$39,300~~ $39,500	~~$62,900~~ $63,200	~~$78,600~~ $79,000	~~$94,320~~ $94,800
6	~~$25,350~~ $25,440	~~$42,200~~ $42,400	~~$67,550~~ $67,900	~~$84,400~~ $84,800	~~$101,280~~ $101,760

Source: Published by HUD ~~March 2009,~~ May 20, 2010. Sacramento MSA includes Placer, El Dorado and Sacramento Counties.

Page 4.2-8, footnote 9 at bottom of page:

Derived from ~~2008~~ City of Roseville ~~draft~~ Housing Element of the General Plan, adopted August 2009.

Page 4.2-13, third paragraph:

As of August 2010, there were 47,960 dwelling units in the City. Approximately ~~58,740~~ 60,430 workers could be housed within the City, assuming a worker per household ratio of 1.26. It is

estimated that there were 74,000 jobs in the City of Roseville in 2008. Therefore, there were an estimated 1.58 jobs per housing unit in 2008.

Page 4.2-21, first paragraph:

The proposed project involves construction of 2,011 new residential units in the CSP area. This new housing could accommodate approximately 5,108 additional persons. This represents a three percent increase in the City's population, which is considered **significant**. The existing General Plan projects a total of 64,294 residential units. With the CSP the total number of units in the City of Roseville would be increased by 2,011 and would require a General Plan amendment which is part of the proposed project. The commercial and business professional uses proposed in the CSP would generate approximately ~~451~~ 445 additional jobs.

Page 4.3-88, first paragraph, first sentence

The approved Sutter Pointe Specific Plan and the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan identified the ultimate need for ~~T~~Riego Road to be widened to six lanes to accommodate future traffic volumes.

Page 4.3-88, first paragraph, second sentence:

Under the existing scenario all of these ~~segments~~ intersections operate at LOS C or better, except the intersection of Walerga Road at PFE Road, which operates at LOS E.

Page 4.3-145, last paragraph, second sentence:

This LOS change would be caused by~~n~~ an increase in p.m. peak hour volume of about 130 vehicles.

Page 4.3-145, Table 4.3-24:

TABLE 4.3-24
RECOMMENDED INTERSECTION MITIGATION MEASURES
2025 CIP PLUS PROPOSED PROJECT

Intersection	*Recommended Intersection Mitigation*	*Level of Service*	
		Before Mitigation	*After Mitigation*
Cirby Wy & Foothills Bl	~~Add third N/B thru lane~~ No feasible mitigation	**F**	~~**E**~~ **F**
PM Peak Hour			
Blue Oaks Bl & Diamond Creek Bl	Add S/B right turn lane	**F**	**E**
Pleasant Grove Bl & Fiddyment Rd	Add 2nd W/B thru lane	**E**	**C**
Pleasant Grove Bl & Washington Bl	No feasible mitigation	**E**	**E**
Roseville Parkway & Chase Dr	No feasible mitigation	**D**	**D**
Woodcreek Oaks Bl & Baseline Rd	Add 2nd W/B left turn lane	**E**	**C**
Industrial Av & Alantown Dr	Add 2nd S/B thru lane	**D**	**C**

Source: DKS Associates, 2010.

Page 4.3-146, first sentence

…be mitigated by changing the southbound shared left/through/right lane to a shared thru/~~left~~ right lane and adding a separate southbound right turn lane.

Page 4.3-190, MM 4.3-2:

MM 4.3-2 ***Transit Services: Pay Fair Share Toward Transit Improvements*** **(Impacts 4.3-2 and 4.3-16 CSP)**

~~The~~ CSP development shall contribute ~~their~~ its fair share towards the capital ~~and operating~~ improvements ~~costs~~ for expanded transit services to the project area. This includes bus turn-outs, shelter pads, shelters, and a transfer station. The amount of transit services needed would be identified in an updated ~~s~~Short Range Transit Plan and updated Long Range Transit Master Plan prepared for the Project.

Page 4.4-52, amend fifth bullet as follows:

Prior to approval of Tentative Maps: provide notice to homebuyers through CC&Rs or other mechanisms to inform them that only gas fireplaces would be permitted. ~~Where propane or natural gas service is not available, only EPA Phase II certified wood-burning devices shall be allowed in single-family residences. The emission potential from each residence shall not exceed 7.5 grams per hour. Wood-burning or Pellet appliances shall not be permitted in multi-family developments.~~

Page 4.4-57, MM4.4-2 (H), Remove from Construction Related Emissions and insert on Page 4.4-59 to create a new MM 4.4-4:

~~**MM 4.4-2 (H).**~~ **MM 4.4-4 Operational Emissions (Impact 4.4-2 CSP)**

The proposed project exceeds the cumulative air quality thresholds as established by the APCD (a maximum of 10 pounds per day of ROG and/or NOx) In order to mitigate the projects contribution to long-term emission of pollutants, the applicant shall either:

a. Establish mitigation on-site by incorporating design features within the project. This may include, but not be limited to: "green" building features

such solar panels, energy efficient heating and cooling, exceeding Title 24 standards, bike lanes, bus shelters, etc. NOTE: The specific amounts of "credits" received shall be established and coordinated through the Placer County Air Pollution Control District.

b. Establish mitigation off-site within the same region (i.e. east or west Placer County) by participating in an offsite mitigation program, coordinated through the Placer County Air Pollution Control District. Examples include, but are not limited to participation in a "Biomass" program that provides emissions benefits; retrofitting, repowering, or replacing heavy duty engines from mobile sources (i.e. busses, construction equipment, on road haulers); or other program that the project proponent may propose to reduce emissions.

c. Participate in the Placer County Air Pollution District Offsite Mitigation Program by paying the equivalent amount of money, which is equal to the projects contribution of pollutants (ROG and NOx), which exceeds the cumulative threshold of 10 pounds per day. The estimated payment for the proposed project is based on $14,300 per ton for a one year period. The actual amount to be paid shall be determined, and satisfied per current California Air Resource Board guidelines, at the time of recordation of the Building Permit.

d. Any combination of a, b, or c, as determined feasible by the Director of APCD.

NOTE: All mitigation measures (either a, b, c, or d) must be satisfied prior to issuance of a Building Permit. It is the applicant's responsibility to forward written proof of satisfaction of this condition to APCD.

Page 4.11-16, amend Table 4.11.2, as follows:

TABLE 4.11.2
ROSEVILLE JOINT UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
HIGH SCHOOL CAPACITIES AND ENROLLMENT – 2010

School	Maximum Capacity	Enrollment	Percent of Capacity
Adelante	N/A	197	N/A
Antelope	~~2,300~~ 1,800	894	50%
Granite Bay	~~2,300~~ 1,800	2,092	~~91~~ 116%
Independence	N/A	239	N/A
Oakmont	~~2,300~~	1,856	~~81~~ 100%
Roseville	~~2,300~~ 1,800	2,097	~~91~~ 116%
Woodcreek	~~2,300~~ 1,800	2,097	~~91~~ 116%

Page 4.11-4, second paragraph:

All high school students would attend high school outside the plan area. High school students would attend either ~~the new Antelope High School~~ Oakmont High School or Roseville High School or a future high school located to the south in the West Roseville Specific Plan area. The high school district has adequate capacity to serve the high school student population.

Section 4.12-1, Please Note:

There is a discrepancy between the technical information in the Draft Environmental Impact Report Section 4.12.1 (Water – Public Utilities) and the technical data found in Volume 4, Appendix H-2 of the Draft EIR, related to water. This discrepancy is due to a processing error. The analysis in Section 4.12.1 of the Draft EIR shows slightly greater water demand than required by the currently proposed Creekview Specific Plan (CSP). This is because the analysis is based on an earlier version of the land use plan that contained 78 more residential units, and two acres less open space, as well as growth assumptions for

another pending project (Fiddyment Farms Specific Plan Amendment 3). The technical appendix contains the accurate calculations for the proposed CSP land use plan regarding water supply. In order to assist in reconciling the information, clarifying information is being provided within this document.

***The corrected water data does not change the impact conclusions or the CEQA analysis**. The changes to the text and tables to reconcile the numbers will be reflected in text changes in the Final EIR. The significance of all water related impacts remain the same as summarized below:*

- ***Impact 4.12.1-1** Availability of Water Supplies to Meet Demand in Normal/wet Years remains **less than significant**.*

- ***Impact 4.12-1-2** Availability of Water Supplies to Meet Demand in Dry Years remains **less than significant***

- ***Impact 4.12-3** Impact on American River and Delta Associated with the Diversion of the Amount of Surface Water needed for Project remains **less than significant**.*

- ***Impact 4.12-4** Capacity of Water Treatment System to Meet Potable Demand remains **less than significant***

- ***Impact 4.12-5** Extension of Potable Water Distribution System remains **less than significant***

- ***Impact 4.12-6** Groundwater Use remains **less than significant**.*

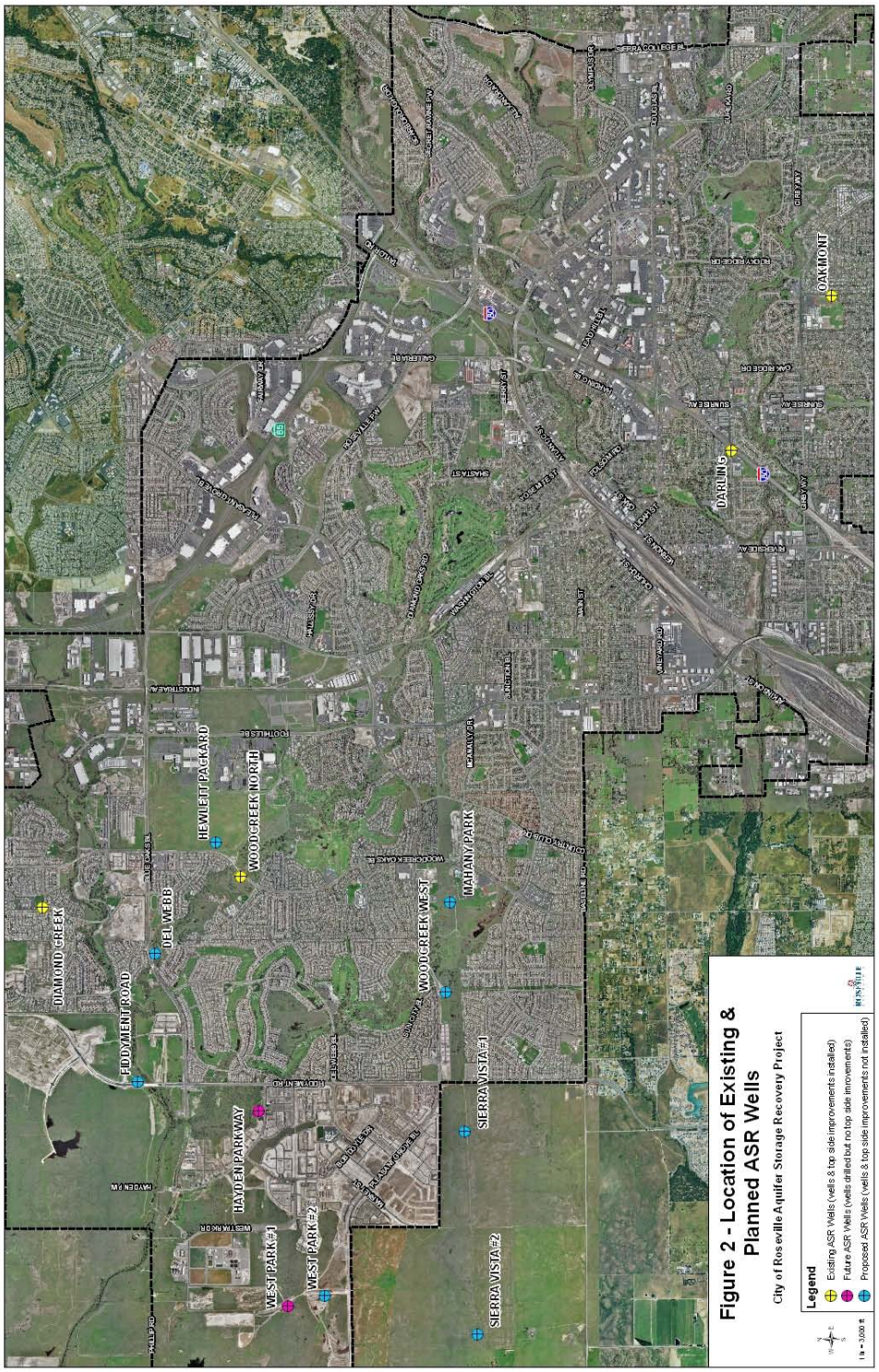
- ***Impact 4.12-1-7** Changes in Groundwater Recharge Potential Through the Development of Impervious Surfaces remains **less than significant**.*

Page 4.12.1-1, fourth bullet, update technical study references:

- *Creekview Specific Plan Master Water Study Final Report*, MacKay and Somps Civil Engineers, ~~September 30~~ November 2010

- *Creekview Specific plan Water Conservation Plan*, HydroScience Engineers, ~~September 17,~~ November 23, 2010

Figure 4.12.1-1, Existing and Future Well Site Locations, replace with the following:



Page 4.12.1-24 First paragraph delete redundant text:

In times of drought and water shortage, the Water Forum analysis also assumed that urban demand would decrease as a result of increased conservation awareness and regulations and supplies would be supplemented with groundwater~~. In times of drought and water shortage, it was also assumed that urban demand would decrease as a result of increased conservation awareness and regulations and supplies would be supplemented with groundwater.~~

Page 4.12.1-28, second paragraph, third sentence:

At buildout of the City's General Plan, water demands are estimated to reach approximately ~~61,843~~ 61,709 AFY, of which, ~~4,239~~ 4,388 AFY will be met through recycled water supplies and ~~57,604~~ 57,321 AFY will be met through surface water supplies.

Page 4.12.1-32, delete row in regulatory table:

~~**Amended (1991)**~~	~~Released a minimum of 340,000 AFA for each dry or wetter water year. During each critically dry water year, 340,000 AF will be released if at all possible.~~
Corps of Engineers Flood Control Manuals for: Shasta (1977), Folsom (1959) New Melones (1982)	Prescribed regulations for flood control.
Corps of Engineers Flood Control Diagrams for: Shasta (1977), Folsom (1986), New Melones (1982)	Outlined descriptions and data on flood potential/ratings.

Page 4.12.1-33, third paragraph, third sentence:

~~Under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA),~~ The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) ~~produced~~ prepared a formal Biological Opinion, under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) analyzing the impact of OCAP implementation on ESA-listed species (including the delta smelt). ~~In effect, the ESA authorizes USFWS to require changes to the OCAP for the protection of the~~

~~delta smelt and other federally listed species. In 2005,~~ USFWS then issued a Biological Opinion for OCAP in 2005 which~~, and~~ concluded that CVP/SWP operations did not jeopardize delta smelt populations. The Biological ~~However, that o~~ Opinion was subsequently invalidated by a federal court (Wanger, J.), although it remained in place and was then temporarily superseded by an interim remedy on February 24, 2011 that expires on June 30, 2011. ~~and~~ It is assumed that USFWS ~~was~~ will ultimately ~~order to~~ revise its Biological Opinion pursuant to court order.

Page 4.12.1-50, first and second bullets:

- **Parks –** It is assumed that approximately 80% of a typical park's square footage consists of turf with the remaining 20% in non-irrigated surfaces. ~~The CSP's~~ Parks in the CSP area would ~~will~~ have a maximum cumulative total of ~~all parks planned within this specific plan area~~ turf area of 60%, with 20% of the area comprised of low water use plant species species and the remaining 20% in hardscape and non-irrigated surfaces. Less than 60% turf is acceptable provided it is compatible with the amenities planned for the park. For purposes of this analysis, 60 percent turf is assumed.

- **Paseos and Landscape Corridors –** It is assumed that paseos and landscape corridors are typically comprised of 80% turf area and 20% non-irrigated areas. The CSP's paseos and landscape corridors will have a maximum of 30% turf area, ~~with the remaining~~ 50% ~~of the area comprised of~~ low water use plant species, and 20% non-irrigated surfaces.

Page 4.12.1-50, last paragraph:

With full implementation of these measures through the Plan Area, it is estimated that the water conservation measures outlined above will reduce the CSP's overall water demand by approximately ~~212FY~~ 205 AFY. This includes a reduction of ~~133~~ 126 AFY on potable demands and 79 AFY on recycled water demands.

Page 4.12.1-51, second paragraph:

In the water supply analysis, the potable water demand created by the plan is compared against the City's water supply portfolio and its ability to obtain American River Water supply in normal/wet year conditions. Water s~~S~~upplies are~~a~~ also evaluated against water demands when surface water supplies are cut back ~~per~~ pursuant to the City's Water Forum Agreement or by other reasonably foreseeable cut backs as could be instituted by USBR as a result of the OCAP. As described previously, the City uses surface water, recycled water and groundwater (backup) to meet City water demands.

Page 4.12.1-52, first paragraph:

The Creekview Specific Plan Water Conservation Plan (~~September 17~~ November 23, 2010) by HydroScience Engineers included as Attachment 3 of Appendix H-2, provides the calculations showing the estimated water savings expected from the conservation measures identified for inclusion in the CSP project.

Page 4.12.1-52, fourth paragraph:

The analysis of potable water storage and distribution effects is based on a technical study prepared by MacKay and Somps~~.~~ for the project (Creekview Specific Plan Master Water Study Final Report, dated ~~September 30,~~ November 2010 included as Attachment 2 of Appendix H-2) and supplemental analysis completed by the City.

Page 4.12.1-53 last paragraph, last sentence:

It is estimated that ~~30,192~~ 28,168 AF of groundwater would be extracted at City buildout (including the proposed Project) over the analysis period (100 years) under the Water Forum scenario and ~~56,214~~ 51,631 AF of groundwater would be extracted under the USBR OCAP scenario.

Page 4.12.1-55 last paragraph, second sentence:

The total water demand for the Project at buildout is estimated to be ~~906~~ 900 AFY. This amount includes ~~1,076.7~~ 1,082.5 AFY for the CSP, 1 AFY for the Urban Reserve area, and ~~21.6~~ 21.7 AFY for

system losses (2% of total demand) minus a water demand reduction of ~~193~~ 205 for water conservation measures proposed by the CSP.

Page 4.12.1-56, top of page:

..demands are shown in Table 4.12.1-4. Development of the CSP in combination with projected water demand for buildout of the City would ~~be 62,749~~ 62,609 AFY (~~61,843~~ 61,709 + ~~906~~ 900 AFY).

Page 4.12.1-56, update Table 4.12.1-4 on Page 4.12.1-56 as follows:

TABLE 4.12.1-4

CREEKVEIW SPECIFIC PLAN WATER DEMANDS

Project Land Use	Water Demand (AFY)
Low Density Residential	~~500.6~~ 511.1
Medium Density Residential	~~199.1~~ 230.1
High Density Residential (a)	~~130.5~~ 103.1
Commercial and Commercial Mixed Use	~~79.8~~ 56.2
Open Space	0
Parks and Paseos	~~53.2~~ 52.6
Public/Quasi Public	~~5.0~~ 5.2
Schools	27.1
Streetscapes	~~81.4~~ 97.1
Subtotal CSP Water Demand	**~~1,076.7~~ 1,082.5**
Urban Reserve (Harris)	1
Subtotal CSP and UR Water Demand	**~~1,077.7~~ 1,083.5**
2% for Losses (b)	~~21.6~~ 21.7
CSP Water Conservation Reduction	<~~193~~> <205>
Total Water Demand	**~~906~~ 900 (rounded to 900 in rest of the analysis from 900.1)**

(a) ~~Includes the 80 DUs for Commercial Mixed Use Parcel C-40~~
(~~b~~) Losses: CSP = ~~21.5~~ 21.6 AFY and UR = 0.1 AFY

Page 4.12.1-57, amend as follows:

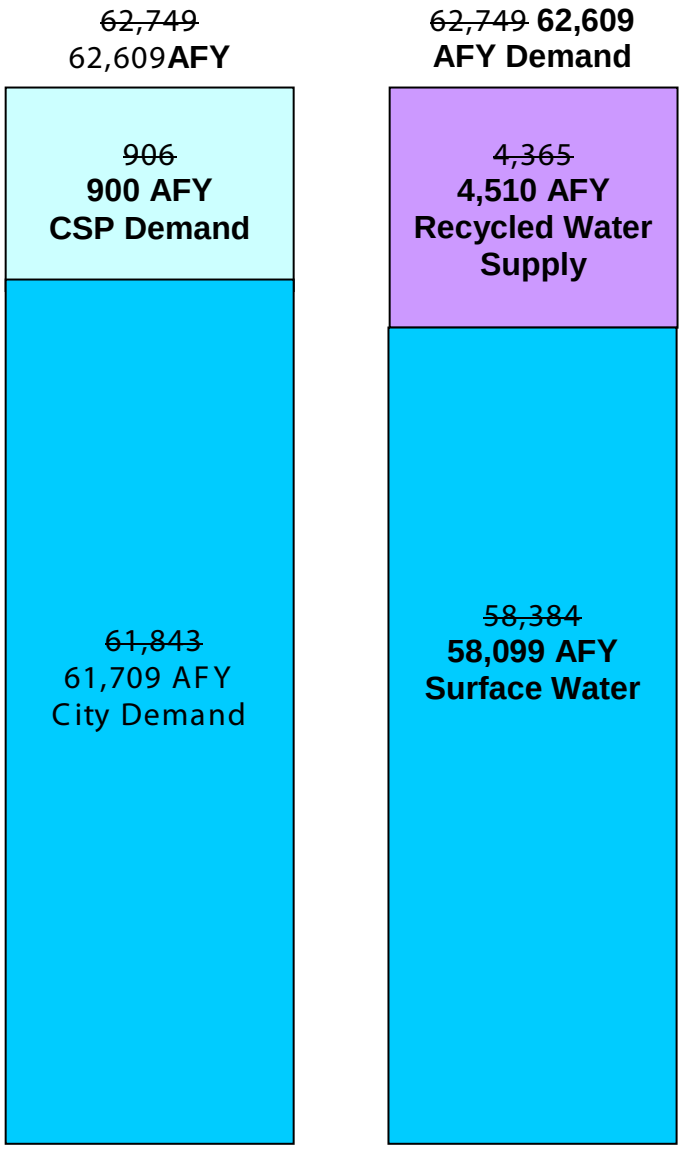
As documented in the Recycled Water Section 4.12.2, a total of ~~4,365~~ 4,510 AFY is available to offset total water demands at buildout. This includes ~~4,239~~ 4,388 AFY within the existing City General Plan area and ~~126~~ 122 AFY of recycled water usage within the CSP area. The use of recycled water as an assured water supply source reduces total water supply needs for the build out of the City and the Project to ~~58,384~~ 58,099 AFY (~~62,749~~ 62,609 AFY ~~4,365~~ 4,510 AFY RW supply).

In normal/wet years, the City's American River supply of ~~58,099~~ 58.900 AFY is sufficient. When compared to the total projected potable water demand of ~~58,384~~ 58,099 AFY, there is a surplus of ~~516~~ 801 AFY of water at buildout.

Page 4.12.1-58, amend Table 4.12.1-2 as follows:

FIGURE 4.12.1-2

CSP NORMAL/WET YEAR WATER SUPPLY STRATEGY



Page 4.12.1-59, first paragraph:

Water demands for the Urban Reserve area, if developed in the future in a manner similar to the proposed CSP, are estimated to total ~~99~~ 98 AFY if water conservation measures are employed to the level with the CSP, as shown in Table 4.12.1-5 below.

Development of the Urban Reserve, in conjunction with the City's existing General Plan and the CSP, in 2030 would result in a total water supply need of ~~62,848~~ 62,707 if water conservation is assumed at the same levels as for the CSP. As documented in Section 4.12.2, a total of ~~4,375~~ 4,519 AFY of recycled water is available to offset total water demands at buildout assuming water conservation at the same level planned within the CSP is achieved. This includes use of ~~4,239~~ 4,388 AFY of recycled water within the existing City General Plan area, ~~126,~~ 122 AFY of recycled water use within the CSP area, and an estimated ~~10~~ 9 AFY of recycled water use in the Urban Reserve area. The use of recycled water as an assured water supply source reduces total water supply needs to ~~58,473~~ 58,188 (~~62,848~~ 62,707 ~~4,375~~ 4,519 AFY RW supply).

As described above, ~~T~~the City's wet year supplies total 58,900 AFY in wet/normal years. The ability of the Urban Reserve area to implement sufficient water conservation measures to reduce total water supply demands will determine if there is a sufficient existing water supply for the Project area. If the future development of the Urban Reserve area can achieve reductions in demands from water conservation measures at the same level as planned within the CSP, the City will have sufficient water supplies for the buildout of this area and a surplus of ~~427~~ 712AFY (58,900 – ~~58,473~~ 58,188 = ~~427~~ 712AFY surplus). Because there is sufficient water for the Urban Reserve area, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

Page 4.12.1-60, update Table 4.12.1-5 as follows:

TABLE 4.12.1-5

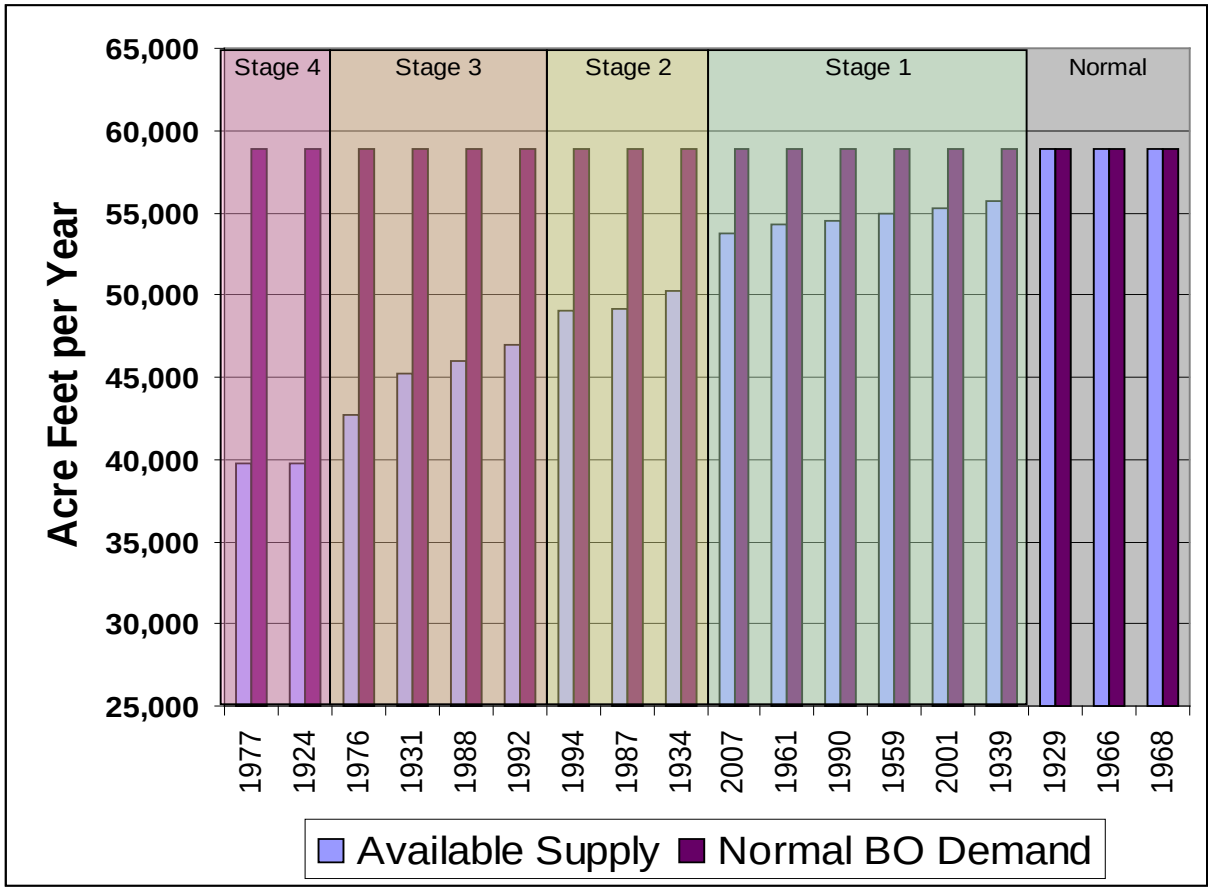
URBAN RESERVE WATER DEMANDS

Project Land Use	Water Demand (AFY)
Medium Density Residential	60
High Density Residential	47
Park	4
Open Space	0
Landscape Corridors	5
Water Demand	**116**
2% for Losses	2
Water Conservation Reduction	<~~19~~> <20>
Total Water Demand	**~~99~~ 98**

Page 4.12.1-64,replace Figure 4.12.1-3 with the following:

FIGURE 4.12.1-3

SURFACE WATER SUPPLY SHORTFALLS DURING HISTORIC AMERICAN RIVER HYDROLOGIC DRY AND DRIEST YEAR RECORDS



Page 4.12.1-64 last paragraph:

The normal buildout demand for the City plus the Project is estimated to be ~~62,749~~ 62,609 AFY (~~61,843~~ 61,709 AFY + ~~906~~ 900 AFY). The net surface water or potable water demand is ~~58,384~~ 58,099. This is calculated by subtracting anticipated recycled water usage at buildout with the CSP from the buildout water demand (~~62,749 AFY – 4,365 AFY = 58,384AFY62,609 AFY – 4,510 AFY = 58,099 AFY~~). This amount is then compared to available surface water supplies. In a normal water year, there is 58,900 AFY available from the American River.

Page 4.12.1-65, third full paragraph:

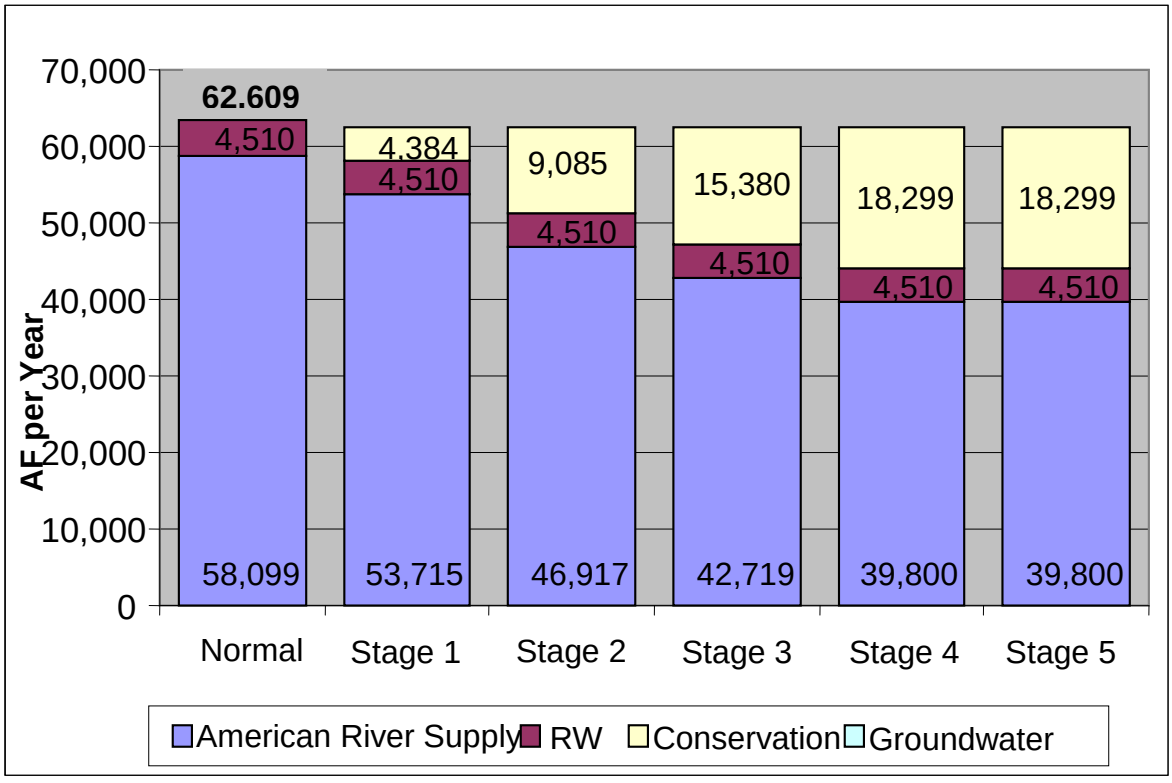
However, to ensure a highly reliable water supply for the City, this analysis assumes only a 20 percent reduction through conservation. This is equivalent to a reduction in water demands of ~~11,677~~ 11,620 AFY at buildout of the City plus the project (20% of the surface water supply requirement of ~~58,384~~ 58,099 AFY).

Page 4.12.1-66, Replace Figure 4.12.1-4 which is obsolete and is being replaced with the following:

FIGURE 4.12.1-4

DRY AND DRIEST YEAR SUPPLY SCENARIO

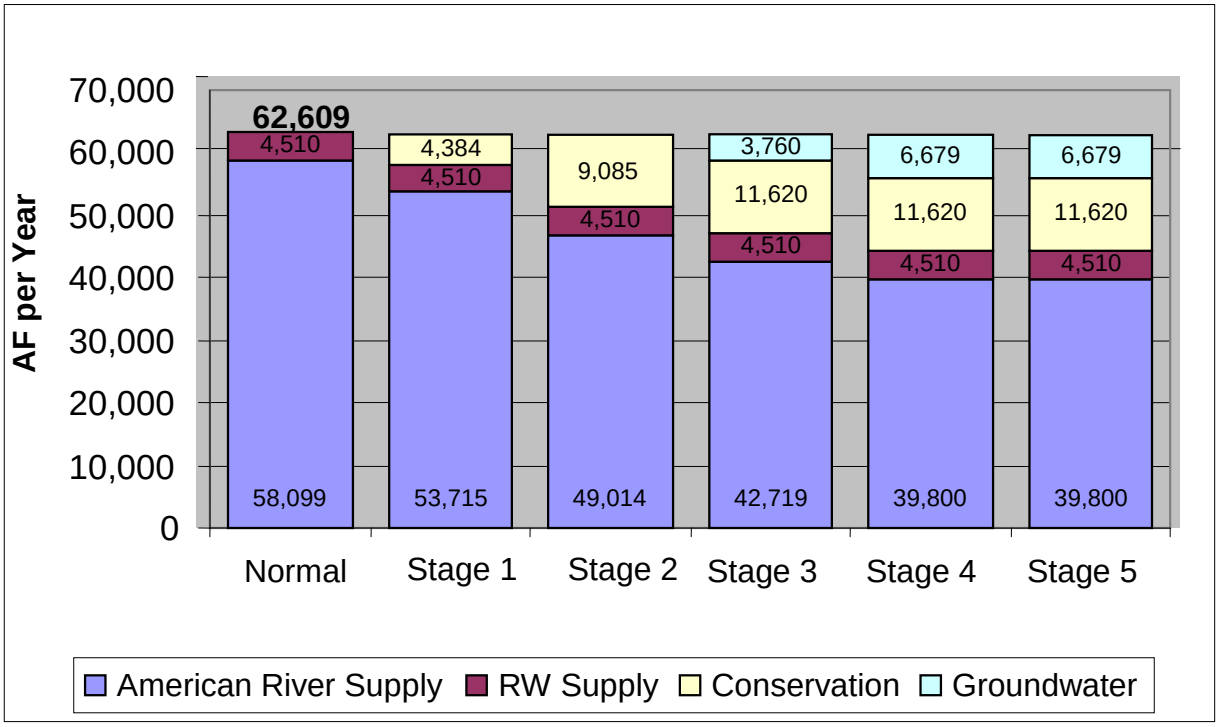
STAGED WATER CONSERVATION



The total amount of groundwater extracted over the life of the CSP (based on the 100 year hydrologic record and the need to pump groundwater in only ~~7~~ 6 of 100 years) to supplement surface water supplies would be ~~29,598~~ 27,984 AF. The annual amount varies depending on the year type, but ranges from a high of ~~6,907~~ 6,679 AFY to a low of 0 AFY and is depicted in Figure 4.12.1-5.

Page 4.12.1-67, replace Figure 4.12-1-5 which is obsolete, as follows:

FIGURE 4.12.1-5
DRY AND DRIEST YEAR SUPPLY SCENARIO
20% WATER CONSERVATION



An additional ~~184~~ 200 AF of groundwater is expected to be extracted during the analysis period of the project (100 years) to supplement recycled water supplies for emergency conditions such as a plant outage; for a total extraction of ~~29,782~~ 28,168 AF.

Page 4.12.1-67, last paragraph:

During dry and driest years when groundwater would be required by the City of Roseville, the maximum volume on an annual basis (~~6,907~~ 6,679 AFY) represents approximately 7% of the current annual extraction from the basin.

Page 4.12.1-68, first paragraph, second sentence:

Considering that 1) groundwater is needed in only ~~seven~~ six of the 100 years analyzed;

Page 4.12.1-68, second paragraph:

As documented previously in this section of the EIR, the City's existing groundwater wells are capable of delivering up to 12,000 AFY and once currently planned groundwater facilities are constructed this delivery capability will increase to upwards of 27,500 AFY, if run on a continuous basis, exceeding the required groundwater needs of ~~6,907~~ 6,679 AFY.

Page 4.12.1-68, last paragraph, delete redundant text:

~~The Central Valley Project (CVP) operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and the State Water Project (SWP) operated by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) rely on the Sacramento River and the Delta as common conveyance facilities. (DWR's primary storage facility is Oroville Dam on the Feather River.) Reservoir releases and Delta exports must be coordinated so that both the CVP and SWP are able to retain their portion of the shared water and also jointly share in the obligations to protect beneficial uses. A Coordinated Operations Agreement (COA) between the CVP and SWP was developed and became effective in November 1986 as signed by USBR and the California Department of Water Resources.~~

~~The COA defines the rights and responsibilities of the CVP and SWP regarding water needs of the Sacramento River system and Delta and includes obligations for in-basin uses, accounting, and real-time coordination of water obligations of the two projects. A CVP/SWP apportionment of 75/25 is implemented to meet in-basin needs under balanced Delta conditions, and a 55/45 ratio is in effect for excess flow conditions. The COA contains considerable flexibility in the manner with which Delta conditions in the form of flow standards, water quality standards, and export restrictions are met.~~

~~The operation of CVP/SWP is described in a document known as the Operations Criteria and Plan (OCAP). As updated in 2004, the OCAP provides a detailed description of the coordinated operations of the CVP and SWP based on historical data and serves as a starting point for planning project operations in the future. Under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), USFWS produced a formal Biological Opinions analyzing the impact of OCAP implementation on ESA-listed species (including the delta smelt). In effect, the ESA authorizes USFWS to require changes to the OCAP for the protection of the delta smelt and other federally listed species.~~

~~In 2005, USFWS issued a Biological Opinion for an updated OCAP, and concluded that CVP/SWP operations did not jeopardize delta smelt populations. However, that opinion was struck down by a federal court (Wanger J.). USFWS was ultimately ordered to revise their Biological Opinion. The court also severely restricted CVP and SWP pumping in the Delta (Wanger Decision) pending the USFWS's completion of the new Biological Opinion. Those restrictions took effect in December 2007.~~

~~In December 2008, USFWS released a new Biological Opinion concluding that CVP and SWP operations would jeopardize the continued existence of endangered delta smelt. USFWS further detailed a "Reasonable and Prudent Alternative" (RPA) to the proposed OCAP protocol that would, it claimed, protect the delta smelt and its habitat from the adverse effects of pumping operations. The RPA would restrict Delta pumping operations and would thus limit deliveries of water to CVP/SWP contractors south of the Delta.~~

~~In 2009, NOAAs National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) also released a Biological Opinion on the reviewed OCAP and requested changes to protect ESA listed species including endangered Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon, threatened Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon, threatened Central Valley steelhead and threatened Southern District Population Segment of North American green sturgeon.~~

As previously described within Section 4.12.1.3, Regulatory Setting, both the USFWS and the NMFS prepared new biological opinions on the impacts associated with OCAP implementation.

Page 4.12.1-72, second paragraph:

As previously noted in this document, normal buildout demand for the City plus the Project is estimated to be ~~62,194~~ 62,609 AFY. The net surface water or potable water demand is ~~58,384~~ 58,099 AFY. This amount is less than the available surface water supplies from the American River of 58,900 AFY.

Page 4.12.1-73, second paragraph:

The total amount of groundwater extracted over the life of the CSP under the USBR OCAP scenario (based on the 100 year hydrologic record and the need to pump groundwater in only ~~13~~ 14 of 100 years) to supplement surface water supplies would be ~~45,372~~ 51,411 AF. The annual amount varies depending on the year type, but ranges from a high of ~~6,907~~ 6,679 AFY to a low of 0 AFY and is depicted previously in Figure 4.12.1-5. An additional ~~184~~ 220 AF of groundwater is expected to be extracted during the analysis period of the project (100 years) to supplement recycled water supplies for emergency conditions such as a plant outage.

Page 4.12.1-73, third paragraph:

Future development of the Urban Reserve area in conjunction with the City's existing General Plan and the CSP would result in a total water supply need of ~~62,848~~ 62,707 AFY. This amount assumes the Urban Reserve would achieve ~~19~~ 20 AFY of water reductions if water conservation measures are implemented to the level assumed with the CSP. Recycled water demands would increase 10 AFY to ~~4,375~~ 4,519 AFY. Use of recycled water as an assured water supply source would result in a total surface water supply need between ~~58,473~~ 58,188 (~~62,848~~ 62,707 AFY demands – ~~4,375~~ 4,519 AFY recycled water).

Page 4.12.1-74, first sentence:

range between 0 and ~~7,058~~ 6,750 AFY, and would be required in ~~13~~ 14% of the years. Because sufficient groundwater supplies are available through the banking of groundwater at Reason Farms (See Impact 4.12.1-6, Groundwater Use), water supply impacts in dry and critically dry years are considered **less than significant**.

Page 4.12.1-74, last paragraph:

Water demands from the proposed CSP are estimated at ~~906~~ 900 AFY. City buildout water demands, offset by the projected use of recycled water, results in a total surface water supply need of ~~58,384~~ 58,099 AFY in 2030. This volume of water falls within the City's current WFA wet year water supply entitlement of 58,900 AFY.

Page 4.12.1-77, first paragraph:

……recycled water, total surface water demands are estimated to be between ~~58,473~~ 58,188 AFY (with conservation at the same levels as in CSP). This total water demand~~s is~~ would be below ~~(by 427 AFY)~~ the City's WFA wet year limitations from the American River, of 58,900 by 712 AFY. Because the water demand is less ~~then~~ than the City's water supply, this is a **less than significant impact**.

Page 4.12.1-79, first sentence:

….. demands at buildout of the City and the CSP are estimated at ~~58,384~~ 58,099 AFY (~~62749~~ 62,609 AFY water demand – ~~4,365~~ 4,510 recycled water supply). This equates to an average day treatment demand of ~~52.1~~ 51.9 mgd.

Page 4.12.1-81, first paragraph:

The average day water treatment demand for buildout of the City and the CSP is ~~52.1~~ 51.9 mgd. Using the maximum day peaking factor of 1.83 described above, a water treatment plant capacity of 95~~.4~~ mgd would be required. The City's water treatment plant currently has a capacity of 100 mgd. Because treatment plant capacity exceeds anticipated buildout plus project demands, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

URBAN RESERVE

Future development of the Urban Reserve would contribute to increased demand at the water treatment plant. It is anticipated that with Urban Reserve, treatment capacity demand would be approximately ~~95.5~~ 95.1 mgd.

Page 4.12.1-82, first paragraph:

Raw Water Facilities

Raw water supplies for the City come from Folsom Lake. Raw water is conveyed to the City's Barton Road Water Treatment Plant through raw water infrastructure owned and operated by the USBR. Roseville pumping capacity at the USBR pumping plant is limited to 150 cubic feet per second (96.9 mgd). As documented above, potable water demands at buildout of the City and he CSP are estimated at ~~58,384~~ 58,099 AFY. This equates to an average day treatment demand of 52.~~1~~ 9 mgd and a maximum day treatment demand of 95~~.4~~ mgd.

Page 4.12.1-83 First sentence:

Development of the CSP would result in a total average annual daily potable water demand of approximately ~~1,334~~ 684 gpm.

Page 4.12.1-83, last paragraph:

Future development of the Urban Reserve is estimated to result in a total average annual daily potable water demand of approximately ~~73~~ 74 gpm.

Page 4.12.1-84, second paragraph:

The total storage demand for the Urban Reserve would be 0.1 million gallons. This storage volume and associated pump capacity were accounted for in the siting and design of the potable water tanks that are proposed to be located within the City's West Side Tank and Pump Station site. Because the City's West Side Tank and Pump Station site was sufficiently sized to accommodate demands from the CSP and CSP Urban Reserve areas and because the potable water pipelines in the WRSP and CSP areas would be adequate to convey water to the Urban Reserve area, this is considered a **less than significant** impact.

Page 4.12.1-85, last paragraph:

As discussed in under Impact 4.12.1-2, under the Water Forum scenario it is estimated that groundwater would need to be used in ~~7~~ 6 years out of 100 to supplement available surface water

supplies after a 20 percent conservation level had been achieved. The estimated amount of groundwater per year needed to augment surface water supplies would range from 0 to ~~6,907~~ 6,679 AFY, and would total ~~29,818~~ 28,168 AF for the 100-year analysis period. The amount of banked groundwater obtained through fallowing Reason Farms is estimated to be ~~293,043~~ 296,194 AF (banking assumed to occur in ~~93~~ 94 years of 100 years for a total of 3,151 AFY banked). After subtracting both the amount of groundwater used for emergency backup recycled water supply and the amount used in dry years from the amount of banked groundwater, ~~263,225~~ 286,026 AF would remain in the groundwater basin. Table 4.12.1-8 summarizes these groundwater impacts under the Water Forum Scenario.

Page 4.12.1-86, update Table 4.12.1-8, as follows:

TABLE 4.12.1-8
GROUNDWATER SUPPLY NEEDS AT BUILDOUT CONDITIONS
WATER FORUM DRY YEAR SCENARIO

GROUNDWATER USE	GROUNDWATER DEMAND (AFY)	GROUNDWATER OVER PROJECT LIFE (100 YEARS)	COMMENT
Dry year supply to supplement surface water	~~6,907~~ 6,679	~~29,598~~ 27,948 AF	Groundwater required in ~~7~~ 6% of all years. Reference Impact 14.12.1-2
Recycled water emergency backup supply	11	~~184~~ 200AF	Assumes ~~1.37~~ 1.8 mgd for a period of two days under emergency conditions when recycled water is not available. It is further assumed emergency conditions would occur once every five years for a total groundwater need of 168 AFY for the life of the project (100 years).
Total Groundwater Needs	**~~6,918~~ 6,690 AFY**	**~~29,782~~ 28,168 AF**	
Banked Groundwater from fallowing Reason Farms	**3,151 AFY**	**~~293,043~~ 296,194 AF**	Banking occurs in ~~93~~ 94of 100 years.
Net Groundwater Banked		**~~263,261~~ 268,026 AF**	

Page 4.12.1-88, update Table 4.12.1-9, as follows:

TABLE 4.12.1-9
GROUNDWATER SUPPLY NEEDS AT BUILDOUT CONDITIONS
USBR OCAP DRY YEAR SCENARIO

GROUNDWATER USE	GROUNDWATER DEMAND (AFY)	GROUNDWATER OVER PROJECT LIFE (100 YEARS)	COMMENT
Dry year supply to supplement surface water	~~6,907~~ 6,679 AFY	~~45,372~~ 51,411 AF	Groundwater required in ~~13~~ 14% of all years. Reference Impact 14.12.1-2
Recycled water emergency backup supply	11 AFY	~~184~~ 220AF	Assumes ~~1.37~~ 1.8 mgd for a period of two days under emergency conditions when recycled water is not available. It is further assumed emergency conditions would occur once every five years for a total groundwater need of ~~168~~ 220 AFY for the life of the project (100 years).
Total Groundwater Needs	**~~6,453.4~~ 6,690 AFY**	**~~45,556~~ 51,631 AF**	
Banked Groundwater from fallowing Reason Farms	**3,151 AFY**	**~~274,137~~ 270,986 AF**	Banking occurs in ~~87~~ 86of 100 years.
Net Groundwater Banked		**~~228,581~~ 219,355 AF**	

Page 4.12.1-87, first paragraph:

Under the OCAP projected deliveries, as identified under Study 8, full deliveries will be available only fifty-eight (58) percent of the time, which indicates that forty-two (42) percent of the time, some level of conservation will be in effect. Thirteen (13) percent of the time, surface water deliveries will need to be expanded by the use of groundwater. The estimated amount of groundwater per year needed to augment surface water supplies would range from 0 to ~~6,907~~ 6,679 AFY and would total ~~45,556~~ 51,631 AF 51,411 AF + 220 AF of emergency backup supply) for the 100-year analysis period. The amount of banked groundwater obtained through fallowing Reason Farms is estimated to be ~~274,137~~ 270,986 AF (banking assumed to occur in ~~87~~ 86 years out of 100 years for a total of 3,151 AFY banked). After subtracting both the amount of groundwater used for emergency backup recycled water supplies and the amount used in dry years from the amount of bank groundwater ~~228,581~~ 219,355 AF would remain in the groundwater basin. Table 4.12.1-9 summarizes the groundwater impacts under the USBR OCAP Scenario.

Page 4.12.1-89, Urban Reserve discussion:

Future development of the Urban Reserve area, in conjunction with the City's existing General Plan and the project area, would result in a total water demand of ~~62,848~~ 62,707 AFY. As described above, the City's water supplies are reduced in dry and critically dry years. During years when supplies are reduced, under both the WFA or USBR OCAP scenarios, the City will be required to make up supply shortfalls through a combination of conservation efforts and supplemental groundwater supplies. Future development of the Urban Reserve area would increase the use of groundwater during dry and driest conditions. Under the more conservative OCAP Scenario, it is estimated that over the 100-year analysis period, an additional ~~11,144~~ 1,531 AF of supplemental groundwater supply would be required to meet dry and critically dry year water demands beyond those required for buildout of the City and the CSP. However, as previously described and documented in Table 4.12.1-9, above, the City's fallowing of Reason Farms results in overall groundwater banking of approximately ~~213,910~~ 270,986 AF over 100 years. Because the proposed CSP and future development of the Urban Reserve area are expected to use less groundwater water than will be banked from fallowing Reasons Farms over the analysis period, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

Page 4.12.2-14, first paragraph, 2nd sentence:

Considering all development areas where the recycled water storage will be accomplished at this facility (WRSP. SVSP and the CSP areas), total storage at this site would be ~~3~~5.4 million gallons.

Page 4.12.3-3 first paragraph, last sentence:

Buildout of the 2005 SAB, including rezones and intensifications, would result in 16.34 million gallons per day (mgd) average dry ~~water~~ weather flow (ADWF) at the DCWWTP and 16.52 mgd ADWF at the PGWWTP (Table ES-6, Systems Evaluation, December 2009 Updated Final Report) totaling ~~32.51~~ 32.86 mgd ADWF in the 2005 SAB.

Page 4.12.3-26, 2nd paragraph:

Wastewater flows from the CSP plus buildout of the 2005 Service Area Boundary, including the recently approved Regional University Specific Plan and Sierra Vista Specific Plan projects, are expected to generate 19.4~~8~~3 mgd ADWF of wastewater to be treated at the PGWWTP as shown in Table 4.12.3-3.