Chapter 11 INTRODUCTION

11.1 CEQA REQUIREMENTS

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (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.

An overview of the contents of the Final EIR, indicating compliance with Section 15132 of the CEQA Guidelines, is provided in the "Preface" of each volume of the Final EIR. In summary, this Final EIR consists of seven volumes:

- **Volumes I and II**—Draft EIR
- **Volumes III, IV(A), and IV(B) Draft EIR**—Technical Appendices
- **Volumes V and VI**—Draft EIR Text Changes and Responses to Comments

The Lead Agency must provide each agency that commented on the Draft EIR with a copy of the Lead Agency's proposed response at least 10 days before certifying the Final EIR. In addition, the Lead Agency may also provide an opportunity for members of the public to review the Final EIR prior to certification, though this is not a requirement of CEQA.

11.2 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 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 its action. This Statement of Overriding Considerations is supported by substantial evidence in the record, which includes this Final EIR. Since the proposed project would result in significant unavoidable impacts, the City would be required to adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations if it approves the proposed project.

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

Chapter 12 TEXT CHANGES TO THE DRAFT EIR

12.1 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 shown in Section 12.2 of this chapter as excerpts from the Draft EIR text, with a ~~line through~~ deleted text and a double underline beneath inserted text. In order to indicate the location in the Final EIR where text has changed from the Draft EIR, the reader is referred to the page number of the Final EIR, as well as other locational information (i.e., name of heading, paragraph number on page). Section 12.3 of this chapter provides revisions to the figures provided in the Draft EIR, and Section 12.4 provides revisions to the appendix material of the Draft EIR.

12.2 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.

12.2.1 Volume I

Chapter 2 (Project Description)

Page 2-3, Subsection "Ownership," second paragraph

Placer Investors, Inc., and managed by Westpark Associates (1,483-acre Westpark property). The 1,679-acre Fiddyment Ranch property, located within the northeast portion of the site, is controlled by Signature Properties and held under six separate ownerships. Signature Properties holds contracts to purchase these properties as managing partner of ~~Roseville Fiddyment Land Venture, LLC~~West Roseville Development Company, Inc. The total WRSP Area includes 3,162 acres.

Page 2-36, first full paragraph

The City's current Electric Master Plan calls for constructing a loop system of 60 kilovolt (kV) overhead lines along ~~Fiddyment Road to Blue Oaks Boulevard and an extension of these lines to the west along the north side of Blue Oaks Boulevard to just east of West Side Drive, where it would travel south (through a 35-foot easement) through the Roseville Energy Park, along the west side of the PGWWTP~~ the north side of Blue Oaks Boulevard from Woodcreek Oaks Boulevard (off site) going west to Phillip Road, where it will travel south to the PGWWTP and then west along the northern boundary of the PGWWTP to its

westernmost boundary. The line will then travel south (through a 35-foot easement) along the west side of the PGWWTP, to just south of the project site, ultimately connecting to the existing Fiddyment Substation. The proposed alignment requires the purchase of off-site easements. Included on Figure 4.11-7 is an alternative 60 kV power line alignment. If the off-site easements for the proposed 60 kV alignments are not obtained at the beginning of Phase I, the alternative alignment will be constructed. The alternative alignment follows Pleasant Grove Boulevard east through the Village Center to the Fiddyment substation. Figure 4.11-7 also identifies a reserved location along the west side of Fiddyment Road for future 60 kV lines, if needed. Figure 2-11 (West Roseville Specific Plan Electric Substation and 60 kV Power Line Easements) illustrates the location of proposed 60 kV electrical line as well as alternative alignments for the 60 kV line.

Page 2-43, Numbers 4 and 5

4. **Extend 35-foot-wide Power Line Easement (East/West) South of WRSP Area**

   A 35-foot-wide power line easement would be extended in an east/west direction to accommodate a 60 kV power line. The extension would connect the proposed power line corridor running in a north/south direction and the electric substation located east of Fiddyment Road and south of Pleasant Grove Boulevard. The length of the power line easement is approximately 7,405 feet. The power line easement is located south of the WRSP in the Remainder Area and roughly parallel to the ~~sou~~nor thern boundary of the WRSP boundary.

   The timing of this improvement is dependent on the City's need to connect the electric loop to the Fiddyment Receiving Station and may or may not be necessary for the development of the WRSP. This improvement will be constructed by the City based on the need for the power line corridor.

5. **Extend 35-foot-wide Power Line Easement (North/South) South of WRSP Area**

   A 35-foot-wide power line easement would be extended in a southerly direction south of the WRSP to connect with the power line located south of the WRSP. The easement could accommodate a 60 kV power line necessary to complete a 60 kV loop for the WRSP Area. The power line easement is an extension of the corridor located within the WRSP boundaries. The length of the power line easement is approximately ~~4,154~~ 4,582 feet.

   The timing of this improvement is dependent on the City's need to connect the electric loop to the Fiddyment Receiving Station and may or may not be necessary for the development of the WRSP. This improvement will be constructed by the City based on the need for the power line corridor.

Page 2-57, Subheading "Policies: Water System," fourth paragraph

11. Evaluate feasibility of developing and implementing ~~Develop and implement~~ an aquifer storage and recovery program.

Page 2-66, fourth square bullet

- Approval of Development Agreements between the City of Roseville and 1600 Placer Investors, LP, and between the City of Roseville and ~~Roseville Fiddyment Land Venture LLC~~West Roseville Development Company, Inc.~~, *et al.*~~

Page 2-66, Subheading "Local Area Formation Commission (LAFCO)," continuing to page 2-67

2.5.2 Local ~~Area~~ Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO)

The Placer County Local ~~Area~~ Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) will consider the following actions prior to implementation of the WRSP and the SOI Amendment. LAFCO will use the EIR in evaluating the impacts of the following actions:

- Approval of Municipal Services Report that analyzes services
- Amendment of the City of Roseville Sphere of Influence to include the entire SOI Amendment Area (5,527 acres)
- Annexation to ~~and reorganization of~~ the City of Roseville ~~to include~~ of the WRSP (3,162 acres)
- ~~Reorganization of public utility service area boundaries~~
- ~~Placer County Water Agency – detachment from Zone 5 and attachment to the City of Roseville service area~~

Chapter 3 (Summary of Environmental Impacts)

Page 3-3, Subheading "SOI, WRSP, and/or Remainder Area," second bullet

- Conversion of prime agricultural land to developed uses (WRSP Area)

Page 3-4, fourteenth bullet

- ~~Siting of a school within one-fourth mile of the handling or transportation of hazardous materials (Remainder Area)~~

Pages 3-8 through 3-20, Table 3-2, selected rows

Note: The following are rows from Table 3-2 that contain text changes. The entire text of Table 3-2 is not included.

Table 3-2 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact Number	Impact	Significance	Mitigation Measure	Residual Significance
4.11 Public Utilities				
4.2-3 (WRSP)	Displacement of existing housing.	~~S~~LS	MM 4.2-2 (Relocation Assistance)	LS
4.3-4 (SOI)	Increased traffic on City of Rocklin	S	None ~~required~~available	SU
4.3-6 (SOI)	Increased traffic on Sacramento County roadways.	S	~~None available~~MM 4.3-6 (Widen Watt Avenue).	SU
4.3-8 (SOI)	Transit access and circulation	S	MM 4.3-8 (Pay fair share of additional transit service)~~;~~ MM 4.3-9 (Transit service policies)	LS

Table 3-2 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact Number	Impact	Significance	Mitigation Measure	Residual Significance
4.5-8 (SOI)	On-site traffic noise.	S	MM 4.5-8 (~~on~~On-site traffic noise attenuation requirements); MM 4.5-10 (On-site traffic noise policies)	LS
4.5-9 (Remainder)	Off-site traffic noise levels.	S	MM 4~~.~~5-10 (~~on~~On-site traffic noise policies)	SU
4.8-4 (WRSP)	Damage or destroy historic or prehistoric resources during construction of off-site infrastructure.	S	MM 4.8-1 (Cease work and consult with qualified archeologist); MM 4.8-5 (Record historically significant resources); MM 4.8-6 (Rehabilitate and reuse historically significant properties); MM 4.8-10 (Cease work until review conducted by a qualified paleontologist and recommendations implemented); MM 4.8-12 (Conduct appropriate studies)	LS
4.10-4 (Remainder)	Insufficient schools for CUSD students in proximity to the SOI Amendment Area	S	MM 4.10-8 (School transportation policies)	LS
4.11-2 (WRSP)	Availability of water supplies to meet~~d~~ demand in dry years.	S	MM 4.11-2 (~~Land retirement~~)Reduced groundwater extraction of agricultural land during dry years	LS
4.11-9 (Remainder)	Increased demand for solid waste services at the landfill.	S	MM 4.11-7 (Expand the landfill); MM 4.11-9 (Waste reduction policies)	SU

Section 4.1 (Land Use and Agricultural Resources)

Page 4.1-6, Subheading "City of Roseville," last paragraph, continuing to page 4.1-7

The City of Roseville has experienced sizeable growth during the past two decades. The City has evolved into an urban center with a mix of residential, service, and employment uses. Land designated and zoned for residential development within the existing City of Roseville boundaries is fully entitled for future development and, according to development projections prepared by MuniFinancial, is anticipated to be built out ~~by~~ between 2005 and 2007 (copies of this information are available during normal business hours at the City's Permit Center, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, California). Potential development west of the City of Roseville has been contemplated for some time.

Page 4.1-31, Subheading "West Roseville Specific Plan," last paragraph, continuing to page 4.1-32

To address lighting issues associated with the high school stadium (and other schools), MM 4.13-1(a) in Section 4.13, Aesthetics and Visual Resources, requires that ~~no~~ to the extent feasible high-powered floodlights will be ~~used~~ discouraged within the WRSP Area for any recreation or other activities and, further, that lights shall be turned off no later than 11:00 P.M. if located within 300 feet of residential uses. MM 4.13-1(b) requires siting of light-producing uses to minimize impacts on adjacent uses and the use of shielded fixtures, which would reduce lighting impacts on adjacent properties. Implementation of MM 4.13-1(a) and MM 4.13-1(b) would reduce the potential lighting impacts of the proposed high school and middle school and parks to a less-than-significant level. However, the City cannot compel the school

district to adopt these mitigation measures because the City does not have jurisdiction over school projects. Therefore, the lighting impact associated with school uses would be considered **significant and unavoidable**.

Page 4.1-32, second full paragraph

MM 4.13-1(a) requires that ~~no~~ high-powered floodlights will be ~~used~~ discouraged within the WRSP Area for any recreation or other activities and that lights be turned off no later than 11:00 P.M. if located within 300 feet of residential uses. MM 4.13-1(b) requires siting of light-producing uses to minimize impacts on adjacent uses and the use of shielded fixtures, which would reduce lighting impacts on adjacent properties. Compliance with these mitigation measures would be considered adequate to reduce light impacts associated with the proposed Fiddyment Park and the Regional Sports Park to a **less-than-significant** level.

Section 4.2 (Population, Employment, and Housing)

Page 4.2-6, Subheading "City of Roseville," first paragraph

In 1996, there were 25,257 dwelling units in the City of Roseville. By 2000, the number of dwelling units increased to 31,980 units (see Table 4.2-5), an increase of almost 27 percent over four years. The General Plan land use allocation provides for a total of 47,500 dwelling units. This includes approximately 1,000 units that are not allocated to specific geographic locations, and that have been specifically reserved for use by the City in certain housing programs, such as density bonuses and other development incentives. However, the available unbuilt housing pool is currently approximately 348 units. Based on City growth projections, it is expected that the current residential land use allocation will be exhausted ~~by~~ between the years 2005 and 2007.

Section 4.3 (Transportation and Circulation)

Page 4.3-26, Subheading "Federal and State," first paragraph

There are no known federal ~~or State~~ standards that would directly affect the transportation and circulation aspects of the SOI Amendment Area. However, with respect to state regulations, Caltrans' Transportation Concept Reports for SR-65, SR 70/99, and I-80 provides relevant background information and guidance.

Page 4.3-51, Impact 4.3-1 "Increased Traffic on City of Roseville Roadways"

IMPACT 4.3-1:	INCREASED TRAFFIC ON CITY OF ROSEVILLE ROADWAYS.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	General Plan Policy CB-1		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.3-2 (Pay fair share of identified improvements) (WRSP) MM 4.3-1 (Fair share policies) (Remainder Area)~~None available~~	MM 4.3-2 (Pay fair share of identified improvements)	MM 4.3-1 (Fair share policies)
Significance after Mitigation:	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

Page 4.3-55, Table 4.3-12 (City of Roseville Intersections with Significant Level of Service Impacts 2020 with Existing 2020 CIP)

Note: Table 4.3-12 was revised to remove the shading under the LOS and V/C columns for the WRSP for the intersection of Foothills Boulevard and Vineyard Road.

Table 4.3-12 City of Roseville Intersections with Significant Level of Service Impacts 2020 with Existing 2020 CIP

Roadway		Without Project		SOI Amendment Area		WRSP	
North/south	East/west	LOS	V/C	LOS	V/C	LOS	V/C
Diamond Creek	Blue Oaks Boulevard	A	0.57	F	1.08	E	0.92
Fiddyment Road	Baseline Road	D	0.86	E	0.96	E	0.91
Foothills Boulevard	Blue Oaks Boulevard	C	0.81	F	1.14	F	1.03
Woodcreek Oaks	Blue Oaks Boulevard	C	0.70	D	0.84	C	0.76
Vernon Street	Cirby Way	E	0.98	F	1.02	E	0.99
Foothills Boulevard	Vineyard Road	D	0.89	E	0.96	D	0.88
Fiddyment Road	Pleasant Grove	A	0.59	D	0.85	D	0.85
Gibson	Roseville Pkwy	C	0.78	D	0.85	D	0.82
Lincoln Street	Vernon Street	D	0.90	D	0.90	E	0.93
Washington Boulevard	Junction Boulevard	C	0.80	D	0.83	D	0.84
Sierra College Boulevard	Douglas Boulevard	D	0.88	E	0.92	D	0.90
Sierra Gardens	Douglas Boulevard	C	0.79	D	0.84	C	0.79
Watt Avenue	Baseline Road	N/A[1]	N/A[1]	E	0.98	N/A[1]	N/A[1]

NOTE:
1. This intersection is not in the City of Roseville under this scenario.
SOURCE: DKS Associates 2003

Page 4.3-61, Table 4.3-14 (City of Roseville Recommended Mitigations for Intersections 2020 Plus WRSP)

Table 4.3-14 City of Roseville Recommended Mitigations for Intersections 2020 Plus WRSP

Intersection		Recommended Mitigation	Level of Service	
North/South	East/West		Before Mitigation	After Mitigation
Diamond Creek	Blue Oaks Boulevard	MM 4.3-2(a). Add 3rd eastbound and westbound through lanes (requires widening of Blue Oaks Boulevard from Woodcreek Oaks to west of Diamond Creek)	E	C
Fiddyment Road	Baseline Road	MM 4.3-2(b). Add 2nd northbound left and 2nd southbound left-turn lanes	E	D
Foothills Boulevard	Blue Oaks Boulevard	MM 4.3-2(c). Add 3rd southbound through lane Add 3rd northbound left-turn lane Add 4th westbound through lane	F	~~D~~C
Fiddyment Road	Pleasant Grove	MM 4.3-2(d). Add 3rd northbound and 3rd southbound through lanes	D	C
Gibson	Roseville Pkwy	No feasible improvement identified	D	D
Lincoln Street	Vernon Street	No feasible improvement identified	E	E
Washington Boulevard	Junction Boulevard	No feasible improvement identified	D	D
Percentage of Intersections Citywide Operating at LOS C or Better			70.9%	72.8%

NOTE:
Intersections that experience significant impacts are shaded.
SOURCE: DKS Associates 2003

Page 4.3-66, Impact 4.3-3 "Increased Traffic on Placer County Roadways"

IMPACT 4.3-3:	**INCREASED TRAFFIC ON PLACER COUNTY ROADWAYS.**		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	None Applicable		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.3-3 (Construct identified improvements on Placer County roadways and limit access) (WRSP) MM 4.3-4 (Construct identified improvements on Placer County roadways and limit access) (Remainder Area)~~None available~~	MM 4.3-3 (Construct identified improvements on Placer County roadways and limit access)	MM 4.3-4 (Construct identified improvements on Placer County roadways and limit access)
Significance after Mitigation:	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

Page 4.3-69, Subheading "West Roseville Specific Plan," insert after first paragraph, and revisions to following paragraphs, continuing on page 4.3-70

Implementation of these measures would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. However, the improvement lies outside the jurisdiction of the City of Roseville. Placer County can implement this suggested mitigation measure, but may choose not to. If the improvements are not made, levels of service would remain as shown in Table 4.3-18. Therefore, this impact is considered **significant and unavoidable**.

It was estimated that the WRSP would increase traffic on Phillip Road west of the WRSP from a very low volume (about 300 vehicles per day) to about 5,100 daily vehicles. Currently, Philip Road is a narrow, unimproved rural road, a portion of which is gravel. While this roadway's traffic carrying capacity is sufficient so the WRSP would not cause a level of service impact, it would cross a threshold used by Placer County in its CIP and traffic fees for defining improvements to rural roadways. If a rural collector or arterial roadway currently carries less than 2,000 daily vehicles but future growth causes the roadway to carry more than 2,000 daily vehicles, then improvements to that roadway, primarily involving a wider cross-section and potentially paved shoulders is justified and thus included in the CIP and traffic fees. In order to avoid this impact, MM 4.3-3(c) requires that Blue Oaks Boulevard between realigned Phillip Road/West Side Drive not be opened to through traffic until a north/south connection is constructed from West Side Drive to Baseline Road. With this enclosure in place, Phillip Road would not carry more than 2,000 daily vehicles. Traffic volumes on Phillip Road would be reduced from 5,100 daily vehicles to 2,000 daily vehicles with this section of Blue Oaks Boulevard being closed to through traffic. Once a connection between Baseline Road and West Side Drive is established, Blue Oaks Boulevard could be opened to West Side Drive. ~~With this enclosure in place, Phillip Road would not carry more than 2,000 daily vehicles.~~

An intersection level of service analysis, summarized in Table 4.3-20, was also conducted at several key intersections in unincorporated Placer County under 2020 Plus WRSP conditions. This analysis indicates the WRSP would not significantly degrade the level of service at any intersections in Placer County.

~~Implementation of these measures would reduce this impact to a less than significant level. However, the improvement lies outside the jurisdiction of the City of Roseville. Placer County can implement this suggested mitigation measure, but may choose not to. If the improvements are not made, levels of service would remain as shown in Table 4.3 18. Therefore, this impact is considered **significant and unavoidable**.~~

Page 4.3-70, Impact 4.3-4 "Increased Traffic on City of Rocklin Roadways"

IMPACT 4.3-4:	INCREASED TRAFFIC ON CITY OF ROCKLIN ROADWAYS.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	None Applicable		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Less Than Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.3-5 (Sunset Boulevard intersection improvements) (Remainder Area)~~None available~~	None required	MM 4.3-5 (Sunset Boulevard intersection improvements)
Significance after Mitigation:	Significant and Unavoidable	Less Than Significant	Significant and Unavoidable

Page 4.3-72, Impact 4.3-6 "Increased Traffic on Sacramento County Roadways"

IMPACT 4.3-6:	INCREASED TRAFFIC ON SACRAMENTO COUNTY ROADWAYS.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	None Applicable		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Less Than Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	~~None available~~ MM 4.3-6 (Widen Watt Avenue)	None required	MM 4.3-6 (~~Construct identified improvements on Sacramento County roadways~~Widen Watt Avenue)
Significance after Mitigation:	Significant and Unavoidable	Less Than Significant	Significant and Unavoidable

Page 4.3-75, Impact 4.3-7 "Increased Demand for Bicycle Facilities"

IMPACT 4.3-7:	INCREASED DEMAND FOR BICYCLE FACILITIES.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	City of Roseville General Plan, Circulation Element, Bicycle Master Plan		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Less Than Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.3-7 (Provide appropriate bicycle network with future Specific Plan submittal) (Remainder Area)	None Required	MM 4.3-7 (Provide appropriate bicycle network with future Specific Plan submittal)
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

Page 4.3-76, Impact Table 4.3-8 "Transit Access and Circulation"

IMPACT 4.3-8:	TRANSIT ACCESS AND CIRCULATION.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	City of Roseville General Plan, Circulation Element, Short and Long Range Transit Plans		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.3-8 (Pay fair share of additional transit service) (WRSP) MM 4.3-9 (Transit service policies) (Remainder Area)	MM 4.3-8 (Pay fair share of additional transit service)	MM 4.3-9 (Transit service policies)
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

Page 4.3-85, first paragraph

Implementation of MM 4.3-3(a) through (c) would reduce these impacts to a **less-than-significant level**~~,~~; however, these improvements lie outside the jurisdiction of the City of Roseville. Placer County can implement the suggested mitigation measures, but may choose not to. If the improvements are not made, levels of service would remain as shown in Table 4.3-~~22~~21 and Table 4.3-~~23~~22. The City of Roseville will monitor traffic volumes and coordinate with the County to consider and implement additional operational measures/restrictions if needed as the plan develops.

Page 4.3-86, Subheading "MM 4.3-6," insert before first paragraph of mitigation measure

MM 4.3-6: Widen Watt Avenue (Impact 4.3-6 – Remainder Area)

Concurrent with the City's receipt of an application for development of the balance of the SOI (i.e., Remainder Area), the City of Roseville would work with Sacramento County to conduct a detailed peak hour operations analysis of this section of Watt Avenue focusing on the signalized intersections. The analysis would include specific land use and roadway information proposed within the Remainder Area, and would identify intersection improvements (i.e., additional turn lanes) or traffic operational improvements (i.e., signal interconnect/coordination, ITS, etc.) that could mitigate significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Widening of Watt Avenue from the Placer County line to Elverta Road would improve traffic operations on Watt Avenue. While Sacramento County could implement this measure, it could also elect not to implement this measure. If

the widening is not constructed, service levels would remain as shown in Table 4.3-26.

Section 4.4 (Air Quality)

Page 4.4-7, Subheading "Toxic Air Contaminants," second paragraph

TACs can be emitted from a variety of common sources, including gasoline stations, automobiles, dry cleaners, industrial operations, and painting operations. Natural source emissions include windblown dust and wildfires. Research facilities, farms, construction sites, and residential areas can also contribute to toxic air emissions. TACs include both organic and inorganic chemical substances. Examples include certain chlorinated hydrocarbons such as solvents, certain metals, and asbestos. In 1998, the CARB identified particulate matter from diesel-fueled engines as a TAC. Compared to other air toxics the CARB has identified and controlled, diesel particulate emissions are estimated to be responsible for approximately 70 percent of the total ambient air toxics risk throughout California.

Page 4.4-12, second paragraph and following three enumerations

~~The~~ As discussed previously, the CARB ~~has~~ recently identified diesel particulate matter as a toxic air contaminant ~~under the 1807 program~~. ~~Diesel particulate matter is emitted into the air via heavy-duty diesel trucks, construction equipment, and passenger cars.~~ In October 2000, the CARB released the *Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles*. This plan represents the State's comprehensive plan to substantially reduce diesel particulate emissions throughout the state. The plan contains the following three components:~~This plan identifies diesel particulate matter as the predominant TAC in California and proposes methods for reducing diesel emissions.~~

1. New regulatory standards for all new on-road, off-road, and stationary diesel-fueled engines and vehicles to reduce diesel particulate emissions by about 90 percent overall from current levels;
2. New retrofit requirements for existing on-road, off-road, and stationary diesel-fueled engines and vehicles where determined to be technically feasible and cost effective; and
3. New phase 2 diesel fuel regulations to reduce the sulfur content levels of diesel fuel to no more than 15 parts per million to provide the quality of diesel fuel needed by the advanced diesel particulate emission controls.

Page 4.4-14, insert following text of "Rule 218 Architectural Coatings"

Rule 228 Fugitive Dust

301 VISIBLE EMISSIONS NOT ALLOWED BEYOND BOUNDARY LINE: A person shall not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from any active operation, open storage pile, or disturbed surface area (including disturbance as a result of the raising and/or keeping of animals or by vehicle use), such that the presence of such dust remains visible in the atmosphere beyond the boundary line of the emission source.

302 VISIBLE EMISSIONS FROM ACTIVE OPERATIONS: In addition to the requirements of Rule 202, Visible Emissions, a person shall not cause or allow fugitive dust generated by active operations, an open storage

pile, or a disturbed surface area, such that the fugitive dust is of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart (i.e., 40% opacity), as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

303 CONCENTRATION LIMIT: A person shall not cause or allow PM_{10} levels to exceed 50 micrograms per cubic meter, 24 hour average, when determined, by simultaneous sampling, as the difference between upwind and downwind samples collected on high-volume particulate matter samplers or other EPA-approved equivalent method for PM_{10} monitoring. Sampling shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 500.

304 TRACK-OUT ON TO PAVED PUBLIC ROADWAYS: Visible roadway dust as a result of active operations, spillage from transport trucks, and the track-out of bulk material onto public paved roadways shall be minimized and removed.

Page 4.4-15, Subheading "City of Roseville Transportation Systems Management Ordinance"

The City's Transportation Systems Management (TSM) Ordinance would require companies with more than 50 employees to prepare a TSM plan that promotes the use of alternative modes of transportation. Operational emissions exceeding Placer County APCD thresholds would be ~~minimized~~ slightly reduced ~~under~~ as a result of this ordinance.

Page 4.4-17, fourth full paragraph

Specific air quality data for each impact are discussed in detail below. The baseline for the analysis in this section is buildout of the City's General Plan and approved projects. ~~Existing plus project traffic air emissions are discussed in Appendix Q.~~

Page 4.4-18, Impact 4.4-1 "Fugitive Dust and PM_{10} from Grading, and Trenching Activities"

IMPACT 4.4-1:	**FUGITIVE DUST AND PM_{10} FROM GRADING, AND TRENCHING ACTIVITIES.**		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	PCAPCD Rules 205 and 207 City of Roseville Construction Standards, Section III		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.4-1 (Dust control measures) (WRSP) MM 4.4-2 (Dust control policies) (Remainder Area)~~None available~~	MM 4.4-1 (Dust control measures)	MM 4.4-2 (Dust control policies)
Significance after Mitigation:	Short-term Significant and Unavoidable	Short-term Significant and Unavoidable	Short-term Significant and Unavoidable

Page 4.4-19, third and fourth full paragraphs

PCAPCD Rule 207 Particulate Matter would limit the amount of PM_{10} generated during construction activities. Rule 207 states that a person shall not release or discharge into the atmosphere from any source or single processing unit, particulate matter in excess of 0.1 grains per cubic foot of gas at standard conditions. ~~The~~ PCAPCD Rule 228 identifies specific measures that must be implemented for all construction projects in Placer County~~will be reviewing and may adopt a new fugitive dust rule at the next Board of Directors meeting to be held in early April 2003~~.

MM 4.4-1 and MM 4.4-2 would ensure dust control measures are in place to reduce fugitive dust associated with project construction. In combination with Rules 205, ~~and~~ 207, and 228, these measures could reduce emissions below PCAPCD thresholds, if grading activities were limited to 20 acres or less. However, grading could occur in several areas of the SOI Amendment Area at one time, and on more than 20 total acres per day. Because grading activity would end once a project is under construction, this impact is considered a short-term significant and unavoidable impact.

Page 4.4-21, Impact 4.4-2 "Construction Emissions"

IMPACT 4.4-2	**CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS.**		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	PCAPCD Rules 217 and 218		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.4-3 (Reduction of construction emissions) (WRSP) MM 4.4-4 (Reduction of construction emissions) (Remainder Area)~~None available~~	MM 4.4-3 (Reduction of construction emissions)	MM 4.4-4 (Reduction of construction emissions)
Significance after Mitigation:	Short-term Significant and Unavoidable	Short-term Significant and Unavoidable	Short-term Significant and Unavoidable

Page 4.4-23, Impact 4.4-3 "Operational Emissions"

IMPACT 4.4-3	OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	Roseville's Transportation Systems Management Ordinance		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.4-5 (Reduction of operational emissions) (WRSP) MM 4.4-6 (Operational emissions policies) (Remainder Area)~~None available~~	MM 4.4-5 (Reduction of operational emissions)	MM 4.4-6 (Operational emissions policies)
Significance after Mitigation:	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

Page 4.4-23, Subheading "SOI Amendment," second paragraph

As shown in Table 4.4-6, development of the SOI Amendment Area would result in a total of ~~16,463~~14,092.72 lbs/day ~~for~~ of ROG, ~~3,256.37~~ 1,151.15 lbs/day ~~for~~ of NO_x, ~~44,660.93~~15,187.81 lbs/day ~~for~~ of CO, and ~~2,594.64~~4,150.65 lbs/day ~~for~~ of PM_{10} during winter months, and a total of 1,430.14 lbs/day of ROG, 729.46 lbs/day of NO_x, 5,462.16 lbs/day of CO, and 1,294.85lbs/day of PM_{10} during the summer smog season. This is considered a significant impact. MM 4.4-5 and MM 4.4-6 would reduce operational emissions but not below PCAPCD thresholds, for the reasons discussed below. Therefore, the impact would be **significant and unavoidable**.

Page 4.4-23, last paragraph, continuing to page 4.4-24

Mobile source criteria air pollutant emissions associated with WRSP traffic were calculated using ~~URBEMIS7G~~ URBEMIS 2002 emissions software using the trip generation rates presented in the traffic analysis. Table 4.4-6 lists the air pollutant emissions associated with the WRSP. As indicated in Table 4.4-6, vehicle emissions associated with the WRSP would exceed PCAPCD thresholds for ROG, NO_x, CO, and PM_{10} during both the winter and summer seasons.

Page 4.4-24, Table 4.4-6 (Comparison of Placer County APCD Thresholds and Project Emission Levels in Pounds per Day Before Mitigation)

Table 4.4-6 Comparison of Placer County APCD Thresholds and Project Emission Levels in Pounds per Day Before Mitigation

		WRSP				Remainder Area				WRSP and SOI Amendment
		Emissions (lb/day)				Emissions (lb/day)				
Thresholds		Area Source	Vehicle	Total Operational Emissions	Operation Exceeds Threshold?	Area Source	Vehicle	Total Operational Emissions	Operation Exceeds Threshold?	Total Operational Emissions
Winter Emissions										
ROG	82	~~7,225.49~~ 7,231.50	~~999.79~~ 269.33	~~8,225.28~~ 7,500.83	Yes	~~6,946.65~~ 6,350.71	~~1,291.31~~ 241.15	~~8,237.96~~ 6,591.89	Yes	~~16,463.24~~ 14,092.72
NO_x	82	~~234.23~~ 312.40	~~1,224.60~~ 295.65	~~1,458.83~~ 608.05	Yes	~~233.00~~ 276.98	~~1,564.54~~ 266.12	~~1,797.54~~ 543.10	Yes	~~3,256.37~~ 1,151.15
CO	550	~~10,489.64~~ 10,522.47	~~10,560.59~~ 2,853.90	~~21,050.23~~ 13,376.67	Yes	~~10,087.20~~ 9,241.90	~~13,523.50~~ 2,569.24	~~23,610.70~~ 11,811.14	Yes	~~44,660.93~~ 15,187.81
PM_{10}	82	~~1,520.74~~ 1,520.89	~~472.59~~ 680.83	~~1,993.33~~ 2,201.72	Yes	~~1,461.94~~ 1,335.61	~~601.31~~ 613.33	~~2,063.25~~ 1,948.93	Yes	~~2,594.64~~ 4,150.65
Summer Emissions										
ROG	82	429.61	334.99	764.60	Yes	377.42	288.12	665.54	Yes	1,430.14
NO_x	82	174.14	210.39	384.54	Yes	155.57	189.36	344.92	Yes	729.46
CO	550	114.07	2,760.63	2,874.70	Yes	100.97	2,486.49	2,587.46	Yes	5,462.16
PM_{10}	82	0.37	680.83	681.20	Yes	0.33	613.33	613.65	Yes	1,294.85

SOURCE: URBEMIS ~~2001~~2002, EIP Associates, ~~August~~ November 2003.

Page 4.4-24, Subheading "Area Sources," first paragraph

Area source emissions were quantified using ~~URBEMIS7G~~ URBEMIS 2002 for the WRSP. Model outputs for area sources operating under wintertime (worst-case day) conditions are presented in Table 4.4-6. Area source emissions associated with the WRSP would exceed PCAPCD thresholds for ROG, NO_x, CO and PM_{10} during both the winter and summer seasons.

Page 4.4-24, Subheading "Total Operational Emissions for WRSP," first paragraph, continuing to page 4.4-25

As presented in Table 4.4-6, both vehicular and area source emissions for the WRSP would exceed thresholds established by the PCAPCD during both the winter and summer seasons. Total operational emissions associated with the WRSP would generate ~~8,225.28~~7,500.83 lbs/day of ROG, ~~1,458.83~~608.05 lbs/day of NO_x, ~~21,050.23~~13,376.67 lbs/day of CO and ~~1,993.33~~2,201.72 lbs/day of PM_{10} during the winter, and 764.60 lbs/day of ROG, 384.54 lbs/day of NO_x, 2,874.70 lbs/day of CO, and 681.20 lbs/day of PM_{10} during the summer smog period. This would be a significant impact.

Page 4.4-25, Subheading "Remainder Area," first paragraph, continuing to page 4.4-26

Emissions for the Remainder Area were modeled assuming that ~~5,296~~5,916 single family homes, ~~620~~ 1,487 ~~medium-density~~multi-family homes, ~~1,478 high-density homes,~~ 589,000 ~~commercial~~ retail square footage, 647,000 square feet of business parks, ~~196~~ 496 acres of parks, an elementary school, and a middle school would be constructed. It is important to note that this is a reasonable future land use scenario developed for analysis purposes only and is based on assumptions; future development could result in different square footage and allocation of development.

As presented in Table 4.4-6, both vehicular and area source emissions for only the Remainder Area would exceed thresholds established by the PCAPCD. Operational emissions associated with the Remainder Area would generate ~~8,237.96~~ 6,591.86 lbs/day of ROG, ~~1,797.54~~543.10 lbs/day of NO_x, ~~23,610.70~~11,811.14 lbs/day of CO and ~~2,063.25~~1,948.93 lbs/day of PM_{10} during the winter, and 665.54 lbs/day of ROG, 344.92 lbs/day of NO_x, 2,587.46 lbs/day of CO and 613.65 lbs/day of PM_{10} during the summer. Because these levels exceed PCAPCD thresholds, this is considered a significant impact.

Page 4.4-34, Subheading "MM 4.4-3," continuing to page 4.4-35

MM 4.4-3: Reduction of Construction Emissions (Impact 4.4-2 – WRSP)

- The prime contractor shall submit to the PCAPCD a comprehensive inventory (i.e., make, model, year, emission rating) of all the heavy-duty off-road equipment (50 horsepower or greater) that will be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours for the construction project. District personnel, with assistance from the California Air Resources Board, will conduct initial Visible Emission Evaluations of all heavy-duty equipment on the inventory list.
- An enforcement plan shall be established by the contractor in conjunction with the air district to weekly evaluate project-related on- and- off--road heavy-duty vehicle engine emission opacities, using standards as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2180——2194. An Environmental Coordinator, CARB-certified to perform Visible Emissions Evaluations (VEE), shall routinely evaluate project-related off-road and heavy-duty on-road equipment emissions for compliance with this requirement. Operators of vehicles and equipment found to exceed opacity limits will be notified and the equipment must be repaired within 72 hours.
- Contractors shall provide a plan for approval by the PCAPCD demonstrating that the heavy-duty (>50 horsepower) off-road vehicles to be used in the construction project, including owned, leased and subcontractor vehicles, will achieve a project-wide fleet average 30 percent NO_x reduction and 45 percent particulate reduction compared to the most recent CARB fleet average. Acceptable options for reducing emissions may include use of late model engines, low-emission diesel products, alternative fuels, engine retrofit

technology, after-treatment products, and/or other options as they become available.

- ~~Construction contracts shall stipulate that at least 20% of the heavy-duty off-road equipment included in the inventory be powered by CARB-certified off-road engines, as follows:~~

  ~~175 hp - 750 hp 1996 and newer engines~~
  ~~100 hp - 174 hp 1997 and newer engines~~
  ~~50 hp - 99 hp 1998 and newer engines~~

  ~~In lieu of or in addition to this requirement, an applicant can use other measures to reduce particulate matter and nitrogen oxide emissions from their project through the use of emulsified diesel fuel and or particulate matter traps. The District should be contacted to discuss this measure.~~

- Minimize idling time to 10 minutes.
- Use low sulfur fuel for stationary construction equipment, if feasible.
- Utilize existing power sources (e.g., power poles) or clean fuel generators rather than temporary power generators.
- Use low emission on-site stationary equipment.

Page 4.4-35, Subheading "MM 4.4-5," continuing to page 4.4-37

MM 4.4-5 Reduction of Operational Emissions (Impact 4.4-5 – WRSP)

~~Each developer will need to reach an agreement with the Placer Air Quality District concurrent with any subdivision or design review permit on air quality mitigation measures. Measures that could be implemented in order to reduce vehicle emissions and other operational emissions could include the~~Following receipt of an application for a Tentative Map (excluding the large lot subdivision map) or Design Review Permit, the City will forward an early consultation notice to the Placer County Air Quality District (PCAQD). Where the PCAQD provides comments on a specific development proposal, the City shall work with PCAQD and the developer to incorporate any measures recommended by the PCAQD into the project. Where the PCAQD does not provide comments on a specific development proposal, the City shall incorporate measures that reduce vehicle emissions and operational emissions from the proposed development. These measures will be implemented through project design, conditions of approval, noticing and disclosure statements, or through the City's plan check and inspection processes. The following is a listing of potential measures that could be implemented for the purpose of reducing vehicle and operational emissions:

Measures Applied to Tentative Maps and Design Review Permits

- Provide tree plantings that meet or exceed the requirements of the City's Community Design Guidelines to provide shading of buildings and parking lots.

- ~~To the extent feasible, l~~Landscape with native drought-resistant ~~species~~plants (~~plants, trees, and bushes~~ground covers, shrubs, and trees) ~~to reduce the demand for~~with particular consideration of plantings that are not reliant on gas-powered landscape maintenance equipment.
- ~~Use of low VOC coatings per District Rule 218 Architectural Coatings.~~
- Require all flat roofs on non-residential structures to have a white or silver cap sheet to reduce energy demand.
- Provide conductive/inductive electric vehicle charging stations and signage prohibiting parking for non-electric vehicles within designated spaces within non-residential developments.
- Configure parking to minimize traffic interference.
- Provide vanpool parking only spaces to accommodate vanpools in employment areas (e.g., community commercial, business-professional, and industrial uses).
- Provide preferential parking for carpools and vanpools in employment areas (e.g., community commercial, business-professional, and industrial areas).
- All truck loading and unloading docks shall be equipped with one 110/208-volt power outlet for every two-dock doors. Signs shall be posted stating "Diesel trucks are prohibited from idling more than five minutes and trucks requiring auxiliary power shall connect to the 110/208-volt outlets to run auxiliary equipment."
- Provide all day vehicle parking lots and secured bicycle storage near rail stations, transit stops, and freeway access points.
- Develop the Class I, II, and III bikeway system within the plan as identified within the WRSP.
- Develop the Village Center consistent with the WRSP policies that encourage pedestrian travel over use of the automobile.
- Design streets to maximize pedestrian access to transit stops.
- Require site design to maximize access to transit lines, to accommodate bus travel, and to provide lighted shelters at transit access points.
- Develop the plan consistent with the higher residential densities provided around the Village Center, transportation nodes, and transit corridors.
- Wood burning or pellet appliances shall not be permitted in multi-family developments. Only natural gas or propane fired fireplace appliances are permitted.

Measures for Detached Single-Family Residences

- Require ~~E~~electrical outlets ~~shall~~to be installed on the exterior walls of both the front and back of a residences or all commercial buildings to promote the use of electric landscape maintenance equipment.
- Require installation of a gas outlet in the rear of residential buildings for use of outdoor cooking appliances, such as gas burning barbeques.
- Require ~~Install~~installation of ~~a~~ gas outlets with ceramic logs in any proposed fireplaces, including outdoor recreational fireplaces or pits.

- Require ~~Install~~installation of low nitrogen oxide (NO_x), hot water heaters. (~~B~~beyond District Rule 246 ~~R~~requirements)
- Require HVAC units be equipped with PremAir catalyst system (or another similar system) if available and economically feasible. The PremAir system is considered feasible if the additional cost is less than 10 percent of the base HVAC unit cost.
- Provide notice to homebuyers of the option to install~~Install~~ electric vehicle charging raceways in residential garages.
- Provide notice to homebuyers of incentive and rebate programs available through Roseville Electric or other providers that encourage the purchase of electric landscape maintenance equipment.
- Require wood burning devices to meet U.S. EPA Phase II certification.
- ~~If feasible, purchase battery powered or electric landscape maintenance equipment for new residences.~~
- ~~Include wide parking spaces or vanpool only spaces to accommodate vanpool vehicles in employment areas (e.g., community commercial, business professional, industrial).~~
- ~~Provide preferential parking for carpools and vanpools in employment areas (e.g., community commercial, business professional, and industrial areas).~~
- ~~Vehicle and bicycle all-day parking lots near rail stations, transit stops, and freeway access points.~~
- ~~Site design to maximize telecommunication including an appropriate network infrastructure.~~
- ~~Contribute to an area transit fund to help build, maintain, and enhance transit services/facilities/amenities.~~
- ~~Subsidize~~
- ~~Class II and III on street bikeway system.~~
- ~~Class I bikeway system that connects all aspects of the plan area.~~
- ~~Development of a Village Center that promotes the pedestrian over the automobile.~~
- ~~Design street to maximize pedestrian access to transit stops.~~
- ~~Preparation of a Transportation System Management Plan for employers with 50 or more employees.~~
- ~~Provide secure bicycle storage at public parking facilities.~~
- ~~Only U.S. EPA Phase II certified woodburning devices shall be allowed in single family residences. The emission potential from each residence shall not exceed 7.5 grams per hour.~~
- ~~Woodburning or Pellet appliances shall not be permitted in multi family developments. Only natural gas or propane fired fireplace appliances are permitted.~~
- ~~If a project cannot implement sufficient on site measures, (as determined by the PCAPCD) to reduce its long term operational emissions, the project could implement an off site mitigation program to achieve the required emission~~

~~reduction.Off-site mitigation strategies are modeled after existing heavy-duty nitrogen oxide reduction programs and include retrofitting existing on-road or off-road heavy vehicles/equipment with cleaner burning engines, retrofitting or purchasing new low-emission agriculture pumps, transit vehicles, CNG fueling infrastructure or replacing non-EPA certified woodstoves with new EPA certified units. The design of the off-site mitigation program would depend on the type and amount of emission reductions needed. The program shall focus, to the extent feasible, on the City of Roseville vehicle fleet and/or other emissions sources that directly affect City residents.~~

In lieu of each individual project implementing their own off-site mitigation program, an applicant may choose to pay an equivalent amount of money into the District's Air Quality Mitigation Fund. The District provides monetary incentives to sources of air pollutant emissions ~~within the projects general vicinities~~ that are not required by law to reduce their emissions. Therefore, the emission reductions are real, quantifiable, and implement provisions of the 1994 State Implementation Plan. The off-site mitigation program has been implemented by a number of projects in Placer County. To the extent feasible, the implementation of any programs resulting from the WRSP in lieu of fees should be used in close proximity to the WRSP and the City of Roseville.

Page 4.4-37, Subheading "MM 4.4-6"

MM 4.4-6: Operational Emissions Policies (Impact 4.4-3 – Remainder Area)

Specific plans and/or development proposals for the Remainder Area shall include measures to reduce operational emissions. Such measures may include, but would not be limited to transit and pedestrian-oriented facilities (e.g., park and ride lots, bus stops), bike trails and facilities, energy-saving measures in buildings, as well as the measures described in MM 4.4-5, above. Appropriate measures shall be selected in ~~consideration~~consultation with the City and PCAPCD.

Section 4.5 (Noise)

Page 4.5-20, Impact 4.5-1 "Short-Term Noise Generated by Construction Activity"

IMPACT 4.5-1:	SHORT-TERM NOISE GENERATED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	City of Roseville Noise Ordinance Section 9.24.030		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	~~N/A~~Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant
Mitigation Measures:	~~N/A~~MM 4.5-1 (Construction Noise Reduction) (WRSP) MM 4.5-2 (Construction Noise Policies) (Remainder Area)	MM 4.5-1 (Construction Noise Reduction)	MM 4.5-2 (Construction Noise Policies)
Significance after Mitigation:	N/A	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

Page 4.5-22, Impact 4.5-2 "Commercial Noise Sources"

IMPACT 4.5-2:	COMMERCIAL NOISE SOURCES.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	Table IX-3 of the City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.5-3 (Commercial noise control) (WRSP)~~,~~ MM 4.5-4 (Commercial noise policies) (Remainder Area)	MM 4.5-3 (Commercial noise control)	MM 4.5-4 (Commercial noise policies)
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

Page 4.5-27, Impact 4.5-5 "Citywide Park Noise"

IMPACT 4.5-5:	CITYWIDE PARK NOISE.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	Table IX-3 of the City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.5-6 (Attenuate park noise) (WRSP)~~;~~ MM 4.5-7 (Park noise policies) (Remainder Area)	MM 4.5-6 (Attenuate park noise)	MM 4.5-7 (Park noise policies)
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

Page 4.5-32, Impact 4.5-8 "On-Site Traffic Noise"

IMPACT 4.5-8:	ON-SITE TRAFFIC NOISE.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.5-8 (on-site traffic noise attenuation requirements) (WRSP) MM 4.5-10 (On-site traffic noise policies) (Remainder Area)	MM 4.5-8 (On-site traffic noise attenuation)	MM 4.5-10 (On-site traffic noise policies)
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

Page 4.5-39, Impact 4.5-9 "Off-Site Traffic Noise Levels"

IMPACT 4.5-9:	OFF-SITE TRAFFIC NOISE LEVELS.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	An increase in noise levels of more than 3 dB L_{dn} is considered to be a significant increase in noise levels.		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Less Than Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.5-10 (On-site traffic noise policies)~~None available~~	None Required	MM 4.5-10 (on-site traffic noise policies)
Significance after Mitigation:	Significant and Unavoidable	Less Than Significant	Significant and Unavoidable

Page 4.5-39, Impact 4.5-10 "Changes to City Noise Contours"

IMPACT 4.5-10:	CHANGES TO CITY NOISE CONTOURS.		
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	None Applicable		
	SOI	**WRSP**	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.5-10 (On-site traffic noise policies)~~None available~~	None Required	MM 4.5-10 (on-site traffic noise policies)
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

Page 4.5-42, Subheading "MM 4.5-3," continuing to page 4.5-43

For all commercial uses within 150 feet of residential uses, implement the following or equally effective measures:

(a) For commercial loading docks and on-site truck circulation areas that are planned to be within 150 feet of sensitive receptors (including backyards), the following measures shall be implemented:

(1) Loading docks and on-site truck circulation routes shall be designed to ensure that noise levels do not exceed 70 dB L_{max} or 50 dB hourly L_{eq} at the nearest residence. An acoustic analysis shall demonstrate that the loading area design, including any noise attenuation features (e.g., covering, sound walls, orientation) would be adequate to achieve this standard;

and

(2) Deliveries shall generally be limited to the hours between 7:00 A.M. and 10:00 P.M.

(b) For all commercial buildings, roof-top HVAC shall be oriented away from residential areas and systems shall not produce noise levels that exceed 50 dB at a distance of 25 feet. In addition, roof-top parapets shall block line-of-sight from noise-sensitive uses to HVAC equipment.

(c) Setbacks or enhanced barriers (e.g., 8 feet tall) as needed to achieve City standards.

Page 4.5-44, Subheading "MM 4.5-6"

MM 4.5-6: Attenuate park noise (Impact 4.5-5-WRSP)

(a) The proposed soccer fields located in the northern portion of the proposed regional sports complex park shall be enclosed or shielded through the use of berms or barriers. A minimum of an 8 dB to 10 dB reduction in noise can be achieved through the site design or through the use of walls and berms. This type of reduction of noise levels is expected to result in compliance with the City of Roseville daytime noise level standards. In addition, the City of Roseville Parks Department allows parks to be open until 11:00p.m. However, due to the frequent use of the facility and the unique ability of public parks to generate noise, any function, which would generate noise beyond the 70dB threshold, as discussed earlier, shall be limited to the hours of 7:00 to 10:00p.m.

(b) The Garden Bandstand shall be shielded from residential uses by berms or other barriers, or amplification at musical events shall be limited to maximum noise levels of ~~75~~80 dB L_{max} at ~~a distance of 100 feet from the stage~~the property line of the property where the event is held. Amplified events shall be prohibited if it cannot be demonstrated that this standard can be met. In addition, amplified music shall be allowed only between the hours of ~~7~~8:00 A.M. and 10:30~~00~~ P.M. on Sunday through Thursday and between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 11:00 P.M. on Fridays and Saturdays.

Section 4.6 (Geology, Soils, and Seismicity)

Page 4.6-7, Subheading "Soils," first paragraph

~~The location of soil units in the SOI Amendment Area is shown in Figure 4.6-2 (Soil Types). As illustrated in Figure 4.6-2, the SOI Amendment Area consists predominantly of Cometa-Fiddyment complex (soil unit 141) and San Joaquin Cometa sandy loam (soil unit 182).~~

The distribution of soil units in the SOI Amendment Area is shown in Figure 4.6-2 (Soil Types). Each soil unit is listed in Table 4.6-1 (Soil Constraints) under the heading "Soil Name and Map Symbol" in the first column of the table. A brief description of each soil unit appears in the second column of the table under the heading "Physical Properties." As illustrated in Figure 4.6-2, the SOI Amendment Area consists predominantly of Cometa-Fiddyment complex (soil unit 141) and San Joaquin Cometa sandy loam (soil unit 182). These two units are characterized by the NRCS as having very slow permeability, low to high shrink-swell potential, slow runoff, and slight erosion hazard. The combination of these characteristics

with the low topographic relief of the area contributes to the formation of vernal pools at the end of the rainy season. Vernal pools are discussed in Chapter 4.7, Biological Resources, of this EIR.

Page 4.6-7, Subheading "Soil Characteristics," last paragraph, continuing to page 4.6-10

~~Soil characteristics and engineering properties that can affect development within the SOI Amendment Area are summarized in Table 4.6-1. The results of site-specific geotechnical studies prepared in conjunction with project approvals and building permits will be used to further identify any special site development considerations and methods for effectively managing soil conditions.~~

Soil characteristics and engineering properties that could constrain development in the SOI Amendment Area were identified by the NRCS in the Soil Survey Placer County, California, Western Part (1980), and have been used for the purposes of impact analysis in this EIR. These four characteristics are described briefly below and discussed in relation to the SOI Amendment Area in the following section (Soil Constraints). Table 4.6 1 indicates the nature of the constraint (wetness or tendency to flood, high shrink-swell or expansion potential, low soil strength or compressibility, etc.) and summarizes the level of constraint (slight, moderate, high, severe) for four types of construction activities expected to occur in the SOI Amendment Area. These activities include excavation and support for structures with shallow foundations (column 3 of the table); excavation and foundation support for dwellings without basements and small commercial buildings (column 4); construction of local roads and streets (column 5); and the construction of grassed waterways (column 6). The City of Roseville's Improvement Standards require site-specific geotechnical studies to be prepared in conjunction with project approvals and building permits to ensure site development considerations and methods are used to manage soil conditions effectively and comply with the excavation and foundation support requirements of the City's Building Code.

Section 4.7 (Biological Resources)

Page 4.7-3, Section 4.7.2, "Environmental Setting"

The SOI Amendment Area encompasses approximately 5,527 acres in western Placer County, adjacent to the western boundary of the City of Roseville. The 3,162-acre WRSP portion has been the subject of biological surveys, and is known to consist of a combination of annual grassland, oak woodland, and agricultural land. Figure 4.7-1 (~~Habitat Map~~WRSP Habitat Map and Site Features) illustrates the habitat types located on the project site. Federal jurisdictional waters in the WRSP Area include Pleasant Grove Creek, Kaseberg Creek, and their unnamed tributaries; vernal pools; seasonal wetlands; wet swales and emergent marsh habitat. Figure 4.7-2 (On-Site Wetland Mitigation Plan) illustrates the existing wetlands

located within the project site. The Remainder Area includes an additional 2,365 acres. Although the Remainder Area has not been surveyed for biological resources, a review of aerial photographs and site reconnaissance indicate that it consists primarily of annual grasslands, ephemeral drainages, and seasonal wetlands.

Page 4.7-18, first full paragraph

Swainson's Hawk *(Buteo swainsoni)*. Status: State threatened. Swainson's hawk is listed as a State "threatened" species. This finding was based on the sharp reduction in riparian woodlands and forests experienced over the state in the last 100 years, and the consequent reduction in Swainson's hawks, which use riparian woodlands for nesting. Swainson's hawks are open country birds, which forage in grasslands and agricultural fields, especially after disking or harvest. Swainson's hawk can forage as much as 20 miles from the nest, and observations of Swainson's hawk in the project vicinity are not uncommon. Several Swainson's hawk were observed flying over the WRSP site between April and June of 2000. Additionally, a pair of Swainson's hawks was observed nesting in a tree adjacent to the WRSP Area. The success of the nest could not be confirmed during the surveys. As shown in Figure 4.7-3, ~~Swainson's Hawk Nest Sites~~Swainson's Hawk Nesting & Foraging Map, ~~two~~three historic records for this species occur within 1 mile of the WRSP Area.

Page 4.7-26, first paragraph

Fish and Game Code section 3511 describes bird species, primarily raptors, which are "fully protected." Fully protected birds may not be taken or possessed at any time~~except under a specific permit~~. Section 3503.5 of the code protects all birds of prey and their eggs and nests.

Page 4.7-67, Subheading "MM 4.7-1," second paragraph

(C) A wetland and vernal pool restoration/revegetation plan shall be prepared by a qualified specialist to include all measures for the revegetation and maintenance of on and/or off-site habitat, ~~weather~~whether preserved or created. The plan shall include the following:

Page 4.7-67, new paragraph inserted following item "(5)" of mitigation measure, continuing to page 4.7-68

(5) Contingency plans and appropriate remedial measures shall also be outlined in the plan should the restoration efforts fail to meet designated success criteria and goals.

Additionally, the CWA 404 application for this project includes measures designed to ensure the long-term viability of the preserved wetlands. These measures include creation of contiguous connections with off-site preserve areas, the installation of high quality fencing around open space preserve areas

with signage describing the sensitivity of the habitat, and the implementation of an Operation and Management Plan with a financing mechanism to monitor the health of the preserve habitat, and to remediate any disturbance to the preserve. An annual report describing the monitoring activities and condition of the preserve will be prepared by the preserve steward and submitted to the resource agencies.

As a result of the implementation of this plan, as outlined in Table 4.7-3, and associated measures detailed above, the project applicant would incur no further obligation for surveys, salvage notification, or seedbank salvage for areas covered by the Plan other than those surveys indicated under MM 4.7-14 and MM 4.7-15.

Page 4.7-71, Subheading "MM 4.7-6," Subsection "g" of mitigation measure

(g) The applicant shall avoid all potential burrowing owl burrows that may be disturbed by project construction during the breeding season between February 15 and August 30 (the period when nest burrows are typically occupied by adults with eggs or young). Avoidance shall include the establishment of a ~~300-foot~~350-foot diameter nondisturbance buffer zone around any occupied burrows. The buffer zone shall be delineated by highly visible temporary construction fencing. Disturbance of any occupied burrows shall only occur outside of the breeding season (August 30 through February 15).

Page 4.7-71, Subheading "MM 4.7-8," continuing to page 4.7-72

MM 4.7-8: Off-site and on-site preservation of grassland habitat (Impact 4.7-6 and Impact 4.7-9 – WRSP)

- CDFG recommends that projects that will result in the loss of potential foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk (which includes grasslands and certain agricultural croplands such as alfalfa) within 10 miles of an active nest site provide mitigation for that loss. To the extent feasible, strategies for preserving on-site grasslands as raptor and migratory bird foraging habitat will be addressed in the O&M Plan prepared pursuant to the Section 404 Permit. Some of these strategies could include, but are not necessarily limited to, grazing for grassland management, monitoring for biological values, and adaptive management. Mitigation for Swainson's hawk foraging habitat would concurrently mitigate for loss of habitat for a number of other wildlife species in the region such as burrowing owl, red-tailed hawk, white-tailed kite, northern harrier, and loggerhead shrike among many others.

Based upon consultation with CDFG, a Swainson's Hawk Grassland Habitat Mitigation Plan has been developed to mitigate for the loss of grassland foraging habitat. Areas within Yankee Sough and other as of yet an undermined southern Placer County site (~~possably~~ possibly Reason Farms) would be preserved (see Figure 4.7-4). Up to 400 acres of the ~~468.66~~ 878.743 additional Off-site Conservation Easement acres are proposed to be located at

Reason Farms. Acquisition of the preservation acreages in two areas near Sheridan in southwestern Placer County detailed in Table 4.7-4 and Figure 4.7-4 would reduce impacts due to loss of grasslands to **less than significant**.

Table 4.7-4 Swainson's Hawk Grassland Habitat Mitigation Plan

Distance from Nest (miles)	Potential On-Site Foraging Habitat Proposed for Development (acres)	Swainson's Hawk Mitigation Ratio	Potential Swainson's Hawk Habitat Mitigation (acres)	On-Site Open Space Preservation (acres)[1]	Total Net Foraging Habitat to Be Acquired Off-Site (acres)[2]	Habitat Acquired at Yankee Slough (acres)	Additional Off-Site Conservation Easement (acres)
0–1	~~604.8~~1,267.438	1.0:1	~~604.0~~1,267.438	~~78.06~~	~~526.74~~	0	
1–5	~~1599.8~~934.967	0.75:1	~~1199.85~~701.225	~~567.79~~	~~632.06~~	~~690.216~~	
Total	***~~2204.62~~2,204.404***		***~~1804.65~~1,968.663***	***~~645.79~~399.700***	***~~1158.88~~1,568.963***	***~~690.216~~690.220***	***~~468.66~~878.743***

NOTES:
1. Does not include any oak woodland habitat at Fiddyment Ranch, only grassland habitat.
2. Located within southern Placer County.
3. Includes WRSP open space parcels F-80 and W-81.

SOURCE: ~~Revised CDFG Swainson's Hawk Mitigation, November 21,~~ECORP Consulting, October 30, 2003

Page 4.7-72, Subheading "MM 4.7-9"

MM 4.7-9: Swainson's hawk habitat policies (Impact 4.7-6 and Impact 4.7-10 – Remainder Area)

Prior to the adoption of any Specific Plans and/or other development proposals for the Remainder Area, the applicant shall conduct additional environmental review and implement measures to protect ~~of~~ Swainson's hawk habitat at a ratio commensurate with the habitat area to be lost due to proposed development.

Page 4.7-72, Subheading "MM 4.7-10," continuing to page 4.7-73

MM 4.7-10: Stream protection policies (Impact 4.7-7 and Impact 4.7-9 – WRSP)

To protect the sensitive habitat within the riparian area, and its potential use by wildlife as movement corridors, the project applicant shall provide for the protection of stream corridors on the WRSP Area from disturbance due to construction or obstruction (e.g., fill, culverts) through compliance with Section 1600 of the CDFG Code (Section 1600). Compliance with Section 1600 requires that the applicant enter into a Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement prior to conducting any construction activities within a stream corridor (as defined in Section 1600), which sets forth mitigation measures that the applicant must implement. These measures shall include, but not be limited to, the use of either bridges or culverts that are large enough that wildlife have enough space to pass through these road crossings without having to travel over the road surface, the implementation of bank stabilization measures, and/or restoration and revegetation of stream corridor habitat that has been damaged due to the project's construction. Furthermore, the recreational trails and garden area shall be lined by post and rail fence and

signage would be used to direct trail and garden users to stay within the designated trail corridor or garden area. The trails and garden would also be closed after dark and no exterior lighting shall be used. Lastly, the implementation of MM 4.7-1, and MM 4.7-8, which would provide for the conservation of on-site open space and riparian areas around ~~Present~~Pleasant Grove and Kaseberg Creek~~'~~s.

Section 4.9 (Hazardous Materials and Public Safety)

Page 4.9-27, last paragraph, continuing to page 4.9-29

In conjunction with the environmental analysis of the PGWWTP in 1996, a 1,000-foot non-residential buffer was established around the PGWWTP restricting land use to non-residential development to minimize risks to sensitive off-site land uses. The land use buffer is illustrated by Figure 4.9-2 (~~PGWWTP 1,000~~ 1000-Foot Buffer~~ Area~~). Although the buffer was originally intended to mitigate hazards associated with the use of chlorine gas, current plans are to use hazardous sodium hypochlorite, which is typically less hazardous than chlorine gas. Nonetheless, the 1,000-foot buffer has been retained. The WRSP designates land within the 1,000-foot buffer commercial, light-industrial, public/quasi-public, park, and open space. Furthermore, the PGWWTP has been designed so that all site drainage is kept on-site. Therefore, in an event a chemical were to be released on-site, it would be routed to the treatment plant's head works where it would enter the influent waste stream for treatment. The City of Roseville Fire Marshal reviewed the anticipated chemical use and plant operational design in August 2002 for potential off-site consequences at the WRSP Area and concluded off-site consequences were not likely to occur. In order to reduce the likelihood of incompatible land uses adjacent to the PGWWTP, the Roseville Fire Department recommended certain light industrial land uses in the WRSP Area adjacent to the plant be designated under the Conditional Use category. A list of uses that would be subject to a Conditional Use Permit can be found in Section 4.1 (Land Use and Agricultural Resources). Any development in the Remainder Area would also be restricted to non-residential uses within 1,000 feet of the PGWWTP.

Section 4.10 (Public Services)

Page 4.10-7, before Subheading "Fire Protection"

~~**Mitigation Measures**~~

~~None required.~~

Page 4.10-14, Subheading "Mitigation Measures"

~~**Mitigation Measures**~~

~~None.~~

Page 4.10-29, before Subheading "Schools"

~~**Mitigation Measures**~~

~~None.~~

Page 4.10-37, Subheading "MM 4.10-1(b)"

MM 4.10-1(b): Expand the Roseville Police Department Headquarters (Impact 4.10-1—WRSP)

An expansion of the Police Headquarters or potentially a satellite facility in the WRSP would likely be needed at buildout of the WRSP to accommodate the additional Department staff required by MM 4.10-1(a). The current size of Police Headquarters is insufficient to accommodate a large increase in police staff. The City would fund the expansion through increased general revenues generated by new development through the Capital Facilities Fee collected at the Building Permit stage. Planning and environmental review would be required for the development of an additional station or the expansion of the existing station. Depending on its design, size, and location, the expansion of the existing station or the construction of new law enforcement facilities could lead to increased air emissions, noise, and traffic, as well as loss or degradation of biological habitat, cultural resources, water quality, or other potentially significant environmental impacts. Impacts would be addressed ~~or~~on a project-specific basis prior to approval of construction.

12.2.2 Volume II

Section 4.11 (Public Utilities)

Page 4.11-2, Subsection "Water," beginning with bulleted list

- *Technical Memorandum 1—Evaluation of Water System Capacity Water Demands* (Montgomery Watson Harza [MWH], February 26, 2002)
- *Technical Memorandum Task 1—Unit Water Demand Factor Revision* (~~Montgomery Watson Harza [~~MWH~~]~~, November 6, 2002)
- *Technical Memorandum 3 – Wastewater Evaluation of Urban Growth Areas* (MWH, December 4,2001)
- *Technical Memorandum 7—Water Supply Strategy* (MWH, April 10, 2003)
- *2002 Urban Water Management Plan* (City of Roseville)
- *Master Water Study for West Roseville Specific Plan Area* (Wood Rodgers, May 2003)
- *Recycled Water Study for West Roseville Specific Plan Area* (HydroScience Engineers, Inc., May 21, 2003)
- *Groundwater Impact Analysis for Proposed Reason Farms Land Retirement Plan* (MWH, June 2003)

The Groundwater Impact Analysis is provided in Appendix M, ~~and~~ Technical Memorandum Task 1 (November 6, 2002) and Technical Memorandum 7 are provided in Appendix R, and Technical Memorandum 1 (February 26, 2002) is provided in Appendix Z of this EIR. All other documents and technical references cited in the footnotes are available for review at the City of Roseville Permit Center, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, California.

Page 4.11-3, Subheading "Surface Water," second paragraph

As illustrated in Table 4.11-1, the City of Roseville has three surface water contract entitlements for diversions from the American River totaling 62,800 acre-feet per year (AF/year): a 32,000 AF/year contract with the USBR for a Central Valley Project (CVP) supply from Folsom Lake; a 10,000 AF/year contract with the PCWA with options for an additional 20,000 AF/year supplied from the Middle Fork [American River] Project (MFP); and an 800-AF/year contract with the SJWD for use of a portion of SJWD's PCWA contract water supply during normal/wet years (also provided from the MFP).[262]

Page 4.11-3, Table 4.11-1 "City of Roseville American River Water Contracts"

Table 4.11-1 City of Roseville American River Water Contracts

Contracted Supply Water Supply Source	Contract Amount (AF/year)
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	32,000
Placer County Water Agency (PCWA)	30,000
San Juan Water District (SJWD)	800
Total Contracted Supplies	***62,800***
Available Supplies: ~~Average~~Normal/Wet Years[1]	55,700
Available Supplies: Critically Dry Years[1]	39,800

NOTES:
1. Water Forum Agreement Maximum Surface Water Diversion limits the total amount available to the City, regardless of contracted amount.

SOURCE: City of Roseville 2003

Page 4.11-3, paragraph following Table 4.11-1, continuing to page 4.11-4

The City of Roseville is a signatory to the Water Forum Agreement (WFA), which provides a framework for future surface water and groundwater supplies in the region through the year 2030. The WFA specifies maximum allowable surface water diversions based on unimpaired flows into Folsom Lake with diversions by the City restricted in normal/wet and in dry years, with the objective of supporting environmental needs in the Lower American River. Although water contract entitlements total 62,800 AF/year, under the WFA, the maximum American River surface water diversion by the City in ~~wet/average~~normal/wet years is limited to 55,700 AF/year. The unused difference, which totals 7,100 AF/year, is released down the American River, where it ultimately flows into the Sacramento River. The City could divert this water from the Sacramento River through the proposed Sacramento River Water Reliability Project once this project is completed (refer to Impact 4.11-1 for additional information regarding the Sacramento River Water Reliability Project). However, in critically dry years, the maximum diversion from the American River is limited to 39,800 AF/year. In below average to dry years, the City may divert an amount between 55,700 and 39,800 AF/year from the American River based on unimpaired flow into Folsom Lake.[263] The Forum categorized water years into three types: 1) Normal or Wet Years, 2) Drier Years, and 3) Driest Years. These hydrologic year types are defined as follows:

- Normal or Wet Years: When the projected March through November Unimpaired Inflow to Folsom Reservoir is greater than 950,000 AF;
- Drier Years: When the projected March through November Unimpaired Inflow to Folsom Reservoir is between 950,000 AF and 400,000 AF; and,
- Driest Years: When the projected March through November Unimpaired Inflow to Folsom Reservoir is less than 400,000 AF.

In accord with the City's WFA, the City is working with PCWA on a re-operation plan of PCWAs Middle Fork Project (MFP) to allow up to 20,000 AF/yr of raw water to be released down the American River for

environmental offsets resulting from increased water supply demands over 1995 baseline diversions (19,800 AF to 39,800 AF). The environmental offsets could come from two sources, either a combination of the remaining contractual supply (7,100 AF) plus re-operation of the MFP reservoirs (12,900 AF); or the full amount (20,000 AF) from re-operation of the MFP. Release of re-operation water would occur when the City is limited in its diversions from Folsom Lake during drier and driest years.

Page 4.11-5, Subheading "Surface Water," continuing to page 4.11-6

The SJWD has an existing contract entitlement with PCWA to obtain up to 25,000 AF/year of water for use within Placer County and a long-term wheeling agreement with USBR for accessing the water through Folsom Lake. Certain conditions of that contract allow a portion of that entitlement to be delivered to the SOI Amendment Area. Currently, SJWD is utilizing 48 percent of the contractual supply (12,000 AF/yr) and anticipates an additional 26 percent of the contractual supply (6,500 AF/yr) will be required to meet build out demands of the Granite Bay Area. This leaves 26 percent of the contractual supply (6,500 AF/yr). As established in a Memorandum of Understanding dated June 13, 2003, between SJWD and the City of Roseville, the SJWD has agreed to provide up to 3,200 AF/year of additional untreated surface water to the City from its existing entitlement. The 3,200 AF/yr of water to be transferred to the City from SJWD represents 13 percent of the SJWD's PCWA water supply (25,000 AF/yr). Accounting for the existing 800 AF/yr of water already transferred from SJWD to the City and this new supply (3,200 AF/yr), SJWD would still have 10% or (2,500 AF/yr) of their PCWA contractual supply available. Further, the agreements between the City and SJWD require these water transfers comply with the District's commitments outlined in SJWD's Water Forum Agreement. This means that the 4,000 AF/yr transferred to the City is only available during wet years. During dry years, the City must utilize alternative water supplies. The 3,200 AF/yr of water is not included in the totals in Table 4.11-1 because it is not part of the City's current contracted amount. Under the terms of the MOU, the 3,200 AF/yr would become available when the agreement between Roseville and SJWD is executed (upon completion of environmental review for the WRSP).~~This amount is not included in the totals in Table 4.11-2 because it is not part of the City's current contracted amount. The 3,200~~

~~Table 4.11-2 City of Roseville Revised Unit Water Demand Factors and Existing and General Plan Buildout Water Demand (Without Project)~~

~~Land Use Category~~	~~Revised Demand Factor~~	~~Estimated Existing Demand in City (AF/year)~~	~~Estimated Demand at General Plan Buildout (without WRSP and SOI Amendment) (AF/year)~~
~~LDR (<3.5 DU/ac)~~	~~728 gpd/DU~~	~~4,943~~	~~5,903~~
~~LDR (3.5 to 5.0 DU/ac)~~	~~600 gpd/DU~~	~~8,222~~	~~13,524~~
~~LMDR (>5.0 to 6.0 DU/ac)~~	~~521 gpd/DU~~	~~2,880~~	~~3,301~~
~~LMDR (>6.0 to 8.0 DU/ac)~~	~~430 gpd/DU~~	~~1,594~~	~~2,030~~
~~MDR (>8.0 to 12.0 DU/ac)~~	~~323 gpd/DU~~	~~401~~	~~761~~
~~HDR (>12.0 to 16.0 DU/ac)~~	~~288 gpd/DU~~	~~32~~	~~115~~

~~Table 4.11-2 City of Roseville Revised Unit Water Demand Factors and Existing and General Plan Buildout Water Demand (Without Project)~~

~~Land Use Category~~	~~Revised Demand Factor~~	~~Estimated Existing Demand in City (AF/year)~~	~~Estimated Demand at General Plan Buildout (without WRSP and SOI Amendment) (AF/year)~~
~~HDR (>16.0 DU/ac)~~	~~177 gpd/DU~~	~~1,347~~	~~1,948~~
~~Commercial/Retail~~	~~2,598 gpd/ac~~	~~2,323~~	~~4,929~~
~~Business Professional~~	~~2,598 gpd/ac~~	~~987~~	~~2,267~~
~~Light Industrial~~	~~2,598 gpd/ac~~	~~858~~	~~4,120~~
~~Industrial~~	~~2,562 gpd/ac~~	~~1,599~~	~~3,002~~
~~Railroad Yard~~	~~109 gpd/ac~~	~~87~~	~~72~~
~~Elementary Schools~~	~~3,454 gpd/ac~~	~~648~~	~~573~~
~~High Schools~~	~~4,068 gpd/ac~~	~~408~~	~~597~~
~~Public (Fire Station, etc.)~~	~~1,780 gpd/ac~~	~~1,199~~	~~1,290~~
~~Park/Recreation~~	~~2,988 gpd /ac~~	~~4,628~~	~~6,176~~
~~Open Space/Major right-of-way~~	~~—~~	~~—~~	~~—~~
~~Vacant/Unassigned~~	~~—~~	~~—~~	~~—~~
	~~*Subtotal*~~	~~*32,156*~~	~~*50,608*~~
	~~System Losses (2%)~~	~~643~~	~~1,012~~
~~***Total***~~		~~***32,799***~~	~~***51,620***~~

~~NOTES:~~
~~ac = acre AF/year = acre-feet per year LDR = low density residential LMDR = low-medium density residential~~
~~DU = dwelling unit gpd = gallons per day MDR = medium density residential HDR = high-density residential~~
~~SOURCE: MWH, *Technical Memorandum, Task 7 – Water Supply Strategy*, April 10, 2003, Table 1; *MWH, Technical Memorandum, Task 1 – Unit Water Demand Factor Revision*, November 6, 2002, Table 6~~

~~AF/year would become available when the agreement between Roseville and SJWD is executed. The 3,200 AF/year would account for 13 percent of the SJWD water supply.~~

Page 4.11-6, Subheading "Current and Projected Water Demand," continuing to page 4.11-7

The City's Urban Water Management Plan (WWMP) provides ~~D~~data, assumptions, and conclusions regarding water demand in the City of Roseville~~ are provided in the City's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which was prepared in accordance with California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6~~. The 2002 UWMP, ~~which~~ which was prepared in accordance with California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.5, was adopted by City Council Resolution No. 02-315 on July 31, 2002, identifies current and projected water supply and demand in 5-year increments for a 20-year period ending in 2020 based on General Plan buildout. Because the SOI Amendment Area is outside the City limits, water demands for the WRSP Area and Remainder Area were not included in the 2002 UWMP. Subsequent to adoption of the 2002 UWMP, the City began to consider delivery of water service to urban growth areas outside the City limits, such as the SOI Amendment Area. As part of that effort, the City re-evaluated previous water demand factors to determine whether existing estimates of water demand reflect actual water use and the extent to which supply could meet citywide demand in addition to the demand associated with the

SOI Amendment. The following discussion includes background information about supply and reliability of existing supplies and summarizes the conclusions of studies performed in 2003 that resulted in adjustments to existing and future water demand estimates.

Page 4.11-7, Subheading "Supply and Reliability of Potable Water Supplies," first paragraph

The City of Roseville currently supplies ~~only~~ surface water for municipal and industrial (M&I) uses. This requires firm surface water contract amounts to ensure that proper supplies are maintained for the residents and businesses relying on this supply of water. The estimates in the UWMP show that in average precipitation years the City of Roseville has sufficient water to meet its customers' needs through 2020 (without the proposed SOI Amendment). This is based on a continued commitment to regional planning for water supplies, ongoing conservation efforts, and additional recycled water supplies for landscaping being developed. In times of drought and water shortage, the urban demand is expected to decrease as a result of increased conservation awareness and regulations. Water available from surface water supplies would be supplemented with groundwater. It is expected that if supply were to be reduced due to shortage, consistent with reductions identified in the WFA, existing surface water supply coupled with conservation and groundwater use would be sufficient to meet citywide demands.[268]

Page 4.11-7, Subheading "Supply and Reliability of Potable Water Supplies," last paragraph, continuing to page 4.11-8

The City's USBR contract requires supply cutbacks under certain conditions. Due to local water supply shortages, Roseville's water supply was reduced in ~~1990,~~ 1991, 1992, 1994, and 2001. These cutbacks necessitated the use of ~~using~~ an exercised water option with PCWA to reduce projected shortfalls.[269] During three of those four years, the PCWA water was conveyed through USBR facilities under ~~a~~ single-year wheeling contracts. With the future reliance on PCWA water wheeled (or conveyed) through the USBR Folsom Lake facilities to meet the base demand within the City service area, a long-term contract that would provide for conveying PCWA water through USBR facilities ("wheeling contract") is being sought. The City is currently developing an environmental document to support approval and signature of the negotiated agreement.

Based on over 70 years of historical hydrology (and WFA restrictions), the 55,700 AF/year contract surface water supply is assumed to be available to the City in about 83 percent of the years. In about 17 percent of the years, less than 54,900 AF/year to a minimum of 39,800 AF/year of surface water would be available per the WFA. As discussed previously, the City is working with PCWA on a re-operation plan of PCWA's Middle Fork Project to allow up to 20,000 AF/yr of raw water to be released down the American River. Release of re-operation water would occur when the City is limited in its diversions

from Folsom Lake during drier and driest years. Thus, in drought years, supplemental supplies potentially totaling up to 15,900 AF/year (the difference between the average/wet year supply and the dry year supply) is needed to make up for the dry-year and critically dry-year deficiencies. The City's current strategy for providing supplemental water during dry years consists of the following: 3,000 AF/year of recycled water supplies (for nonpotable, landscaping use), development of up to 6,600 AF/year of sustainable[270] groundwater supplies, 800 AF/year of groundwater to replace SJWD's PCWA contract water, and, during severe drought, the implementation of up to 5,500 AF/year of additional conservation efforts (including rationing), which represents a 10 percent reduction in water use.[271]

Page 4.11-10, Subheading "Updated Potable Water Demand Estimates"

Previous water supply planning in the City has been based on projected unit water demands, total water demand, and maximum day and peak hour demand factors provided in the *General Plan Update Water System Study* prepared by Spink in August 1993 (the "Spink study"). The City has been collecting and evaluating water meter data since 2001/02. The recent meter data indicate the unit water demand factors in the Spink study likely overestimate current and projected City water use. This is believed to be principally the result of the effect of the implementation of water conservation measures in post-1992 home construction. The data show a reduction in actual water use relative to the estimates used in the 1993 Spink study in every land use category except Business Professional, Railroad Yard, and Public. The data in the residential categories show up to a 25 percent decrease in every category except in one of the High-Density categories and one of the Low-Density categories. In the latter two categories, the decreases in the estimated unit water demand factors still exceed 10 percent. Significant decreases in the Industrial categories could be attributed to water conservation and greater weighting of economic considerations used in the design of industrial processes requiring water. The increase in the Business Professional category could be the result of more medical offices with a higher average water use than typical professional buildings.[275]

Revised unit water demand factors were developed through statistical analysis of the 1993 Spink study, meter data collected by the City of Roseville (as noted above), and unit demand data from Sacramento County water purveyors (which reflects Sacramento Area Water Forum land use/demand assumptions), Sacramento Water Agency Zone 40, PCWA Zone 1, and other Central Valley cities for each land use category group. The statistical comparison of unit water demand factors were then used to recalculate the unit water demand factors that were, in turn, used to estimate projected demands in the existing City of Roseville.[276] The adjusted estimates of existing and future water demand include a reliability factor to reflect the inherent uncertainty of such estimates, thereby insuring that the City can adequately meet delivery commitments and that service to existing and future customers would not be compromised as a

result of the adjusted demand.[277] Refer to Technical Memorandum Task 1 included in Appendix ~~M~~R in this EIR for additional information regarding the development of revised unit water demand factors. Meter data will continue to be collected and analyzed to confirm the unit demand factors for the purposes of estimating existing and future water demands within the City and the SOI Amendment Area.[278]

Page 4.11-11, insert after first paragraph

Table 4.11-2 City of Roseville Revised Unit Water Demand Factors and Existing and General Plan Buildout Water Demand (Without Project)

Land Use Category	Revised Demand Factor	Estimated Existing Demand in City (AF/year)	Estimated Demand at General Plan Buildout (without WRSP and SOI Amendment) (AF/year)
LDR (<3.5 DU/ac)	728 gpd/DU	4,943	5,903
LDR (3.5 to 5.0 DU/ac)	600 gpd/DU	8,222	13,524
LMDR (>5.0 to 6.0 DU/ac)	521 gpd/DU	2,880	3,301
LMDR (>6.0 to 8.0 DU/ac)	430 gpd/DU	1,594	2,030
MDR (>8.0 to 12.0 DU/ac)	323 gpd/DU	401	761
HDR (>12.0 to 16.0 DU/ac)	288 gpd/DU	32	115
HDR (>16.0 DU/ac)	177 gpd/DU	1,347	1,948
Commercial/Retail	2,598 gpd/ac	2,323	4,929
Business Professional	2,598 gpd/ac	987	2,267
Light Industrial	2,598 gpd/ac	858	4,120
Industrial	2,562 gpd/ac	1,599	3,002
Railroad Yard	109 gpd/ac	87	72
Elementary Schools	3,454 gpd/ac	648	573
High Schools	4,068 gpd/ac	408	597
Public (Fire Station, etc.)	1,780 gpd/ac	1,199	1,290
Park/Recreation	2,988 gpd /ac	4,628	6,176
Open Space/Major right-of-way	—	—	—
Vacant/Unassigned	—	—	—
	Subtotal	*32,156*	*50,608*
	System Losses (2%)	643	1,012
Total		***32,799***	***51,620***

NOTES:
ac = acre AF/year = acre-feet per year LDR = low density residential LMDR = low medium density residential
DU = dwelling unit gpd = gallons per day MDR = medium density residential HDR = high-density residential
SOURCE: MWH, *Technical Memorandum, Task 7—Water Supply Strategy*, April 10, 2003, Table 1; *MWH, Technical Memorandum, Task 1—Unit Water Demand Factor Revision*, November 6, 2002, Table 6

Page 4.11-11, last paragraph, continuing to page 4.11-12

As noted above, the new data indicate current estimates of existing and buildout citywide water demand are lower than the demand projected in the 1993 Spink study. Based on the revised unit demand factors the difference between existing and future surface average/wet year water supplies (55,~~701~~ 700 AF/year) and the estimated water demand at General Plan buildout (51,~~621~~ 620 AF/year) (not including the SOI Amendment area) is a surplus of 4,080 AF/year.

Using the revised unit demand factors, the City has decided that up to 4,080 AF/year of the excess City supply could be made available to the SOI Amendment Area, of which 2,316 AF/year would be made available to the WRSP. ~~However, a policy decision will be required by the Roseville City Council to formalize this decision. This policy decision is part of the entitlement request considered for the WRSP. In addition, t~~The City will need to ~~adopt the revised unit water demand factors and~~ update the UWMP to reflect adjusted demand projections that reflect the revised demand factors.

Page 4.11-12, Subheading "Water Treatment," continuing to page 4.11-13

The City of Roseville operates a 60-million-gallons-per-day (mgd) water treatment plant (WTP) on Barton Road near Folsom Lake in the Granite Bay community. Untreated surface water from Folsom Lake is conveyed from a USBR intake through an 84-inch pipeline to a USBR pumping plant, which has a capacity of 96 mgd for Roseville contracted supplies.[20] After pumping, which is only necessary when lake levels drop below 404 feet, water is conveyed through an 84-inch pipeline to the "Hinkle Y" where flows to SJWD and Roseville are split. Roseville untreated water flows through a short segment of 60-inch pipeline, then into parallel 60-inch and 48-inch pipelines owned by the City of Roseville to the WTP.

The USBR pump station is designed to deliver 258 mgd at a lake surface level of 392 feet of which 96 mgd is allocated to Roseville. When the lake elevation is higher than 392 feet, the added head (or water pressure) results in water flowing more efficiently and additional physical delivery capacity would be available. Constraints would then be limited to contractual agreements, if any.

Page 4.11-13, second full paragraph

The existing Barton Road WTP capacity is 60 mgd and experienced peak demands of 49.5 mgd in July 2002. The treatment plant site has been master planned to an overall capacity of 100 mgd. The current plan is for plant expansions to be completed in two phases: an expansion to 75 mgd, which is expected to be completed in mid-2006, and an expansion to 100 mgd, which is expected to be completed in mid-2010. An EIR was prepared for the WTP expansion to 100 mgd (the Roseville Water Treatment Plant Expansion and 60-Inch Pipeline Project EIR ["WTPE EIR"] [SCH #1998012011]). The WTPE EIR addressed implementation of a Water Plant Master Plan for the phased process to expand plant capacity ~~from 48 to~~of 60 mgd~~,~~ to 75 mgd, and, ultimately~~,~~ to 100 mgd to meet ultimate demand at General Plan buildout. The WTPE EIR included a~~In addition to the~~ project level evaluation~~s~~ for ~~this~~ plant expansion from 48 to 60 mgd.~~, the EIR was~~It also included a ~~"~~program-level~~"~~ ~~EIR~~ analysis for expansion up to 100 mgd. The program-level analysis, to the extent ~~it~~ possible, addressed a series of actions leading to full implementation of the full master plan capacity, including the construction and expansion of treatment facilities, storage reservoirs, conveyance pipelines, and pump stations. The EIR was certified in 1999. A

Supplement to the certified EIR was prepared to address the construction and operation of a 6 mgd clearwell reservoir and related facilities. The Supplement was certified in March 2003.

Page 4.11-14, Subheading "Off-Site Systems," first two paragraphs

Treated water storage is required citywide to manage flow fluctuations on a daily basis and to maintain sufficient storage to address emergency needs such as main breaks and fire fighting demands. The water distribution system currently includes 22 million gallons (mg) of storage and is projected to need a total of 48 mg of storage by 2020. The additional 26 mg of storage are planned for the northeast Roseville tank site (~~3~~ 5 mg), Stoneridge Zone 2 (3 mg), the Barton Road WTP (~~10~~ 6 mg), and North Industrial tank site (~~2~~ 12 mg).

Existing potable water distribution facilities are located east of the WRSP Area in the Del Webb and North Roseville Specific Plan developments. These lines, which range in diameter from 6 inches to 24 inches, are in existing roadway alignments, but do not extend west to Fiddyment Road at the WRSP Area boundary. Major water mains in the Del Webb development include a ~~#24~~ 24-inch main in Blue Oaks Boulevard, a 24-inch main in Del Webb Boulevard, and a 16-inch main in Pleasant Grove Boulevard. Major water lines in the North Roseville Specific Plan include a 24-inch main in Baseline Road.

Page 4.11-15, Subsection "Water Supply Sufficiency Condition and Verification"

California Government Code section 66473.7 (enacted by SB 221 and SB 610 in 2001) requires that a condition of approval be imposed on any tentative subdivision map for a residential subdivision of 500 or more units mandating that a "sufficient water supply" be available to serve the subdivision in addition to existing and planned future water uses. A public water system that proposes to serve the subdivision must submit to the relevant local government agency ~~as~~ a water supply verification evaluating whether such a sufficient water supply exists, based on substantial evidence. Absent demonstration in the verification that a sufficient water supply exists, a final subdivision map cannot be issued for the project, and the subdivision cannot be built.

Page 4.11-16, new subheading and paragraph inserted following excerpted text of Subheading "Water Conservation Projects Act," continuing to page 4.11-17

Other Applicable Regulations

In addition, other statutes that address water supplies include the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21151.9), the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code Section 56668(k)), and Planning and Zoning Law (Government Code Section 6532.5).

Page 4.11-18, Subsection "Urban Water Management Plan"

The City has prepared and adopted an Urban Water Management Plan. The purpose of this plan has been previously described in this section. As indicated in that discussion, water demand associated with the SOI Amendment Area is not included in the plan, and the City will need to ~~adopt the revised unit water demand factors and~~ update the UWMP to reflect adjusted demand projections caused by the revised demand factors. A copy of the 2002 UWMP is available for review at the City of Roseville Environmental Utilities Department), 2005 Hilltop Circle, Roseville, California.

Page 4.11-19, Subsection "West Roseville Specific Plan," second paragraph

Water will be distributed within the WRSP Area via a looping system that parallels collector and arterial roadways on a transmission main grid. The transmission and distribution system consists of 12-inch to 24-inch diameter mains. Four ground–water supply wells are planned to ensure water supply service during shortages and in emergency situations.

Page 4.11-19, Subsection "Water Demand," last paragraph, continuing to page 4.11-20

Water demand for the proposed project was developed using the revised demand factors listed in Table 4.11 3 and applying those factors to the proposed land uses. The water demand data for the project were calculated by MWH and reviewed by City of Roseville staff in conjunction with the preparation of this EIR. Assumptions and conclusions of the water demand analysis are presented in Technical Memorandum 1—Evaluation of Water System Capacity Water Demands (MWH, February 26, 2002) and in Technical Memorandum Task 1—Unit Water Demand Factor Revision (MWH, November 6, 2002). The availability of existing water supplies and water supply strategy to meet projected demands, in combination with existing and future City commitments, was analyzed by MWH and presented in Technical Memorandum 7—Water Supply Strategy (MWH, April 10, 2003), which serves as the basis for the project-specific water supply analysis presented in this section and the cumulative analysis in Chapter 5. ~~Both t~~Technical memoranda are included in Appendix ~~M~~R and Z in this EIR.

Page 4.11-20, Subsection "Water Supply," continuing to page 4.11-21

City Environmental Utilities staff and MWH initiated a preliminary evaluation of potential water supply alternatives for the SOI Amendment Area in February 2002. The results of the evaluation were reported to the Roseville City Council. The preliminary evaluation identified a range of water supply alternatives that could provide the City with the ability to ensure long-term, reliable water supplies to the SOI Amendment Area while maintaining service to its existing and planned future customers within the current City limits. Based on the results, City Council directed staff to more fully develop and evaluate

the most promising alternatives and to identify a recommended course of action. In November 2002, Environmental Utilities staff and MWH completed a water supply strategy identifying a portfolio of water supply sources that could meet the projected water demands of the SOI Amendment Area under any hydrologic conditions. The two Technical memoranda included in Appendix ~~M~~R in this EIR, which are summarized throughout this analysis, provide additional detail regarding the development of the proposed water supply strategy for the SOI Amendment Area.

The extent to which the identified sources of water can serve the SOI Amendment Area is evaluated in this Section. Sources that are already available or planned to be developed by the City and assumed in the analysis are: surplus water (4,080 AF/year) the City has determined can be made available to the WRSP and Remainder Area from existing supplies as a result of updated City buildout water demand estimates; 3,200 AF/year SJWD allocation of PCWA water under contract; and available recycled water for landscaping from the PGWWTP (2,638 AF/year), and during dry years, groundwater. The proposed Sacramento River Water Reliability Project is a possible source of water supply for the City, but is not considered assured, because it has not been designed, funded and is subject to later CEQA/NEPA review. Furthermore, because it would be a multi-jurisdictional project, funded by and providing water to a number of agencies, the City could not, by itself, ensure that the diversion would be built.

Page 4.11-21, Subheading "Impacts of San Juan Water District (SJWD) Surface Water Contract Allocation"

The 3,200 AF/year SJWD source of supply is a portion of an existing PCWA surface water supply of 25,000 AF/year that would be made available through an ~~MOU~~ agreement between Roseville and SJWD. The 3,200 AF/yr of water to be used within the WRSP Area was analyzed under the 2030 scenarios evaluated in the Water Forum EIR (Water Forum Environmental Impact Report, dated July 20, 1999), as discussed in Section 5.5 (CEQA Considerations, Cumulative Impacts). The 25,000 AF/yr (which includes the 3,200 AF) of PCWA water contracted to SJWD was anticipated to be diverted in both the wet and dry year scenarios. ~~The environmental effects of the diversion of up to 25,000 AF/year of water from the American River for SJWD (which includes the 3,200 AF/year that would be delivered to the WRSP through Roseville) were evaluated within the context of the cumulative effects of the American River diversions in the WFA EIR. Refer to Chapter 5 (CEQA Considerations—Cumulative Impacts) for additional information.~~

Page 4.11-21, Subheading "Recycled Water," continuing to page 4.11-22

Recycled water is proposed to serve landscaping needs along roadways and medians, commercial, office, industrial, parks, schools, and multi-family land uses within the SOI Amendment Area. The potential environmental effects of supplying recycled water to the WRSP and Remainder Area for landscape

irrigation are discussed in Subsection 4.11.3 (Recycled Water) following this Water Supply section. It should be noted that the total recycled water ~~demand~~ assumed ~~to be available~~ for the SOI Amendment Area (2,638 AF/year) is less than that assumed in the recycled water analysis (2,839 AF/year). The 2,638 AF/year quantity was an estimate included in the water supply studies prepared by MWH and is considered worst-case from an available water supply perspective. The 2,839 AF/year quantity was an estimate included in the Hydro-Science Engineers Recycled Water Study for the WRSP and is considered worst-case from a recycled water treatment and conveyance capacity perspective.

Page 4.11-22, Subheading "Sacramento River Water Reliability Project"

Up to 7,100 AF/year of surface water from the Sacramento River Water Reliability Project is required for development of the ~~entire SOI Amendment Area~~Remainder Area. Additional information about this project is provided in Impact 4.11-1. The potential environmental effects of the 7,100 AF/year were not considered within the cumulative context of American and Sacramento river diversions evaluated in the WFA EIR but would be done as part of further environmental review of that project. Refer to Chapter 5, CEQA Considerations—Cumulative Impacts, for a further discussion of the assumptions and conclusions related to this diversion.

Page 4.11-23, last paragraph, continuing to page 4.11-24

Distribution systems must also be sized to provide adequate fire flows at minimum residential pressures that meet or exceed flows specified by the Insurance Services Officer (ISO) and Fire Department. Wood-Rodgers contacted the Roseville Fire Marshal to verify fire flow ~~demands~~demand requirements. Fire flow demands assumed 4,000 gpm for commercial sites, 4,500 gpm for schools, and 2,000 gpm for single-family residential development maintained at a minimum-required 20 pounds per square inch (psi) residual system pressure at the flowing hydrant.

Page 4.11-31, Impact 4.11-2 "Availability of Water Supplies to Meet Demand In Dry Years"

IMPACT 4.11-2:	AVAILABILITY OF WATER SUPPLIES TO MEET DEMAND IN DRY YEARS.	
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	Water Supply Assessment (SB 221 and 610) Urban Water Management Planning Act Water Conservation Projects Act Water Forum Agreement City of Roseville and Placer County General Plan Policies Urban Water Management Plan Water Master Plan/Design Standards PCWA	
	WRSP	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.11-2 ~~(Land retirement)~~ Reduced groundwater extraction for dry years (WRSP)	MM 4.11-1 (Secure adequate water supply)
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Significant and Unavoidable

Page 4.11-35, Table 4.11-7 (Water Demand and Supply: West Roseville Specific Plan, Dry Years (Acre-Feet Per Year), last data row

City plus WRSP	***52,810***	***51,726***	***–1,084/ –2,848[5]***	MM 4.11-2: ~~Fallowing/Land Retirement~~Reduced groundwater extraction for dry years (WRSP)	2,848[5]	0

Page 4.11-35, last paragraph

Groundwater could be used to supplement supplies for the WRSP Area during dry and driest years, consistent with existing City (and regional) practice. As illustrated by Table 4.11-~~6~~7, if 2,848 AF/year of groundwater (in addition to the 7,400 AF/year of groundwater included in the City's WFA dry-year supply) is used to make up the shortfall created by the WRSP, there would be sufficient water to meet the needs of both the City and the WRSP Area. Based on 70 years of historic data, which included the 1977 drought of record, the results of hydrologic modeling suggest that groundwater would only be required in 12 of 70 years, or 17 percent of the time.

Page 4.11-36, last two paragraphs, continuing to page 4.11-37

Implementation of MM 4.11-2 would ensure that groundwater use would not result in a reduction in available supply by requiring that the aquifer be replenished and that hydrologic modeling be used to demonstrate that groundwater supply would not be affected by the WRSP. Two options for replenishing the groundwater aquifer have been identified by the City: (1) an in-lieu groundwater banking program accomplished by the reduction or non-use of groundwater used for agricultural lands currently irrigated

with groundwater in the project vicinity (e.g., Reason Farms) in dry years or (2) an aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) program.

For the WRSP, dry-year groundwater use mitigation would be accomplished by the City's commitment to forego the extraction of up to 1,830 acre-feet per year from the Reason Farms property. ~~reduced groundwater extraction of agricultural lands currently irrigated with groundwater.~~ The City is acquiring and has set aside funds for the 1,500-acre Reason Farms property located north and west of the SOI Amendment Area for a regional stormwater retention facility. Approximately 560 acres of Reason Farms will be taken out of production to accommodate this facility. The City could choose to take all or a portion of the remaining irrigated acreage (up to 940 additional acres) out of production as well. The City may then extract groundwater from the site for overlying uses, appropriate for municipal purposes, or "bank" it by choosing to forego extraction of all or a portion of its annual legal entitlement. The City's commitment from the ~~and fallow that land on either an annual or permanent basis. The groundwater that would have been extracted for irrigation purposes would be banked for future use ("in lieu groundwater banking"). Up to 3,851 AF/year, which was estimated conservatively, could be banked from this source, assuming 1,080 acres are fallowed. At a minimum, 500 to 850 acres would need to be retired to mitigate for the extraction of 2,848 AF/year of groundwater to meet WRSP estimated dry-year demand. Reduced groundwater extraction during dry years at the~~ Reason Farms property in a dry year would fully offset the anticipated groundwater extraction under the City's proposed water supply strategy for meeting WRSP dry-year water demands. (Refer to Impact 4.12-6 in Section 4.12 [Hydrology, Water Quality and Ground Water] for a detailed discussion of potential environmental impacts of groundwater use and fallowing/land retirement mitigation.)

The City is currently investigating the feasibility of operating an aquifer storage recovery system (ASR). ~~As an option to reduced extraction of groundwater at Reason Farms, an ASR program could be used to offset impacts on groundwater.~~ With the ASR system, surplus treated surface water would be injected into the subsurface aquifer through wells and stored during wet-weather years and during off-peak production periods. The stored water would then be withdrawn on an as-needed basis during dry years. The ultimate sources and mix of water supplies adopted in the overall water supply strategy would affect the requirements of, and potential need for, an ASR program. With an ASR program, it is anticipated that more water would be injected into the groundwater than would be withdrawn. The City is conducting a pilot program to determine the feasibility of an ASR program, but the results may not be available until late 2004, so it is assumed that the ASR program would not be available to serve the WRSP Area. Further, the ASR program would require an approved plan that identifies appropriate implementation measures, a mechanism to monitor effectiveness (which has not yet been developed), a well injection permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and appropriate environmental

review under CEQA. Accordingly, this EIR does not rely on the use of an ASR system to mitigate the WRSP's potential impacts to groundwater.

Page 4.11-39, second full paragraph

The WTP Master Plan-approved design capacity of 100 mgd at the Barton Road WTP is sufficient to meet buildout demand for areas within the existing City limits as demonstrated by the ~~Wastewater~~ City's Urban Water Master Plan, which shows that buildout demands are less than the 100 mgd of the planned plant capacity. Any water supply required beyond 100 mgd cannot be provided through Roseville facilities due to infrastructure and water supply constraints. Development of the entire SOI Amendment Area, in combination with other planned development in the City through buildout, would increase the demand for water treatment for potable uses to approximately 107.12 mgd at the Barton Road WTP. If the Sacramento River Water Reliability Project is constructed, which would include up to 10 mgd treatment capacity for Roseville, the total treatment demand for the Barton Road WTP could be maintained below the 100-mgd WTP master plan. ~~Without the Sacramento River Water Reliability Project, the demand at the Barton Road WTP would exceed the 100-mgd master plan capacity. The diversion project, which would include treatment capacity for the Remainder Area, would not be operational until at least 2010, if at all.~~

Page 4.11-42, second paragraph

> As an alternative, an applicant may secure another source of surface water. Such a source would need to be legally available and sufficient to meet the demand of the project, consistent with the Water Forum Agreement and City policies and California Water Code Section 10910 *et seq*. and Government Code Section 66473.7 ~~(as implemented by the requirements of SB 610 and SB 221),~~ subject to a completed environmental review, approved by the agency with jurisdiction over the source, and funded.

Page 4.11-42, Subheading "MM 4.11-2"

MM 4.11-2 Reduced groundwater extraction of agricultural land during dry years (Impact 4.11-2 — WRSP)

> ~~Prior to~~ As a condition of approval of any Tentative Tract Map for the WRSP Area, and to supplement assured supplies, the City shall ensure that groundwater in the amount of 2,848 AF/year is available for use in the WRSP Area in dry years by reducing groundwater extraction at Reason Farms~~.~~

Page 4.11-59, last paragraph, continuing to page 4.11-60

~~The expansion of PGWWTP treatment capacity to approximately 54 mgd ADWF has~~Regional wastewater treatment demands and capacity have been previously addressed in an environmental

impact report entitled *Roseville Regional Wastewater Treatment Service Area Master Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report* (WWMP EIR), prepared by Environmental Science Associates in May 1996 and hereby incorporated by reference. (Throughout this document, Roseville Regional Wastewater Treatment Service Area Master Plan EIR is also referred to as the Wastewater Master Plan EIR.) The Wastewater Master Plan EIR evaluated two scenarios at an equal level of detail – a 54.4 mgd scenario, which assumed flows from the City of Lincoln would be accepted ~~at the PGWWTP~~into the service area, and a 45.6 mgd scenario that assumed flows from the City of Lincoln would not be ~~sent to the PGWWTP~~accepted into the service area. Under the 54.4 mgd scenario, 29.5 mgd of flow was considered for treatment at PGWWTP. Under the 45.6 mgd scenario, 20.7 mgd was considered for treatment at PGWWTP. The maximum discharge from buildout of the Wastewater Treatment Service Area and the SOI Amendment Area is 24.7 mgd. Therefore, the environmental impacts resulting from the PGWWTP treating up to ~~54.4~~ 29.5 mgd flow has already been fully analyzed. However, increases of treatment capacity beyond 20.7 mgd ADWF under the current NPDES permit requirements (NPDES No. CA0084573) would require additional area for the express purpose of accommodating MM 6-2 in the WWMP EIR.[340]

Page 4.11-64, Subheading "Methods of Analysis"

For wastewater treatment, the demand for treatment was calculated for the WRSP Area and Remainder Area and compared to the capacity of the PGWWTP (see Table 4.11-12). The rates indicated by Table 4.11-12 have been applied to the proposed land uses in the WRSP Are and assumed for the Remainder Area to estimate the quantity of wastewater to be treated at the PGWWTP.[342, 343, 344] To determine the peak wet weather flow for treatment capacity, the Average Dry Weather flow (ADWF) is multiplied by the peaking factor of 2.5.[345]

[342] ~~Treatment demand developed by City of Roseville staff, as follows: City buildout water demand treatment (50,162 AF/year, which consists of City buildout water demand of 51,621 AF/year minus current recycled water use of 1,458 AF/year) + SOI surface water (9,835 AF/year, which consists of 3,200 AF/year of SJWD supply plus 4,080 AF/year of surplus water made available to the SOI Amendment Area plus 2,555 AF/year required to meet the demands of the SOI Amendment Area and City buildout conditions) = 59,992 AF/year = 53.56 mgd Average Day demand or 107.12 mgd Peak Day.~~Montgomery Watson Harza, Technical Memorandum 3, RE: Wastewater Evaluation of Urban Growth Areas, December 4, 2001, p. 3 of 11

[343] ~~Potable water treatment demand for the Barton Road WTP was estimated as follows: General Plan buildout potable demand 89.56 mgd + WRSP potable demand 9.85 mgd = 99.41 mgd total potable peak demand for the City plus WRSP Area.~~EIP Associates, Stoneridge Specific Plan EIR, December 3, 1997, p. 4.12-17

[344] ~~Dry year treatment demand for the Barton Road WTP and USBR Folsom Pumping Plant Capacity were estimated as follows: City surface supply limited to 39,800 AF/year = 71.06 mgd maximum day treatment demand.~~EIP Associates, North Roseville Specific Plan Phase 3 DEIR, May 2000, p. 4,8-20

[345] ~~Wood Rodgers Inc., *Draft Water Master Study for West Roseville Specific Plan Area (Fiddyment Ranch/Westpark Properties)*, May 2003, p. 14~~Montgomery Watson Harza, Technical Memorandum 3, RE: Wastewater Evaluation of Urban Growth Areas, December 4, 2001, p. 3 of 11

Page 4.11-65, Table 4.11-22 on page 4.11-60

Table 4.11-12 Estimated Wastewater to be Treated at the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (ADWF)[8]

		Total for WRSP Area (gpd)[4]	Total for Remainder Area (gpd)[4]	Total for SOI Area (gpd)[4]
Park and Recreation	1,040 gpad[2, 5]	281,320	203,528	484,848
Public/ Quasi-Public	1,040 gpad[2]	157,456	67,600	225,056
Low Density Residential	260 gallons per day per equivalent dwelling unit[2]	1,258,920	1,376,960	2,635,880
Low Density Residential (Active Adult)	260 gallons per day per equivalent dwelling unit[2]	184,600		184,600
Medium Density Residential	260 gallons per day per equivalent dwelling unit[2]	276,640	161,200	437,840
High-Density Residential	260 gallons per day per equivalent dwelling unit[2]	461,240	386,620	847,860
Community Commercial	1,040 gpad[2]	33,904	70,304	104,208
Commercial Mixed Use	260 gallons per day per equivalent dwelling unit[2] (residential) & 1,040 gpad[7] (commercial)	23,525		23,525
Business Professional	1,040 gpad[7]	20,384	51,480	71,864
Light Industrial	1,040 gpad[2]	77,168		77,168
Industrial	1,560 gpad[2]	53,508		53,508
Total		***2,828,665***	***2,317,692***	***5,146,357***

NOTES:

1. Business Professional and Light Industrial are considered combined within the 49.5 acres
2. Montgomery, Watson, Harza, *Technical Memorandum 3, Wastewater Evaluation of Urban Growth Areas*, December 4, 2001, Page 3 of 11
3. DU = dwelling units
4. gpd = gallons per day
5. gpad = gallons per acre per day
6. Land uses, acres, and dwelling units provided by Signature Properties, Westpark Associates, 2002
7. EIP Associates, *Stoneridge Specific Plan EIR*, December 3, 1997, Page 4.12-17.
8. ADWF = average dry weather flow
9. The following "worse case scenario" assumptions were made in the calculation of the wastewater flows from the Commercial Mixed-Use area: Assumed all high-density residential for the 40 dwelling units at 22.4 DU/acre = 1.78 acres for residential. Commercial uses were assumed for the remaining 12.62.The 40 DU = 10,400 gpd The 12.62 acres of commercial = 13,125 gpd

Page 4.11-81, Impact 4.11-9

IMPACT 4.11-9	**INCREASED DEMAND FOR SOLID WASTE SERVICES AT THE LANDFILL.**	
Applicable Policies and Regulations:	Assembly Bill 939	
	WRSP	**Remainder Area**
Significance with Policies and Regulations:	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.11-7 (Expand the landfill) and MM 4.11-8 (Greenwaste containers)	MM 4.11-7 (Expand the landfill) and MM 4.11-9 (Waste reduction policies)
Significance after Mitigation:	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

Section 4.12 (Hydrology, Water Quality, and Groundwater)

Page 4.12-2, Subheading "Regional Surface Water Hydrology," first two paragraphs

The SOI Amendment Area is situated within the Pleasant Grove Creek and Curry Creek watersheds in the Sacramento Valley. The Pleasant Grove Creek watershed originates in the lower foothills of Placer County northeast of the SOI Amendment Area. The Pleasant Grove Creek watershed totals approximately 45 square miles, ranging in elevation from approximately 300 feet near Loomis to approximately 45 feet ~~near~~ in Sutter County.[388] Approximately 10,000 acres of watershed discharge upstream of the SOI Amendment Area.[389] Pleasant Grove Creek flows west into Pleasant Grove Creek Canal, approximately seven miles downstream of the Roseville City limits.[390] The headwaters of Curry Creek are located about three-quarters of a mile east of Fiddyment Road. The Curry Creek watershed totals approximately 16.5 square miles and slopes from east to west. The elevation in the upper watershed is approximately 120 feet, decreasing to approximately 45 feet ~~near~~ in Sutter County.[391] Figure 4.12-1 illustrates regional hydrology.

The two watersheds drain to the Cross Canal watershed, which encompasses approximately 292 acres in Placer and Sutter counties. Pleasant Grove Creek flows into the Cross Canal in Sutter County, and through an extensive levee network into the Sacramento River just south of its confluence with the Feather River, approximately 14 miles west of Roseville.[392] In addition to Pleasant Grove Creek and Curry Creek, other large creeks in the Cross Canal watershed include Coon Creek, Auburn Ravine, and Markham Ravine~~, as shown on Figure 4.12-1 (Regional Hydrology)~~.

Page 4.12-5, Subheading "Remainder Area Drainage"

The Remainder Area is within the Pleasant Grove Creek and Curry Creek watersheds. An additional tributary of Pleasant Grove Creek flows west of the WRSP Area through the Remainder Area north of Phillip Road. The southern Remainder Area north of Baseline Road is within the Curry Creek watershed~~, but the creek itself does not flow through the Remainder Area~~.

Page 4.12-27, Subheading "Stormwater Peak Flows," second paragraph

The HEC-1 models used the Pleasant Grove Creek and Curry Creek watershed portions of the 1993 *Pleasant Grove, Auburn, and Coon Creek Flood Mitigation Plan* to estimate peak flows throughout the watersheds. Wood Rodgers Inc. modified the HEC-1 models to include standard methodologies from the PCFCDWCD SWMM. These methodologies included Kinematic Wave for overland flow, Muskingum-Cunge routing for channels, and Modified Puls routing for channel storage and/or detention routing. The model has been updated to reflect development that has accrued since 1993 in the watershed. The off-site watershed sub-basins were consistent with the size (square miles) and estimated impervious surface

assumed in the 1993 *Pleasant Grove, Auburn, and Coon Creek Flood Mitigation Plan*. Only the sub-shed areas within the WRSP Area were modified to reflect proposed land uses.

Page 4.12-37, first paragraph

As discussed in Impact 4.12-1, development of the Proposed Project would increase impervious surfaces, which would generate additional stormwater runoff. This increase in the amount of impervious surface coverage would increase the volume of surface runoff entering Pleasant Grove Creek and Curry Creek watersheds over existing conditions. In addition, development and grading would alter the existing runoff patterns and conveyance capacities on the properties. Development of the project is estimated to generate an additional runoff volume of 685.5 acre-feet ~~of runoff~~ over the 8-day storm model (total combined stormwater flows from the WRSP Area and Remainder Area into Pleasant Grove Creek and Curry Creek).

Page 4.12-38, Subheading "West Roseville Specific Plan," first paragraph

Results of hydraulic modeling indicate that development of the WRSP Area is estimated to generate a total increase of 351.7 AF/yr of additional runoff volume (172.4 AF/yr from the Fiddyment portion and 179.3 AF/yr from the Westpark portion). The amount of runoff for the Fiddyment Ranch and Westpark properties individually is listed in Table 4.12-6 (Stormwater Runoff Volume Increase). The increase in runoff volume would need to be managed to minimize the risk of downstream flooding beyond the WRSP Area boundaries. The approved regional stormwater retention basin located on Pleasant Grove Creek west of the WRSP would be used to store flows from the WRSP Area during major flood events on the Sacramento River. When the basin is completed, no additional on-site or off-site conveyance infrastructure would need to be developed (other than the proposed water quality outfalls [see Impact 4.12-5]) to convey WRSP Area stormwater flows to the basin because the WRSP outfalls discharge directly to Pleasant Grove Creek. Although not yet constructed, the regional retention basin project has been approved, and would include capacity for WRSP stormwater flows. As such, the WRSP contribution would be less than significant because if the project is approved and funded, it will be constructed over 10 years so that at Buildout the retention basin should be completed, and capable of dealing with the stormwater flows.

Page 4.12-40, Subheading "West Roseville Specific Plan," first paragraph

Locations of proposed fill in the WRSP Area are shown in Figure 4.12-4 (Proposed 100-Year Floodplain Fill Areas in West Roseville Specific Plan). The placement of fill would slightly reduce the conveyance capacity of the Pleasant Grove Creek and tributary floodplains and would minimally increase water surface elevations in the WRSP Area. These increases (approximately 1 to 2 inches) are not considered

substantial and are only located within the WRSP.[61] Downstream water surface elevations would not be measurably affected.[62] The modeled estimates of water surface elevation changes listed in Table 4.12-7 include a component that accounts for these fill improvements. Compliance with the City's Floodplain Development Regulations would mitigate any impacts associated with fill in the 100-year floodplain. A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for Pleasant Grove Creek and tributary floodplains, including the Curry Creek tributary, will be submitted to FEMA after the City of Roseville and Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District have reviewed the data. While the absolute boundary of the 10-year and 100-year floodplains could vary slightly from the elevations shown on detailed floodplain maps in the Master Drainage Study, placement of the fill would not increase water surface elevations beyond those estimated in the current HEC-RAS model. As land uses are refined within the WRSP Area, this detail will be further refined to ensure that no private development would occur in the floodplain. Because no development would occur in the 100-year floodplain, people and structures would not be exposed to 100-year flood hazard, and the WRSP would not increase flood elevations beyond those already identified. Therefore, this is considered a less-than-significant impact.

Page 4.12-57, Subheading "MM 4.12-2"

MM 4.12-2: Pay fair-share of Roseville regional stormwater retention facility improvements (Impact 4.12-2 – WRSP)

The City shall collect the Pleasant Grove Drainage fee from the applicants prior to the approval of each ~~at the time of~~ building permit~~s~~ which would cover the cost of retention for that development's portion of the Roseville regional retention basin at Reason Farms.

Page 4.12-58, Subheading "MM 4.12-4," first paragraph

Specific Plans and/or other development proposals for the Remainder Area shall identify the 100-year floodplain for each location that could be affected by fill placement or installation of structures to ensure water surface elevations estimated in the Master Drainage Study would not be measurably increased. If measurable increases are identified, redesign or relocation of the fill or structures shall be considered. In addition, the recalculated water surface elevations shall be used to determine what improvements, if any, are necessary to provide adequate ~~retention storage~~mitigation so that off-site risk of flooding is not increased as a result of Remainder Area development, in combination with the WRSP Area development. ~~is reduced to a level that would have occurred if the fill or structures were not placed in the 100-year floodplain.~~ Those improvements shall be required to be constructed as a condition of approval of the proposed development.

Chapter 5 (CEQA Considerations)

Page 5-23, Subheading "Transportation and Circulation," first paragraph

This cumulative traffic analysis considers several scenarios including~~:~~ (1) development that is proposed, but not approved; (2) development that is approved, and not yet constructed, but will be constructed and occupied by 2020; and (3) development that is approved but not expected to be developed until after 2020. The daily traffic volumes within the City under the 2020 Plus SOI Amendment, the 2020 Plus WRSP and 2020 with no project scenarios are shown in Figure 5-2 (Daily Traffic Volumes under Cumulative with Kaiser Expansion Plus SOI Amendment Area~~Daily Traffic Volumes Under Kaiser Expansion Plus SOI Amendment Area~~) and Figure 5-3 (Daily Traffic Volumes Under Cumulative With Kaiser Expansion Plus West Roseville Specific Plan~~Daily Traffic Volumes Under Kaiser Expansion Plus WRSP~~) and Figure 5-4 (Daily Traffic Volumes Under Cumulative With Kaiser Expansion No Project Conditions~~Daily Traffic Volumes Under Kaiser Expansion No Project Conditions~~) respectively.

Page 5-39, Subheading "SOI Amendment Area," first paragraph

The City's travel demand model was used to estimate the change in daily and p.m. peak hour traffic volumes on roadways throughout the City of Roseville and in surrounding communities due to development of the SOI Amendment under 2020 conditions. The daily traffic volumes within the City under the 2020 SOI Amendment Area with Placer Parkway scenario are shown in Figure 5-5 (Daily Traffic Volumes Under 2020 With Placer Parkway Plus SOI Amendment Area~~Daily Traffic Volumes Under 2020 with Placer Parkway Plus Full SOI Amendment~~).

Chapter 6 (Alternatives)

Page 6-4, following the fourth bullet

- Operational Emissions (WRSP and SOI)
- ~~Exposure of people to toxic air contaminants (WRSP and SOI)~~
- ~~Loss of wetland, "other waters" of the united states, special status species, and their habitat (WRSP and SOI)~~
- ~~Stormwater runoff (WRSP and SOI)~~
- Water supply (SOI)
- ~~Electricity (WRSP and SOI)~~

Page 6-13, Table 6-6 (Comparison of Public Utilities by Alternative)

Table 6-6 Comparison of Public Utilities by Alternative

	Proposed Project	Alternative 1: No Project	Alternative 2: Open Space	Alternative 3: Increased Density	Alternative 4: Reduced Development	Alternative 5: Off-site
Solid Waste (tons/year)						
WRSP	~~15,717~~15,733	0	9,649	15,353	13,452	16,020
Remainder	~~13,729~~13,740	0	6,920	12,412	10,430	13,597
Total SOI	***~~29,446~~29,473***	***0***	***16,569***	***27,765***	***23,882***	***29,617***
Water (AF/year)						
WRSP	7,042	0	4,002	5,500	6,456	~~7,089~~7,042
Remainder	5,431	0	3,086	4,605	5,091	~~5,384~~5,431
Total SOI	***12,473***	***0***	***7,088***	***10,105***	***11,547***	***12,473***
Wastewater (mgd)						
WRSP	2.83	0	1.44	2.42	2.31	2.81
Remainder	2.32	0	1.13	2.14	1.82	2.32
Total SOI	***5.15***	***0***	***2.57***	***4.56***	***4.13***	***5.13***
Electricity (MW/year)						
WRSP	60.67	0	26.21	44.32	38.01	60.67
Remainder	59.09	0	23.49	35.84	30.02	59.09
Total SOI	***119.76***	***0***	***49.7***	***80.16***	***68.03***	***119.76***
Natural Gas (Therms/year)						
WRSP	17,751,480	0	9,805,320	18,595,020	15,174,060	17,751,480
Remainder	18,107,880	0	13,005,960	13,944,120	12,610,800	18,107,880
Total SOI	***35,859,360***	***0***	***22,811,280***	***32,539,140***	***27,784,860***	***35,859,360***

SOURCE: EIP Associates 2003

Page 6-14, Section 6.2.5 "Alternative 2: Open Space Alternative," first paragraph

Under the Open Space Alternative, no development would occur north of Pleasant Grove Creek or west of the PGWWTP (see Figure 6-1 [Daily Traffic Volumes Under 2020 Plus SOI Amendment: Alternative 2]). Under this alternative, the residential densities would be similar to the densities proposed within the WRSP and Remainder Area, but the amount of development would be substantially reduced because of the smaller area that would be subject to development. The number of residential units would be reduced to 4,640 in the WRSP Area (55 percent of the proposed 8,430) and 3,860 in the Remainder Area (52 percent of the proposed 7,403). Open space would include all of the 100-year flood plain, plus the entire area north of Pleasant Grove Creek and west of the PGWWTP, so Open Space acreage would increase from approximately 685 acres in the WRSP Area to approximately 1,865 acres (a 270 percent increase), and from approximately 346 to 1,435 acres in the Remainder Area (an increase of over 415 percent). While acreage within the Open Space designation would increase, Fiddyment Park would be replaced with residential uses, which would result in the removal of a large section of oak woodland. Under Alternative 2, only non-residential development would occur within 1,000 feet of the PGWWTP.

Page 6-21, last paragraph, continuing to page 6-22

It was assumed that with full development of the SOI Amendment under Alternative 2, Fiddyment Road from Pleasant Grove Boulevard to Baseline Road would be annexed into the City of Roseville, so it would not be part of Placer County's roadway system (~~see~~refer to Figure 6-2 [Daily Traffic Volumes Under 2020 Plus Project Conditions~~:~~ West Roseville Specific Plan Alternative 2]). Fiddyment Road is assumed to be four lanes directly adjacent to the SOI Amendment Area (from the north end of the project site to Baseline Road). Baseline Road is assumed to be six lanes from Watt Avenue to Fiddyment Road. For the remainder of the region, the roadway improvements assumed under the 2020 No Project scenario were assumed.

Page 6-50, last paragraph, continuing to page 6-51

Under Alternative 2, the impacts on nesting raptors would be similar to the proposed Remainder Area, because construction activity would still occur in areas most likely to contain nests, such as adjacent to Pleasant Grove Creek and the oak woodland southwest of the Blue Oaks/Fiddyment intersection (Impact 4.7-5). Under this alternative, the number of trees to be removed would likely be more than was assumed under the SOI Amendment because the oak grove present in Fiddyment Park would be impacted. However, under this alternative there would be no need to construct a bridge across Pleasant Grove Creek to access the area north of the creek, because no development would occur north of the creek. Therefore, this impact would be slightly ~~more~~ less severe than under the SOI Amendment proposed Remainder Area.

Page 6-171, insert following first paragraph, continuing to page 6-172

6.2.9 Environmentally Superior Alternative

According to Section 15126.6(d)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines, an EIR is required to identify an environmentally superior alternative from among the range of reasonable alternatives that are evaluated. The environmentally superior alternative would be the alternative that results in the fewest significant environmental impacts as compared to the proposed project. If the environmentally superior alternative is the no project alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative from among the other alternatives.

The No Project Alternative would reduce the greatest number of project impacts and would, therefore, be considered the environmentally superior alternative. Among the other alternatives, Alternative 2 (Open Space Alternative) would be considered the environmentally superior alternative as it reduces more significant project impacts as compared to the other project alternatives, although it fails to meet most of the project objectives. As indicated by Tables 6-1 through 6-6, which provides a comparison of the

various impacts of the alternatives and the proposed project, the Open Space Alternative would preserve the most open space and would provide the least number of dwelling units. The population attributable to this alternative would also be the least, as would the number of employees and/or jobs that would be generated. Accordingly, this alternative would result in the fewest impacts with respect to: (1) wetlands and grasslands; (2) construction and operational air quality emissions; (3) public services (police, schools, and libraries); (4) public utilities (solid waste, water, wastewater, electricity, and natural gas); (5) transportation; (6) construction and operational noise; and (7) conversion of agricultural land to developed uses.

The provision of Section 15126.6(d)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines must be read together with Section 15126.6(d), which requires that an EIR compare the significant effects of the alternatives with those that would result from the project. Often, alternatives will reduce some impacts and increase others. Therefore, it is also appropriate for an EIR to explain the environmental advantages and disadvantages of each alternative in comparison with the project. This comparison is made in the concluding paragraph of each alternative.

Chapter 10 (References)

Page 10-8, Subheading "City of Roseville," last paragraph

———. ~~Roseville Fiddyment Land Venture LLC~~West Roseville Development Company, Inc. Development Agreements between the City of Roseville and ~~Roseville Fiddyment Land Venture LLC~~West Roseville Development Company, Inc.~~, *et al.*~~

12.3 REVISIONS TO FIGURES IN THE DRAFT EIR

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

12.3.1 Volume I

The following are revised figures for Volume I of the Draft EIR.

- **Figure 2-11: West Roseville Specific Plan Substation and 60 kV Power Line Easements**. This figure was revised to include the current anticipated alignment of the proposed 60 kV electrical line in the vicinity of the Roseville Energy Park.
- **Figure 4.1-1: Placer County Study Area**. The figure number was changed from "4.1-2" to "4.1-1."
- **Figure 4.1-2: Development Areas in the County**. The figure number was changed from "4.1-3" to "4.1-2."
- 4**.3-8: Daily Traffic Volumes Under 2020 No Project Conditions**. This figure was revised to be consistent with the text of the Draft EIR for the average daily traffic volume on Watt Avenue, just south of Baseline Road.
- **Figure 4.7-1: WRSP Habitat Map and Site Features**. This figure was revised to illustrate site features and habitats in the WRSP Area.
- **Figure 4.7-3: Swainson's Hawk Nesting & Foraging Map**. The title was changed from "Swainson's Hawk Nest Sites" to "Swainson's Hawk Nesting & Foraging Map." The figure was updated to reflect nest sites and foraging areas. This figure corresponds to Table 4.7-4.
- **Figure 4.9-2: PGWWTP 1,000-Foot Buffer Area**. Figure revised to depict accurate location of buffer. Also, the title was changed from "1000-Foot Buffer" to "PGWWTP 1,000-Foot Buffer Area."

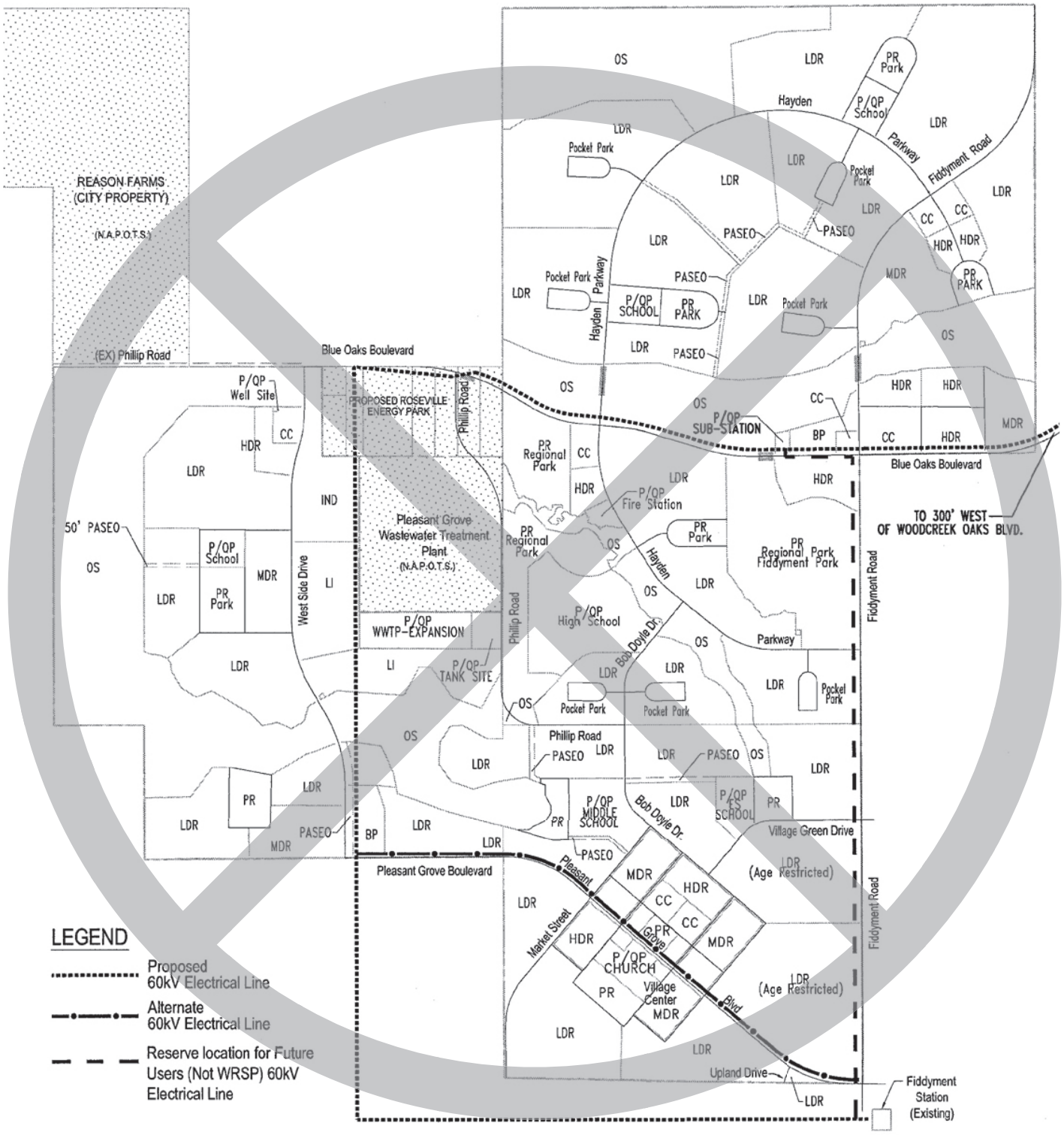


FIGURE **2-11**

West Roseville Specific Plan Electric Substation and 60kV Power Line Easements

Not to Scale

10659-00

Source: West Roseville Specific Plan 2003

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

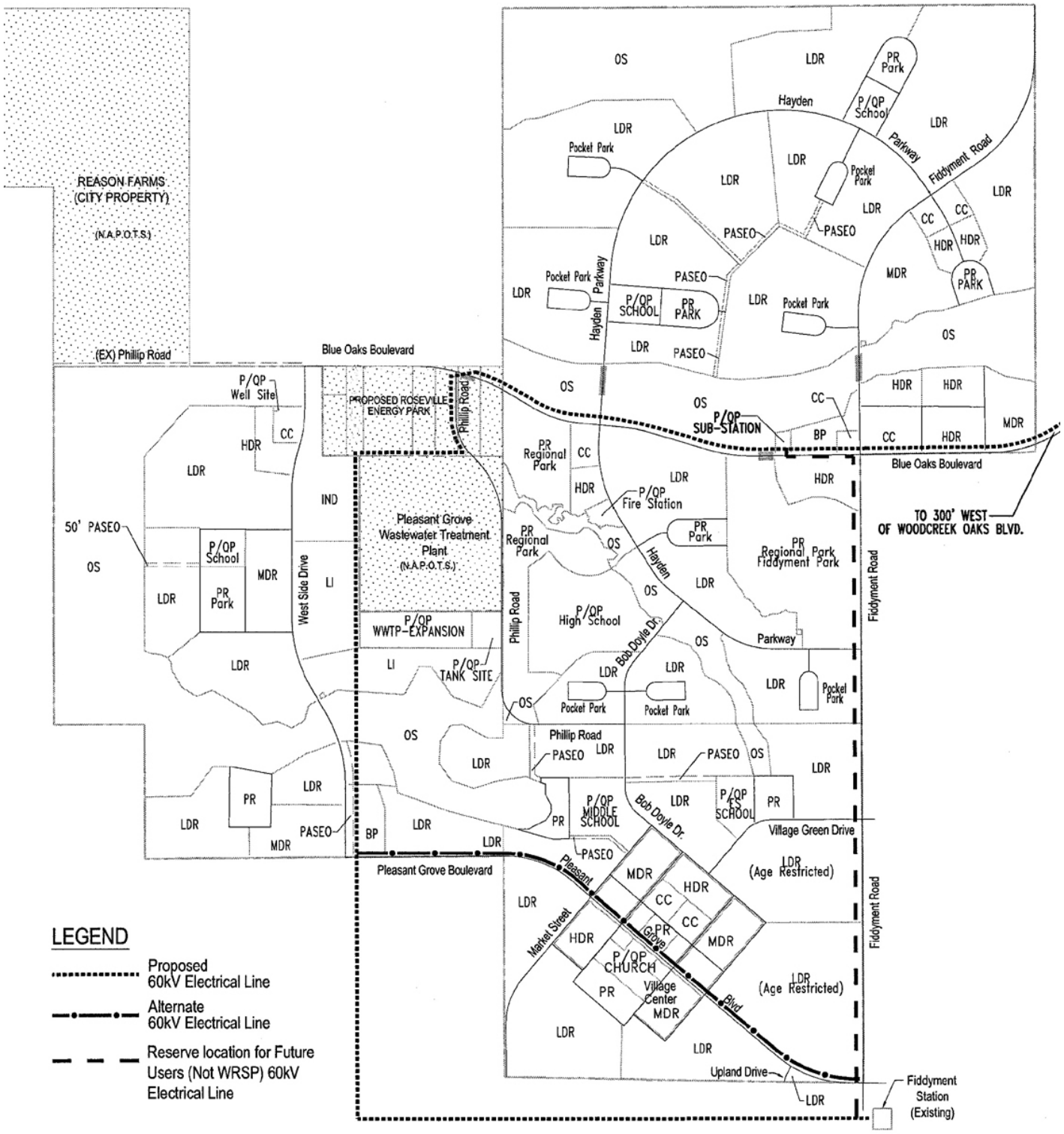


FIGURE **2-11**

West Roseville Specific Plan Electric Substation and 60kV Power Line Easements

Not to Scale

10659-00

Source: West Roseville Specific Plan 2003 City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

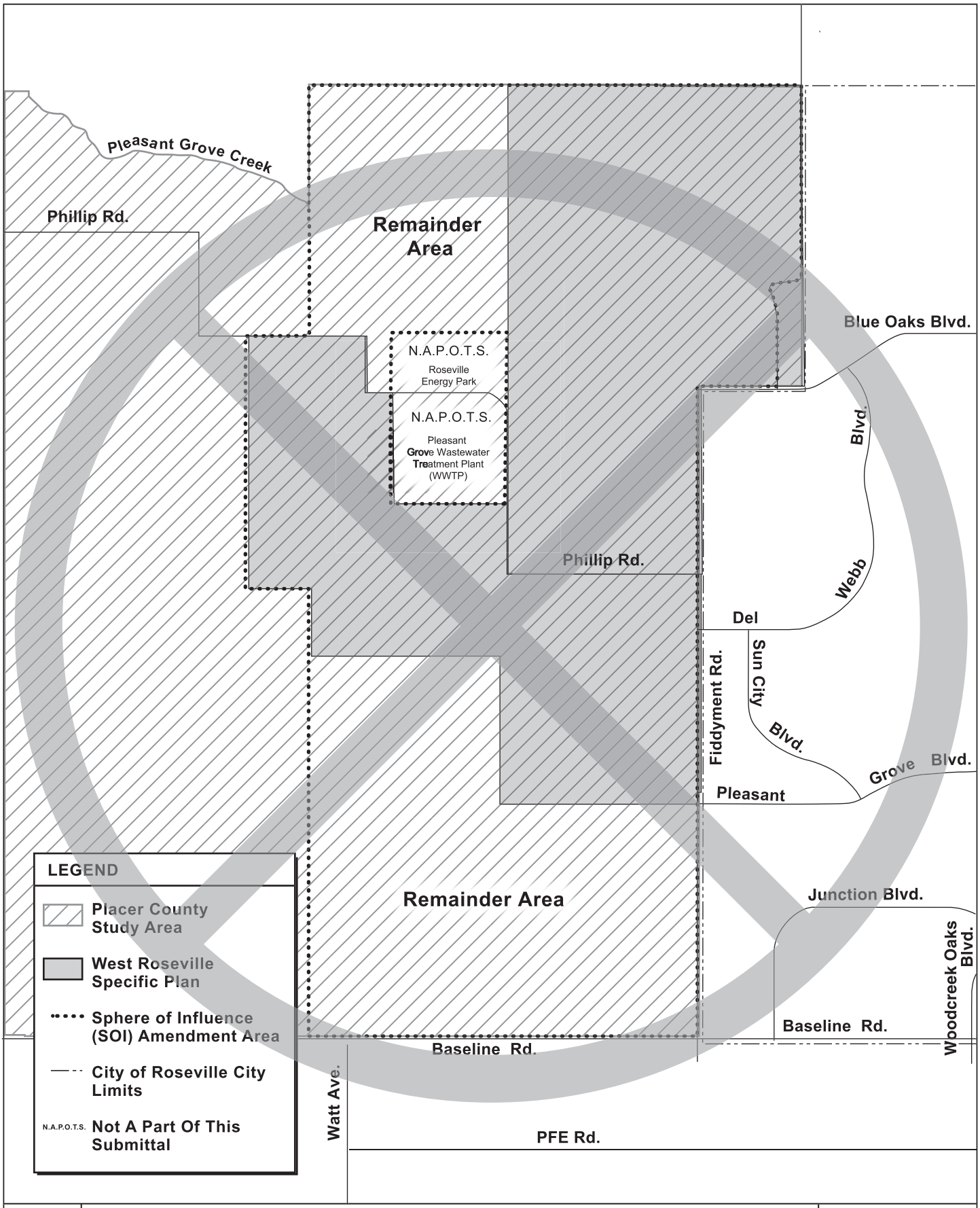


FIGURE **4.1-2**

Placer County Study Area

Not to Scale

10659-00

Source: Placer County, 2003

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

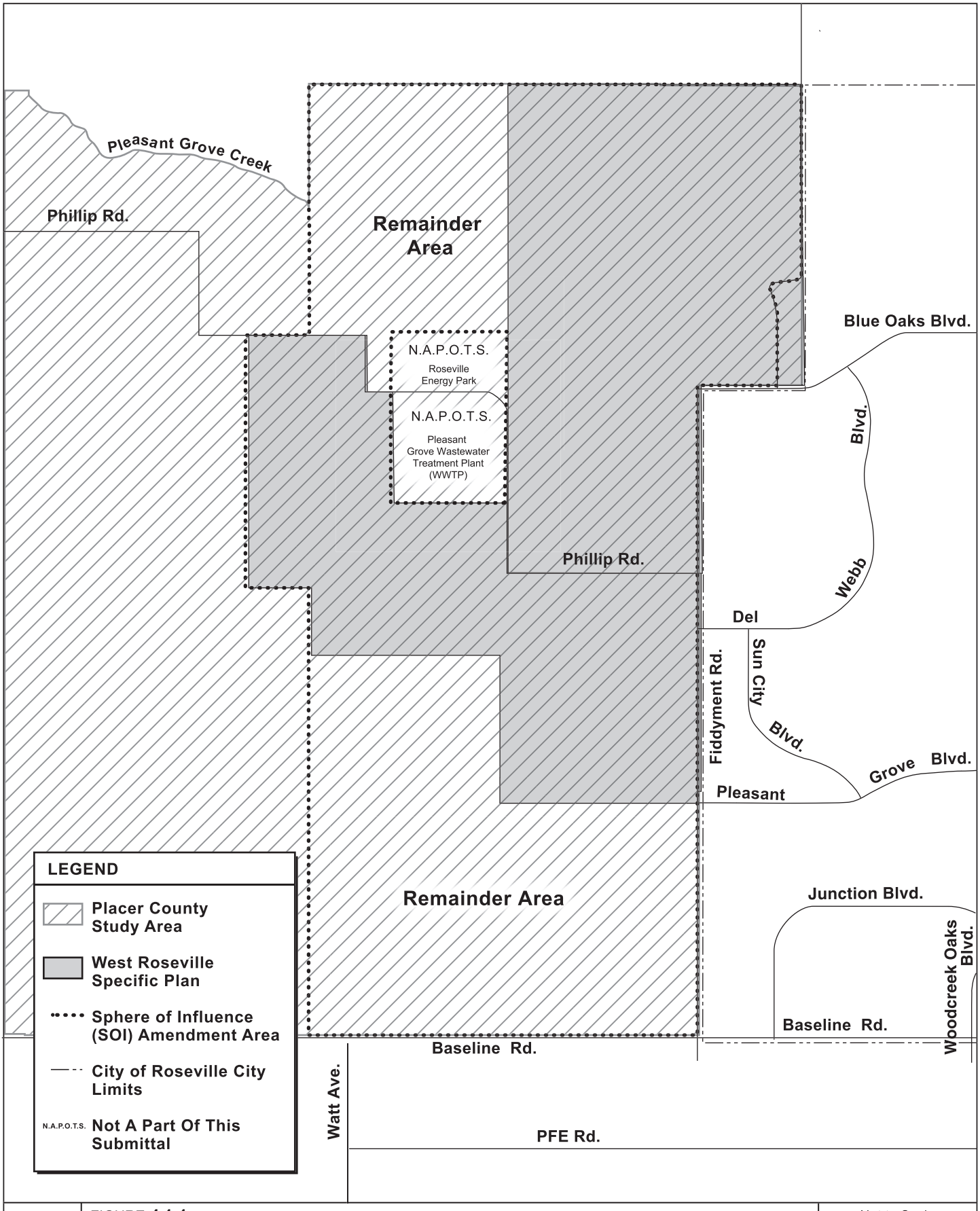


FIGURE **4.1-1**
Placer County Study Area

Not to Scale

10659-00

Source: Placer County, 2003 City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

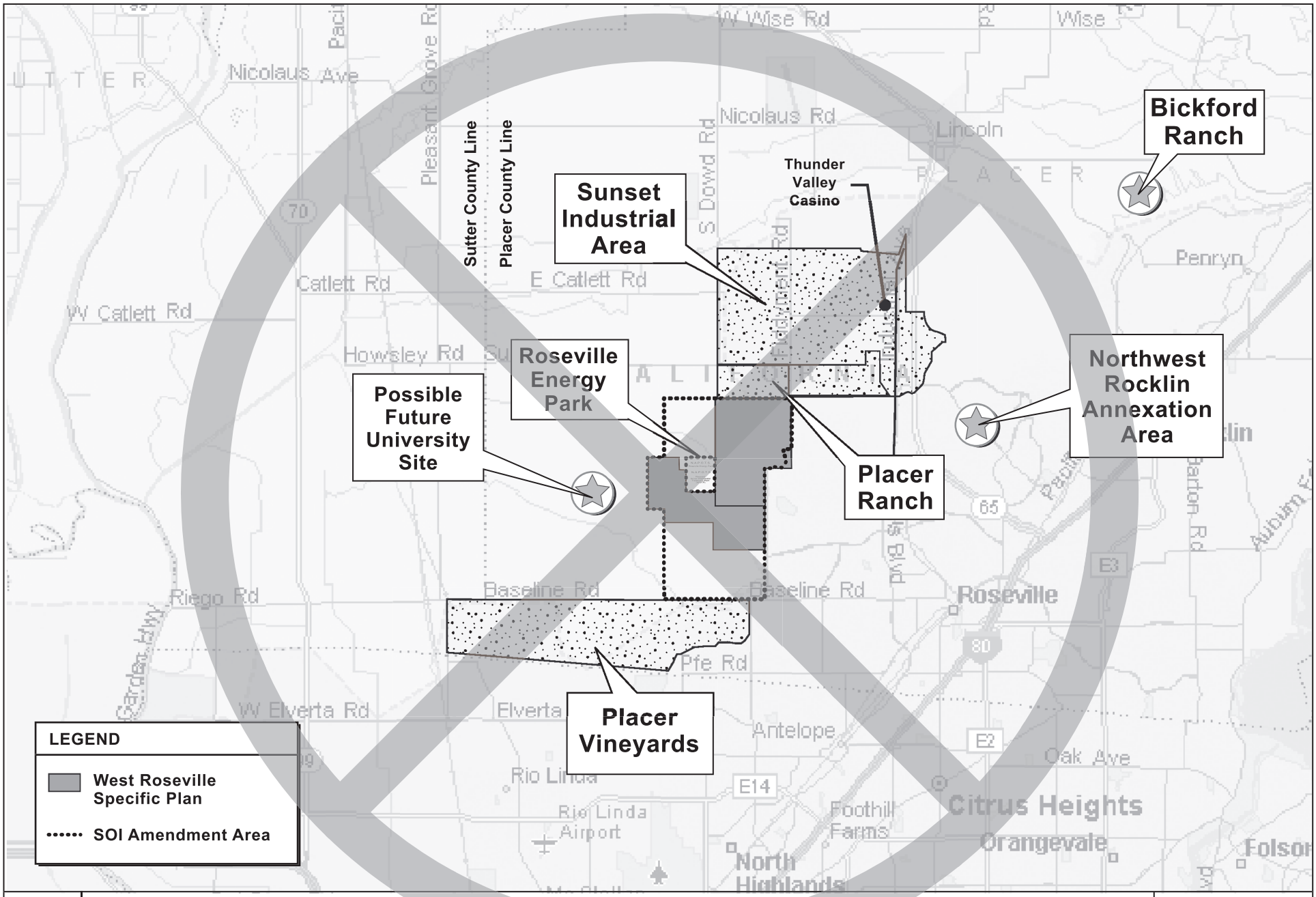


FIGURE **4.1-3**
Development Areas in the County

Not to Scale

10659-00

Source: Microsoft Street & Trips 2002, EIP Associates, 2003

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

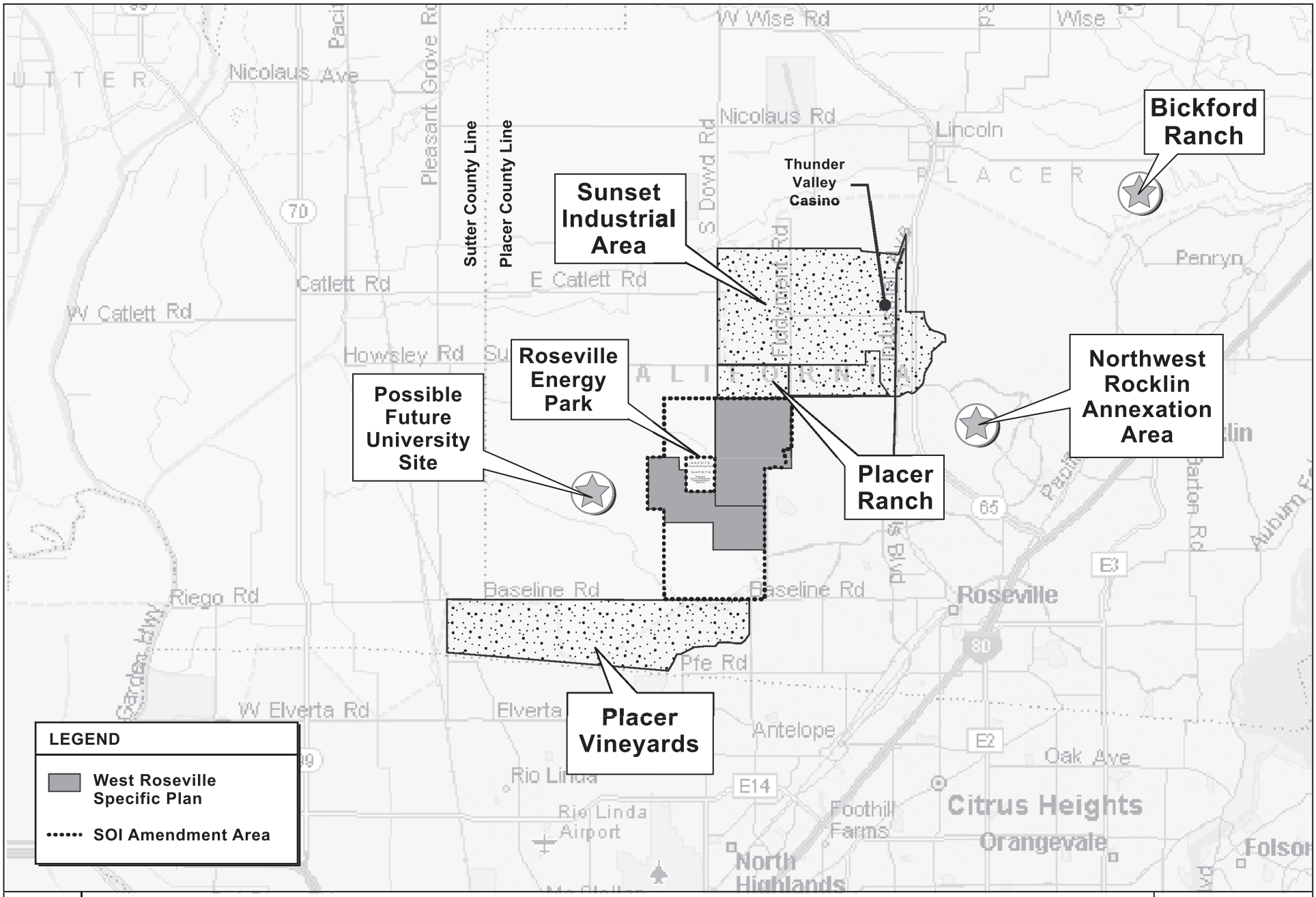


FIGURE **4.1-2**
Development Areas in the County

Not to Scale

10659-00

Source: Microsoft Street & Trips 2002, EIP Associates, 2003

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

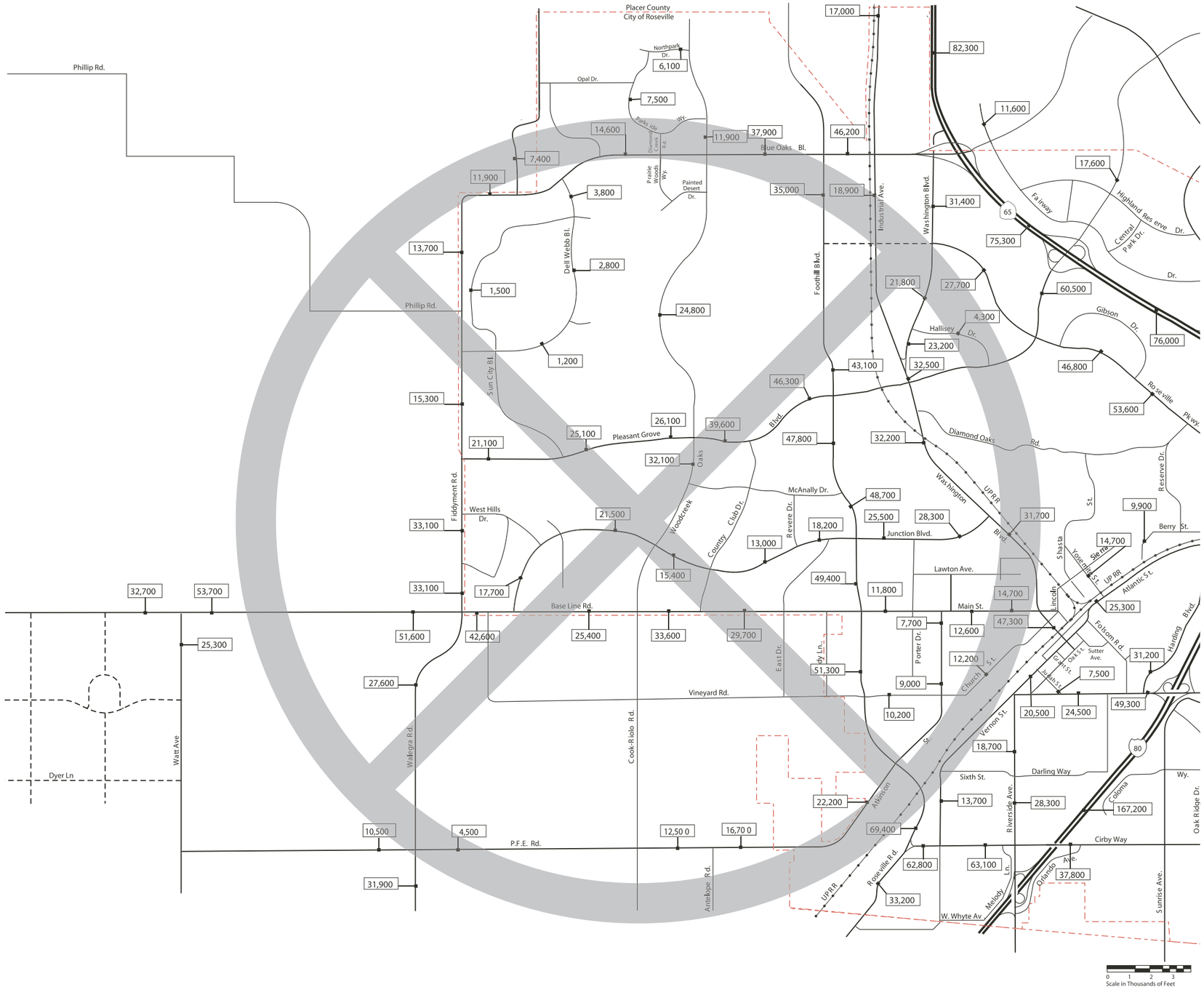


FIGURE **4.3-8**

Daily Traffic Volumes under 2020 No Project Conditions

10659-00

Source: DKS Associates

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

Fig. Pg. 2 (11″ X 17″)

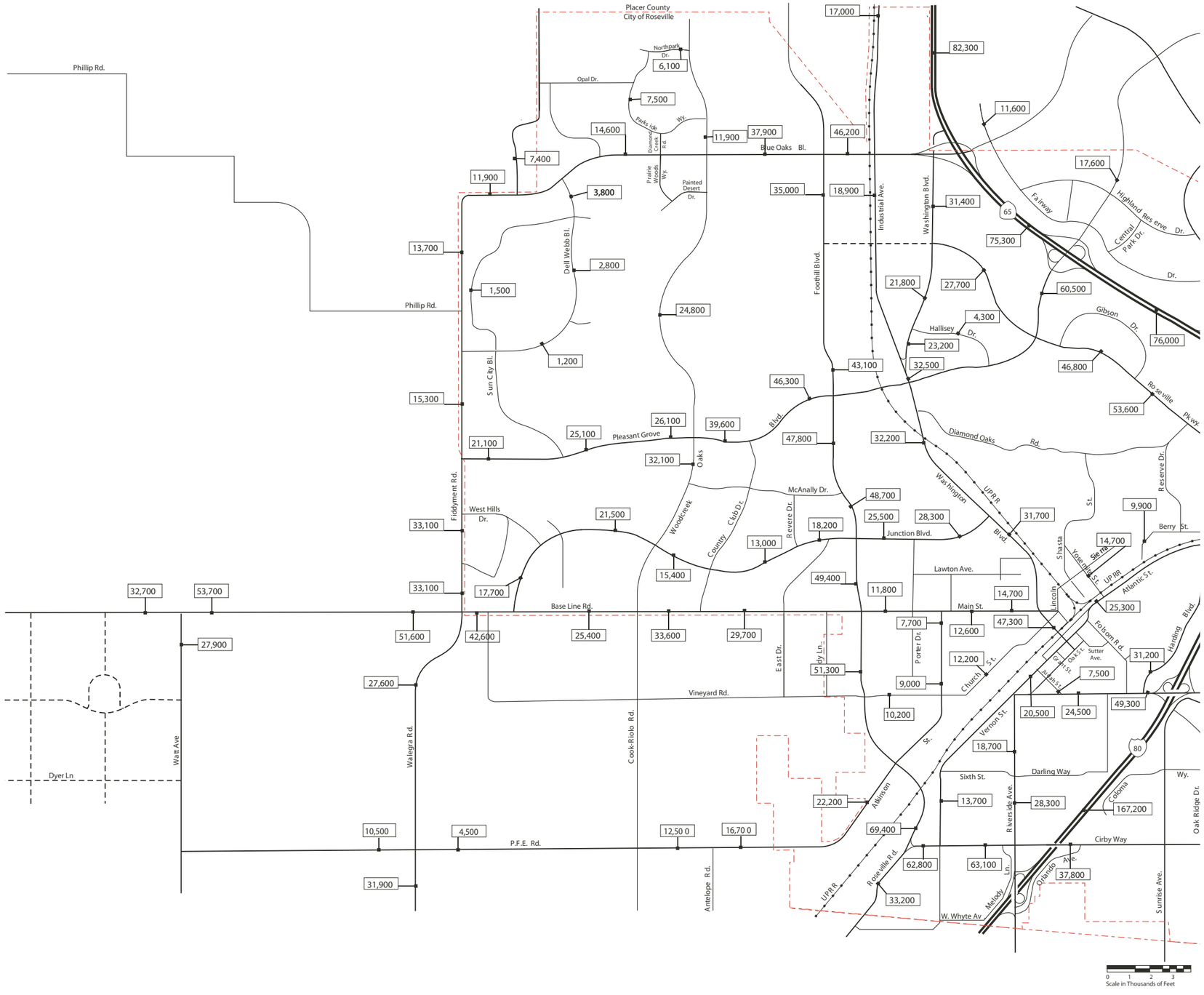


FIGURE **4.3-8**

Daily Traffic Volumes under 2020 No Project Conditions

Source: DKS Associates

10659-00

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

Fig. Pg. 2 (11″ X 17″)

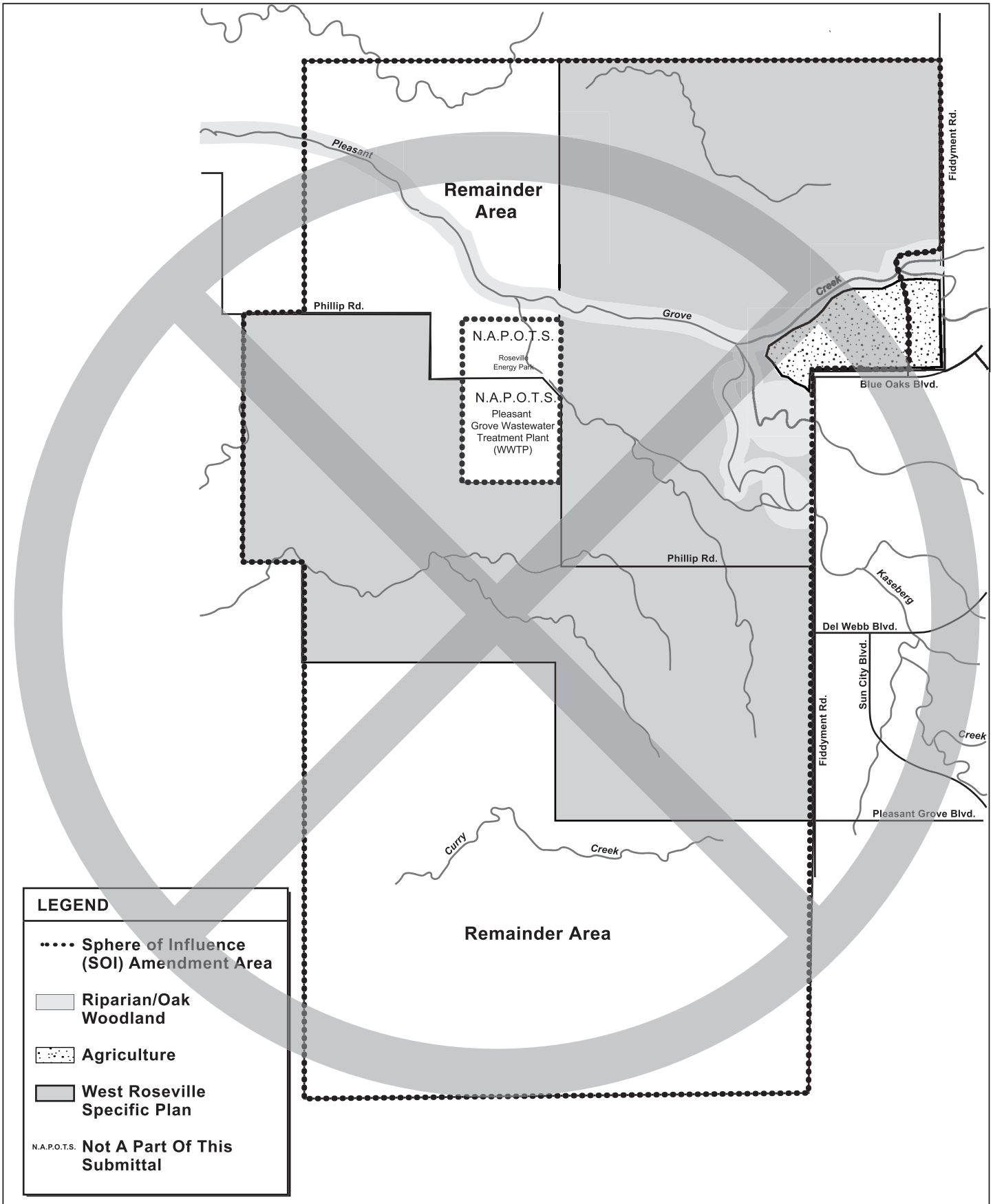


FIGURE **4.7-1**
Habitat Map

Not to Scale

10659-00

Source: Wade Associates, 2003; EIP Associates, 2003

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

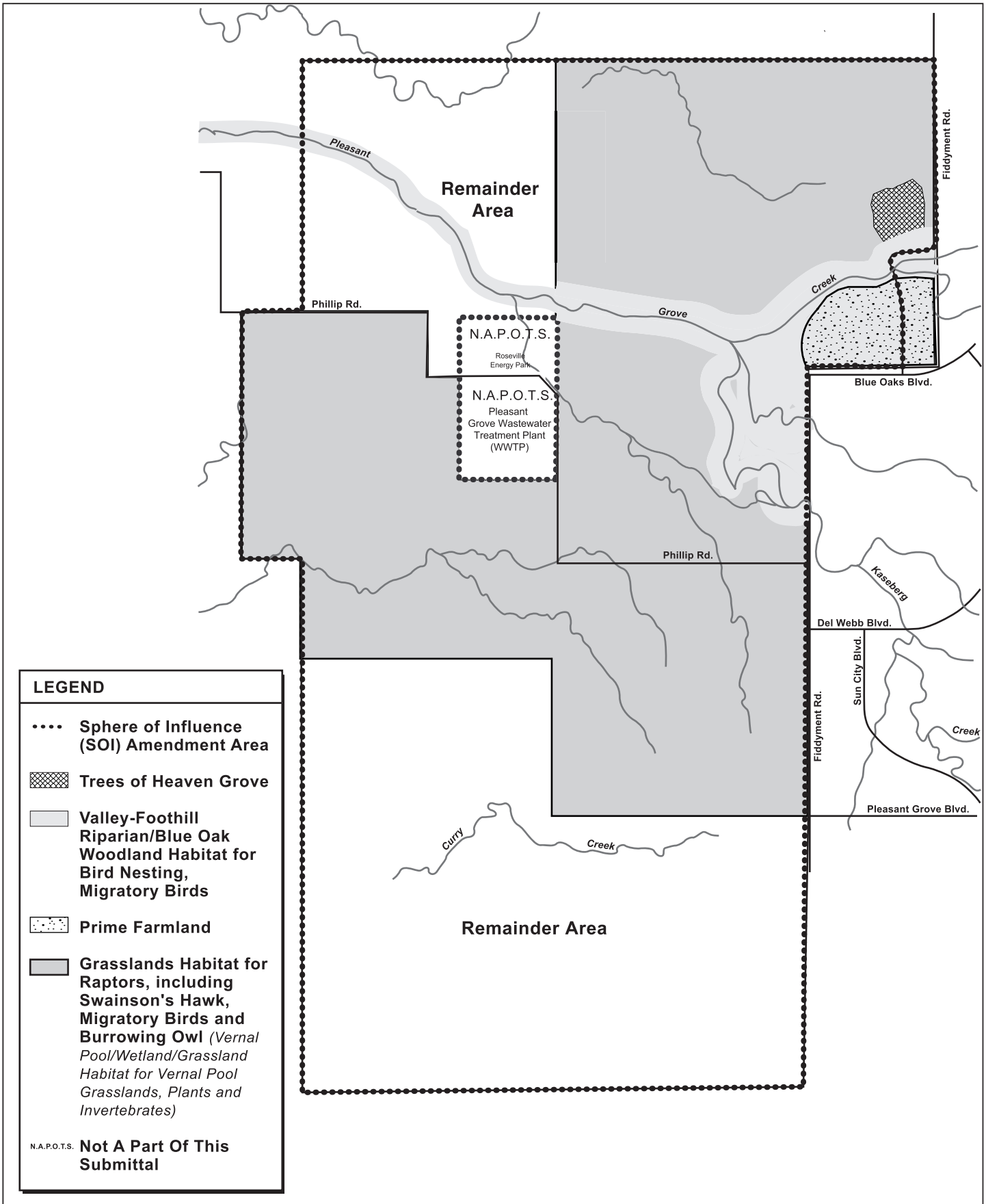


FIGURE **4.7-1**

WRSP Site Features and Habitat Map

Not to Scale

10659-00

Source: EIP Associates, 2003; Miriam Green Associates, 2000

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

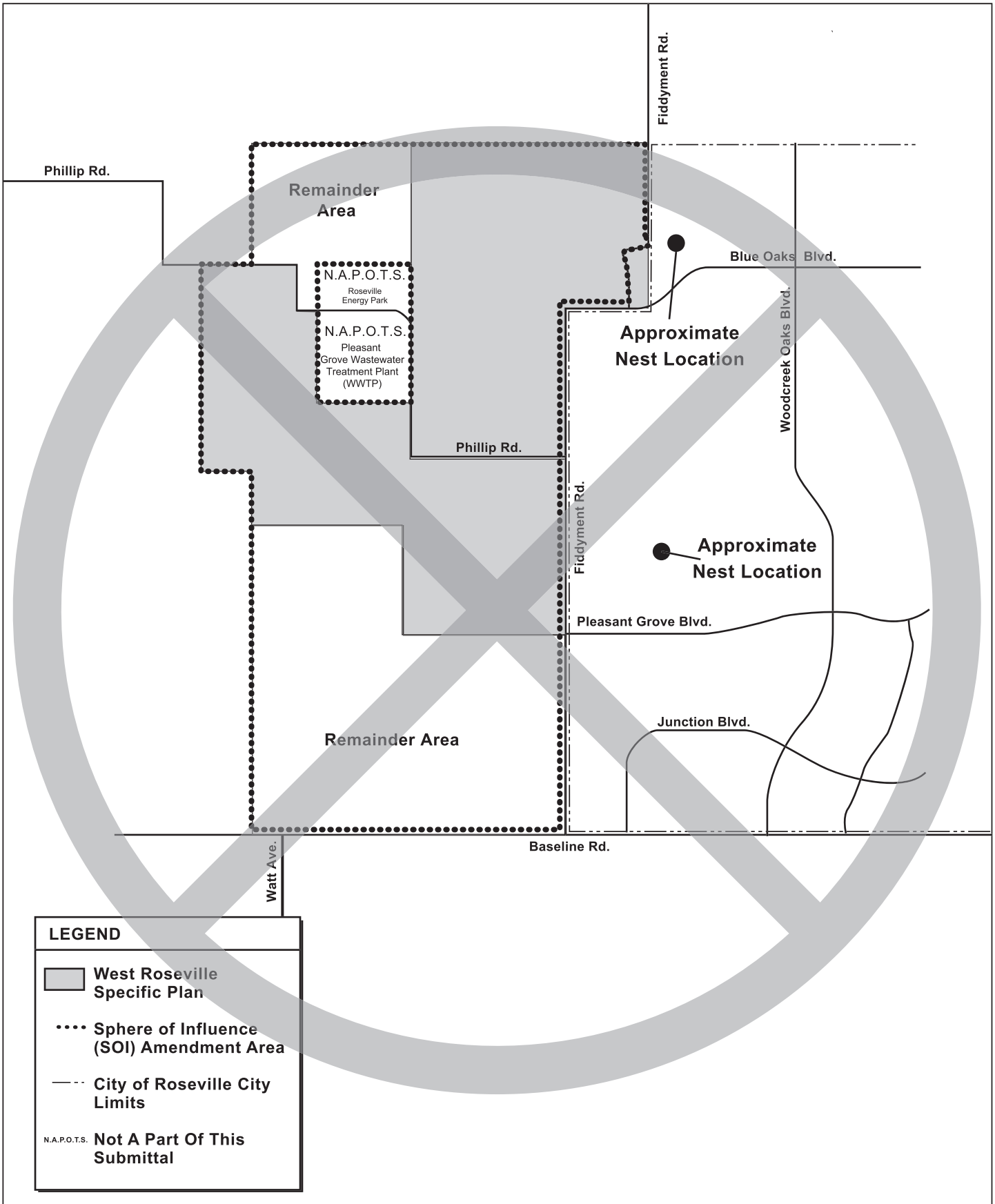


FIGURE **4.7-3**
Swainson's Hawk Nest Sites

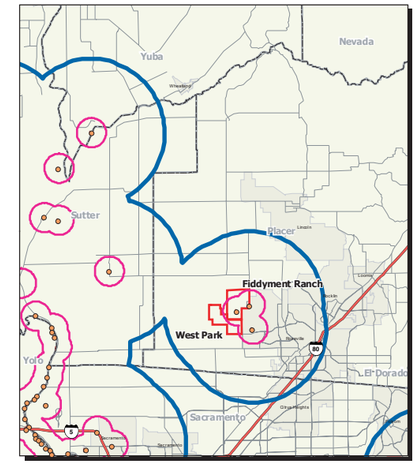
Not to Scale

10659-00

Source: Wade Associates, 2003; EIP Associates, 2003

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES



LEGEND

- Swainson's Hawk
- 1 Mile Radius
- 5 Miles Radius *(see inset)*
- Project Boundary *(see inset)*
- Onsite Nesting
- Onsite Foraging (Impacted)
- Open Space
- Park

Fiddyment

Westpark

Project	Total Acres
Fiddyment	1676.390
Reason Farms	1751.908
West Park	1481.109

Potential Impact				Mitigation Required				
Distance From Nest	Potential Foraging Habitat on Property Proposed Impaired by Development	Swainson's Hawk Mitigation Ratio	Potential Swainson's Hawk Habitat Mitigation	Parcel Number	On-Site Open Space/Preserve Acreage	Net Foraging Habitat to be Acreage	Yankee Slough Foraging Habitat	Conservation Easement Off-Site
0-1	1267.438	1.00	1267.438	W-81	267.000			
1-5	934.967	0.75	701.225	F-80	132.700		690.220	
Total	**2202.404**		**1968.663**		**399.700**	**1568.963**	**690.220**	**878.743**

1,000 0 1,000 2,000 3,000
Feet

FIGURE **4.7-3**
Swainson's Hawk Nesting & Foraging Map

Scale: 1" = 12,000'

10659-00

Source: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

Figure 4.7-3 (pg. 2, 11″ X 17″)

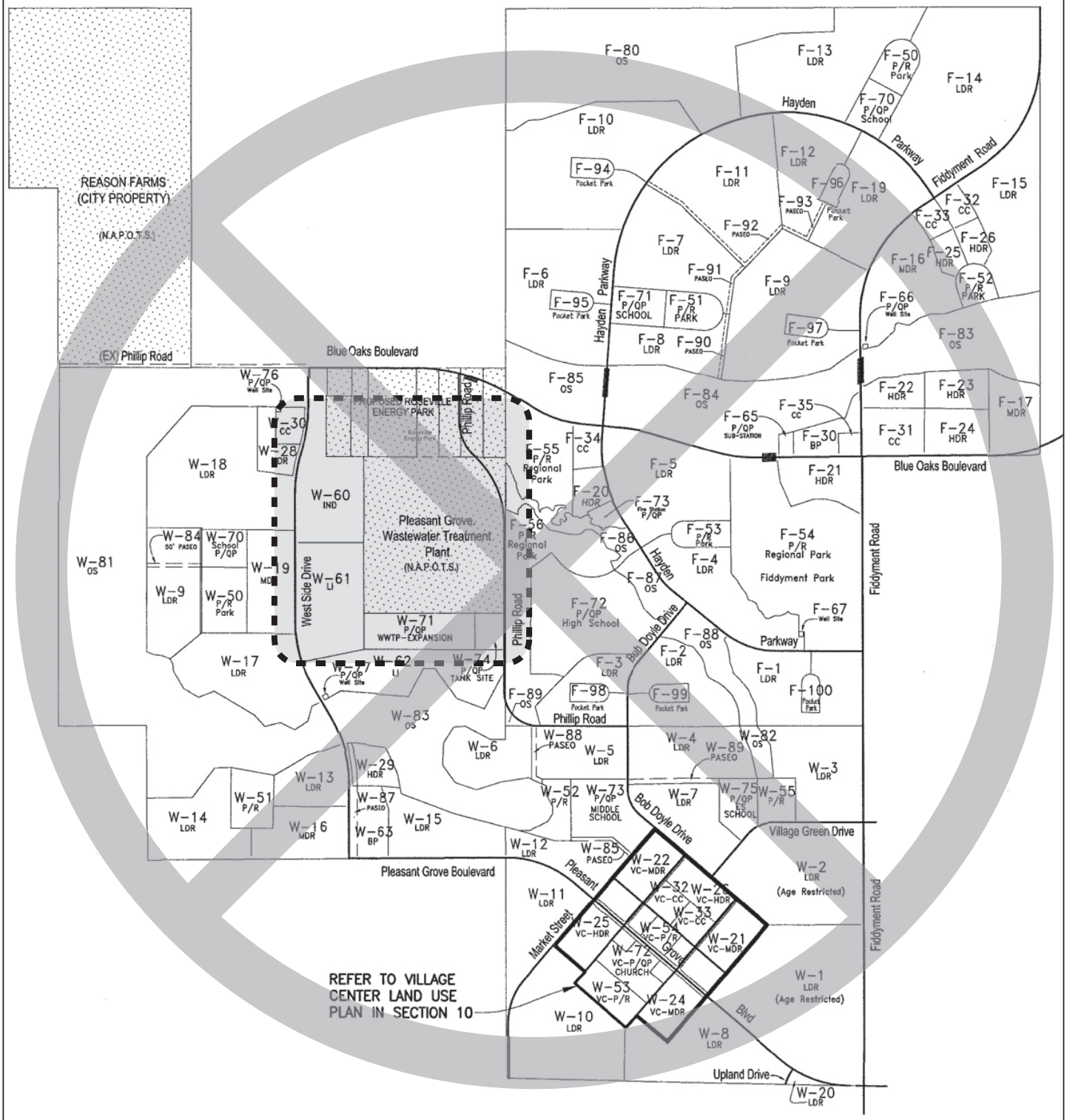


FIGURE **4.9-2**

1000 - Foot Buffer

Scale: 1" = 2000'

Source: West Roseville Specific Plan 2003 City of Roseville

10659-00

EIP ASSOCIATES

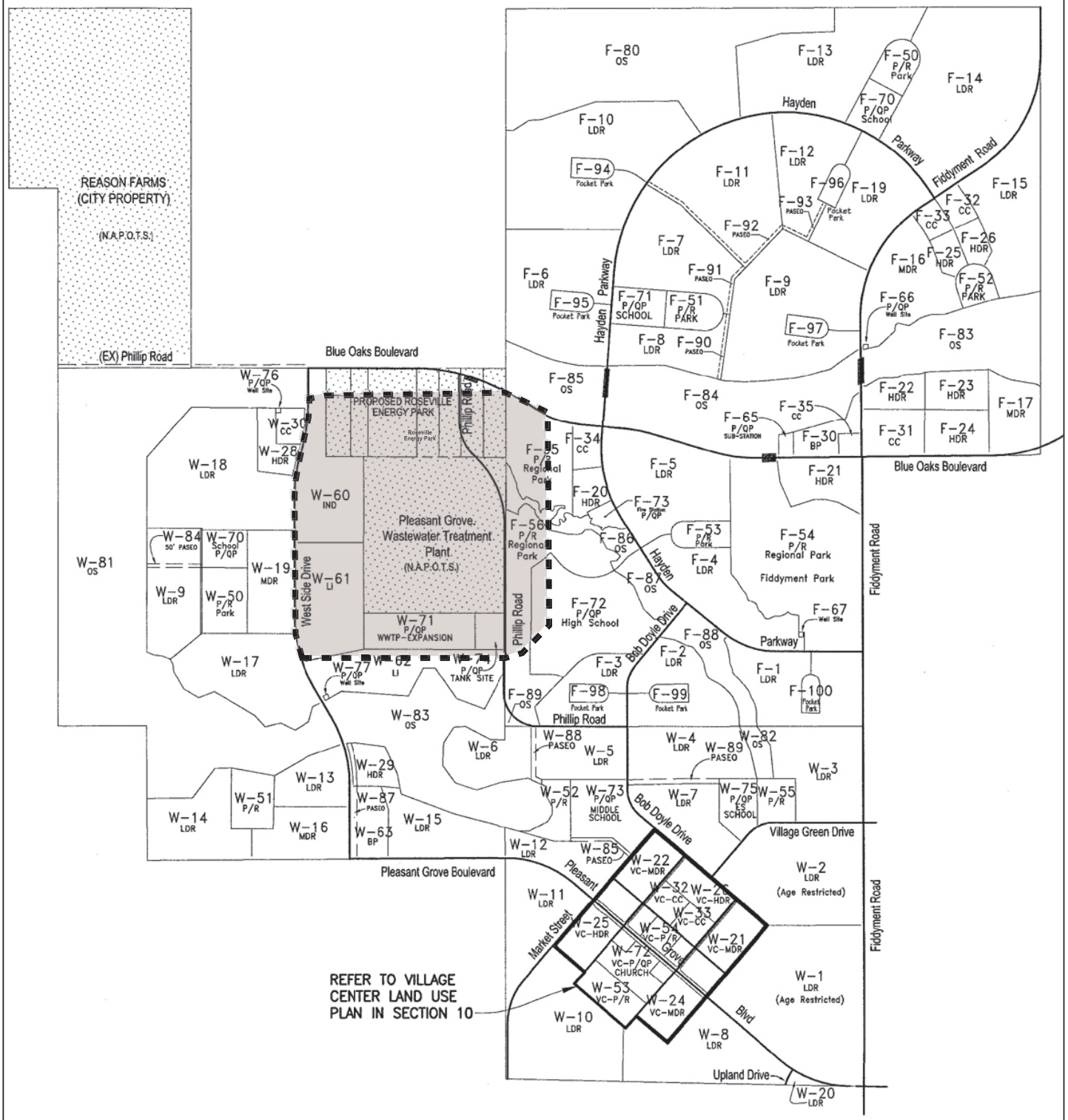


FIGURE **4.9-2**

PGWWTP 1,000-Foot Buffer Area

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

10659-00

***Source*:** West Roseville Specific Plan, 2003

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

12.3.2 Volume II

The following are revised figures for Volume II of the Draft EIR.

- **Figure 4.11-7: West Roseville Specific Plan Substation and 60 kV Power Line Easements**. This figure was revised to include the current anticipated alignment of the proposed 60 kV electrical line in the vicinity of the Roseville Energy Park.

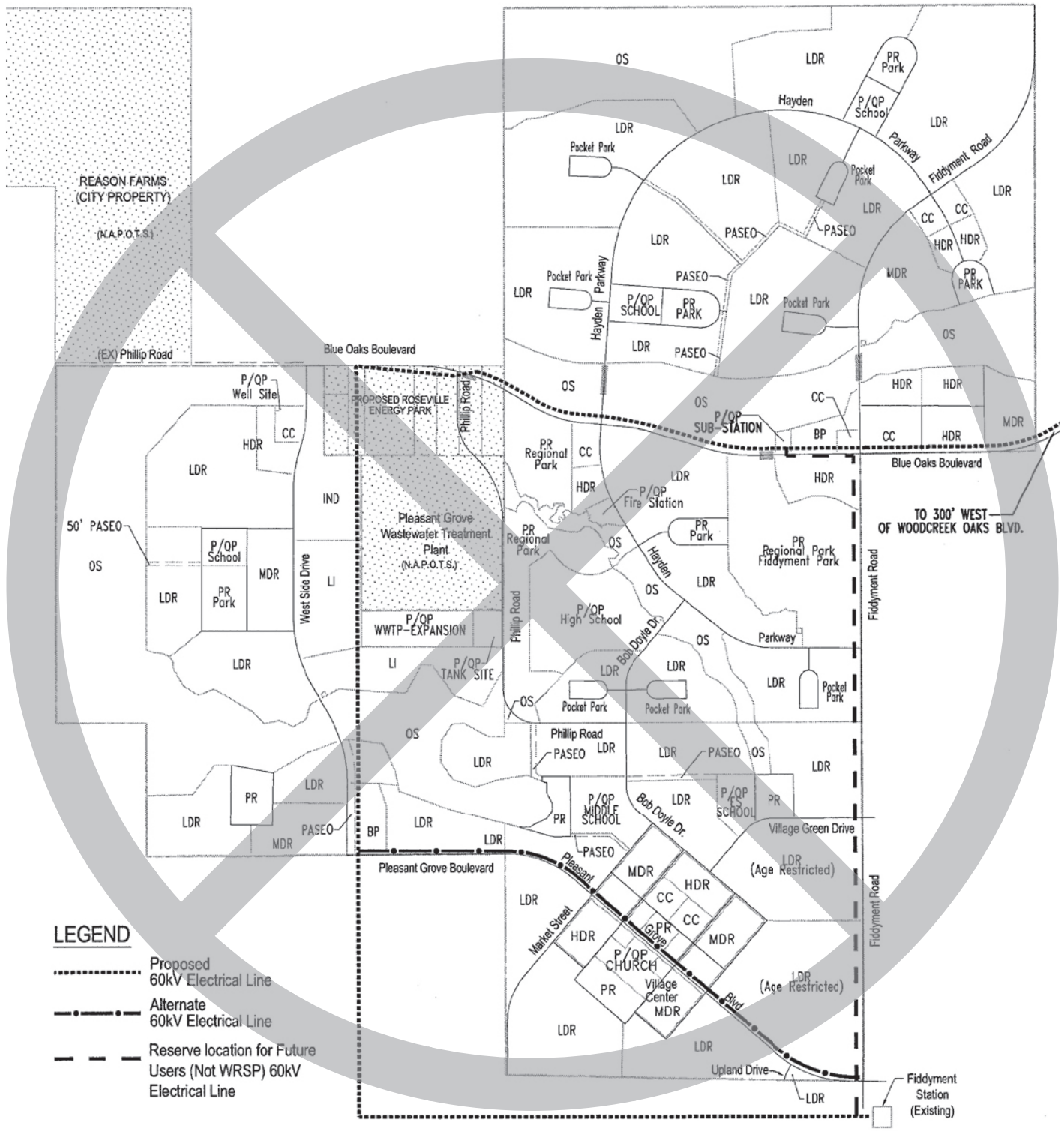


FIGURE **4.11-7**

West Roseville Specific Plan Electric Substation and 60kV Power Line Easements

Not to Scale

10659-00

Source: West Roseville Specific Plan 2003

City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

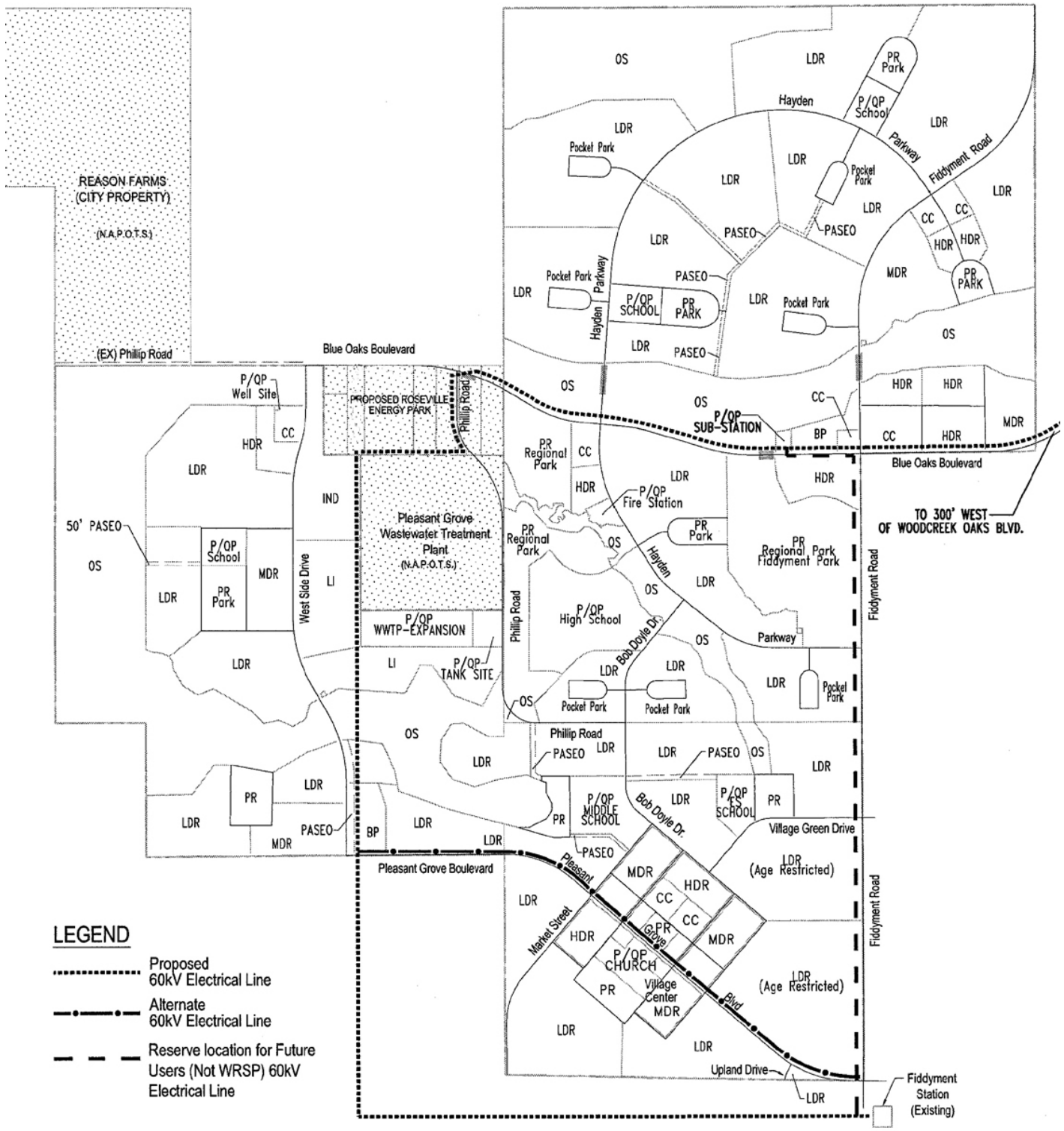


FIGURE **4.11-7**

West Roseville Specific Plan Electric Substation and 60kV Power Line Easements

Not to Scale

10659-00

Source: West Roseville Specific Plan 2003 City of Roseville

EIP ASSOCIATES

12.4 REVISIONS TO APPENDIX MATERIAL OF THE DRAFT EIR

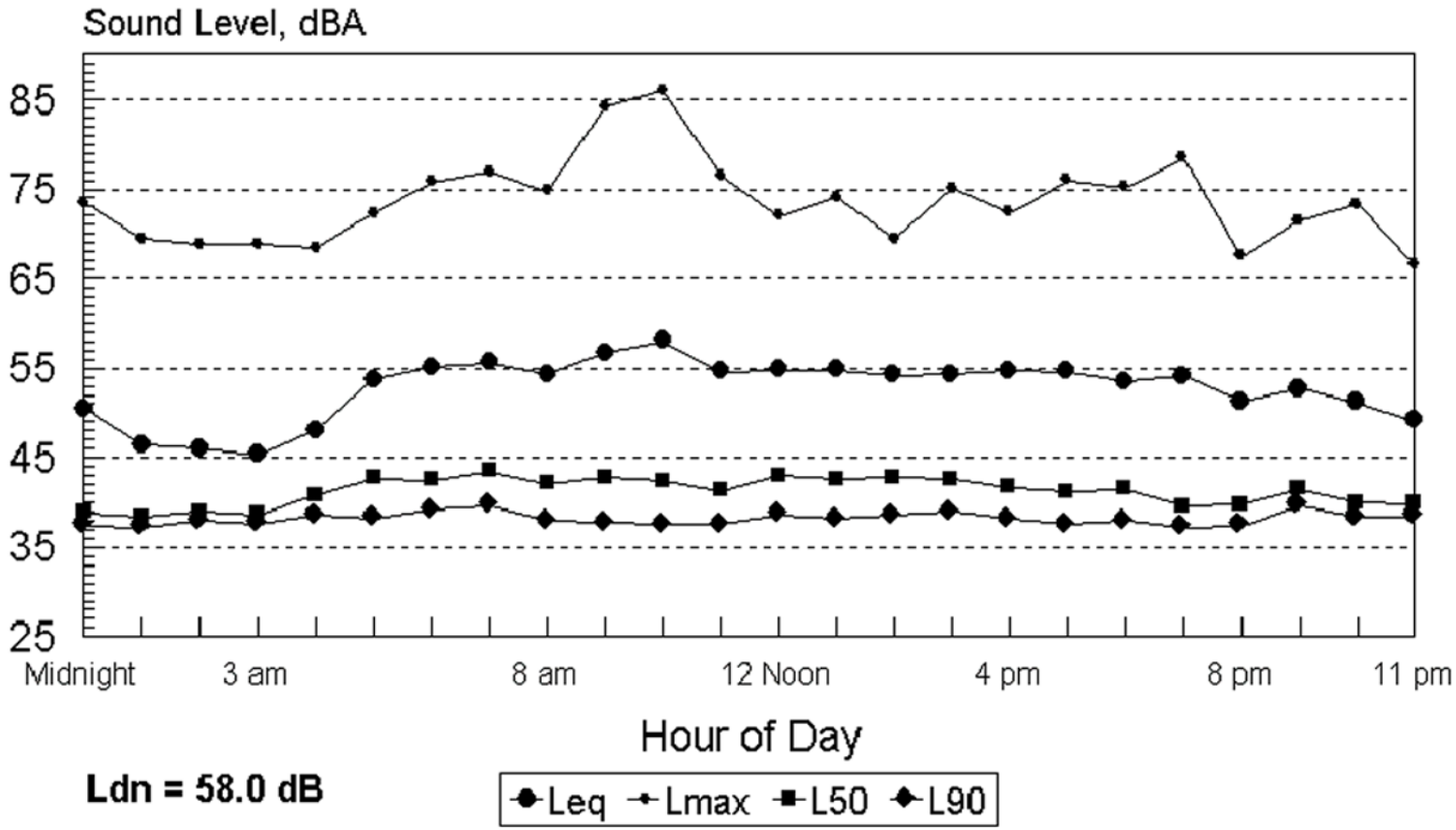
This section includes revisions to appendices that were initiated either by Lead Agency staff or in response to public comments. The changes appear in order of their location in the Draft EIR.

12.4.1 Volume III

The following are additions or revisions to appendices provided in Volume III of the Draft EIR.

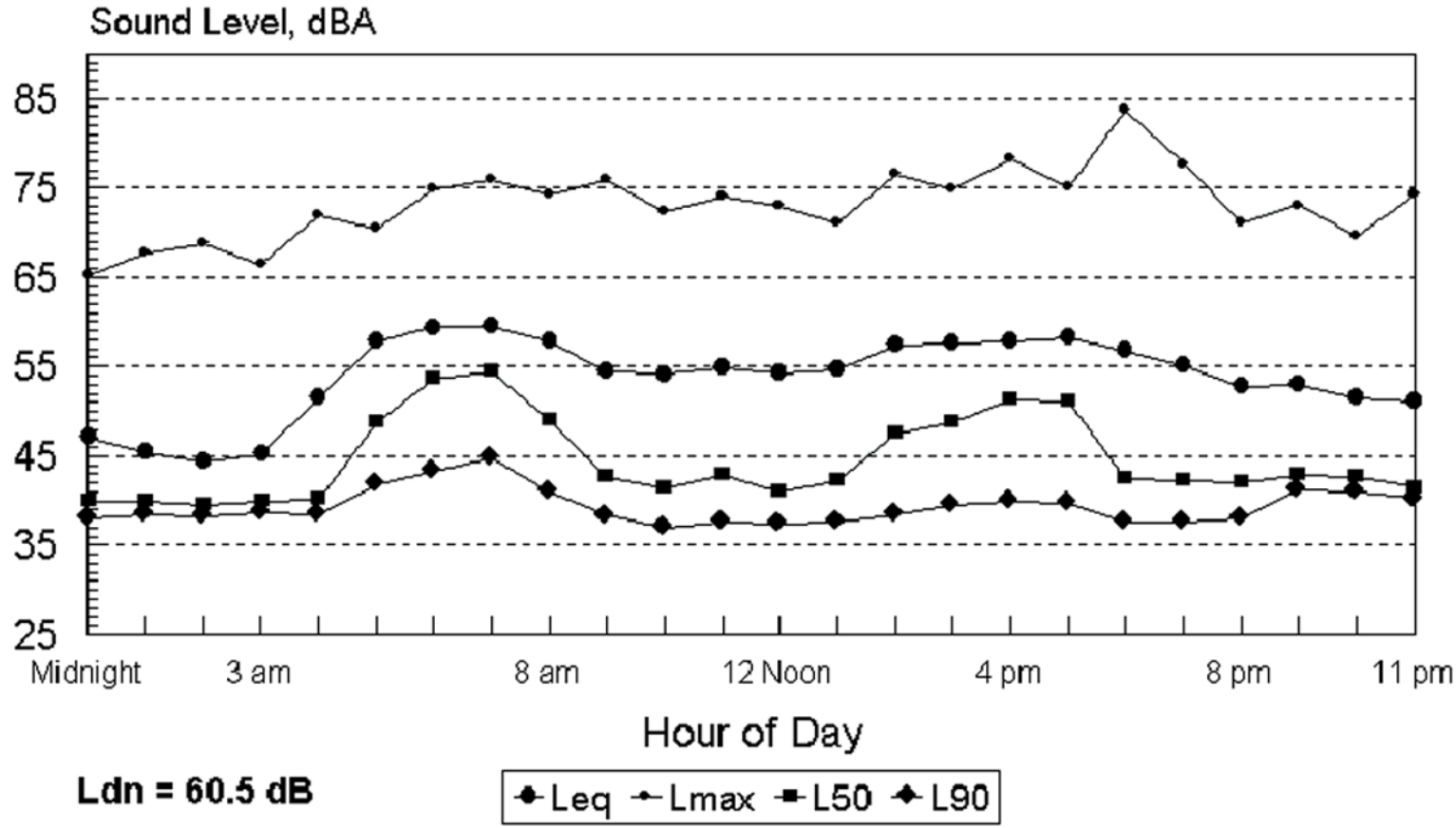
- A reduced copy of the City's existing (1992, as updated in 2001) and proposed (2003) General Plan Land Use maps is provided in Appendix C (City of Roseville General Plan Policies and General Plan Land Use Maps).
- The "Sewer Master Plan" (Mortin and Pitalo, no date) has been added to Appendix I.
- Figure J-2 and J-3 are added to Appendix J (Noise Calculations and Ambient Noise Figures).
- The air quality modeling data provided in Appendix H replaces the air quality modeling data provided in Appendix H of the Draft EIR

Figure J-2
West Roseville Specific Plan - Noise Measurement Site 5
Measured Noise Levels
Saturday July 29, 2000



Ldn = 58.0 dB

Figure J-3
West Roseville Specific Plan - Noise Measurement Site 5
Measured Noise Levels
Monday July 31, 2000



Ldn = 60.5 dB

12.4.2 Volume IV(A)

This volume has been renamed from "Volume IV" in the Draft EIR to "Volume IV(A)" in the Final EIR. In addition, following change has been made:

- The "Recycled Water Study for the West Roseville Specific Plan" (HydroScience 2003, May) has been included in Appendix R.

12.4.3 Volume IV(B)

The following appendices have been provided as Volume IV(B) of the Final EIR.

- Appendix W provides a copy of the Notice of Availability of the Draft EIR, including a copy of both newspapers in which the Notice appeared.
- Appendix X provides the Draft Operations and Management Plan for the WRSP Open Space Preserve, dated December 12, 2003.
- Appendix Y is the Final Biological Opinion for the WRSP, issued by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and dated November 20, 2003.
- Appendix Z provides additional data referenced in Topical Response G (Water Supply).