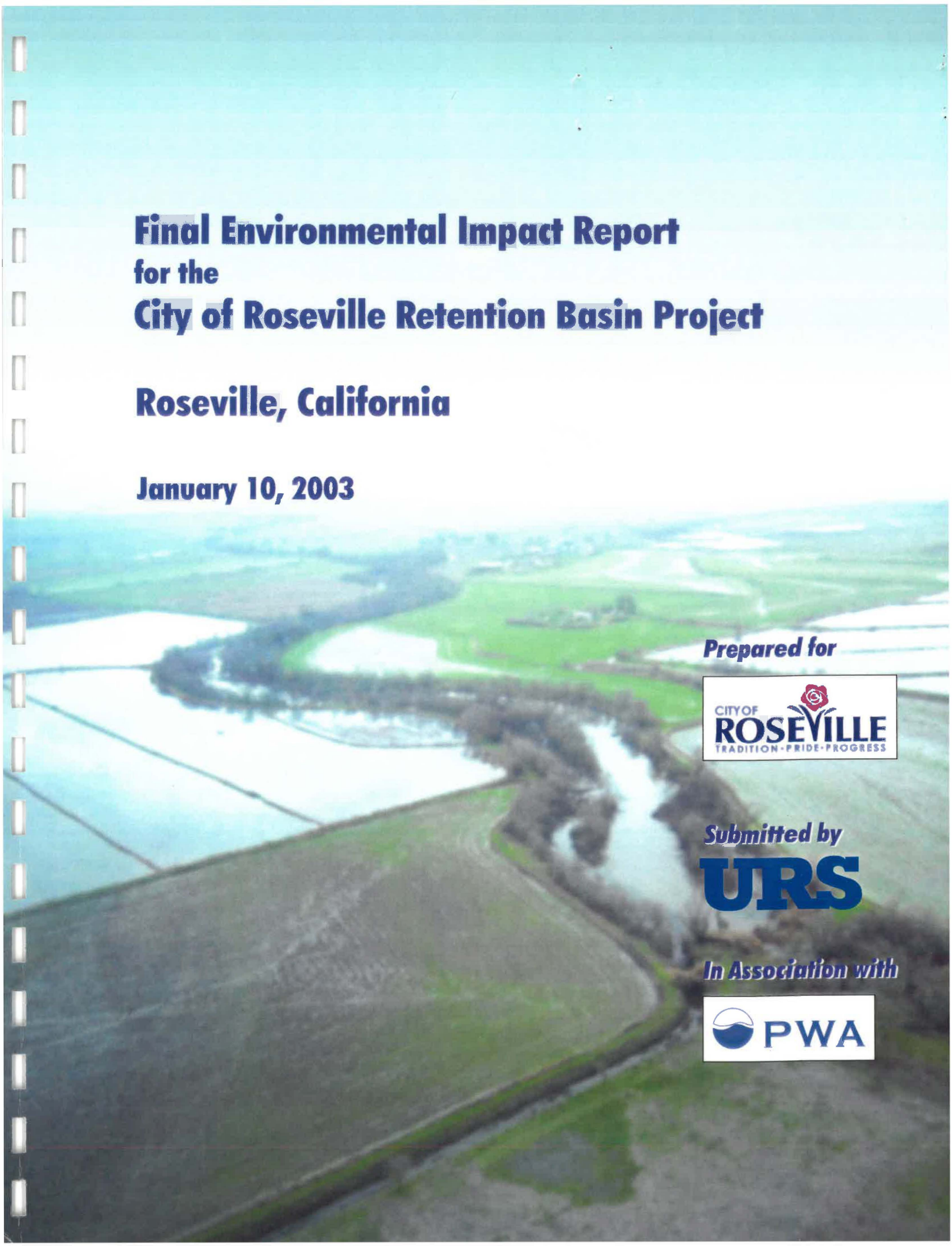
Final Environmental Impact Report
for the
City of Roseville Retention Basin Project

Roseville, California

January 10, 2003



Prepared for

CITY OF ROSEVILLE
TRADITION · PRIDE · PROGRESS

Submitted by

URS

In Association with

PWA

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CITY OF ROSEVILLE RETENTION BASIN PROJECT
ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA

State Clearinghouse No. 2002072084

January 10, 2003

Prepared for the City of Roseville

Prepared by URS Corporation
In association with PWA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The City of Roseville proposes to construct a retention basin to help reduce potential downstream flooding that could be caused by the entitled projects and future projects within the City and in certain portions of south Placer County. The development of a retention basin would help reduce the risk of flood hazards to downstream communities.

In March 1991, the Roseville City Council adopted the Pleasant Grove Drainage Fee. The fee was based on the Pleasant Grove Watershed Mitigation Fee study and a hypothetical 8-day, 100-year flood event. The fee provides funds to construct a stormwater retention basin to store additional runoff created by land development within the Pleasant Grove watershed in Roseville.

The retention basin would comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mitigation requirements related to stormwater retention for various City and regional projects, and it would address Sutter County's concerns regarding flooding partially caused by development within the Pleasant Grove Watershed. The City has collected about $10 million in fees through the first half of 2002, and is now moving forward with using these fees to study construction of a retention basin (the proposed project) and associated land purchases.

The development of the retention basin could also provide future opportunities for other uses such as enhancement of riparian, wetland, and upland habitats and passive recreation (pedestrian and bicycle trails, etc.) that could be constructed by the City or others. The City could retain ownership or ultimately convey ownership to a conservancy agency or another third party.

1.2 Project Objectives

The proposed project is intended to provide retention storage to alleviate potential downstream flooding that could be caused by entitled projects and future projects within the City of Roseville. The proposed project could also provide retention storage associated with other identified areas in south Placer County, subject to agreements with the appropriate entities. Currently, the City has identified 2,530 acre-feet of retention storage, as shown on Table 1.

Specific goals identified by the City include:

1. To provide retention storage for some or all of the incremental increase in runoff volume resulting from the City of Roseville's currently entitled and future development projects that generate runoff flowing through Sutter County.

2. To provide retention storage for the proposed West Roseville Specific Plan and the remainder of the MOU area and potentially for a portion of the Northwest Rocklin Annexation Area.

3. To provide retention storage for the City of Roseville Pleasant Grove Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant treated effluent.

Table 1
Summary of Retention Volume Estimates

Area Description	Retention Volume Estimate (acre-feet)
WRSP and MOU Area[a]	661.6[b]
Roseville Energy Facility	20[b]
Pleasant Grove WWTP	207[c]
Northwest Rocklin Annexation Area	180[d]
Subtotal	**1,068.6**
Existing and Entitled Development	1,461.2[e]
Total	**2,529.8**

Notes:

[a] The proposed West Roseville Specific Plan Area (WRSP) and the "Transition Area" west of Roseville city limits, the subject of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the City of Roseville and Placer County regarding its future development.

[b] Wood-Rodgers (2001).

[c] 24-hour Wet Weather Flow (peak factor of 2.5) effluent storage for potential plant capacity of 27 mgd.

[d] A portion of the storage requirement per Northwest Rocklin Annexation Area, Draft EIR (EIP Associates, 2001).

[e] Existing and entitled development within the City of Roseville as presented by Civil Solutions (2000).

4. To meet the above objectives in a manner consistent and compatible with other goals and policies of the City of Roseville's General Plan, the Placer County General Plan, the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, the Placer Legacy Project, and the Wildlife Agencies.

5. To provide opportunities for open space and passive recreation near City boundaries.

6. To provide a low maintenance facility with a minimal amount of construction (excavation and/or fill placement).

7. To minimize the number of property owners who could be negatively affected by project implementation (property acquisition and construction).

The proposed project is not intended to and would not mitigate for peak flow rates emanating from specific development projects. The City of Roseville requires development projects to incorporate mitigation to reduce the post-development peak rate of runoff to no more than the pre-development runoff rate in areas where it is shown that such detention is hydraulically beneficial to downstream properties.

1.3 Overview of the Proposed Project

Project Location

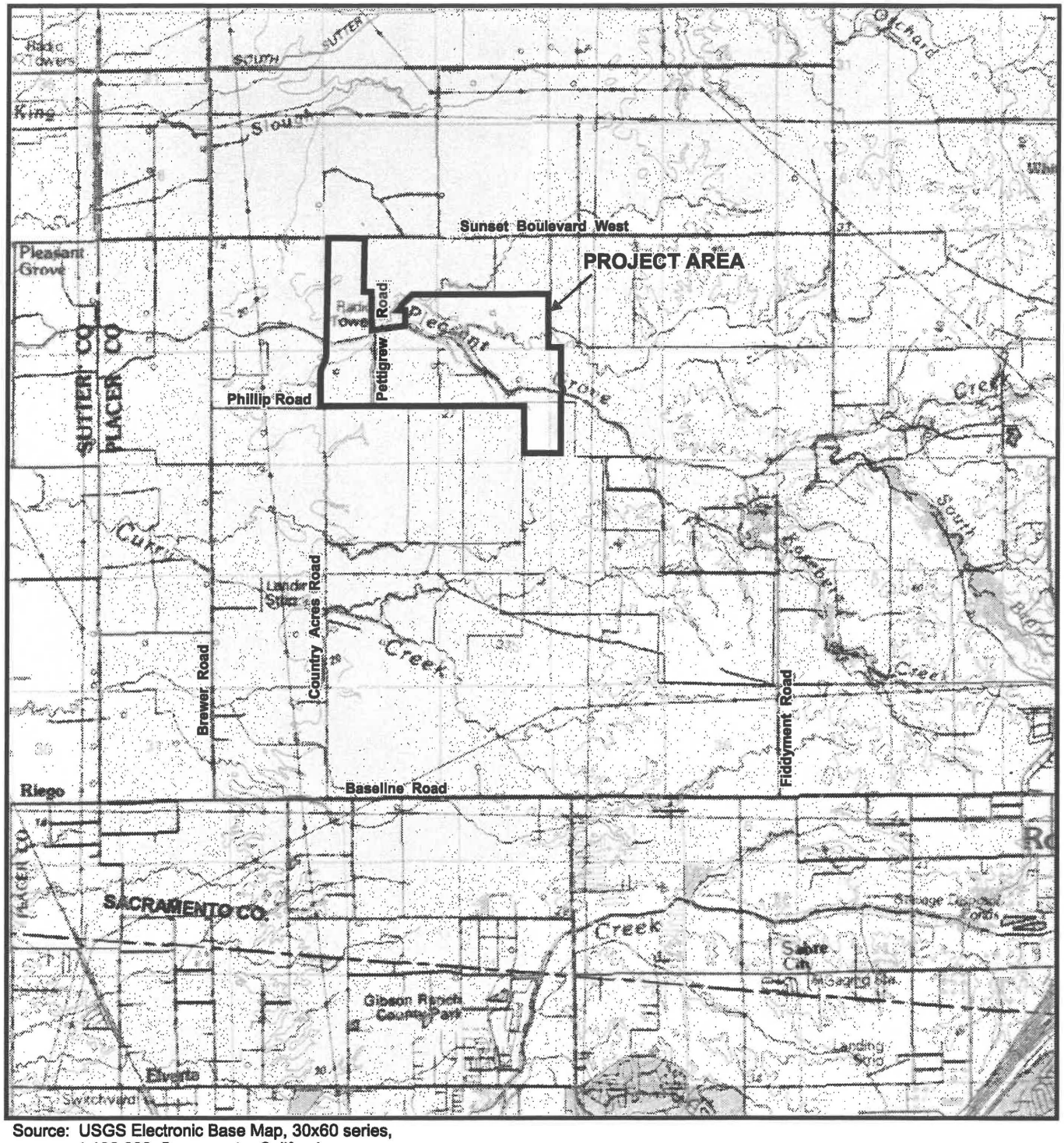
The project area is located in southwestern Placer County approximately 2.4 miles west of the city limits of Roseville (see Figure 1). The project site is an irregularly shaped, approximately 1,500-acre rectangular piece of land, with northwestern and southeastern fingers jutting out from the rectangle (see Figure 2). The northernmost portion of the site abuts Sunset Boulevard West, and the southernmost boundary of the site lies along Phillip Road. Brewer Road and Fiddyment Road are the closest regularly used public roads to the western and eastern boundaries of the project area. Pettigrew Road bisects the western portion of the site.

Project Characteristics

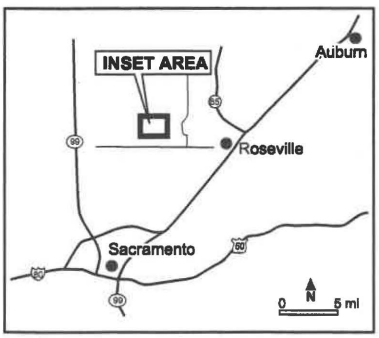
The project would be comprised of two basins, one located north of Pleasant Grove Creek and the second located south of the creek (see Figure 3). Each basin would have certain typical features such as embankments, low-flow channels, and outlet structures. An access road would be constructed to provide access to the site for construction and maintenance activities.

Opportunities for Other Uses

While owned by the City of Roseville, the project area would be managed by the City or others as public open space and could accommodate opportunities for other uses at the site that could be constructed in the future by the City or others as separate projects. These opportunities, although not part of this project, could include habitat and restoration projects, recreation through the development of recreational trails, and potentially a portion of a future Placer Parkway.



Source: USGS Electronic Base Map, 30x60 series, 1:100,000, Sacramento, California



N

3000 0 3000 6000

Scale (feet)
1:21,000

Figure 1
LOCATION MAP

Final Environmental Impact Report
City of Roseville Retention Basin
Roseville, California

URS Ref. 28065805 December 2002

URS PWA

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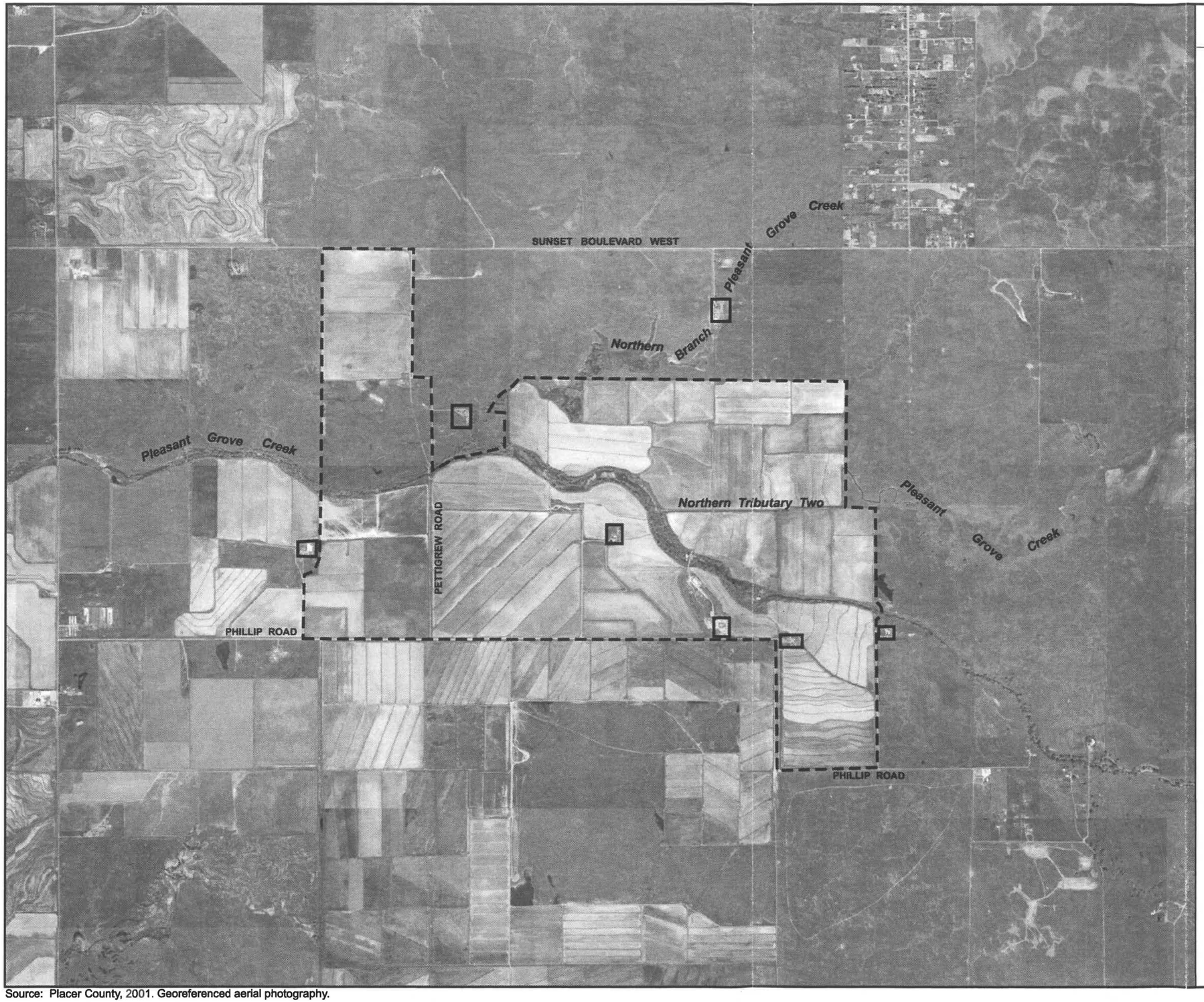

LEGEND

- Project Area
- Residence

N

1000 0 1000 2000

Scale (feet)
1:24:000

Figure 2
SITE MAP

Final Environmental Impact Report
City of Roseville Retention Basin
Roseville, California

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Source: Placer County, 2001. Georeferenced aerial photography.

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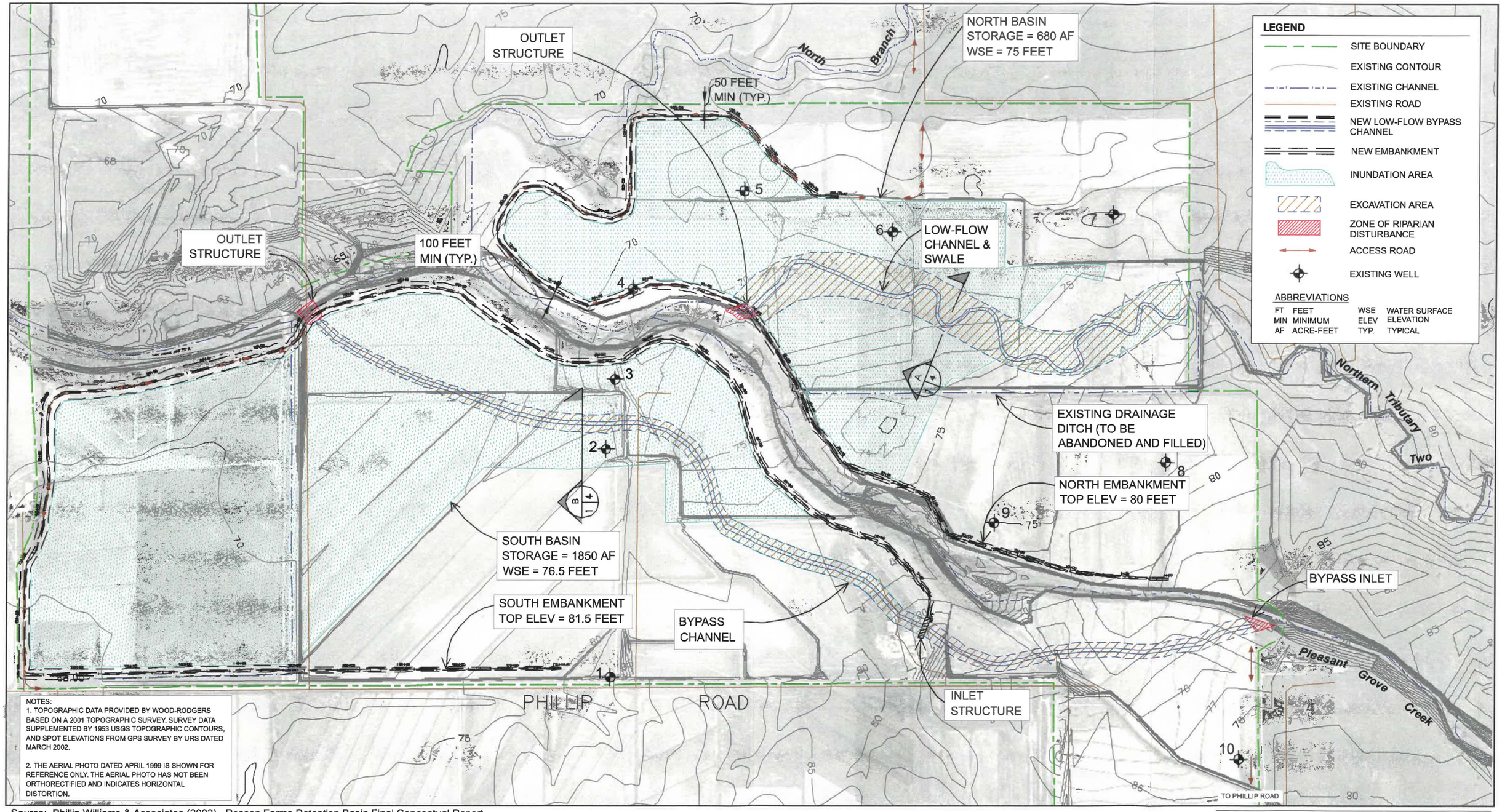

NOTES:
1. TOPOGRAPHIC DATA PROVIDED BY WOOD-RODGERS BASED ON A 2001 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY. SURVEY DATA SUPPLEMENTED BY 1953 USGS TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS, AND SPOT ELEVATIONS FROM GPS SURVEY BY URS DATED MARCH 2002.

2. THE AERIAL PHOTO DATED APRIL 1999 IS SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY. THE AERIAL PHOTO HAS NOT BEEN ORTHORECTIFIED AND INDICATES HORIZONTAL DISTORTION.

Source: Phillip Williams & Associates (2002). Reason Farms Retention Basin Final Conceptual Report. Prepared in association with URS Corporation for the City of Roseville. May 24, 2002.

Figure 3
PLAN VIEW

Final Environmental Impact Report
City of Roseville Retention Basin
Roseville, California

URS Ref. 28065805 December 2002

URS PWA

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2.0 SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

2.1 Documents Included As Part of the Environmental Impact Report

A description of the project and its probable environmental effects was presented in the Initial Study and Notice of Preparation (NOP) dated July 22, 2002 (URS, 2002a) and the Final Conceptual Design Report dated May 24, 2002 (PWA/URS, 2002). The Draft Environmental Impact Report dated October 16, 2002 (URS, 2002b) further evaluated potentially significant environmental impacts identified in the Initial Study. These documents are herein incorporated by reference and are available for review at the City of Roseville, Department of Public Works.

2.2 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

All identified impacts of the proposed project are identified in Table 2, Impact Summary Table – Proposed Project. Table 2 identifies 18 significant or potentially significant environmental impacts that would be caused by implementation of the proposed project. While the severity of most of these impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level through mitigation, the following seven impacts would remain significant or potentially significant even with mitigation:

- Direct conversion of prime agricultural land to non-agricultural use
- Indirect conversion of prime agricultural land to non-agricultural use
- Construction activities would increase short-term criteria air pollutant emissions
- Inconsistent with the Placer County Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP)
- On-site retention basin construction equipment would generate short-term sound level increases at noise-sensitive locations
- Northern access road construction equipment would generate short-term sound level increases at 6495 Sunset Boulevard West
- Cumulative indirect growth inducement

As a result of public input and additional investigation conducted as part of the Final EIR, two changes were made to the Draft EIR's analysis of agricultural impacts. One mitigation measure was added (Mitigation Measure AG-2). Impact AG-1 is mitigated to a potentially significant level as a result of the addition of Mitigation Measure AG-2. This is discussed in Response 4-1 in Chapter 5.0 of this Final EIR. One mitigation measure was eliminated as not needed (Mitigation Measure AG-1), as Impact AG-2 was determined through additional analysis to not be inconsistent with provisions of the Williamson Act contract. This is discussed in Chapter 4.0 of this Final EIR.

2.3 Alternatives Evaluated in the EIR

The Draft EIR described and evaluated six alternatives to the proposed project:

Alternative 1: No Project Alternative
Alternative 2: Curry Creek Alternative
Alternative 3: Embankment Setback Alternative
Alternative 4: Reduced Volume Alternatives
Alternative 5: Levee Removal Alternative
Alternative 6: Drainage Conveyance Alternative

The alternatives evaluation concluded that the proposed project would be preferred over Alternatives 1, 2, and 3. Alternatives 4 and 5 would be environmentally preferred over the proposed project, but would not meet the project objective of creating 2,530 acre-feet of retention storage. Alternatives 5 and 6 are independent design features that could be implemented within the context of the proposed project as well as Alternatives 3 or 4. These alternatives provide additional environmental benefit not achieved with the proposed project. However, they are not required in order to meet the project objectives and would incrementally add minor costs to the project. During final design, the City will evaluate the efficacy of implementing Alternative 5 and/or Alternative 6.

2.4 Mitigation Monitoring Program

A Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP) has been prepared for the project (Pub. Res. Code §21081.6(a)(1)), and is included as an Appendix to this Final EIR. The City of Roseville will use the MMP to track compliance with project mitigation measures. The MMP will remain available for public review during the compliance period.

Table 2
Impact Summary Table – Proposed Project

Impact No.[1]	Impact Description	Level of Significance	Mitigation Measure	Residual Significance
Agricultural Resources				
AG-1	Direct conversion of prime agricultural land to non-agricultural use.	Significant	Mitigation Measure AG-2: (Actively pursue continued agricultural use of the retention basin site).	Potentially Significant
AG-2	Conflict with Williamson Act contract areas.	No Impact	None	No Impact
AG-3	Indirect conversion of prime agricultural land to non-agricultural use.	Significant	None Identified	Significant
Air Quality				
AQ-1	Construction activities would increase short-term criteria air pollutant emissions.	Short-term: Significant Long-term: Less than significant	Mitigation Measure AQ-1 (Develop and implement a Construction Emission/Dust Control Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District)	Short-term: Significant Long-term: Less than significant
AQ-2	Inconsistent with the Placer County Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP),.	Significant	None Identified	Significant
Biological Resources				
B-1	Loss of high quality riparian habitat.	Less than significant	Mitigation Measure B-1 (Seed temporarily disturbed riparian areas with native plant species) and Mitigation Measure B-2 (Replace oak trees).	Less than significant
B-2	Loss of seasonal wetlands.	Significant	Proposed: Mitigation Measure B-3 (Compensate for direct and indirect impacts to listed vernal pool branchiopod habitat).	Less than significant
B-3	Loss of other jurisdictional wetlands and other Waters of the U.S.	Significant	Mitigation Measure B-1 (Seed temporarily disturbed riparian areas with native plant species).	Less than significant
B-4	Direct and indirect impacts to listed vernal pool branchiopods.	Significant	Proposed: Mitigation Measure B-3 (Compensate for direct and indirect impacts to listed vernal pool branchiopod habitat).	Less than significant
B-5	Potential construction-related disturbance to nesting Swainson's hawk and other nesting birds.	Potentially significant	Mitigation Measure B-4 (Conduct pre-construction surveys for Swainson's hawk and other bird species nests, and avoid construction activities within 0.25 mile of active nests between March 1 and September 15).	Less than significant

Table 2
Impact Summary Table – Proposed Project

Impact No.[1]	Impact Description	Level of Significance	Mitigation Measure	Residual Significance
B-6	Loss of dwarf downingia populations.	Significant	Mitigation Measure B-3 (Compensate for direct and indirect impacts to listed vernal pool branchiopod habitat).	Less than significant
B-7	Diversion and entrapment of fish.	Less than significant	None required.	Less than significant
B-8	Loss of oak trees.	Significant	Mitigation Measure B-2 (Replace oak trees).	Less than significant
Cultural Resources				
	Potential impacts to archaeological resources, which may be buried within the site as a result of agricultural activities.	Potentially significant	Mitigation Measure C-1 (Conduct a pre-construction induction with key construction personnel to promote awareness of archaeological resource significance, visual identification, and discovery notification procedures); Mitigation Measure C-2 (Retain a qualified professional archaeologist to observe all project-related ground-disturbing activities within 25 meters (82 feet) of the banks of Pleasant Grove Creek); Mitigation Measure C-3 (Immediately stop ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity and consult a qualified professional archaeologist if buried cultural deposits are discovered during construction) and Mitigation Measure C-4 (In the event resources are discovered develop and implement mitigation measures and management recommendations in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, and, if the site is of aboriginal association, the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American Community).	Less than significant

Table 2
Impact Summary Table – Proposed Project

Impact No.[1]	Impact Description	Level of Significance	Mitigation Measure	Residual Significance
	Potential impacts to paleontological resources, which may be buried within the site as a result of agricultural activities.	Potentially significant	Mitigation Measure C-5 (Conduct a pre-construction induction with key construction personnel to promote awareness of paleontological resource significance, visual identification and discovery notification procedures); Mitigation Measure C-6 (Retain a qualified professional paleontologist to observe and monitor all project-related ground-disturbing activities) and Mitigation Measure C-7 (Immediately stop ground-disturbing activities in the event that significant paleontological resources are discovered, then develop and implement mitigation salvage measures in accordance with professional paleontological standards).	Less than significant
	Potential impacts to human remains, which may be buried within the site as a result of agricultural activities.	Potentially significant	Mitigation Measure C-3 (Immediately stop ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity and consult a qualified professional archaeologist if buried cultural deposits are discovered during construction); and, Mitigation Measure C-4 (In the event resources are discovered, develop and implement mitigation measures and management recommendations in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, and, if the site is of aboriginal association, the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American Community).	Less than significant
Geology and Soils				
	Potential risks to life or property due to the project being located on expansive soil.	Potentially significant	Mitigation Measure G-1 (Comply with the conclusions and recommendations of a site-specific geotechnical investigation).	Less than significant

Table 2
Impact Summary Table – Proposed Project

Impact No.[1]	Impact Description	Level of Significance	Mitigation Measure	Residual Significance
Noise				
N-1	Removal of existing onsite residences.	Less than significant	None warranted	
N-2	Onsite retention basin construction equipment would generate short-term sound level increases at noise-sensitive locations.	Significant (short-term)	Proposed: Mitigation Measure N-1 (Consult with affected residents, and if they are agreeable, provide feasible noise mitigation such as sound attenuation barriers or temporarily boarding up windows facing construction) Recommended: None	Potentially significant (short-term)
N-3	Northern access road construction equipment would generate short-term sound level increases at 6495 Sunset Boulevard West.	Significant (short-term)	Mitigation Measure N-1 (Consult with affected residents, and if they are agreeable, provide feasible noise mitigation such as sound attenuation barriers or temporarily boarding up windows facing construction)	Potentially significant (short-term)
N-4	Construction-related traffic would generate short-term sound level increases at noise-sensitive locations	Less than significant	None warranted	
Growth				
	Significant cumulative indirect growth inducement.	Significant	None Identified	Significant
Recreation				
	Potential recreational opportunities may impact the riparian zone of Pleasant Grove Creek or other sensitive habitat.	Potentially significant	Mitigation Measure R-1 (Prepare guidelines to limit disturbance to the riparian zone of Pleasant Grove Creek or other sensitive habitat, and prepare a public educational program, including informative signage to explain the ecological importance of the unique habitats on the site).	Less than significant

Note: [1] Impact number corresponds to Draft EIR impact identification. If no number is identified, the impact was only identified in the Initial Study, and not carried into the Draft EIR, except for growth, which is included in Draft EIR Section 8.4.

3.0 PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

The Initial Study and NOP were released for public comment on July 22, 2002 and distributed to key government agencies and interested parties. The purpose of the comment period was to obtain comments on the scope of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR). The 30-day NOP comment period ended on August 21, 2002. In addition, a Scoping Meeting was held on August 8, 2002. A summary of the comments received at the Scoping Meeting and written comments received on the NOP and Initial Study are presented in Appendix B of the Draft EIR. Some comments focused on the hydrologic analysis used as the basis for design, and were addressed by the City in correspondence with those commentors. Comments from California Department of Fish and Game were addressed in Chapter 6 of the Draft EIR. Comments on the proposed project and the scope of the Draft EIR resulted in minor changes to the project description and were included in the analysis of resource areas in the Draft EIR. All comment letters received were responded to in writing by the City of Roseville. Copies of the responses from the City of Roseville are also included in Appendix B of the Draft EIR.

The Draft EIR for the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project was distributed for review and comment by the public and interested public agencies on October 19, 2002. The Draft EIR comment period began on October 19 and ended on December 2, 2002. The State Clearinghouse distributed the Draft EIR to appropriate state agencies. During the public review period, the City received written comment letters, and sought to obtain public comments at a public hearing held at the City of Roseville's November 14, 2002 Planning Commission meeting. No members of the public provided comments at the public hearing. Several Planning Commissioners asked questions and responses were provided by City staff.

This Final EIR contains the City's responses to public comments, both written and oral (those questions asked by Planning Commissioners at the public hearing), and together with the Draft EIR constitutes the Final EIR for the proposed project. The preparation of a Final EIR is required under Section 15132 of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Copies of all written and summarized verbal comments received on the Draft EIR are contained in this document. Individual comments are bracketed and assigned numbers in the margin of each page. For example, Comment 2-4 refers to the fourth comment in the second comment letter. The City of Roseville Community Development Department has prepared responses to each comment, and these responses, corresponding to the numbered comments, directly follow each letter.

4.0 CLARIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS

Williamson Act Agricultural Preserve Contract Issues. As part of responding to comments provided by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) (Comment Letter 4), additional research was conducted to determine the status of existing Williamson Act contract properties located within the project site. As discussed in the Draft EIR Agricultural Resources Section and Impact AG-2 (Draft EIR page 4-16), the southwest portion of the project site is under an active Williamson Act contract. While the Draft EIR identifies a project conflict with this contract (Impact AG-2, Draft EIR page 4-16) and recommends mitigation to reduce the impact to a less than significant level, further review of this issue indicates that no conflict would occur as discussed below.

During preparation of the Final EIR, County Planning staff was consulted (Rosasco, 2002) and the County's Administrative Rules for Agricultural and Open Space Preserves (August 1997) and the specific Williamson Act contract (Land Conservation Agreement – AGP-536) was reviewed. The County's Administrative Rules contain the general guidelines for implementing Williamson Act contracts in Placer County. This includes general definitions for allowed uses, compatible uses and the process by which a contract can be cancelled. The administrative rules are further refined by each individual contract. The contract applicable to the proposed project is recorded against the Warnick property and includes two parcels totaling 418.9 acres. Of this, approximately 170 acres of contract property exists within the project site.

Compared to the North Basin and other portions of the South Basin, the Warnick property would undergo the least physical changes to accommodate project improvements. Improvements on the Warnick property would be limited to construction of embankments along three boundaries of the southeast portion of the property to be used for retention, abandonment of an existing access road, and breaching of a rice check in this same area. No other topographical changes would be made to the portion of the site planned for the retention basin, and no changes at all would be made to the remainder of the property. Consequently, the design minimizes disruption and future constraints to continued agricultural uses of this property.

Because the physical changes are minimal and could allow continued agricultural use of the property, the project would not be inconsistent with provisions of the Williamson Act contract, and Mitigation Measure AG-1 will not be needed. To further ensure continued agricultural use, as discussed in response to Comment Letter 4 (see Section 5.0), the Final EIR incorporates a new mitigation measure (Mitigation Measure AG-2) that requires the City to use its best efforts to continue agricultural use by leasing the property for such uses. Furthermore, the current owners/farmers have indicated interest in continuing their farming activities under such a lease arrangement with the City until such time as the retention basin is constructed. The City would utilize revenues generated from agricultural leases as funding for interim management of the property until proposed improvements are constructed. After construction, the City would again use its best efforts to lease the retention basin sites, as well as the balance of the Warnick property for agricultural uses. The Warnick site owner has confirmed that construction of the retention basin would not preclude continued rice farming on the remainder of the Warnick site (approximately 249 acres) (Warnick, 2002). These leases would help to offset retention basin operation and maintenance costs during project implementation.

Correction to Draft EIR Figure 4-1. Draft EIR Figure 4-1 is revised to correctly show the project boundaries on the base map identifying various categories of Farmland of Importance. The text of the Draft EIR describing the approximate quantities of these categories occurring on the site is correct, and no changes are made to the text. Revised Figure 4-1 is shown in Section 8.0, Errata.

5.0 WRITTEN COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

The 45-day public comment period for the City of Roseville Retention Basin Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) closed on December 2, 2002. The attached comment letters were received by the City of Roseville during the comment period.

Each comment letter is numbered (in the upper right corner), and individual comments within each letter are identified by a numbered bracket along the right margin. Following each comment letter, responses are provided using a corresponding numbering scheme. For example, the first comment within Comment Letter 1 is bracketed and labeled "1-1," and following the comment letter, "Response 1-1" addresses the substantive issues raised in that comment.

Mr.& Mrs. James Gleason
6495 Sunset Blvd. West
Roseville, CA 95747

November 27, 2002

Mr. Mark Morse
% City of Roseville
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678

Dear Mr. Morse,

We are writing in response to the latest environmental impact report o the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project dated October 16, 2002. This report includes a description of an access road to the Northern Basin (page 2-3). There are several facts that we would like to make you aware of in regards to any access road. 1-1

First we want you to be aware of the fact that the maps which you show in your report do not reflect the lot line adjustment that occurred several years ago on our western boundary. Your maps show our western boundary as a straight line, which it is not. Secondly, and of greater importance, is the fact that there is no described easement between ourselves and Reason Farms. Some twenty plus years ago we allowed Reason Farms to come across our pastures in order to rescue their rice crop because their bridge had washed out. Later that year we agreed to give Mr. & Mrs. Bob Amarel Sr. an easement in case they ever needed one again. HOWEVER, the easement we recorded at that time was not geographically described. Instead, we worded it to state that an easement would be allowed in an emergency, and said easement would have to be MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE. 1-2

This brings us to the main point. ANY easement located on the western side of our property would NOT be acceptable to us. We thought that was made clear to the engineer that came out with the biologist several months ago. There are several reasons why we would not be open to such an easement. First, such an easement would bring the noise and dirt (an issue your report neglects to address) within 30 feet of our bedroom wall. 1-3

Secondly, we would be greatly concerned about our subsequent vulnerability to theft. We have lived here over 28 years and while many of our neighbors have been robbed at one time or another we have never felt the need to even lock our doors. With only one road in and out and being far enough off the road to not be visible to passers by we have felt relatively safe. An access road, which would be coming right through our front yard and out through our barn and equipment yard, would totally change our lives. Such a road even during construction would bring a large variety of people in and out of our home. As far a remaining as a maintenance road for the future it would easily constitute a crime corridor to our ranch and home. 1-4

We have repeatedly asked why such a road is necessary since there is a bridge on the Reason Farms, which the farmers have used all these years with out issue. We have never been given an answer. 1-5

When the engineer was here Iwesuggested that if an easement is truly necessary that common sense would suggest using the existing road on the east side of our property. Your report described cutting down two trees (which are a very scarce commodity in this area) and fording a water crossing. The road on our east side has NO TREES and NO WATER CROSSING and already has GATES, which could be locked and secured. It would also eliminate 99% of our security and privacy issues. As you stated in the report the road would only be needed for maintenance purposes a few times a year it is hard to understand why the City of Roseville would object to this alternative. 1-6

Sincerely,

Mr. Jim Gleason
Mrs. Gaynell Gleason

Responses to Comment Letter 1

Response 1-1: The lot line adjustment is reflected on Figure FEIR-1, included in Section 8.0, Errata.

Response 1-2: The easement as recorded is identified as including the westerly 25 feet from the section centerline, *or* [emphasis added] such other location as may be mutually agreed. In the absence of such mutual agreement, it appears that the specific description (i.e., the location immediately east of the centerline) applies.

On December 30, 2002 City staff met with the Gleasons at their residence to discuss access to the northern side of Reason Farms via Sunset Boulevard and through the easement on the western side of the Gleason property. Due to the close proximity of the Gleasons' home to the existing easement and topographical constraints in reaching the north side of the Reason Farms property through the existing easement, staff has determined that the existing easement would be problematic. As an alternative to the western easement, the Gleasons mentioned an existing service road along the eastern boundary of their property. This service road parallels a row of power poles and has been used in the past by the electric company (PG&E) and the farmers of Reason Farms, according to the Gleasons. This service road extends to an earthen berm along the common boundary of the Gleason and Reason Farms property. The eastern service road seems to be a viable alternative to the current easement and acceptable to the Gleasons and the City. Prior to using the eastern service road, additional CEQA compliance and biological studies will need to performed, details between the City and the Gleasons for using this service road would need to be finalized, and an easement for the service road and abandonment of the existing western easement would need to be recorded.

Response 1-3: See Response 1-2, above. It appears that the current easement is located on the western side of the section centerline, in the absence of a mutual agreement to locate it elsewhere. As described above, the City is agreeable to further discussions with the easement-holder(s) at the time of final design, with a goal of identifying a mutually acceptable easement location.

The City's consultant made it clear that the purpose of the engineering and biological reconnaissance at the access road was to evaluate the environmental effects of reconstruction of the roadway, which the commentor indicated (at the Scoping Meeting) was required if that road were to be used for any access at all. This intent was reiterated in the City's September 10, 2002 letter to the commentor, included in Appendix B of the Draft EIR.

The issue of noise associated with construction of the access road and construction traffic by the commentor's residence is specifically addressed in Chapter 7 of the Draft EIR (Residence 3). Impact N-3, discussed on page 7-10 of the Draft EIR, specifically discusses the short-term sound level increases associated with northern access road construction equipment. The Draft EIR acknowledges that equipment associated with tree removal, grading, excavation, and paving would produce significant short-term (one week) noise impacts. It identifies potential mitigation in the form of a temporary sound attenuation barrier or boarding up of windows facing construction for this one-week period. The Draft EIR also acknowledges that this mitigation must be agreed to by the then-current resident, and that if such mitigation is not employed, this short-term construction noise is considered a significant and unavoidable impact.

The expected construction noise impact at this residence resulting from construction traffic is discussed in Impact N-4 on page 7-11 of the Draft EIR. Construction traffic impacts are not expected to result in a significant noise impact because of low traffic speeds and limited duration (approximately 2 hours per day for a limited duration). The expected construction noise impact at this residence resulting from equipment associated with construction of the North Basin are discussed in Impact N-2 on pages 7-7 through 7-10 of the Draft EIR, where it was concluded that this residence is located far enough away from the construction activity that no significant noise impacts will occur.

Air quality impacts associated with dust are discussed in Chapter 5 of the Draft EIR. The analysis focuses on the worst-case air quality issues associated with construction-related dust (particulate emissions or PM_{10}), and provides a mitigation measure to reduce associated impacts. This mitigation would be applicable to all project construction, including construction of the northern access road. The mitigation measure requires the City, through its construction contractor, to develop and implement a Construction Emission/Dust Control Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (Mitigation Measure AQ-1). Eighteen potential individual mitigation measures are suggested for inclusion in the Construction Emission/Dust Control Plan, and the first six of these are required. These six mitigation measures are:

1. The applicant shall submit to the District and receive approval of the Construction Emission/Dust Control Plan prior to groundbreaking.

2. Construction equipment exhaust emissions shall not exceed PCAPCD District Rule 202 *Visible Emission* limitations.

3. The prime contractor shall submit to the District a comprehensive inventory (i.e., make, model, year, emission rating) of all heavy-duty off-road equipment, 50 horsepower or greater, that will be used 40 or more hours for the construction project. District personnel, with assistance from the California Air Resources Board, would conduct initial Visible Emission Evaluations of all heavy-duty equipment on the inventory list.

4. An enforcement plan shall be established to evaluate weekly 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.

5. At least 50 percent of the heavy-duty off-road equipment included in the inventory shall 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 these alternative measures.

6. No open burning of removed vegetation.

The Draft EIR acknowledges that even with implementation of these mitigation measures, construction activities would have a significant, unavoidable short-term impact on air quality.

Response 1-4: There is no intent that the reconstructed north access road be a "public" road. As stated in our response to your comment letter on the NOP and Initial Study, it is the intent of the City that the road be used for construction access for the North Basin (which would occur over an approximate 5-month period), and for periodic maintenance and inspection of basin improvements as needed. There would be no public access, and the City would consider signage and installation of controlled access north of the residence if public use of a non-public road becomes an issue after construction.

Response 1-5: A northern access road is necessary for two reasons. First, it provides a much shorter and more direct access route for construction of the North Basin than does access from Phillip Road, across the South Basin area, over the culverted crossing of Pleasant Grove Creek, and into the North Basin construction area. This affects the cost of the project. Furthermore, this construction activity is temporary, and would only occur for a period of several months during one construction season. Second, and more critical, is that during periods of heavy rain the culverted crossing of Pleasant Grove Creek floods, preventing its use as an access point to the North Basin. It is critical for public safety that the City has access to the North Basin during flood events, to monitor proper functioning of the gates and to perform any needed maintenance. While it is expected that the outlet gates would need to be closed infrequently (estimated at once every fifteen to thirty years), this access may be necessary several times a year.

Response 1-6: Given the existing easement and the shorter distance from the proposed more westerly access, the City will not rule out use of the existing easement at this time. However, as discussed under Response 1-2 above, the City appreciates the commentors' concerns. At the time of final design, the City would consider using the existing road on the east side of the commentors' property instead of the existing easement. This would be subject to mutually acceptable agreement.

PLACER COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING AGENCY

November 27, 2002

Mark Morse, Environmental Coordinator
Community Development Department
City of Roseville
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678-2649

RE: Retention Basin DEIR

Thank you for considering our August 5 Notice of Preparation letter and providing us with a copy of the Retention Basin Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). Based on the DEIR and our progress on the Placer Parkway, we offer the following information for your use:

1. **The objective of the Placer Parkway's broad-based environmental process is to identify and to preserve a transportation corridor.**
   This corridor is planned to be 1,000'-wide for approximately seven miles (between Fiddyment and Pleasant Grove Roads). It would be approximately 500'-wide along its eastern (SR 65) and western (SR 70/99) segments. Corridor acquisition would be authorized once this environmental process is completed.

   The future transportation facility, approximately 250'-wide, would eventually be located within the Parkway corridor. Later, as funding becomes available, a second, project-level environmental review will be required for the specific transportation facility alignment within this corridor.

2-1

2. **The Placer Parkway environmental process has a significantly different time frame from the proposed retention basin.**
   Because federal funding will be required to implement the project, the environmental document must meet both state (CEQA) and federal (NEPA) requirements. We will be doing the environmental clearance on a tiered basis; the first tier will provide

2-2

clearance to acquire right of way within a corridor, while the second tier will be a construction level document.

The three- to four- year estimate to complete the Tier 1 EIS/EIR is a 'typical' timeframe. The Federal Highway Administration will be the Lead Agency under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). PCTPA will be the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Parkway's environmental consultant team should be under contract by January 2003. Other timing considerations that contribute to the length of this estimate are:

- *The number of federal and State resource agencies and their complex, varying requirements.*
- *Extensive public participation including property owner coordination.*

2-2

3. **There is no 'preferred' or 'recommended' corridor alignment for the Placer Parkway, nor will there be until the Tier 1 EIR/EIS is completed.**
The Tier 1 EIS/EIR must analyze all reasonable alternatives. Each of these alternatives must be rigorously and equally evaluated. The key to the alternatives analysis is to avoid significant impacts.

Our environmental consultants will conduct a 'fatal flaws' analysis. This work will identify 'constraints' such as sensitive environmental resources, and will help to establish alternative corridor alignments through the study area. This fatal flaws analysis could be completed in approximately one year. Please note that, while the fatal flaws analysis will provide important data, it will not establish a preferred or recommended corridor alignment.

2-3

4. **While there is no way to know where the corridor alignment will ultimately be, the retention basin's EIR should still identify at least one potential corridor alignment for the Placer Parkway.**
Timing is a dilemma. The retention basin's environmental work will be completed soon. The Parkway's Tier 1 process will take until 2005 or 2006.

Some of the alternative corridor alignments, such as the conceptual ones illustrated in the Placer Parkway Project Study Report and potentially others, will certainly cross over the proposed project area. Because the Parkway's alternative corridor alignments are not known, the retention basin's EIR cannot fully analyze their impacts.

However, the proposed project and its EIR should identify a potential corridor alignment. By including a corridor alignment, the EIR will analyze the potential impacts of a 1,000'-wide Parkway corridor through the project. In addition, by recognizing the potential for a Parkway corridor, the EIR would ensure full disclosure of potential impacts.

2-4

5. **To avoid significant impacts, the Parkway's Tier 1 EIS/EIR could alter or eliminate the corridor alignment(s) shown in the retention basin's DEIR.**
Large transportation projects, such as the Placer Parkway, have not been precluded because of existing and proposed development. FHWA and PCTPA, as Lead Agencies, will identify and evaluate the impacts of potential Parkway corridor alternatives.

2-5

6. **Based on potential Placer Parkway corridor alignments, several specific points should be considered.**
The access road proposed on the north from Sunset would need to be accommodated if the Parkway were to follow the 'north' alignment depicted in the PSR. This would require an underpass or an overpass. If the Parkway was built close enough to the proposed retention basin, potentially Parkway stormwater runoff could be accommodated in the basin. The restoration and enhancement activities outlined in the DEIR would complement the proposed Parkway's open space preservation character.

2-6

We recognize the concurrent work on the proposed retention basin and EIR along with the Placer Parkway Tier 1 EIR/EIS creates a challenging situation for all involved. We would therefore welcome the opportunity to attend and/or participate in public meetings on the retention basin's environmental process to provide information and clarification on the Parkway and our progress.

2-7

We will continue to share information with you on the Placer Parkway. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Stan Tidman ss.

Stan Tidman, Senior Planner

Copies: Celia McAdam, PCTPA Executive Director

Responses to Comment Letter 2

Response 2-1: Comment noted.

Response 2-2: Comment noted.

Response 2-3: The Draft EIR used the language from the Project Study Report (DKS, 2001) to describe the alternative alignments identified in that study. The City understands that PCTPA is now embarking upon a fatal flaws analysis, which will not establish a preferred or recommended corridor alignment, and a Tier 1 EIR/EIS, which will identify a preferred alignment. The City notes this new phase of the Placer Parkway project and therefore revises line 5 of paragraph 2 of Draft EIR Section 3.6.3 (page 3-41), to replace "The preferred" with "Another." Similar changes are shown on revised Figure 3-13. Both changes are shown in Section 8.0, Errata, of this Final EIR.

Response 2-4: The retention basin's EIR has identified two potential corridor alignments for the Placer Parkway as shown on Figure 3-13 in the Draft EIR and Revised Figure 3-13 in this Final EIR. Neither of these alignments would encroach upon any facet of the retention basin, except for the northernmost portion of the northern access road. Since this same road is the only access to an existing residence, any mitigation for the residence access would likely accommodate the retention basin's northern access route. In any case, it would be the responsibility of the PCTPA environmental analysis to identify such mitigation for northerly access by the City and its construction contractors to the retention basin site.

The areas where the alignments cross the Reason Farms site are currently farmed in rice, which could continue but may be discontinued. No sensitive biological resources or other environmental resources of concern were identified at these locations during the environmental studies associated with the retention basin. Therefore, none of these potential corridor alignments would be expected to have significant environmental effects on the retention basin.

Response 2-5: Comment noted.

Response 2-6: The commentor's information regarding the northern access road is discussed in Response 2-4, above. The City agrees with the commentor's statement that the access road would need to be accommodated by the Placer Parkway if an alignment were to encroach upon the access road.

Use of the retention basin for Placer Parkway stormwater runoff would require agreement between PCTPA and the City of Roseville. The City has currently identified potential allocations for all of the stormwater storage available in the proposed retention basin as currently configured (see Table 3-2 on page 3-5 of the Draft EIR – included herein as Table 1). For various reasons, it may be that some of this storage will be available in the time frame in which PCTPA could commit to use of the storage for the Placer Parkway. The City will evaluate any requests for use of the retention basin storage, and will work with PCTPA to provide storage to the extent practicable.

Response 2-7: The City welcomes PCTPA's input on the proposed retention basin. The next opportunity to participate in public meetings on the retention basin's environmental process is at the January 22, 2003 Roseville City Council meeting, where this Final EIR will be considered for certification.

PLACER COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TIM HACKWORTH, Executive Director
BRIAN KEATING, District Engineer
ANDREW DARROW, Development Coordinator

December 2, 2002

Mark Morse
Environmental Coordinator
Roseville Community Development Department
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678

RE: City of Roseville Retention Basin Project / Draft EIR

Dear Mark:

We have reviewed both the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) dated October 16, 2002 and the Final Conceptual Design Report dated May 24, 2002 for the subject project and have the following comments.

1. The conceptual design report states that the proposed retention basin project will ultimately provide approximately 2,530 acre-feet of runoff volume storage. A detailed review of the retention basin design will be performed during the improvement plan stage of the project. 3-1

2. Table 3 of the conceptual design report (Section 3.2) shows that the proposed project will increase peak flow rates at several locations upstream of the project site. How will these increases impact both floodplain boundaries and existing properties upstream of the project site? 3-2

3. We request the opportunity to review any future environmental documents, drainage study revisions, or retention basin design plans for this project. 3-3

Please call me at (530) 889-7303 if you have any questions regarding these comments.

Andrew Darrow, P.E.
Development Coordinator

d:\data\letters\02-232.doc

11444 B Avenue / Auburn, CA 95603 / Tel: 530/889-7303 / Fax: 530/889-7544

Responses to Comment Letter 3

Response 3-1: Comment noted. When available, the City will provide draft improvement plans to the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District for review.

Response 3-2: Table 3.2 of the Conceptual Design Report (PWA/URS, 2002) presents a comparison of pre-project and post-project peak flow rates. Other results that are compared in the Conceptual Design Report include pre-project and post-project maximum water surface elevations, velocities, and shear stresses. These results are presented in Tables 4, 5, and 6 of the above-referenced report. An increase in peak flow rates in Pleasant Grove Creek is consistent with other results presented in the Conceptual Design Report. For example, the report indicates that peak flood elevations will decrease slightly through and upstream of the site. Because water surface elevations at the site would be somewhat lower, water upstream of the site can more freely flow toward the site. This is illustrated in Tables 4 and 5 wherein water surface levels are shown to decrease slightly and flow velocities are shown to increase slightly. These changes in flow rate, water surface elevation, and velocity would be expected for all events studied. With regard to floodplain boundaries, a reduction in flow levels would be associated with floodplain boundaries that encompass a slightly smaller area, although the expected reduction in the floodplain limits would not be expected to be noticeable when compared to existing conditions.

In addition, the Conceptual Design Report includes a discussion of the geomorphic conditions and an assessment of the potential of the project to alter geomorphic conditions. In brief, the geomorphic assessment concludes that the proposed project would not adversely alter the geomorphic processes of Pleasant Grove Creek.

In total, the proposed project would not be expected to impact existing properties upstream of the project site.

Response 3-3: The City will forward any future environmental documents, drainage study revisions, or retention basin design plans for the retention basin project to the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District for review.

COMMENT LETTER 4

State of California

Memorandum

To: Ms. Terry Roberts, Senior Planner
State Clearinghouse
Governor's Office of Planning and Research

Date: December 2, 2002

Place: Sacramento

Mr. Mark Morse, Environmental Coordinator
City of Roseville
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678

Phone: (916) 657-4956

From: Department of Food and Agriculture - Steve Shaffer, Director
Ag & Environmental Policy

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the City of Roseville Retention Basin – **SCH #2002072084**

California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) has reviewed the DEIR for the City of Roseville's Retention Basin Project. The Department's mission is to protect and promote agriculture in California and the natural resources upon which agriculture depends. We offer the following comments on the DEIR.

The proposed 1,500-acre project would reduce the potential for downstream flooding caused by entitled and future projects in Roseville and this part of western Placer County. The DEIR identifies significant project impacts on agricultural land and the Williamson Act, including growth-inducing impacts. A mitigation measure is proposed for the project's impact on Williamson Act lands; i.e., the placement of an open space type Williamson Act contract on other lands in the project area to offset the impact identified.

However, the DEIR concludes that the direct and indirect impacts on agricultural land are unavoidable and offers no mitigation measures. We agree that the project as proposed will have unavoidable impacts on agricultural land. We recommend, however, that mitigation measures be considered that would lessen the project's direct and indirect impacts on agricultural land. 4-1

A number of cities and counties in California have adopted the use of agricultural land conservation easements as a tool to partially mitigate project impacts on agricultural land under CEQA. (The Cities of Davis, Livermore and Patterson, to name a few, employ or have proposed agricultural land conservation easements to mitigate agricultural land impacts of projects pursuant to CEQA.) We recommend that the final EIR consider, at a minimum, the imposition of mitigation fees to protect at least an equal quality and quantity of agricultural land elsewhere in western Placer County to help compensate for the land converted by the project. If agricultural land conservation easements are applied

strategically, they could also be of value in mitigating both the growth-inducing and cumulative impacts of the project on agricultural land. 4-1

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this project's DEIR. If you have questions on our comments, please feel free to contact me at (916) 657-4956.

cc: Christine Turner, Agricultural Commissioner
Placer County

bcc: Ed Williams

Responses to Comment Letter 4

Response 4-1: In their comment letter, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) recommends that the City consider mitigation that could lessen potential project impacts on agriculture. As discussed below, project characteristics are conducive to continued agricultural use. Consequently, to ensure potential agricultural impacts are minimized, a new mitigation measure has been developed and is included in the Final EIR, at the end of this response.

The Draft EIR identified the conversion of prime agricultural land to non-agricultural use as a significant impact (Impact AG-1). It is important to note that this impact conclusion is conservative since, as discussed in the analysis, it is uncertain whether such a conversion would actually occur. While CDFA correctly states that the Draft EIR does not recommend mitigation to lessen potential agricultural impacts, project implementation would not necessarily convert prime agricultural land to non-agricultural use. In fact, it is the City's intent to encourage continued on-site agricultural practices following site acquisition. This would be accomplished by leasing the site back to the existing farmers or others who may want to expand adjacent farming operations onto the project site. At least one farmer has expressed an interest in evaluating this possibility.

Leasing the site in its existing condition for continued agricultural use would occur during the period between site acquisition and retention basin construction while drainage fees are collected and construction funding accrues. This period is estimated to be at least 5 to 6 years, depending on the rate of development and corresponding drainage fees collected. After construction, during the operational phase, the retention basin portion of the site will remain in open space and the agricultural resource would continue to be available for agricultural uses. The proposed embankments would be present and maintenance access to these and other improvements (such as the inlet and outlet structures) would need to be maintained; however, these physical changes would not preclude continued on-site agricultural uses. In addition, the proposed use would be compatible with adjacent agricultural operations.

Although the retention basin portion of the site would be subject to periodic inundation, the timing of these events would not typically coincide with the rice growing season and therefore would not preclude continued rice farming. In fact, the site is currently subject to flooding during extreme rain events and is actively farmed. If not farmed for rice, the basin areas would remain suitable for grazing and therefore could continue to contribute to the agricultural productivity of the region. This is a benefit of the proposed project since, similar to most of the adjacent agricultural lands in the area, the current owner wants to sell and the site is subject to a purchase option agreement held by private developers. Therefore, the proposed project could be viewed as a catalyst for the direct conservation of open space and agricultural land by precluding urban development on the majority of the site. The City is investigating a partnership with a nonprofit resource entity for long-term management of the property. Long-term management goals beyond project objectives include agricultural uses and other compatible uses that would protect the site's agricultural and open space resources.

In light of CDFA's recommendation and the City's objective to continue compatible agricultural use of the project site, the following mitigation measure is incorporated in the Final EIR to ensure potential agricultural impacts are minimized:

Mitigation Measure AG-2: Actively pursue continued agricultural use of the retention basin site.

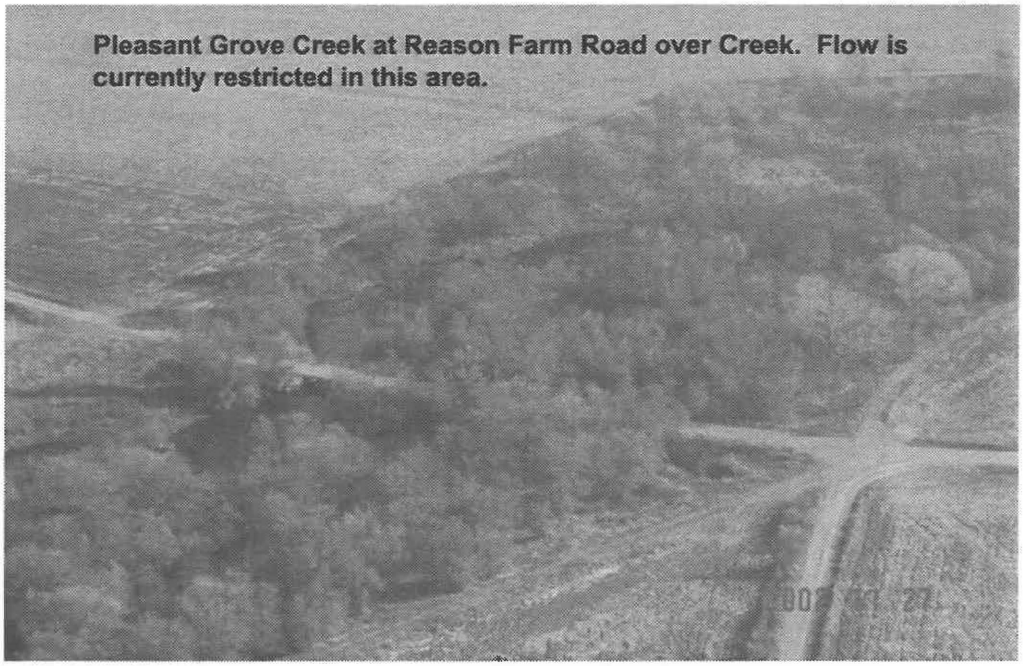
Mitigation Measure AG-2 applies to Impact AG-1.

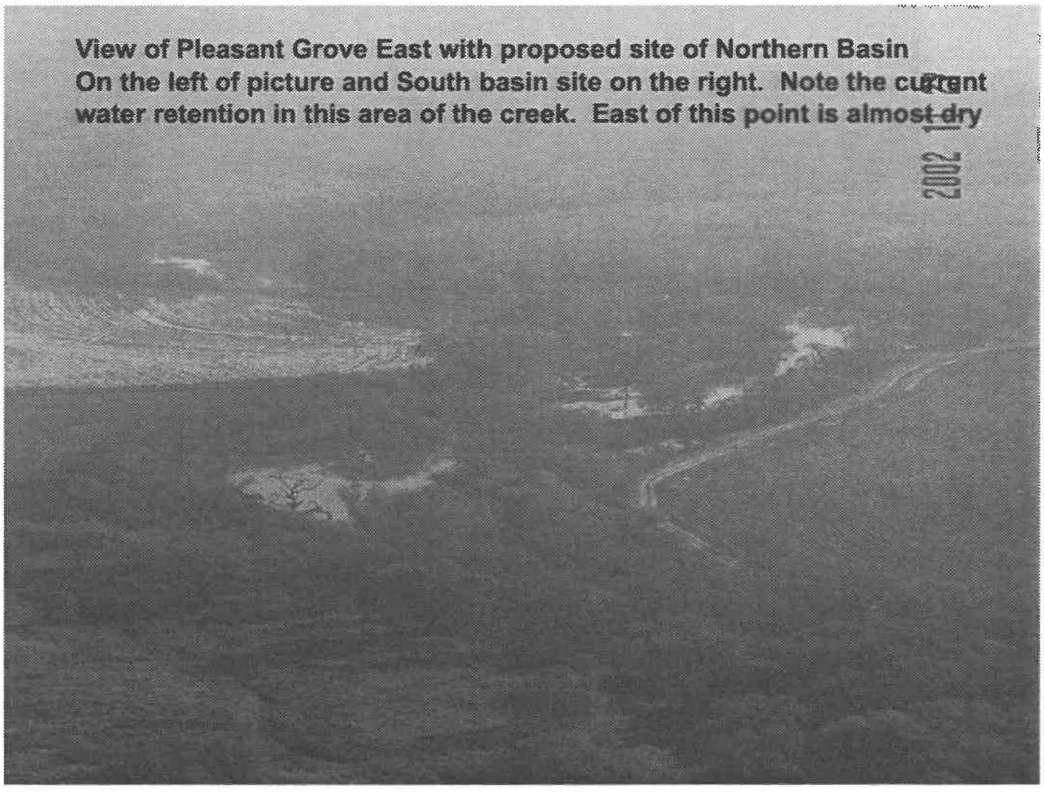
To continue the agricultural productivity of the land and preserve on-site agricultural resources, the City will use its best efforts to lease the project site for continued rice farming, other crop production, or other compatible agricultural uses such as open space or grazing. The City should use its best efforts to pursue agricultural leases over all or portions of the property during both the interim period between acquisition and retention basin development, and following retention basin development consistent with project objectives.

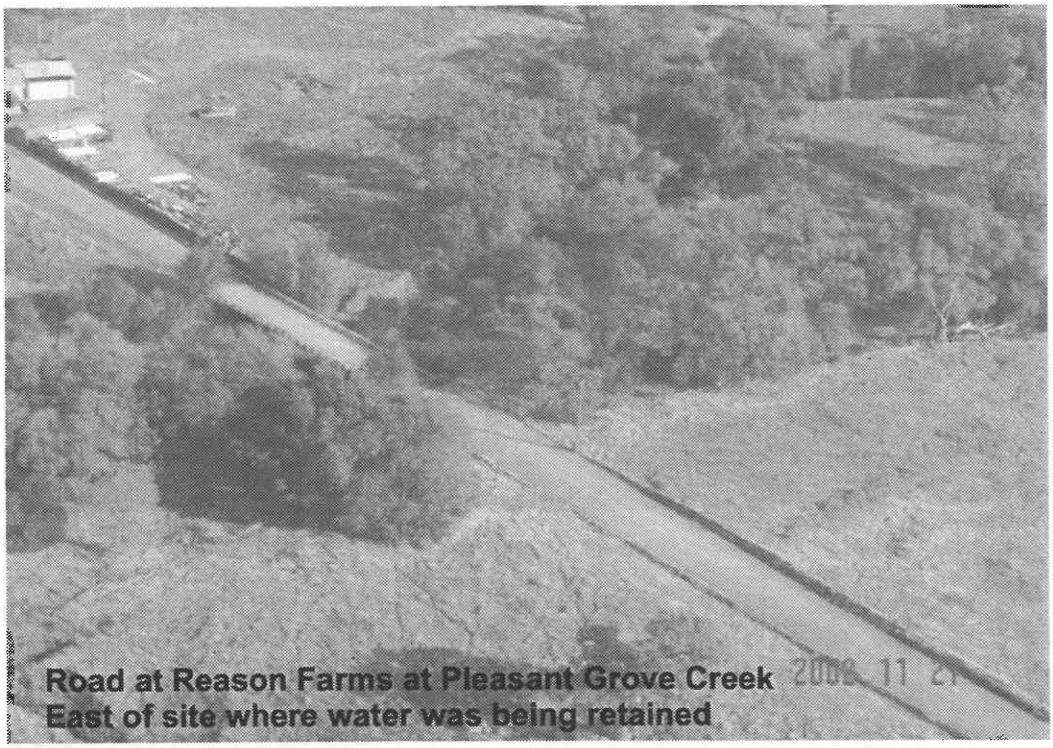
The CDFA comment also addresses indirect facilitation of unplanned growth that could potentially result in the loss of agricultural lands by providing stormwater retention capacity for currently unapproved development projects. The impacts resulting from loss of agricultural lands or other growth-related impacts of such future development are addressed in Section 8.4 of the Draft EIR. Although the retention project would accommodate some contemplated but yet unapproved projects, the majority of retention storage capacity (approximately 75 percent) is allocated to existing and entitled development projects. Future development projects would be subject to CEQA review at the time entitlements are requested for those projects. Mitigation for related impacts would be addressed at that time.

Staff Initiated Text Change:

Draft EIR Figure 4-1 is revised to correctly show the project boundaries on the base map identifying various categories of Farmland of Importance. The text of the Draft EIR describing the approximate quantities of these categories occurring on the site is correct, and no changes are made to the text. Revised Figure 4-1 is shown in Section 8.0, Errata.


Pleasant Grove Creek at Reason Farm Road over Creek. Flow is currently restricted in this area.


View of Pleasant Grove East with proposed site of Northern Basin On the left of picture and South basin site on the right. Note the current water retention in this area of the creek. East of this point is almost dry



Please include Sutter County on the distribution list for the final EIR. 5-4

Very truly yours,

MARY KELLER
DEP. DIRECTOR-WATER RESOURCES

MK:jah
500:MORSE2

Responses to Comment Letter 5

Response 5-1: The proposed project bypass channel is open at all times so that water can freely flow through the South Basin whenever water levels in Pleasant Grove Creek exceed the height of the bypass channel inlet. This would be expected to occur about once every one or two years.

The project calls for installation of instrumentation to control the operation of the outlet gates and, in the case of the South Basin, also its inlet gate. The City of Roseville would be responsible for installation, maintenance, and operation of the gate controls.

The instrumentation envisioned in the project plan is based on stream gages and automated actuation of the gates (to control their positions) based on stream levels. The specific operational scenario would be developed by the City during the final design process to be consistent with achieving the objectives of the project. Reclamation District 1001 and Sutter County will be consulted during the design process. At the present time, one of the gages is proposed to be placed on the upstream side of the Union Pacific Rail Road crossing located about 1.75 miles west of the Sutter/Placer County line on Pleasant Grove Creek. At present, it is thought that closing of the North and South Basin outlet gates would commence when the water level in the main channel of Pleasant Grove Creek begins to exceed the elevation of channel banks near the gage. This location and operational concept was identified by City Staff in consultation with Reclamation District 1001.

The South Basin also includes an inlet gate. The South Basin can fill to a level that exceeds the elevation of the bypass inlet. When the water levels in Pleasant Grove Creek begin to recede, water in the South Basin could flow out of the basin, backwards and up the bypass channel toward the bypass inlet and out of the bypass channel and back into Pleasant Grove Creek. The gate on the South Basin inlet would be closed to prevent this backwards flow from the basin. A second gage or set of gages and/or other instrumentation would be installed to sense the direction of flow through the basin inlet structure so that the gates would automatically close to prevent backflow from the basin to the bypass channel. The specific instrumentation and operation scenario would be developed during the final design phase.

The proposed project is intended to capture runoff volume to mitigate for the incremental increase in volume that would result from development within the City of Roseville and development within limited portions of Placer County that flow into Sutter County. Portions of Roseville drain through the Curry Creek Watershed. As the operational scenario is studied and developed during final design, it may become apparent that a second gage on Curry Creek could be beneficial. However, as discussed above, the City would develop the specific operational scenario of the basin instrumentation and control system, inclusive of Curry Creek components, if deemed appropriate, during the final design phase.

Response 5-2: The duration of the interim phase, between the purchase of the property and the construction of the basin(s), is not known at this time as it is dependent upon the rate at which development fees generate the needed revenue to construct the basin(s). The City may, should the purchase of the property precede the availability of construction funding, opt to lease the land for agricultural production. It is expected that any revenue received therefrom would help to offset the cost of the retention basin project. A lease agreement could be developed that specified breaching of the existing rice check levees or allowing the existing rice check levees to

degrade, so that flooding may potentially occur within the fields on a more frequent basis. However, the potential benefits that may accrue in terms of meeting the overall project objectives would need to be weighed against the costs of any lease conditions. At present, the technical analysis presented in the Conceptual Design Report (PWA/URS, 2002) indicates that the rice fields of the Reason Farms site would not flood, except in the most extreme events. One possible exception could be the easternmost part of the site on the south bank of Pleasant Grove Creek.

Response 5-3: Low-level crossings were examined and evaluated within the context of the geomorphic trends of Pleasant Grove Creek. Discussions of the low-level crossings are included in:

- Appendix D of the Conceptual Design Report, Memorandum Dated May 24, 2002, page 8 of 8; and
- Appendix B of the Screening Level Evaluation, page B-8.

As presented in these documents, the Pleasant Grove Creek main channel has a very low gradient and is further regulated by low crossings, which result in a series of interspersed lakes and free flowing channels. The proposed project would retain these crossings.

The crossing at the downstream end of the project site creates a fixed sill in the bed of Pleasant Grove Creek. A second stream crossing, located about midway along Pleasant Grove Creek as it flows through the site, has culverts that convey low-level flows from one side of the crossing to the next. High flows overtop the crossing. The creek corridor is rather wide through the project site as compared to upstream and downstream of the site. This is illustrated on Figure 2-5 of the DEIR. Both low-level crossings extend across the full width of the stream corridor. Because the corridor is wide and has a flat gradient, flow velocities through the project site are low, 2 to 3 feet per second or less per Table 5 of the Conceptual Design Report. The presence of the low-level crossing could cause localized increases in velocity but because the crossings are wide, as opposed to constricted, the local velocity effects would be expected to be small. The crossings were not explicitly included in the hydraulic model after visual observation of the setting, as described above and because the primary event influencing the scale of the proposed work (inlet channel sizing, basin sizing, and inlet and outlet structure sizing) was the 8-day, 100-year event. During the final design process, the low-level crossings should be incorporated to fine tune the bypass channel inlet elevation.

Response 5-4: Sutter County is included on the distribution list for the Final EIR.

6.0 PUBLIC HEARING COMMENTS AND RESPONSES – DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The City of Roseville held a public hearing with the Planning Commission on November 14, 2002, on the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project Draft Environmental Impact Report Public Hearing.

The Commissioners in attendance were:

Kim Hoskinson, Chair
John Allard
Audrey Huisking
Betty Sanchez
Gary Allen, Vice-Chair
Rex Clark
Jim Ross

6.1 Staff Initiated Text Change

In the Draft EIR, page 5-13, Impact AQ-2, strike the last part of the sentence that says the project is inconsistent with Placer County and Roseville General Plans. The proposed project is inconsistent with Placer County Air Quality Attainment Plan but not the General Plans of either Roseville or Placer County. The proposed project's indirect accommodation of growth not included in city or county general plans is discussed in Section 8.4 of the Draft EIR. See Section 8.0, Errata, of this Final EIR for correction of this impact statement.

6.2 Public Comments/Questions

No members of the public provided comments at the public hearing.

6.3 Planning Commissioner Comments

Commissioner Hoskinson:
Commissioner Hoskinson requested clarification on funding available for acquisition and construction, and how revenues could affect construction phasing.

Mr. Rhon Herndon stated in response that the City would want to construct something as soon as financially feasible, and that since the South Basin provides the most retention it would be desirable to construct it first, using a phased approach. Assuming the City continues to collect annual revenues of roughly $1 million a year, South Basin construction could occur in 2010, and would absorb most of the funds collected to that date. The City would continue to collect fees and subsequently construct the North Basin around 2017.

Commissioner Hoskinson:
Requested clarification on how much retention storage is needed for development within the existing City limits (i.e., not including the proposed West Plan).

Mr. Herndon stated that the total storage for the retention basin is 2,530 acre-feet. Of the 2,530 acre-feet, 1,461 acre-feet are for existing and entitled development within the City. The Draft EIR identified the following potential allocation of the remainder of the retention storage area:

- 662 acre-feet for the proposed West Roseville Specific Plan and MOU area combined;
- 20 acre-feet for the electric power plant site;
- 207 acre-feet for the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant; and,
- 180 acre-feet for Sunset Ranchos (the Rocklin Annexation Area).

See also Table 1 in this Final EIR. Sunset Ranchos would pay a fair share buy-in to store 180 acre-feet, which is not the entire amount that development needs to mitigate, but which is all that could be accommodated in this project for them.

The Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant has incorporated onsite basins for retention of 207 acre-feet of treated effluent when Sutter County is flooding. The project proposal is to accommodate this storage at the retention basin site. That would free up property at the wastewater treatment plant for potentially other uses.

Commissioner Hoskinson:
Requested the storage capacities for the south and the north basins.

Mr. Herndon responded that the South Basin's capacity is 1,850 acre-feet; North Basin's capacity is 680 acre-feet. The basins are not necessarily attached to any particular mitigation areas mentioned above.

Commissioner Allen:
Asked if there were any major concerns by the neighbors.

Mr. Herndon stated that the City documented concerns received in writing and received at the Scoping Meeting in the Draft EIR, and responded to them in writing. One concern resulted in an additional alternative that was added to the Draft EIR (Alternative 6). This alternative includes some extra excavation work to relieve local flooding on property immediately north of the retention basin. This flooding reportedly occurs because previous property owners of the [Reason Farms] property graded to create fields for agriculture, which caused additional flooding problems.

There was some concern about usage of the road that goes across the property to the north of the retention basin. There is an easement to this property, and one concern was potential use of the road by the public, with people driving by all the time. The City expressed that the intent of the use of that road is for construction traffic to construct this project, and then access just for maintenance purposes, for city staff to go out and inspect the embankments, to make sure there are no problems with maintenance. It is not the City's intent to provide a public road. (See also Responses to Comment Letter 1.)

Commissioner Allen:
Asked for confirmation that there are really no outstanding issues as far as the neighbors are concerned.

Mark Morse responded that one other issue for the neighbors was the passive use of the site for recreation when it is not being used for flood control. That is not proposed as part of the project,

but is a use that we anticipate might happen in the future, so we do have some analysis of that in the document as a secondary use for the site.

Commissioner Allen:
Asked whether the City is planning to go forward at some point with recreational uses such as fishing, hiking, biking, etc.

Mr. Morse confirmed that that is the concept right now, but it is not part of the project. It could not be paid for with the same monies used to build the project, because they are tied to flood control.

Commissioner Hoskinson:
Asked whether the project is approved as proposed and funding for recreational amenities becomes available, would that go forward without review, or would that come back to the Planning Commission.

Mr. Morse responded that the City would review the analysis and make a determination as to whether it is adequate for whatever use is proposed. The City has looked at putting some bike trails on top of the embankments, so the City could probably do that under the existing analysis, but the City would have to take a close look at it at that time.

Commissioner Allard:
Asked for an explanation about how the fee that is being charged works. What is the fee that is being charged, for example, on construction?

Mr. Herndon responded that it depends if the development is residential or commercial. In the case of residential, it is based on the density of units per acre. The fees for Pleasant Grove were first adopted in 1990, and amended in 1994 with the addition of Del Webb. They change yearly based on an index of construction costs. The current Pleasant Grove Creek drainage fee rates are provided in Table 3:

Table 3
Pleasant Grove Creek Drainage Fee Rates

Pleasant Grove Creek Assessment Zone	Commercial or Industrial	Residential		
		High Density 10 Unit/Acre and Over	Med. Density 5.6 to 9.9 Unit/Acre	Low Density Less than 5.6 Unit/Acre
Area	Per Acre	$/Acre	$/Acre	$/New Unit
NWRSP	$5,338.56	$4,957.23	$3,813.25	$744.56
NCRSP	$2,996.21	$2,782.19	$2,140.15	$477.42
North Industrial Area	$4,378.04	$4,065.32	$3,127.18	$555.94
Infill	$2,835.79	$2,633.23	$2,025.56	$360.10
Del Webb	$4,015.92	$3,729.08	$2,868.52	$489.94

Notes: North Roseville Specific Plan Phases I, II, and III will pay the same as Northwest Roseville Specific Plan (NWRSP). Highland Reserve North Specific Plan will pay the same as North Central Roseville Specific Plan (NCRSP).

Analysis was done to support the fee when the study was conducted in 1990. It calculated the change in volume runoff, rather than water seeping into the ground. When the ground is paved over, the water does not seep into the ground anymore; so engineering calculations can be made looking at the size of the drainage shed and the types of development. For example, residential sites still have some natural ground, lawn areas, backyards and so forth. Commercial sites do not have as much of that...some landscaping, but primarily rooftops and parking lots, neither of which are permeable. So there is a rather detailed analysis that looks at the hydrology of the area and calculates how much additional volume would be flowing down Pleasant Grove Creek caused by development. And that is how the 2,530 acre-feet of storage was calculated.

Commissioner Allred:
Can you estimate what the fee is for developing a house?

Mr. Herndon responded that the fee is roughly $300 to $400 per single-family home. As shown in Table 3 above, the per unit fee would increase for units located in lower density zones.

Commissioner Allred:
Requested clarification regarding phasing. The County has decided at this point not to participate. The City had extended an offer to Placer County to buy into the project, but the County indicated it is not currently in a position to determine whether or not to participate. If the County decides to participate at some point down the road, would the funds that they would contribute help speed up the construction of either Phase 1 or Phase 2?

Mr. Herndon stated that it is conceivable that that could indeed happen. We do not have any agreement with Rocklin as of yet; they have just stepped up to the plate and expressed interest, but who knows, they could change their mind tomorrow, and the amount of storage that we have allocated for Rocklin would then be available for any other agency to buy into. But let us say for a moment that Rocklin does buy in and use up the 180 acre-feet assigned to them. In order to fit Placer County or any additional mitigation in, we would have to change the design of the basin. We would either have to do some additional excavation to create more volume, or perhaps expand the footprint of the project to capture more property and push the embankments out farther. That most likely would add to the cost of the project. So, yes, we would have an additional contributor, but then the cost may change as well.

Commissioner Allred:
The way that the land is laid out and the way the project is currently designed, it does allow for you to expand a little bit for additional storage if you need to, especially on the south side.

Mr. Herndon responded that that is exactly correct. But staff wants to make sure that the Commission understands that this environmental document is addressing the 2,530 acre-foot basin, so if it does need to be expanded, we would put the burden onto Placer County, if it is Placer County that steps up to the plate. The City would likely allow that, but the County would need to do some kind of supplemental environmental document to account for the change.

Commissioner Allen:
Asked what happens between now and when the first basin is constructed, if a 100-year storm occurs (in terms of retention)?

Mr. Herndon explained that the situation would remain the same as would happen today.

Commissioner Allen:
The Commissioner asked if the City is endangering anyone by going this slowly? Is development occurring so fast that it is getting ahead of the ability of Sutter County to absorb the water?

Mr. Herndon noted that what is important here…and Sutter County recognizes this too…is that this project is not going to solve Sutter County's flooding problem; not by a long shot. This project is to mitigate for Roseville's incremental increase in runoff. At buildout, we are talking about less than a quarter of an inch of impact. This is a small increment, and there should be no inference that by delaying the project the City will be causing measurable harm to Sutter County.

Commissioner Hoskinson:
Stated that City staff did a great job and thanked them for keeping the Commission very informed. Asked if there is another scheduled public comment opportunity in case someone at home is watching and would like to participate.

Staff indicated that another opportunity for public input will be at the City Council meeting, when it considers certification of the EIR, now scheduled for January 22, 2003 at the Roseville City Council Chambers, 311 Vernon Street.

Mr. Morse responded that the comment period extends through December 2, so we would accept any written comments through that time. After that, we will take the Final EIR and all the written responses to the comments received to City Council for their consideration.

Mr. Herndon stated that this will occur at the first or second meeting in January. Anyone who is interested can attend that meeting and voice their comments.

Mr. Morse stated that written comments can be sent to him at 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, 95678. He also stated that the document is not on the Internet right now. It is available at the Roseville Public Library: the Main Library and the Maidu Branch Library. It is available at the Community Development Department and Public Works Department downtown.

7.0 REFERENCES

Civil Solutions 2000. Amendment to Pleasant Grove Watershed Mitigation Fee for Woodcreek East and Doctors Ranch. May 18, 2000.

DKS Associates, 2001. Project Study Report (Project Development Support) for Placer Parkway. June 13, 2001.

EIP Associates, 2001. Northwest Rocklin Annexation (Sunset Ranchos) Draft Environmental Impact Report SCH No. 99102014. Prepared by EIP Associates, Sacramento, California for the City of Rocklin, California, October 2001.

Placer County/City of Roseville. N.D. Memorandum of Understanding, Placer County/City of Roseville. Adopted by the Council of the City of Roseville. January 5, 2000.

PWA/URS (Philip Williams & Associates and URS Corporation), 2002. Final Conceptual Design Report for the City of Roseville Retention Basin. May 24, 2002.

Rosasco, George, 2002. Personal communication between Mark Morse of the City of Roseville and G. Rosasco of Placer County Planning Staff. December 12, 2002.

URS Corporation, 2002a. Initial Study and Notice of Preparation for the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project. Prepared for the City of Roseville, in Association with PWA. July 22, 2002.

URS Corporation, 2002b. Draft Environmental Impact Report for the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project. In Association with PWA. October 16, 2002.

Warnick, Dean, 2002. Meeting between Dean Warnick, property owner, Denise Heick of URS Corporation, and Raul Cervantes of the City of Roseville. December 10, 2002.

Wood-Rodgers Inc., 2001. Summary Retention Volume Analysis for Memorandum of Understanding, Transition Area. November 2001.

8.0 ERRATA

Draft EIR Text

As discussed in Section 4.0 and shown in Table 2 of this Final EIR, the City has changed the status of Impact AG-2 from "significant" to "no impact" and deleted the corresponding Mitigation Measure AG-1.

As discussed in Response 4-1 and as shown in Table 2 of this Final EIR, Mitigation Measure AG-2 has been added as mitigation for Impact AG-1. This results in a change in the residual level of significance for Impact AG-1 from "significant" to "potentially significant."

Draft EIR Section 3.6.3, page 3-41. The fourth sentence of the second paragraph (starting on the fifth line) is changed to read: "Another alignment traverses the site near the southeastern boundary of the project area."

Draft EIR Section 5.3.3, page 5-13, Impact AQ-2, and Table 2-1, page 2-14, has been changed to the following:

IMPACT AQ-2:	Inconsistent with the Placer County Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP)

This change is also contained in the Final EIR Summary Table (Table 2).

Figures

These three figures follow this page:

Figure FEIR-1 (new)	Lot Line Adjustment (see response to Comment 1-1)
Revised Figure 3-13	Potential Placer Parkway Alignments (see response to Comment 2-3)
Revised Figure 4-1	Important Farmland Areas (see last paragraph of Chapter 3.0)

Table

Table 2-1, page 2-15, Cultural Resources, first row. The title of Mitigation Measure C-4 is changed to read: "In the event resources are discovered, develop and implement mitigation measures and management recommendations in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, and, if the site is of aboriginal association, the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American Community."

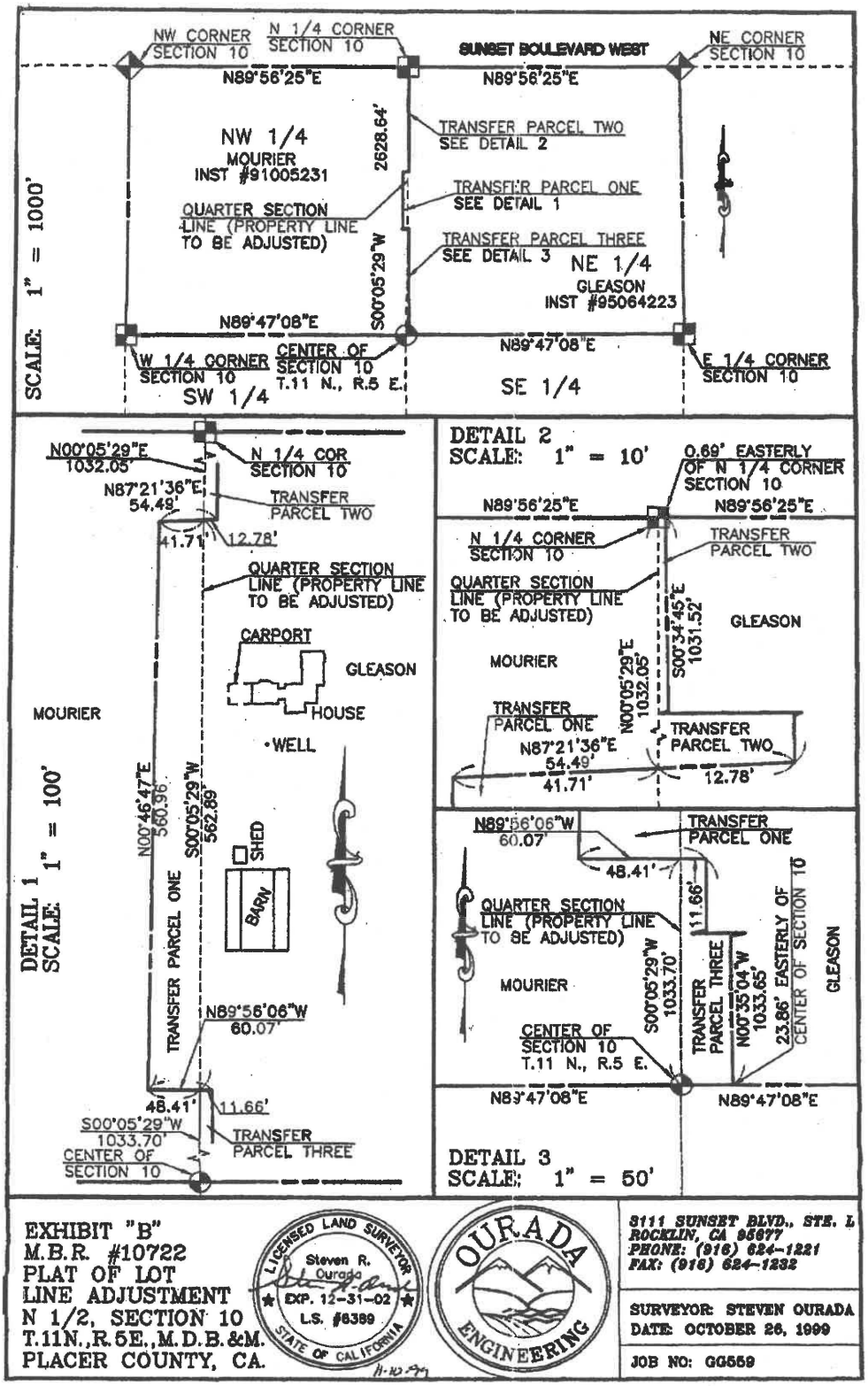


Figure FEIR-1
LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT

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City of Roseville Retention Basin
Roseville, California

URS Ref. 28065805 December 2002

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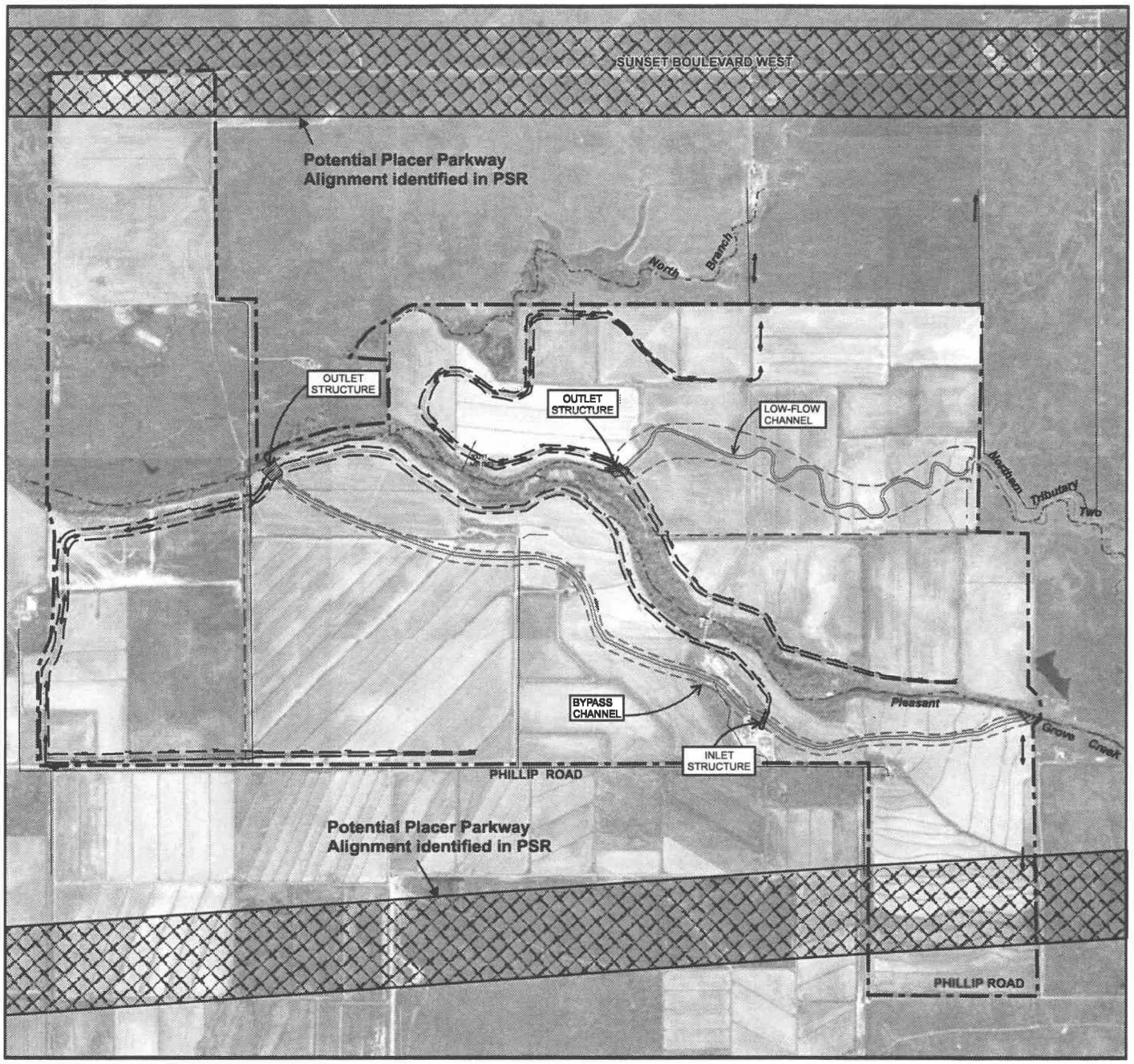

LEGEND

	Potential Placer Parkway Alignment
PSR	Project Study Report, DKS Associates, 2001
	Site Boundary
	Existing Channel
	Existing Road
	New Low-Flow/Bypass Channel
	New Embankment
	Intake And Outfall Structure Area of Disturbance (Permanent and Temporary)
	Access Road

N

0 800 1600 3200

Scale (feet)

Revised Figure 3-13
POTENTIAL PLACER PARKWAY ALIGNMENTS

Final Environmental Impact Report
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Roseville, California

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URS PWA

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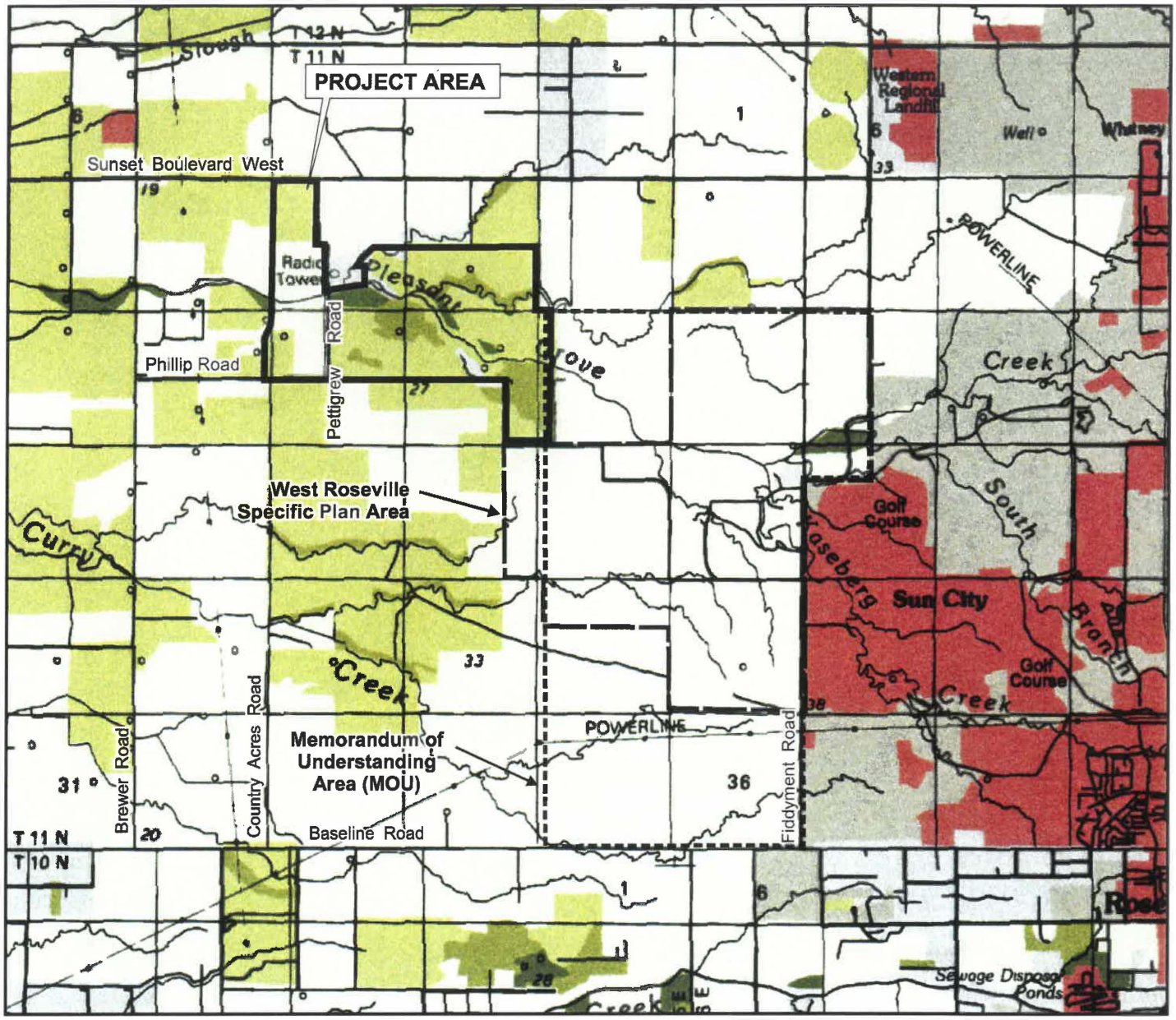

Source: Department of Conservation, 1998. Placer County Important Farmland Map.
City of Roseville, 2001. Major West Placer County Ownership and Potential Development Projects Map.

LEGEND

- Prime Farmland
- Farmland of Statewide Importance
- Unique Farmland
- Farmland of Local Importance
- Grazing Land
- Urban and Built-up Land
- Other Land
- Project Area
- West Roseville Specific Plan Area
- Memorandum of Understanding Area (MOU)

N

3000 0 6000

Approximate Scale in Feet

Revised Figure 4-1
IMPORTANT FARMLAND AREAS

Final Environmental Impact Report
City of Roseville Retention Basin
Roseville, California

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9.0 DISTRIBUTION LIST

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Community Development
640 Fifth Street
Lincoln, CA 95643

City of Lincoln (F)
Planning Department
640 Fifth Street
Lincoln, CA 95648

City of Rocklin (F)
Planning Department
3970 Rocklin Road
Rocklin, CA 95677

Department of Water Resources (F)
Division of Safety of Dams
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94326-0001

Dry Creek Watershed CRMP (F)
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PCTPA (F)
550 High Street, Suite 107
Auburn, CA 95603

Placer County (F)
Planning Department
11414 "B" Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603

Placer County (F)
Flood Control & Water Conservation District
11444 "B" Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603

Placer County (F)
Public Works Department
11444 "B" Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603

Placer County APCD (F)
11464 B Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603

Placer County Executive Office (F)
175 Fulweiler Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603

Regional Water Quality Control Board (N)
Central Valley Region
3443 Routier Road, Suite A
Sacramento, CA 95827

Sacramento Area Flood Control District (F)
1007 7th Street, 5th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sacramento County (N)
Planning Department
827 7th Street, Room 230
Sacramento, CA 95814

South Placer Municipal Utility District (N)
P.O. Box 45
Loomis, CA 95650

State Reclamation Board (N)
1416 Ninth Street, Room 1601
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sutter County (F)
Planning Department
1160 Civic Center Blvd.
Yuba City, CA 95993

Sutter County (F)
Public Works Department
1160 Civic Center Blvd.
Yuba City, CA 95992

Sutter County (F)
Chief Executive Office
1160 Civic Center Blvd.
Yuba City, CA 95993

Town of Loomis (F)
Planning Department
6140 Horseshoe Bar Road, Suite K
Loomis, CA 95650

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (F)
Environmental Services
1325 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922

U.S. Fish & Wildlife (F)
Endangered Species
2800 Cottage Way, #W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1888

1600 Placer Investors LP (F)
c/o William A. Falik
100 Tunnel Road
Berkeley, CA 94705

American Towers Inc. (N)
c/o Ash Sander Esq.
One Post Office Square
Boston, MA 02109-2106

CHI Partnerships & Marco Dillon Ltd. (N)
234 Polhemus Avenue
Atherton, CA 94027

Dean & Betty Warnick, et al. (F)
8351 Palladay Road
Elverta, CA 95626

Edward Rolland &
Beatrice M. Deala (N)
1288 Antrim Drive
Roseville, CA 95747

George S. Scheidel (N)
6201 S. Brewer Road
Pleasant Grove, CA 95668

Jack Wallace (N)
1116 Fairfield Avenue
Roseville, CA 95678

James C. & Gaynell Gleason,
Trustees (F)
6495 Sunset Blvd. West
Roseville, CA 95678

John L. Allen &
Sharon L. Musto (N)
10323 Pleasant Grove
School Road
Elk Grove, CA 95624

John and Sherry R. Dickerson (N)
3825 Pettigrew Road
Roseville, CA 95747

John Tallman (F)
1322 Blue Oaks Blvd #100
Roseville, CA 95678

Keith Euel Dean (N)
3555 Pettigrew Road
Roseville, CA 95747

Kenneth J. Friedman et al. (N)
c/o Joan S. Doane
P.O. Box 531
Tiburon, CA 94920

Kent Friedman (F)
529 Brookline Avenue
Mill Valley, CA 94941

Lyman & Olga Griswold, Trs. (N)
772 N. Douty Street
Hanford, CA 93230

Mary Keller (F)
Sutter County
1130 Civic Center Drive
Yuba City, CA 95993

Mourier Family
Enterprises LP et al. (N)
c/o Lois Mourier
5460 Straight Road
Roseville, CA 95747

Peter & Jennifer Amoruso (N)
3460 Amoruso Way
Roseville, CA 95747

Phillips Road 160 Investors (N)
John Manikas
511 35th Street
Sacramento, CA 95816

Placer 2780 (N)
c/o Johas & Associates
P.O. Box 22938
Sacramento, CA 95822

Placer Ninety-Four
Twenty PTSP (N)
1205 La Sierra Drive
Sacramento, CA 95864

Reason Farms (F)
6368 S. Township Road
Yuba City, CA 95993

Reclamation District 1001 (F)
1959 Cornelius Avenue
Rio Oso, CA 95674

Russell & Anna Mourier (N)
8640 Watt Avenue
Antelope, CA 95843

Steve Crosbie (N)
4993 Golden Foothill Parkway,
Suite 9
El Dorado, CA 95762

Susan Rohan (F)
2932 Alder Point Drive
Roseville, CA 95661

Susan W. Hellyer, Trustee (N)
8121 Philllip Road
Pleasant Grove, CA 95668

Walter & Lilliane L.
Watson, Trustee (N)
2641 Kempton Road
Rio Oso, CA 95674

William Zisk (N)
205 Thomas Street
Roseville, CA 95678

APPENDIX

MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN

APPENDIX
MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN

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TABLE

ATTACHMENT

APPENDIX
CITY OF ROSEVILLE RETENTION BASIN PROJECT
MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Section 15097 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires all state and local agencies to establish monitoring or reporting programs for projects approved by a public agency whenever approval involves the adoption of either a "mitigated negative declaration" or specified environmental findings related to environmental impact reports.

The mitigation monitoring program (MMP) contained herein is intended to satisfy the requirements of CEQA as they relate to the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project prepared by the City of Roseville. This MMP is intended to be used by City staff and mitigation monitoring personnel to ensure compliance with mitigation measures during project implementation. Mitigation measures identified in this MMP were developed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report prepared for the proposed project.

The City of Roseville Retention Basin Project Draft Environmental Impact Report presents a detailed set of mitigation measures that will be implemented throughout the lifetime of this project. These mitigation measures come from the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project Draft Environmental Impact Report document prepared for the City of Roseville by URS (October 16, 2002) and the supporting technical studies. Mitigation is defined by CEQA as a measure which:

- Avoids the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
- Minimizes impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
- Rectifies the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment.
- Reduces or eliminates the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the project.
- Compensates for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Source: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code; Reference: Sections 21002, 21002.1, 21081, and 21100(c), Public Resources Code.

The intent of the MMP is to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of adopted mitigation measures and permit conditions. The MMP will provide for monitoring of construction activities as necessary and in-the-field identification and resolution of environmental concerns.

2.0 COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

The City of Roseville will coordinate monitoring and document the implementation of mitigation measures. Table 1 of this report identifies the mitigation measures, the monitoring actions, the implementing entities, the responsible parties for the monitoring actions, and timing of the monitoring actions. The entity identified in Table 1 as having implementing responsibility has the primary duty to execute the mitigation measure. In some instances this may require contracting for specialized consultant services. In instances where implementing responsibility is shared between the Public Works Department and Construction Contractor, the Public Works Department is responsible for ensuring that mitigation measure requirements are carried forward in the construction plans and specifications, and the Contractor is responsible for constructing or performing accordingly. The entity identified in Table 1 as having monitoring responsibility shall confirm mitigation measure implementation by filling out the completion signature column of Table 1 after compliance has been demonstrated by the entity with implementing responsibility. The Attachment provides detailed descriptions of the mitigation measures listed in Table 1. The City of Roseville will be responsible for fully understanding and effectively implementing the mitigation measures contained within the MMP.

3.0 FIELD MONITORING OF MITIGATION MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION

During construction of the project, the City's Public Works Department will assign an inspector who will be responsible for field monitoring of mitigation measure compliance. The inspector will report to the City's Public Works Department and will be thoroughly familiar with permit conditions and the MMP. In addition, the inspector will be familiar with construction contract requirements, construction schedules, standard construction practices, and mitigation techniques. In order to track the status of mitigation measure implementation, monitoring will be conducted consistent with Table 1. Aided by Table 1, the inspector will be responsible for the following activities:

- On-site, day-to-day monitoring of construction activities.
- Reviewing construction plans and equipment staging/access plans to ensure conformance with adopted mitigation measures.
- Having the ability to require correction of activities that violate mitigation measures.

Table 1
Mitigation Monitoring Program for the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project

Mitigation Reference	Summary Mitigation Description	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Completion Signature	
					Initials	Date
Agricultural Resources						
AG-2[1]	To continue the agricultural productivity of the land and preserve on-site agricultural resources, the City will use its best efforts to lease the project site for continued rice farming, other crop production, or other compatible agricultural uses such as open space or grazing. The City should use its best efforts to pursue agricultural leases over all or portions of the property during both the interim period between acquisition and retention basin development, and following retention basin development consistent with project objectives.	Public Works Department	Community Development Department	Prior to, during, and following project construction		
Air Quality						
AQ-1	Develop and implement a Construction Emission/Dust Control Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District.	Public Works/Construction Contractor	Construction Inspector	Prior to and during construction activities		
Biological Resources						
B-1	Seed temporarily disturbed riparian areas with native plant species.	Public Works/Construction Contractor	Public Works/Construction Contractor	After completion of construction activities.		
B-2	Replace oak trees.	Public Works/Construction Contractor	Public Works/Construction Inspector	After completion of construction activities		
B-3	Compensate for direct and indirect impacts to listed vernal pool branchiopod habitat.	Public Works	Community Development Department	Prior to construction		
B-4	Conduct pre-construction surveys for Swainson's hawk and other bird species nests, and avoid construction activities within 0.25 mile of active nests between March 1 and September 15.	Public Works /Construction Contractor	Public Works/Construction Inspector	Prior to and during construction activities.		

Table 1
Mitigation Monitoring Program for the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project (Continued)

Mitigation Reference	Summary Mitigation Description	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Completion Signature	
					Initials	Date
Cultural Resources						
C-1	Conduct a pre-construction induction with key construction personnel to promote awareness of archaeological resource significance, visual identification, and discovery notification procedures.	Public Works/Construction Contractor	Construction Inspector	Prior to construction activities		
C-2	Retain a qualified professional archaeologist to observe all project-related ground-disturbing activities within 25 meters (82 feet) of the banks of Pleasant Grove Creek.	Public Works/Construction Contractor	Construction Inspector	During construction activities		
C-3	Immediately stop ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity and consult a qualified professional archaeologist if buried cultural deposits are discovered during construction.	Construction Contractor and Public Works/Construction Inspector	Public Works	During construction activities		
C-4	In the event resources are discovered, develop and implement mitigation measures and management recommendations in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, and, if the site is of aboriginal association, the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American Community.	Public Works/Construction Contractor	Public Works	During and after construction activities		
C-5	Conduct a pre-construction induction with key construction personnel to promote awareness of paleontological resource significance, visual identification and discovery notification procedures.	Public Works/Construction Contractor	Construction Inspector	Prior to construction activities		

Table 1
Mitigation Monitoring Program for the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project (Continued)

Mitigation Reference	Summary Mitigation Description	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Completion Signature	
					Initials	Date
C-6	Retain a qualified professional paleontologist to observe and monitor all project-related ground-disturbing activities.	Public Works/Construction Contractor	Construction Inspector	During construction activities		
C-7	Immediately stop ground-disturbing activities in the event that significant paleontological resources are discovered, then develop and implement mitigation salvage measures in accordance with professional paleontological standards.	Construction Contractor and Public Works/Construction Inspector	Public Works	During construction activities		
Geology and Soils						
G-1	Comply with the conclusions and recommendations of a site-specific geotechnical investigation.	Public Works/Construction Contractor	Construction Inspector	During construction activities		
Noise						
N-1	Consult with affected residents, and if they are agreeable, provide feasible noise mitigation such as sound attenuation barriers or temporarily boarding up windows facing construction.	Public Works/Construction Contractor	Construction Inspector	Prior to and during construction activities		
Recreation						
R-1	Prepare guidelines to limit disturbance to the riparian zone of Pleasant Grove Creek or other sensitive habitat, and prepare a public educational program, including informative signage to explain the ecological importance of the unique habitats on the site.	Public Works Department	Community Development Department	Prior to construction activities		

Note: [1]Mitigation Measure AG-1 was determined not to be needed.

ATTACHMENT
MITIGATION MEASURES

This section describes mitigation measures from the 2002 Draft Environmental Impact Report for the City of Roseville Retention Basin Project prepared for the City of Roseville by URS Corporation.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

AG-1: Determined not to be needed.

AG-2: Actively pursue continued agricultural use of the retention basin site.

To continue the agricultural productivity of the land and preserve on-site agricultural resources, the City will use its best efforts to lease the project site for continued rice farming, other crop production, or other compatible agricultural uses such as open space or grazing. The City should use its best efforts to pursue agricultural leases over all or portions of the property during both the interim period between acquisition and retention basin development, and following retention basin development consistent with project objectives.

AIR QUALITY

AQ-1: Develop and implement a Construction Emission/Dust Control Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District.

This plan shall consider the recommended mitigation measures outlined below. At a minimum, the plan shall contain the first six measures.

1. The applicant shall submit to the District and receive approval of the Construction Emission/Dust Control Plan prior to groundbreaking.
2. Construction equipment exhaust emissions shall not exceed PCAPCD District Rule 202 *Visible Emission* limitations.
3. The prime contractor shall submit to the District 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 40 or more hours for the construction project. District personnel, with assistance from the California Air Resources Board, would conduct initial Visible Emission Evaluations of all heavy-duty equipment on the inventory list.
4. An enforcement plan shall be established to evaluate weekly 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.

5. At least 50 percent of the heavy-duty off-road equipment included in the inventory shall 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 these alternative measures.

6. No open burning of removed vegetation.
7. Clean earth moving construction equipment with water once per day.
8. Water all active construction areas at least twice daily.
9. Cover all trucks hauling loose materials or maintain at least two feet of freeboard.
10. Spread soil stabilizers on unpaved roads and employee/equipment parking areas.
11. Apply soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for 96 hours or more).
12. Employ construction activity management techniques, such as reducing the number of pieces used simultaneously; increasing the distance between emission sources; reducing or changing the hours of construction; and scheduling activity during off-peak hours.
13. Reduce traffic speeds on all unpaved surfaces to 15 miles per hour or less.
14. Suspend all grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour and dust is impacting adjacent properties.
15. Install wheel washers or wash all trucks and equipment leaving the site.
16. Keep idling time of any vehicle or equipment to 10 minutes or less.
17. Use low sulfur fuel for stationary construction equipment.
18. Minimize construction activities near the adjacent residences.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

B-1: Seed temporarily disturbed riparian areas with native plant species.

Those areas of wetlands and/or riparian habitat that are temporarily disturbed during construction will be seeded with native plant species at the conclusion of construction. The composition of the native plant species mix will be determined by the City based on recommendations from natural resource regulatory agencies.

B-2: Replace oak trees.

Replace oak trees in accordance with City of Roseville Tree Preservation Ordinance. To the extent possible, replacement plantings will be located on the project site, in the vicinity of the existing and newly created riparian areas. As stated in the Ordinance, the required plantings will be calculated based upon an inch-for-inch replacement of the removed trees.

B-3: Compensate for direct and indirect impacts to listed vernal pool branchiopod habitat.

Direct and indirect impacts to listed vernal pool branchiopods will be mitigated according to USFWS (1996) Programmatic Formal Endangered Species Act Consultation for Projects with

Relatively Small Effects on Listed Vernal Pool Crustaceans. This could include purchase of mitigation credits from a USFWS-approved mitigation bank or via equivalent onsite creation and/or preservation of vernal pool habitat. This would include a vernal pool creation component at a ratio of 1:1 (created:impacted) and a preservation component at a 2:1 ratio. Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce potential impacts to listed vernal pool branchiopods to a less than significant level.

B-4: Conduct pre-construction surveys for Swainson's hawk and other bird species nests, and avoid construction activities within 0.25 mile of active nests between March 1 and September 15.

Prior to construction, surveys will be conducted for Swainson's hawk and other raptor nests. The surveys will be conducted within one-half mile of the project area, and no new disturbances, such as heavy equipment operation, will be initiated within one-half mile of an active raptor nest between March 1 and September 15. If an active nest is located and construction occurs within one-half mile of it, the nest will be monitored by a qualified biologist to ensure that abandonment does not occur.

Tree removal will be conducted during the non-breeding season, September 15 through March 1. If tree removal is conducted during the breeding season, then all trees to be removed will be surveyed for nesting birds. If any nesting birds are found, the tree will not be removed until the young have fledged from the nest, as determined by a qualified biologist.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

C-1: Conduct a pre-construction induction with key construction personnel to promote awareness of archaeological resource significance, visual identification, and discovery notification procedures.

C-2: Retain a qualified professional archaeologist to observe all project-related ground-disturbing activities within 25 meters (82 feet) of the banks of Pleasant Grove Creek.

C-3: Immediately stop ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity and consult a qualified professional archaeologist if buried cultural deposits are discovered during construction.

C-4: In the event resources are discovered develop and implement mitigation measures and management recommendations in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, and, if the site is of aboriginal association, the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American Community.

Given the increased archaeological sensitivity of the perennial stream course which flows through the combined project area, in particular the general vicinity where the archaeological site is purportedly located, it is recommended that certain ground-disturbing activities be subjected to archaeological monitoring. Specifically, a qualified professional archaeologist should be retained to conduct pre-construction inductions for key construction personnel and to observe all project-related ground-disturbing activities within 25 meters (82 feet) of the banks of the Pleasant Grove Creek. The pre-construction induction would promote awareness of archaeological resource significance and outline visual identification and discovery notification procedures in the event that archaeological resources were uncovered. Given the elevated archaeological sensitivity of stream courses within the Central Valley, and the relatively undisturbed nature of Pleasant Grove Creek

with its correspondingly dense ground surface obscuring vegetation, a distance of 25 meters (82 feet) out from the stream banks is likely to be a sufficient distance to capture the majority of potentially significant archaeological resources that may remain intact within the project area. Archaeological monitoring is not recommended for other areas within the combined project area, including the courses of the minor tributaries of Pleasant Grove Creek, given the high degree of ground disturbance associated with rice cultivation.

If archaeological materials are observed by the monitoring archaeologist, he or she will have the authority to halt all ground-disturbing activities within the vicinity of the exposed materials until the nature and significance of the find can be evaluated and mitigation measures, if needed, can be implemented. The development of mitigation measures would be conducted in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and, if the site is of aboriginal association, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American community.

Although it is unlikely that archaeological deposits exist outside of the relatively undisturbed course of Pleasant Grove Creek, it is still possible that previously unidentified archaeological materials could be inadvertently exposed during ground-disturbing activities. In the event of the discovery of buried archaeological artifacts, exotic (non-native) rock, or unusual amounts of shell or bone, it is recommended that project activities in the vicinity of the find be immediately stopped and a qualified professional archaeologist consulted to assess the resource and provide proper management recommendations. If the discovery includes human remains, the Placer County Coroner and NAHC must also be contacted.

C-5: Conduct a pre-construction induction with key construction personnel to promote awareness of paleontological resource significance, visual identification and discovery notification procedures.

C-6: Retain a qualified professional paleontologist to observe and monitor all project-related ground-disturbing activities.

C-7: Immediately stop ground-disturbing activities in the event that significant paleontological resources are discovered, then develop and implement mitigation salvage measures in accordance with professional paleontological standards.

Given that all ground-disturbing activities occur within geologic units of high paleontological significance, it is recommended that a qualified paleontologist be retained to conduct pre-construction inductions for key construction personnel, and to observe and monitor all project related ground-disturbing activities. The pre-construction induction would promote awareness of paleontological resource significance and outline visual identification and discovery notification procedures in the event that paleontological resources were uncovered. Monitoring conducted during ground-disturbing activities would include intermittent spot-checking of excavation spoils for significant paleontological materials during site grading and excavation activities.

If paleontological materials are observed by the monitoring paleontologist, he or she would have the authority to halt all ground-disturbing activities within the vicinity of the exposed materials until the nature and significance of the find could be evaluated and mitigation salvage measures, if needed, could be implemented. The development of mitigation salvage measures would be conducted in accordance with professional paleontological standards (i.e., Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards).

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

G-1: Comply with the conclusions and recommendations of a site-specific geotechnical investigation.

A geotechnical investigation will be conducted during final project design. Soil borings will be performed to classify subsurface soils, soil samples will be collected, and laboratory testing will be performed to determine existing soil properties and to make design recommendations for the embankments, structure foundation, and excavation and backfill.

The design recommendations will, at a minimum, address the following issues:

- The suitability of existing site soils for construction of the proposed embankment
- Recommendation of an appropriate embankment side slope
- Foundation subgrade preparation for inlet and outlet structures.

NOISE

N-1: Consult with affected residents, and if they are agreeable, provide feasible noise mitigation such as sound attenuation barriers or temporarily boarding up windows facing construction.

If feasible and if agreed to by the affected residents, mitigation in the form of a sound attenuation barrier or boarding up of windows facing construction will be necessary to protect the residences at 5730 Phillip Road (residence 5), 8100 Phillip Road (residence 1), and 6495 Sunset Boulevard West (residence 3) from construction noise. For the Phillip Road residences, if a barrier is used, it should be placed near the residential buildings. It is estimated that 12-foot-high barriers would reduce the sound level at each of these two residences to a less than significant level. For residence 1, the barrier should be in place until all construction activity within 400 feet of the residence is completed. For residence 5, the barrier should be in place until all construction activity within 1,900 feet of the residence is completed. The exact placement and height of these barriers can be more fully determined at a later stage, when more information on construction sequencing and equipment is available.

RECREATION

R-1: Prepare guidelines to limit disturbance to the riparian zone of Pleasant Grove Creek or other sensitive habitat, and prepare a public educational program, including informative signage to explain the ecological importance of the unique habitats on the site.

Guidelines will be developed for users to follow to use the open space appropriately, in an effort to protect unique habitats on the site. The guidelines will be protective of the riparian corridor and other unique habitats on the site. They will also address access to fishing along Pleasant Grove Creek. Prior to operation, the area will be sign-posted with information explaining the ecological importance of the riparian zone. This would discourage users from venturing into the sensitive habitat areas, and reduce recreational impacts on the physical environment.