Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

East Site Radio Communication Tower: Emergency and Daily Operational Services Project

Prepared for:

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

July 2022

Prepared by:

RANEY PLANNING & MANAGEMENT, INC. 20 years

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Chapter 1
Introduction and Summary

1.1 Introduction

This document is an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) that addresses the potential environmental impacts of the East Site Radio Communication Tower: Emergency and Daily Operational Services Project (proposed project) proposed by the City of Roseville (City).

The proposed project would involve the development of a portion of the project site with an unmanned communications tower, with an associated communications building and access driveway. The project site is located east of the intersection of Strauch Drive and Huntington Drive in the City of Roseville, CA. The project site, identified by Assessor's Parcel Number 048-260-032, is undeveloped and contains several species of trees.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 15004 of the State CEQA Guidelines encourage early completion of environmental documentation to enable environmental considerations to influence project design. This IS/MND is a public information document that discloses the proposed project's environmental effects and informs decision makers of the project's compliance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

This document describes the proposed project's background, project components, the existing environmental setting (conditions before implementation of the project), and the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. Chapter 2, *Project Description*, describes the proposed project and the best management practice (BMP) measures that the City has incorporated into the proposed project to avoid and minimize potential effects. Chapter 3, *Environmental Checklist*, identifies the anticipated environmental impacts by topic and provides mitigation measures that would be implemented to avoid significant impacts, if warranted.

1.2 CEQA Lead Agency

As the lead agency for the proposed project under CEQA, the City of Roseville determined that preparation of an IS/MND was necessary to evaluate the environmental issues associated with the proposed project and satisfy the requirements of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. The IS/MND is available for public review at the following location:

City of Roseville Permit Center
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678
(916) 774-5332

Due to changeable circumstances regarding COVID-19 concerns, the Permit Center hours for in person document review may be limited. Therefore, the public is encouraged to check the City's web site first to ensure in office accommodations are available:

https://www.roseville.ca.us

Alternatively, the IS/MND can also be viewed or downloaded from the City's website via the following link:

https://www.roseville.ca.us/environmentaldocuments

During the review period, written comments may be submitted via email to: *tshirhall@roseville.ca.us*, or sent by regular mail to:

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

1.3 Summary

This IS/MND concludes that the proposed project would have potentially significant but mitigable impacts on biological resources, cultural resources, and tribal cultural resources, as described in Chapter 3, *Environmental Checklist*. This IS/MND identifies a variety of mitigation measures that the City would implement to avoid or minimize potentially significant impacts on sensitive environmental resources. Implementation of these measures, in addition to project BMPs, would further reduce the potential impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Chapter 2
Project Description

2.1 Project Background

The City of Roseville proposes to allow the construction of the East Site Radio Communication Tower: Emergency and Daily Operational Services Project (proposed project) in the Infill Planning Area of the City of Roseville, California (see Figure 2-1). The proposed project would involve the construction of a radio communications tower, as well as an associated communications building and access roadway.

2.2 Project Location and Existing Conditions

The project site is located east of the intersection of Strauch Drive and Huntington Drive in the City of Roseville, CA. The project site (see Figure 2-2), identified by Assessor's Parcel Number 048-260-032, is undeveloped. The site contains ruderal grassland, several species of trees, including oak, along the perimeter of the site, and a drainage feature that crosses the western portion of the site. Surrounding existing land uses include shopping centers with a variety of retail and commercial uses to the north, east, and southeast; undeveloped land to the south and southwest, across Strauch Drive; and shopping centers to the west and northwest, across Strauch Drive. The City of Roseville General Plan designates the site as Community Commercial (CC) and the site is zoned as Planned Development (PD7).

2.3 Proposed Project Components

The proposed project consists of the following main components:

- Construction of the proposed radio communications tower; and
- Operations/maintenance of the tower.

The specifications of the proposed tower are described in greater detail below.

2.3.1 Construction of the Proposed Project

The proposed project would involve construction of a 180-foot-tall radio communications tower, a 12-foot by 16-foot shelter for the on-site 70 kiloWatt emergency generator, and a 500-gallon propane tank on a portion of the project site (Figure 2-3, Figure 2-4, and Figure 2-5). The emergency generator would be fueled by propane, and all components of the proposed project would be fenced within an approximately 2,483-square-foot enclosure. Vehicle access to the site would be provided by a new 12-foot private maintenance roadway connecting to the parking lot immediately east of the project site.

Figure 2-1
Regional Project Location

Figure 2-2
Project Site

Figure 2-3
Overall Site Plan

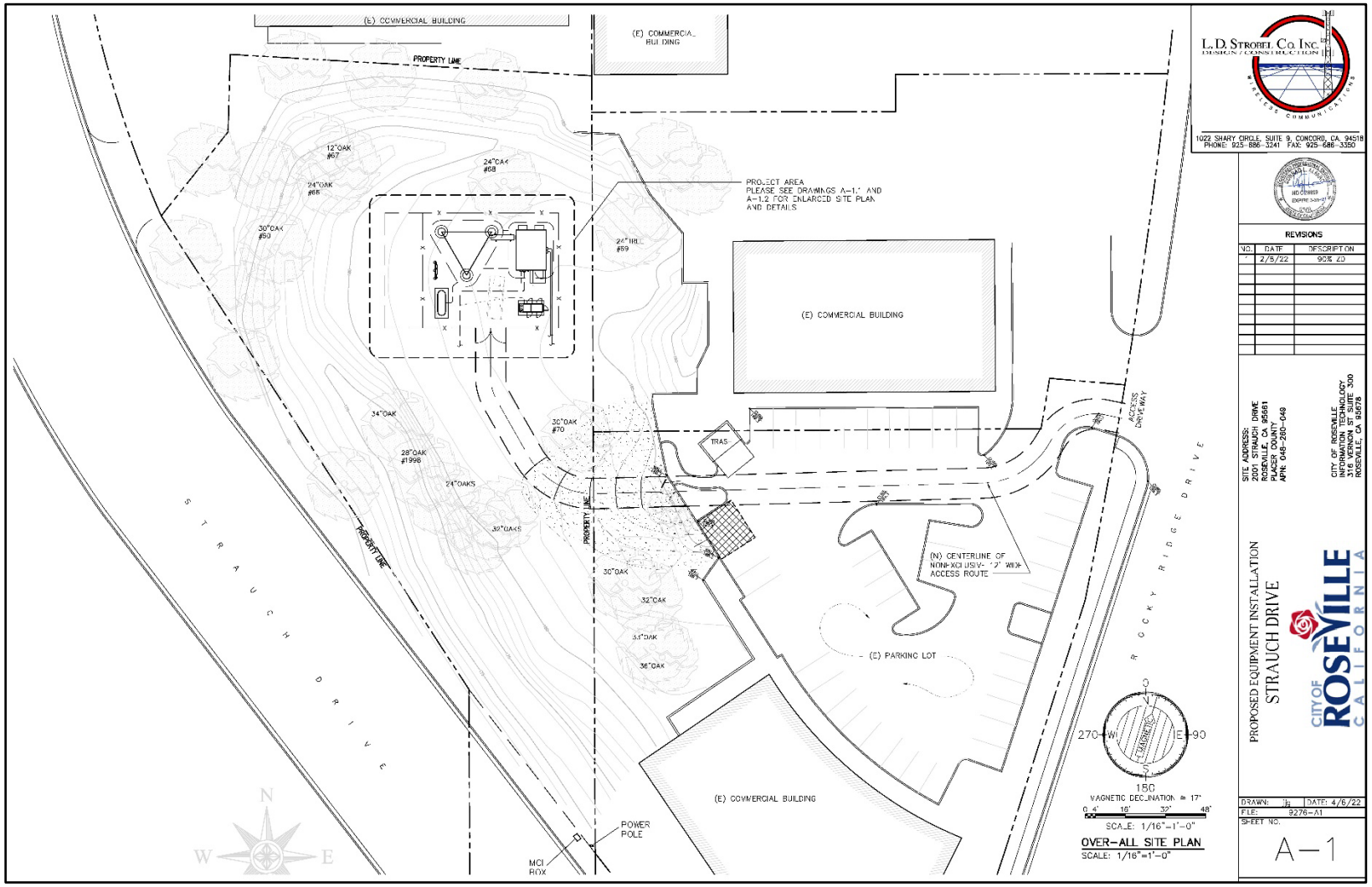


Figure 2-4
Focused Site Plan

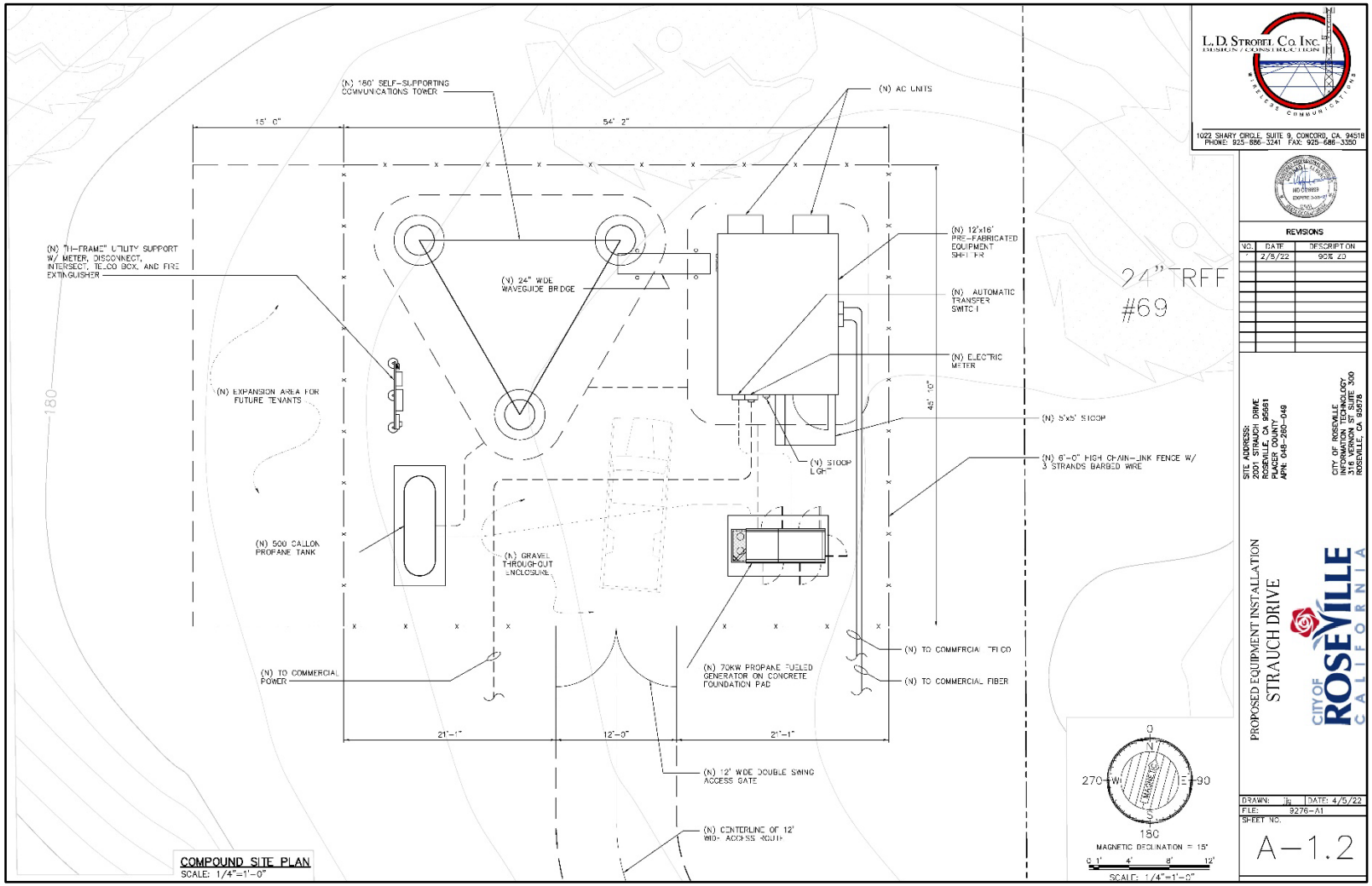
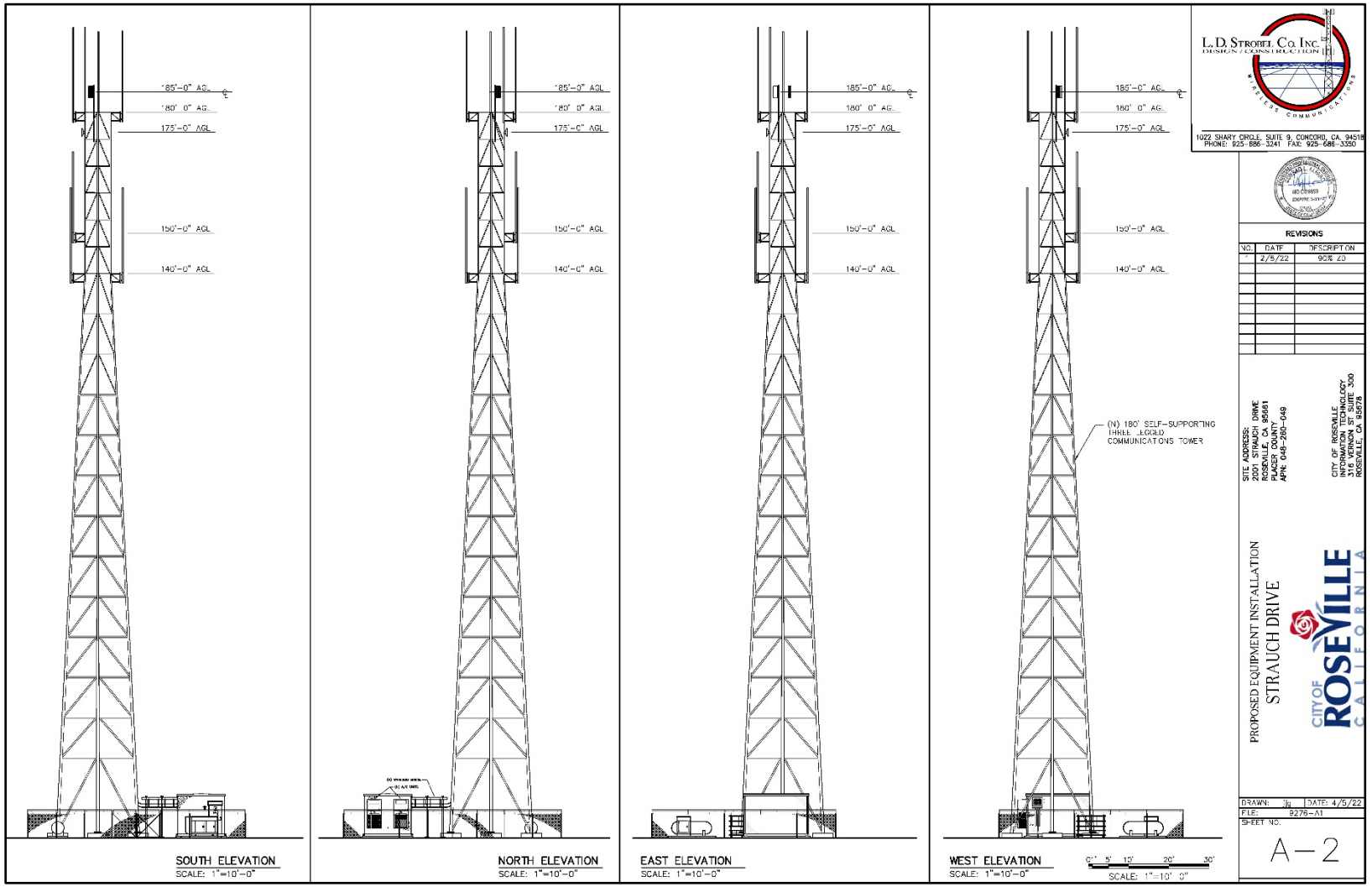


Figure 2-5
Tower Elevations



Ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the proposed project would be limited to establishing the tower foundation and access road, assembly of the tower and shelter, and worker vehicle circulation. Additionally, tree removal may occur. Construction activities would take place between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM Monday through Friday and between 8:00 AM and 8:00 PM Saturday and Sunday, in compliance with the City's Noise Ordinance.

2.3.2 Radio Communications Tower Operations

The proposed radio communications tower would be unmanned and would not require regular staffing. However, occasional site maintenance, including testing of the emergency generator, would be necessary. Maintenance staff would access the project site through the private easement access road that would connect to the commercial parking lot to the east of the project site.

2.4 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Water quality measures (stormwater management measures and BMPs) would be implemented as part of the project to minimize potential water quality impacts. Key management measures consist of the following:

- Protect areas that provide important water quality benefits or are particularly susceptible to erosion or sediment loss.
- Minimize the potential for erosion by limiting land disturbances such as clearing, grading, and cut and fill.
- Limit disturbance of natural drainage features and vegetation.
- Ensure proper storage and disposal of toxic material.
- Incorporate pollution prevention into operation and maintenance procedures to reduce pollutant loadings to surface runoff.

2.4.1 Construction BMPs

The City and its contractor shall implement construction BMPs to avoid and minimize impacts on sensitive environmental resources. Implementation of the BMPs discussed below would minimize the potential for construction-related surface water pollution and ensure that water quality in off-site waterways and wetlands would not be compromised by erosion and sedimentation during construction.

Temporary Fencing. Where appropriate, the City's contractor shall install construction barrier fencing (including sediment fencing and straw wattles) to prevent contaminants and debris from entering off-site surface waters. Before construction begins, the City or its contractor shall identify the locations for the barrier fencing and mark those locations with stakes or flagging.

Equipment. The City shall comply with applicable stormwater ordinances, stormwater management plans, and BMPs to prevent or minimize the potential release of equipment-related petroleum contaminants into adjacent surface waters and groundwater. Implementation of standard construction procedures and precautions for working with

petroleum and construction chemicals would further ensure that the impacts related to chemical handling during project construction would be minor.

Hazardous Materials. The City shall implement appropriate hazardous material management practices and other good housekeeping measures to reduce the potential for chemical spills or releases of contaminants, including any non-stormwater discharge to adjacent surface waters. Implementation of these measures would minimize the potential for surface and groundwater contamination.

Erosion Control. The project design shall incorporate permanent erosion control elements to ensure that stormwater runoff does not cause soil erosion. Erosion and sediment control plans shall comply with the City's Grading Ordinance, which requires reducing erosion and retaining sediment onsite.

Toxic Materials Control and Spill Response Plan. The following measures shall be incorporated into the plan and implemented to avoid or minimize the risk of spills or discharges of toxic materials into adjacent surface waters:

- Prepare a hazardous material spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan (SPCC) before construction and implement during construction;
- Prevent raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life from contaminating the soil or entering off-site surface waters;
- Prevent discharge of drilling mud and fluids into off-site surface waters by using appropriate containment, disposal, and storage methods;
- Prevent discharge of turbid water or sediment-laden runoff to off-site surface waters by using sediment filters, diverting the water to a settling tank, and/or implementing other erosion and water quality control BMPs;
- Clean up all spills immediately according to the SPCC;
- Provide areas located outside of sensitive environmental areas for staging and storing equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other possible contaminants; and
- Prevent hazardous materials from entering waters. The construction contractor shall notify the City Fire Department if evidence of soil or groundwater contamination is encountered during construction activities. Construction in that area shall be halted until the Fire Department has evaluated the find and remediation is completed, if necessary.

2.4.1.1 Traffic Management Plan

The City shall require the construction contractor to implement a Traffic Management Plan (TMP), including a construction schedule and plan to meet the City's notice procedures, before construction activities are initiated. This plan shall identify general methods by which construction activities shall be managed to minimize substantial delays to traffic as discussed below.

Communication: Develop and implement a public information campaign that describes the nature and duration of construction activities and when construction related temporary "controlled conditions" and/or travel delays are expected. Particular attention shall be placed on special events (e.g., school graduations or Placer County Fairgrounds events) that may attract unfamiliar users to the City's roadway system. The City is currently doing public outreach and shall continue the outreach program throughout project design and construction.

Construction: Describe and analyze the number of employees and their site parking areas, and the number of trucks, their routing and staging, and operating hours.

Wayfinding: Position and operate changeable message sign (CMS) trailers at strategic locations and employ other temporary signage as necessary to advise motorists, pedestrians and bicyclists of pending construction activities and alternate routes.

Emergency Vehicle Response: The contractor shall coordinate with City Police and Fire Departments to ensure that all potential effects of construction traffic controls are clearly communicated understood by public safety providers.

2.4.1.2 Noise Control Measures

The following measures shall be incorporated into the construction specifications for the proposed project to reduce and control noise generated by construction-related activities, consistent with City ordinances and standards:

- Noise-generating construction activities from the City's construction contractor shall be restricted consistent with the City's Noise Ordinance (Monday through Friday from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM, and Saturday and Sunday from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM);
- All construction equipment shall have sound-control devices no less effective than those provided on the original equipment. No equipment shall have an unmuffled exhaust; and
- Appropriate additional noise-reducing measures shall be implemented, including the following: stationary construction equipment shall be located as far as possible from sensitive uses; sensitive uses shall be identified on construction drawings; and excessive equipment idling shall be prohibited when the equipment is not in use.

2.4.1.3 Hazards and Hazardous Materials Measures

The construction documents shall identify materials that are considered hazardous. The project contractor shall be required to develop a Health and Safety Plan (prepared by a registered industrial hygienist) that addresses release prevention measures; employee training, notification, and evacuation procedures; and adequate emergency response protocols and cleanup procedures.

The contractor shall comply with the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards for the storage and handling of fuels, flammable materials, and common construction-related hazardous materials and for fire prevention (California Labor Code, Division 5, Chapter 2.5).

2.4.2 City of Roseville Mitigating Ordinances

As part of the proposed project, the City shall implement the following regulations and ordinances to reduce potential environmental impacts associated with the project:

- Noise Regulation (Roseville Municipal Code [RMC] Ch.9.24);
- Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch.14.20);
- Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 07-432);
- City of Roseville Design and Construction Standards (Resolution 07-137); and
- Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347).

2.5 Required Entitlements

Required permits and approvals are shown in Table 2-1. Local approvals required to construct and operate the proposed project include adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan by the City Council and approval of the project plans and specifications and construction contract. The City must also submit applications to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to reflect the new site coordinates.

Table 2-1: Permits and Approvals Needed for the Proposed Project

Agency	Permit/Approval
City of Roseville	Adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration
City of Roseville	Approval of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan
City of Roseville	Approval of Plans and Specifications and Construction Contract
FCC	Approval of New Site Coordinates
FAA	Approval of New Site Coordinates

Chapter 3
Environmental Checklist

1.	**Project Title:**	East Site Radio Communication Tower: Emergency and Daily Operational Services Project
2.	**Lead Agency Name and Address:**	City of Roseville 311 Vernon Street Roseville, CA 95678
3.	**Contact Person and Phone Number:**	Terri Shirhall Environmental Coordinator Development Services Department (916) 774-5362
4.	**Project Location:**	The project site, identified by Assessor's Parcel Number 048-260-032, is located east of the intersection of Strauch Drive and Huntington Drive in the City of Roseville, CA.
5.	**Project Sponsor's Name and Address:**	City of Roseville Department of Information Technology Hong Sae, Chief Information Officer, Information Technology 316 Vernon Street, Suite 300 Roseville, CA 95678
6.	**General Plan Designation:**	Community Commercial (CC)
7.	**Zoning:**	Planned Development (PD7)

8. Description of Project:

The proposed project would include the development of a portion of the project site with a 180-foot-tall radio communications tower, a 12-foot by 16-foot shelter, a 60-kiloWatt emergency generator, and 500-gallon propane tank. An access driveway would be provided from the parking lot of the adjacent property to the east. Ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the proposed project would be limited to establishing the tower foundation, assembly of the tower and shelter, and worker vehicle circulation.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The site contains several species of trees, including oak, along the perimeter of the site, and a drainage feature crosses the western portion of the site. Surrounding existing land uses include shopping centers with a variety of retail and commercial uses to the north, east, and southeast; undeveloped land to the south and southwest, across Strauch Drive; and shopping centers to the west and northwest, across Strauch Drive.

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:

None.

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?

On March 29, 2022, the City of Roseville sent certified letters to the Tribes listed below requesting consultation and/or information regarding tribal resources in the project area. The letters requested a response within 30 days. The United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC) initiated consultation on June 3, 2022, and consultation was closed with mutual agreement on July 7, 2022. Wilton Rancheria also requested consultation on May 3, 2022, but did not respond to the City's attempts at communication, therefore the City closed consultation on July 8, 2022.

- United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria;
- Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians;
- Tsi Akim Maidu;
- Ione Band of Miwok Indians; and
- Wilton Rancheria.

3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would potentially be affected by this project (i.e., the project would involve at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact"), as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agricultural and Forestry	☐ Air Quality	☒ Biological Resources
☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology/Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise
☐ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation/Traffic
☒ Tribal Cultural Resources	☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance	

3.2 Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions to the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have an impact on the environment that is "potentially significant" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis, as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the project, nothing further is required.

Teri Sill (signature) 7·19·22

Signature Date

3.2.1 Aesthetics

I. Aesthetics	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

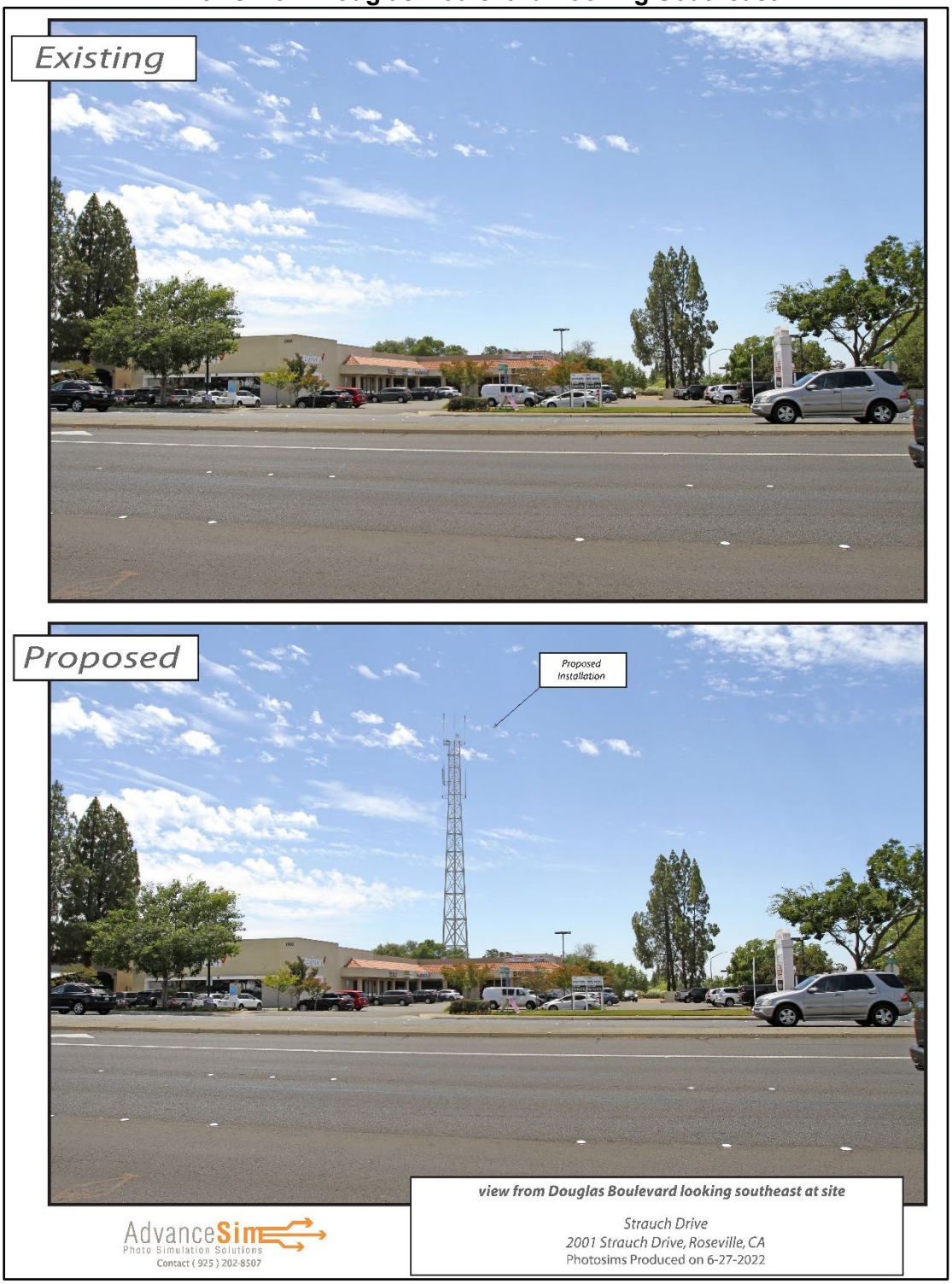
3.2.1.1 Discussion

a,b. Examples of typical scenic vistas include mountain ranges, ridgelines, or bodies of water as viewed from a highway, public space, or other area designated for the express purpose of viewing and sightseeing. Per the City's General Plan EIR, the City's Panning Area does not contain any scenic vistas or any designated or eligible State scenic highways. Thus, the proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista or substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway, and ***no impact*** would occur.

c. The project is located in an urbanized area of the City of Roseville; therefore, in accordance with CEQA question 'c', the relevant threshold is whether the project would conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality, rather than whether the project would substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. Nonetheless, photo simulations of the proposed project have been prepared, and are included as Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2.

Figure 3-1
Views from Strauch Drive Looking Northwest

Figure 3-2
Views from Douglas Boulevard Looking Southeast



As shown in Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2, the visual landscape of the surrounding area is characterized by commercial development, with shopping centers to the west, north, and east, and undeveloped land to the south. The proposed radio communications tower would stand approximately 180 feet above ground level. Public views of the top of the tower would be available from Douglas Boulevard from the north, Rocky Ridge Drive from the east, and Strauch Drive from the south. As shown in the photo simulations, the base of the tower and the communications building would be screened from public view by the trees along Strauch Drive, and the commercial buildings to the north and east. Given the urbanized and commercial nature of the area, the proposed project would be generally consistent with the visual character of the project vicinity.

According to Section 19.34.010 of the RMC, the regulations and prohibitions in Chapter 19.34, Antennas and Communications Facilities, are intended to minimize the adverse impacts of such equipment and structures on neighborhoods and surrounding developments by limiting the height, number, and location of such devices. The proposed project's required compliance with such would ensure that substantial adverse impacts related to aesthetics do not occur. For example, all wireless communication facilities would be required to be painted colors which are compatible with their surroundings. In addition, a radio communications tower is an allowed use under the CC land use and PD7 zoning designations. Thus, the proposed project would be consistent with applicable zoning and other regulations governing antennas and communications facilities in the City of Roseville.

Based on the above, implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with the project site's current land use and zoning designations and other regulations governing scenic quality, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

d. The existing nighttime lighting environment in the project area is defined by light from Strauch Drive and the surrounding shopping centers, including sources such as streetlights, headlights from vehicles, lighted street signs, and traffic signals. The proposed radio communications tower has the potential to introduce new sources of light in the project vicinity. The communications building would not be occupied, and thus would not be expected to produce light on a regular basis. The only light associated with the tower itself would most likely be affixed to the radio communication tower's highest point. The light source would be located approximately 180 feet in the air, and would be necessary for safety purposes. Thus, the light would not cause a substantial increase in light or glare in the project surroundings.

Based on the above, the proposed radio communications tower, as well as the associated shelter, access roadway, emergency generator, and propane tank, would not substantially alter the existing lighting in the project area. In addition, the tower would comply with all applicable lighting standards established in the RMC. Therefore, the proposed project would result in ***less-than-significant*** impacts related to creating a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

3.2.1.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to aesthetic resources. Therefore, mitigation measures are not necessary.

3.2.1.3 References

Vosney, Jack, President for Advancesim Inc. Personal Communication [email] with Rod Stinson, Vice President of Raney Planning & Management, Inc. June 28, 2022.

3.2.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources

II. Agricultural and Forestry Resources	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.2.1 Discussion

a-e. The project site currently consists of undeveloped ruderal grassland, as well as several trees along the site perimeter, and drainage feature. According to the California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, the project site is designated as "Urban and Built-Up Land" and does not contain any Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. Thus, the project site would not be converted from Farmland to non-agricultural uses as a result of the proposed project. The project site is currently designated CC per the City's General Plan and zoned PD7. Consequently, the project site is not zoned for agricultural uses, and the site is not under a Williamson Act Contract. Forest land and timberland do not occur within the City of Roseville. Thus, the project site is not considered forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220[g]) and is not zoned for Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104[g]). Overall, the proposed project would result in ***no impact*** to agricultural and forestry resources.

3.2.2.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to agricultural and forestry resources. Therefore, mitigation measures are not necessary.

3.2.2.3 References

California Department of Conservation. 2016. *California Important Farmland Finder.* Available: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/. Accessed April 2022.

3.2.3 Air Quality

III. Air Quality	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
When available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is a nonattainment area for an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.3.1 Discussion

a,b. The project site is located within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB) and is under the jurisdiction of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD). The SVAB is designated nonattainment for the federal particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) and the State particulate matter 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}) standards, as well as for both the federal and State ozone standards. The federal Clean Air Act requires areas designated as federal nonattainment to prepare an air quality control plan referred to as the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP contains the strategies and control measures for states to use to attain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). The SIP is periodically modified to reflect the latest emissions inventories, planning documents, rules, and regulations of air basins as reported by the agencies with jurisdiction over them. In compliance with regulations, the PCAPCD periodically prepares and updates air quality plans that provide emission reduction strategies to achieve attainment of the NAAQS, including control strategies to reduce air pollutant emissions via regulations, incentive programs, public education, and partnerships with other agencies.

The current applicable air quality plan for the project area is the Sacramento Regional 2009 NAAQS 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan (Ozone Attainment Plan), updated July 24, 2017. The Ozone Attainment Plan demonstrates how existing and new control strategies would provide the necessary future emission reductions to meet the Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements, including the federal AAQS.

The Ozone Attainment Plan demonstrates how existing and new control strategies would provide the necessary future emission reductions to meet the FCAA requirements, including the NAAQS. It should be noted that in addition to strengthening the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) also strengthened the secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS, making the secondary standard identical to the primary standard. The SVAB remains classified as a severe nonattainment area for ozone with an attainment deadline of 2027. On October 26, 2015, the USEPA released a final implementation rule for the revised NAAQS for ozone to address the requirements for reasonable further progress, modeling and attainment demonstrations, and reasonably available control measures (RACM) and reasonably available control technology (RACT). On April 30, 2018, the USEPA published designations for areas in attainment/unclassifiable for the 2015 ozone standards. The USEPA identified the portions of Placer County within the SVAB as nonattainment for the 2015 ozone standards. Due to the designation of the SVAB as nonattainment for the 2015 standards, the PCAPCD will work with other regional air districts to prepare a new ozone SIP for the revised 2015 standards.

General conformity requirements of the regional air quality plan include whether a project would cause or contribute to new violations of any AAQS, increase the frequency or severity of an existing violation of any AAQS, or delay timely attainment of any AAQS. In order to evaluate ozone and other criteria air pollutant emissions and support attainment goals for those pollutants that the area is designated nonattainment, the PCAPCD has adopted recommended thresholds of significance for emissions of PM_{10} and the ozone precursors reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_X). On October 13, 2016, the PCAPCD adopted updated significance thresholds for the aforementioned pollutants.

The significance thresholds, expressed in pounds per day (lbs/day), listed in Table 3.2.3-1 are the PCAPCD's current thresholds of significance for use in the evaluation of air quality impacts associated with proposed development projects. Thus, if the proposed project's emissions exceed the pollutant thresholds presented in Table 3.2.3-1, the project could have a significant effect on air quality, the attainment of federal and State AAQS, and could conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.

Table 3.2.3-1. PCAPCD Thresholds of Significance

Pollutant	Construction Threshold (lbs/day)	Operational Threshold (lbs/day)
ROG	82	55
NO_X	82	55
PM_{10}	82	82

Source: Placer County Air Pollution Control District. CEQA Handbook. 2017.

Construction activity associated with the proposed project would be limited to relatively minor ground disturbance to construct the proposed tower foundation, minor utility improvements, and installation of the proposed radio communications tower, as well as the associated shelter, access roadway, emergency generator, and propane tank. Given that such activities would result in relatively minor emissions of criteria pollutants, the proposed project is anticipated to be below the PCAPCD thresholds for construction

emissions. The only emissions that could occur during project operations would be associated with maintenance testing of the emergency generator, and vehicle trips associated with site maintenance and refilling of the on-site propane tank. The emergency generator would only operate for intermittent testing and during emergency situations. Thus, the proposed project would not result in substantial operational emissions.

Past, present, and future development projects contribute to the region's adverse air quality impacts on a cumulative basis. By nature, air pollution is largely a cumulative impact. A single project is not sufficient in size to, by itself, result in nonattainment of AAQS. Because the proposed project would not result in emissions above the applicable thresholds of significance for ROG, NO_X, or PM_{10}, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or State AAQS.

Because the proposed project would not result in construction-related or operational emissions of criteria air pollutants in excess of PCAPCD's thresholds of significance, conflicts with or obstruction of the implementation of the applicable regional air quality plans would not occur. In addition, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or State AAQS. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would result.

c. Some land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others, due to the types of population groups or activities involved. Heightened sensitivity may be caused by health problems, proximity to the emissions source, and/or duration of exposure to air pollutants. Children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with existing health problems are especially vulnerable to the effects of air pollution. Sensitive receptors are typically defined as facilities where sensitive receptor population groups (i.e., children, the elderly, the acutely ill, and the chronically ill) are likely to be located. Accordingly, land uses that are typically considered to be sensitive receptors include residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, retirement homes, convalescent homes, hospitals, and medical clinics. The nearest existing sensitive receptors would be the single-family residences approximately 400 feet west of the project site.

The major pollutant concentrations of concern are localized carbon monoxide (CO) emissions and toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions.

Localized Carbon Monoxide Emissions

As discussed in Section 3.2.17, Transportation, of this IS/MND, the proposed project is not anticipated to increase traffic to local roadways except during the construction period. Increases in vehicle traffic resulting from the proposed project would be minor and would only occur during the installation of the proposed radio communications tower, as well as the associated shelter, access roadway, emergency generator, and propane tank. As such, based on the PCAPCD screening criteria, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to localized CO emissions concentrations and would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of localized CO.

TAC Emissions

Another category of environmental concern is TACs. The CARB's *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* (Handbook) provides recommended setback distances for sensitive land uses from major sources of TACs, including, but not limited to, freeways and high traffic roads, distribution centers, and rail yards. The CARB has identified diesel particulate matter (DPM) from diesel-fueled engines as a TAC; thus, high volume freeways, stationary diesel engines, and facilities attracting heavy and constant diesel vehicle traffic are identified as having the highest associated health risks from DPM. Health risks associated with TACs are a function of both the concentration of emissions and the duration of exposure, where the higher the concentration and/or the longer the period of time that a sensitive receptor is exposed to pollutant concentrations would correlate to a higher health risk.

The proposed project does not include any operations that would be considered a substantial source of TACs. As noted previously, an emergency generator would exist on-site. Diesel-powered generators are known to emit DPM during operations. However, the emergency generator would be fueled by propane, and would only operate during occasional testing and emergency situations when grid power is not available. Accordingly, operations of the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to excess concentrations of TACs.

Short-term, construction-related activities could result in the generation of TACs, specifically DPM, from on-road haul trucks and off-road equipment exhaust emissions. Construction is temporary and occurs over a relatively short duration in comparison to the operational lifetime of the proposed project. Health risks are typically associated with exposure to high concentrations of TACs over extended periods of time (e.g., 30 years or greater), whereas the construction period associated with the proposed project would occur over a substantially shorter period of time. All construction equipment and operation thereof would be regulated per the *In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation*, which is intended to help reduce emissions associated with off-road diesel vehicles and equipment, including DPM. Project construction would also be required to comply with all applicable PCAPCD rules and regulations, particularly associated with permitting of air pollutant sources.

Due to the temporary nature of construction, and the relatively short duration of potential exposure to associated emissions, the potential for any one sensitive receptor in the area to be exposed to concentrations of pollutants for a substantially extended period of time would be low. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would not be expected to expose nearby sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Conclusion

Based on the above, the proposed project would not expose any sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of pollutants, including localized CO or TACs, during construction or operation. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

D. Emissions of pollutants have the potential to adversely affect sensitive receptors within the project area. Pollutants of principal concern include emissions leading to odors, emissions of dust, or emissions considered to constitute air pollutants. Air pollutants have been discussed in sections “a” through “c” above. Therefore, the following discussion focuses on emissions of odors and dust during construction and operation of the project.

Odors

Odors are generally regarded as an annoyance rather than a health hazard. Due to the subjective nature of odor impacts, the number of variables that can influence the potential for an odor impact, and the variety of odor sources, quantitative methodologies to determine the presence of a significant odor impact do not exist. Certain land uses such as wastewater treatment facilities, landfills, confined animal facilities, composting operations, food manufacturing plants, refineries, and chemical plants have the potential to generate considerable odors.

Diesel fumes from construction equipment and heavy-duty trucks could be found to be objectionable; however, as addressed above, operation of construction equipment would be regulated by PCAPCD rules and regulations, restricted to certain hours per the RMC, and would occur intermittently throughout the course of a day. All construction equipment and operation thereof would be regulated per the statewide *In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation*. In addition, construction is temporary, and construction equipment would operate intermittently throughout the course of a day and would likely only occur over portions of the improvement area at a time. For the aforementioned reasons, and due to the distance between the project site and the nearest sensitive receptors, the project would not result in any noticeable objectionable odors associated with construction.

Although offensive odors rarely cause any physical harm, they can be unpleasant, leading to citizen complaints to local governments and air districts. Diesel-powered equipment operating during construction may generate odors that are evident in the immediately surrounding area. Such activities would be intermittent and temporary in duration and, therefore, would not result in nuisance odors. Radio communications towers are not known to emit odors during operation, and the project does not meet any of the facility types identified by CARB or PCAPCD as odor-generating; thus, the project would not generate substantial operational odors. Accordingly, the proposed project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Dust

As noted previously, construction of projects within Placer County are required to comply with all applicable PCAPCD rules and regulations. The aforementioned rules would act to reduce construction-related dust by implementing dust control measures. PCAPCD Rule 228 requires implementation of dust control measures, such as minimizing track-out on to paved public roadways, limiting vehicle travel on unpaved surfaces to 15 miles per hour, and stabilization of storage piles and disturbed areas. Following construction, operation of the proposed radio communications tower would not involve vehicles regularly operating within the project site. Furthermore, the access road is anticipated to be paved and,

therefore, maintenance vehicles visiting the site would not generate substantial dust. Thus, the proposed project operations would not include sources of dust that could adversely affect a substantial number of people.

Conclusion

For the aforementioned reasons, construction and operation of the proposed project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people, and impacts would be ***less than significant***.

3.2.3.2 Mitigation Measures

Due to the short duration of construction, and minimal ground disturbance, the proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts on air quality. Therefore, mitigation measures are not necessary.

3.2.3.3 References

California Air Resources Board. *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective*. April 2005.

California Air Resources Board. 2020. *Area Designations Maps*. Available at: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm>. Accessed October 2021.

Placer County Air Pollution Control District. 2017 *CEQA Handbook*. November 2017.

3.2.4 Biological Resources

IV. Biological Resources	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance (including essential fish habitat)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.4.1 Discussion

a. The project site currently consists of ruderal grasses and several trees. A search of the Department of Fish and Wildlife California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was conducted for the project area to identify the presence of special-status species. According to the CNDDB search, a total of 17 special-status wildlife species are known to occur in the project area.

As noted previously, the project site is regularly disced for vegetation maintenance. The regular disturbance associated with discing eliminates the possibility that special-status plant species would occur on the project site. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not adversely affect special-status plant species.

Of the 17 special-status wildlife species that are known to occur in the project area, four have the potential to occur on the project site based on the habitat available on-site. Because the proposed project could involve the removal of trees, special-status bird species that nest in trees would have the potential to be impacted during construction. The nesting bird species with the potential to occur on the project site are the Swainson's hawk, grasshopper sparrow, golden eagle, and white-tailed kite. As such, a potentially significant impact could occur to nesting bird species. However, implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would reduce such impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Based on the above, with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse effect to any special-status species; thus, the impact would be considered ***less than significant with mitigation incorporated.***

b,c,d,f. A drainage feature exists in the western portion of the project site. The drainage is intermittent and seasonal, and does not qualify as wetland or as supporting riparian habitat. Furthermore, implementation of the project would occur on the eastern portion of the project site and, thus, the project would not affect the on-site drainage. In addition, the project site does not support any wildlife movement corridors, and is located in a highly urbanized area. The project site and the surrounding areas do not contain waterways that could be used by migratory fish or as a wildlife corridor for other wildlife species. The project would not conflict with the City's *Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan,* or would otherwise impact habitat areas subject to regulatory oversight.

Based on the above, the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse effect to protected riparian habitats or wetlands, would not interfere with the movement of fish or wildlife species, and would not conflict with any conservation plan; thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

e. Several trees exist on the project site. Buildout of the proposed project has the potential to involve the removal of one or more of the trees. However, through compliance with Section 19.66.030 of the RMC (Tree Preservation Ordinance), which delineates the permits required for the removal of trees, and required replacement either via tree planting or contribution to the City's Tree Mitigation Fund, the proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

Given compliance with the applicable local regulations regarding tree removal, the project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact related to conflict with local tree preservation policies.

3.2.4.2 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Implement Measures to Protect Protected Bird Species

If tree removal or other ground-disturbing activities are to begin during the breeding/nesting season for raptors or other protected bird species in the region (generally February 1 through August 31), a qualified biologist shall be retained by the City to conduct pre-construction surveys in areas of suitable nesting habitat within two weeks prior to initiation of tree removal or ground disturbance. The pre-construction surveys shall be submitted to the City's Planning Division. If active nests are not found, further mitigation is not required. If active nests are found, the construction contractor shall avoid impacts on such nests by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the nest. The appropriate buffer size for all nesting birds shall be determined by a qualified biologist. Buffer size will vary depending on site-specific conditions, the species of nesting bird, nature of the project activity, the extent of existing disturbance in the area, visibility of the disturbance from the nest site, and other relevant circumstances. Construction activity shall not occur within the buffer area of an active nest and nests shall be monitored by a qualified biologist until a qualified biologist confirms that the chicks have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest, or the nesting cycle has otherwise completed. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist during construction activities shall be required if the activity has the potential to adversely affect the nest.

3.2.4.3 References

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. *CNDDB Rarefind 5.* Available at: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data. Accessed April 2022.

Placer County. *Placer County Conservation Program.* Available at: https://www.placer.ca.gov/3362/Placer-County-Conservation-Program. Accessed April 2022.

3.2.5 Cultural Resources

V. Cultural Resources	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.2.5.1 Discussion

a-c. Historical resources are features that are associated with the lives of historically important persons and/or historically significant events, that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation. Examples of typical historical resources include, but are not limited to, buildings, farmsteads, rail lines, bridges, and trash scatters containing objects such as colored glass and ceramics.

The proposed project would involve the installation of a radio communications tower, as well as the associated shelter, access roadway, emergency generator, and propane tank. Ground disturbing activities associated with implementation of the proposed project would be limited to construction of the foundations of the tower and associated building, assembly of the tower and shelter, as well as construction of an access roadway. Given that the project site is located in an urbanized area, the discovery of previously-unknown historical resources during the limited ground disturbance associated with the proposed project is not anticipated.

A records search for the project site and the surrounding 0.25-mile radius was conducted by staff at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System on April 7, 2022. The records search indicated that seven previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the search area. The records search did not identify any recorded cultural resources on the project site or within the 0.25-mile radius.

Furthermore, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on April 6, 2022, to request a search of its Sacred Lands File and a list of interested Native American tribes and individuals. The results of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File search did not indicate the presence of any known cultural resources on the project site. Assembly

Bill (AB 52) tribal consultation efforts under CEQA were carried out by the City of Roseville and additional information is provided in Section 3.2.18, Tribal Cultural Resources, of this Environmental Checklist.

Due to previous disturbance of the site associated with regular discing of on-site vegetation, and the limited extent of ground disturbance associated with the proposed project, the likelihood of discovering previously unknown historical or archaeological resources and/or human remains is low. However, the possibility exists that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown subsurface cultural resources; such disturbance would be a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and CUL-2 would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Based on the above, with implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and CUL-2, the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5, and would not result in the disturbance of human remains; thus, the impact would be considered ***less than significant with mitigation incorporated.***

3.2.5.2 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Implement Measures to Protect Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources

The City shall ensure that construction specifications include the following information in the grading notes:

- *Construction shall stop if potential cultural resources are encountered. It is possible that previous activities have obscured surface evidence of cultural resources. If signs of an archeological site, such as any unusual amounts of stone, bone, or shell, are uncovered during grading or other construction activities, work shall be halted within 100 feet of the find and the City of Roseville will be notified. A qualified archeologist shall be consulted for an onsite evaluation. If the site appears to be eligible for listing in State or federal registers, additional mitigation, such as further testing for evaluation or data recovery, may be necessary.*
- *In the event resources are discovered, the City shall retain a qualified archaeologist to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction shall be recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms and evaluated for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.*
- *All work shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find, and, if the find is determined to be an important cultural resource, the City shall make available contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow recovery of an archaeological sample or to implement an avoidance measure. Construction work may continue on other parts of the project while archaeological mitigation takes place.*

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Implement Measures if Construction Activities Inadvertently Discover or Disturb Human Remains

The City shall ensure that construction specifications include the following in the grading notes:

- *If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, the construction contractor shall immediately cease all ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the remains and notify the City of Roseville.*
- *In accordance with California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, no further disturbance shall occur until the following steps have been completed:*
    - *The County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.*
    - *If the remains are determined by the County Coroner to be Native American, NAHC will be notified within 24 hours, and the treatment and disposition of the remains will comply with NAHC guidelines.*
- *It is further recommended that a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience conduct a field investigation of the specific site and consult with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), if any, identified by NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, a professional archaeologist may provide technical assistance to the MLD, including excavation and removal of the human remains.*

3.2.5.3 References

Native American Heritage Commission. *Strauch Drive Radio Communications Tower Project, Placer County*. April 19, 2022.

North Central Information Center. *Records Search Results for Strauch Drive Radio Communications Tower Project; NCIC File No.: PLA-22-35*. April 7, 2022.

3.2.6 Energy

VI. Energy	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.6.1 Discussion

a,b. The main forms of available energy supply are electricity, natural gas, and oil. A description of the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code and the Building Energy Efficiency Standards, with which the proposed project would be required to comply, as well as discussions regarding the proposed project's potential effects related to energy demand during construction and operations are provided below.

The 2019 California Building Standards Code (CBSC), otherwise known as the CAL Green Code (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 24, Part 11), became effective on January 1, 2020. The purpose of the CAL Green Code is to improve public health, safety, and general welfare by enhancing the design and construction of buildings through the use of building concepts having a reduced negative impact or positive environmental impact and encouraging sustainable construction practices. The CBSC standards regulate the method of use, properties, performance, types of materials used in construction, alteration repair, improvement and rehabilitation of a structure or improvement to property.

Construction

Construction of the proposed project would involve on-site energy demand and consumption related to the use of oil in the form of gasoline and diesel fuel for construction worker vehicle trips, and hauling and material delivery truck trips. In addition, diesel-fueled portable generators may be necessary to provide additional electricity demands for temporary on-site lighting, welding, and for supplying energy to areas of the site where energy supply cannot be met via a hookup to the existing electricity grid. Project construction would not involve the use of natural gas appliances or equipment.

Compliance with local, State, and federal regulations, which limit engine idling times and require recycling construction debris, would reduce short-term energy demand during the project's construction to the extent feasible and project construction would not result in a wasteful or inefficient use of energy.

The CARB has prepared the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update* (2017 Scoping Plan), which builds upon previous efforts to reduce GHG emissions and is designed to continue to shift the California economy away from dependence on fossil fuels. Appendix B of the 2017 Scoping Plan includes examples of local actions (municipal code changes, zoning changes, policy directions, and mitigation measures) that would support the State's climate goals. The examples provided include, but are not limited to, enforcing idling time restrictions for construction vehicles, utilizing existing grid power for electric energy rather than operating temporary gasoline/diesel-powered generators, and increasing use of electric and renewable fuel-powered construction equipment.

Based on the above, the temporary increase in energy use occurring during construction of the proposed project would not result in a significant increase in peak or base demands or require additional capacity from local or regional energy supplies.

Operational

State and local authorities regulate energy use and consumption through various means and programs. Regulations at the State level are intended to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The proposed project would comply with these regulations that include, among others, AB 1493–Light-duty Vehicle Standards, CCR Title 24, Part 6–Energy Efficiency Standards, and CCR Title 24.

Following implementation of the proposed project, Roseville Electric Utility would provide electricity to the project site. Apart from electricity consumed as part of the daily operation of the proposed radio communications tower, the only other energy required by the project would be for the propane-fueled backup generator, which would run only in emergency situations and/or during brief maintenance tests occurring periodically. Operations of a backup generator in emergency situations would not be considered unnecessary and/or wasteful.

Electricity supplied to the project by Roseville Electric Utility would comply with the State's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), which requires investor-owned utilities, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to increase procurement from eligible renewable energy resources to 60 percent by 2030. Thus, a portion of the energy consumed during project operations would originate from renewable sources.

Conclusion

Based on the above, construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources or conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

3.2.6.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to energy; therefore, mitigation measures would not be required.

3.2.6.3 References

California Air Resources Board. *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update*. January 20, 2017.

California Building Standards Commission. *California Green Building Standards Code*. 2019.

3.2.7 Geology and Soils

VII. Geology and Soils	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in an onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.7.1 Discussion

a-d. Per the City of Roseville 2035 General Plan Update EIR, the City is located in an area with relatively low seismic activity, and fault traces are not located either within or immediately adjacent to the City's Planning Area. The project site is not located within a State-

designated Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone. The nearest active faults are the Cordelia Fault and Green Valley Fault, located approximately 60 miles southwest of the project site, and the Hunting Creek Fault, located approximately 60 miles west of the project site. Thus, the potential for fault rupture risk at the project site is low.

An earthquake of moderate to high magnitude generated by the above faults could cause considerable ground shaking at the project site. However, the proposed project would be properly engineered in accordance with the CBSC, which includes engineering standards appropriate for the seismic area in which the project site is located. Proper engineering of the proposed project would ensure that the project would not be subject to substantial risks related to seismic ground shaking.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey, soils at the project site have been identified as 96.7 percent Cometa-Fiddyment complex, and 3.3 percent Inks-Exchequer complex. The on-site soils have a low shrink-swell potential, and were not determined to have low strength. Thus, the aforementioned soil features do not represent a significant limitation related to the excavation required to construct the foundation for the proposed radio communication tower. Nonetheless, prior to development of the proposed project, a project-specific geotechnical report would be prepared in order to ensure that all geological hazards are adequately addressed. Thus, the aforementioned soil features do not represent a significant limitation on the shallow excavation required to construct the foundation for the proposed project.

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which granular material is transformed from a solid state to a liquefied state as a consequence of increased pore-water pressure and reduced effective stress. Per the Web Soil Survey, Cometa-Fiddyment complex and Inks-Exchequer complex are considered well-draining soils and, thus, liquefaction is not anticipated to occur on the project site. Seismically-induced landslides are triggered by earthquake ground shaking. Lateral spreading and subsidence are also geological hazards of concern; however, the project site is generally flat and not located near an active fault zone or soils subject to such hazards, and, thus, implementation of the proposed project on the project site would not induce risks associated with liquefaction, landslide, lateral spreading, or subsidence.

Based on the above, the proposed project would not be subject to substantial risks related to liquefaction, landslides, lateral spreading, and subsidence/settlement. Compliance with standard construction regulations included in the CBSC would ensure that the proposed project would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving liquefaction, subsidence, or settlement, and would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

e. The construction or operation of septic tanks or other alternative wastewater disposal systems is not included as part of the project. Therefore, ***no impact*** regarding the capability of soil to adequately support the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems would occur.

f. As previously discussed, the project site is located in an urbanized and highly disturbed area, and the proposed project would not result in substantial ground disturbing activities. In addition, the City of Roseville General Plan EIR evaluated buildout of the entire General Plan, and found that impacts related to paleontological resources and unique geological resources would be less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation. Thus, additional implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 and CUL-2 would ensure that significant impacts do not occur. Therefore, the project would not result in directly or indirectly destroying paleontological resources and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

3.2.7.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to geology and soils; therefore, mitigation measures would not be required.

3.2.7.3 References

California Geological Survey. 2019. *EQ Zapp: California Earthquake Hazards Zone Application*. Available: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/EQZApp/app/. Accessed April 2022.

City of Roseville. *2035 General Plan Update Final EIR.* August 5, 2020.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service. *Web Soil Survey.* Available at: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Accessed April 2022.

3.2.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.8.1 Discussion

a,b. Emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change are attributable in large part to human activities associated with the industrial/manufacturing, utility, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors. Therefore, the cumulative global emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change can be attributed to every nation, region, and city, and virtually every individual on Earth. An individual project's GHG emissions are at a micro-scale level relative to global emissions and effects to global climate change; however, an individual project could result in a cumulatively considerable incremental contribution to a significant cumulative macro-scale impact. As such, impacts related to emissions of GHG are inherently considered cumulative impacts.

Implementation of the proposed project would cumulatively contribute to increases of GHG emissions. Estimated GHG emissions attributable to future development would be primarily associated with increases of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and, to a lesser extent, other GHG pollutants, such as methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) associated with area sources, mobile sources or vehicles, and utilities (electricity and natural gas). The primary source of GHG emissions for the project would be mobile source emissions during construction. The common unit of measurement for GHG is expressed in terms of annual metric tons of CO_2 equivalents ($MTCO_2e/yr$).

As discussed in Section 3.2.3, *Air Quality*, the PCAPCD has the primary responsibility for air quality management in Placer County. PCAPCD has adopted a *de minimis* threshold of 1,100 $MTCO_2e$/yr for operation of land use development projects, such as new residential and commercial projects. The PCAPCD also has a bright line threshold of 10,000 $MTCO_2e$, where land use development projects in excess of the *de minimis* threshold (1,100 $MTCO_2e$) can be found less than cumulatively considerable if the emission intensity (emissions per capita) meets certain criteria.

It should be noted that construction GHG emissions are a one-time release and are, therefore, not typically expected to generate a significant contribution to global climate change. Construction activities associated with implementation of the proposed project would include constructing a foundation, assembly of the proposed radio communications

tower and associated shelter, and installation of the access roadway, emergency generator, and propane tank. Because the use of heavy equipment would be limited and the overall construction period would be short in comparison to other development projects in the City, the emissions of construction-related GHG would be less than significant.

During operations, the only GHG emissions associated with the proposed project would be emissions associated with electricity generation necessary to power the proposed radio communications tower, as well as use of the propane-powered emergency backup generator. The electricity generated by Roseville Electric Utility would comply with the State RPS and, thus, would be carbon neutral by the year 2045. In addition, the proposed radio communications tower would not result in a change to regional vehicle miles travelled (VMT). Consequently, operation and maintenance of the proposed project would not result in significant emissions of GHGs.

Based on the above, the proposed project would not be considered to generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, or conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

3.2.8.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to GHG emissions; therefore, mitigation measures would not be required.

3.2.8.3 References

Placer County Air Pollution Control District. *2017 CEQA Handbook*. November 2017.

3.2.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, be within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.9.1 Discussion

a,b. During both construction and operations, the proposed radio communications tower, associated shelter, access roadway, emergency generator, and propane tank would not require the routine transport, use, disposal, or generation of substantial amounts of hazardous materials and chemicals that would represent a substantial risk to public health

or the environment. A 500-gallon propane tank would be present on the project site. According to the HUD Exchange Acceptable Separation Distance Assessment Tool, which is a standardized tool that can be used for evaluating impacts associated with aboveground storage tanks, the acceptable separation distance (ASD) of the propane tank for thermal radiation for people is approximately 207 feet, and the ASD for thermal radiation for buildings is approximately 36 feet. Because the nearest building is approximately 100 feet away from the project site, and the nearest single-family residences are approximately 400 feet from the project site, adverse impacts associated with the proposed propane tank would not occur. In addition, given compliance with CCR Section 4650, Storage, Handling, and Use of Cylinders, which delineates the appropriate storage of propane gas, the propane tank would not result in a significant environmental impact.

Construction activities associated with the proposed project would involve the use of heavy equipment, which would contain fuels and oils, and various other products such as concrete, paints, and adhesives. Small quantities of potentially toxic substances (e.g., petroleum and other chemicals used to operate and maintain construction equipment) would be used at the project site and transported to and from the site during construction. However, the project contractor would be required to comply with all California Health and Safety Codes and local City ordinances regulating the handling, storage, and transportation of hazardous and toxic materials. Thus, construction of the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment.

During project operation, the proposed tower would emit radio frequency electromagnetic energy (RF-EME) in the project vicinity. For RF-EME sources such as the proposed antennas, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has developed Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) Limits for general public exposures and occupational exposures. The MPE limits for RF-EME emissions are designed to provide a substantial margin of safety. The limits apply for continuous exposures and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health. Importantly, Section 332, subdivision (c)(7)(B)(iv), of the Telecommunications Act provides:

> No State or local government or instrumentality thereof may regulate the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless services facilities on the basis of the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions to the extent that such facilities comply with the Commission's regulations concerning such emissions.

As presented above, federal telecommunications jurisprudence has established that municipalities cannot regulate in the area of RF-EME emissions in any way.

The proposed project would not be manned during operations. As such, the project would not result in occupational exposures to RF-EME emissions. With respect to the general public, personal communication facilities (PCF) operate within a frequency range of 700

to 1,900 megahertz (MHz). PCFs typically consist of: (1) electronic transceivers (the radios or cabinets) connected to wired telephone lines; and (2) antennas that send the wireless signals created by the transceivers to be received by individual subscriber units (PCF telephones). Transceivers are typically connected to antennas by way of coaxial cables. Because of the short wavelength of PCF services, the antennas require line-of-site paths for good propagation and are typically installed aboveground. Antennas are constructed to concentrate energy towards the horizon, with as little energy as possible scattered towards the ground or sky. Such a design, combined with the low-power PCFs, generally eliminates the possibility for exposure to approach MPE levels allowed under the FCC, with the exception of areas directly in front of the antennas. Given that the antennas would be installed at the top of the proposed 180-foot tower, the general public would not be exposed to MPE levels of RF-EME emissions.

Based on the above, the proposed project would be required to comply with all applicable provisions of the California Health and Safety Code, CCR Section 4650, and the FCC. In addition, development of the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

c. The closest school to the project site is Warren T. Eich Middle School, located approximately 0.5-mile southwest of the project site. Thus, the project site is not located within a quarter mile of any existing or proposed schools. Therefore, the proposed project would have ***no impact*** related to hazardous emissions or the handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

d. According to the Department of Toxic Substances Control's Envirostor Database, the project site is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Thus, the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment related to being located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, and ***no impact*** would occur.

e. The nearest airport to the project site is the Sacramento McClellan Airport, located approximately 10 miles southwest of the project site. Thus, the project site is not located within two miles of any public airports, and does not fall within an airport land use plan area. Therefore, ***no impact*** would occur related to the project being located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, thereby resulting in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area.

f. The proposed project would involve the installation of a radio communications tower, as well as the associated shelter, access roadway, emergency generator, and propane tank. The proposed access roadway would be private and would be constructed in compliance with all State and local regulations; thus, the access roadway would not adversely affect emergency access or emergency evacuation efforts. As a result, the project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact with respect to impairing the implementation of or

physically interfering with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

g. Issues related to wildfire hazards are discussed in Section 3.2.20, Wildfire, of this IS/MND. As noted therein, the project site is not located within or near a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). In addition, the project site is located within a developed area of the City and, thus, is not particularly susceptible to wildland fire.

Project construction would involve the use of heavy equipment, welding, and other activities that have the potential to ignite fires. Malfunction of equipment that could cause a fire is extremely unlikely during project construction. However, the contractor would comply with Cal-OSHA standards for the storage and handling of fuels, flammable materials, and common construction-related hazardous materials and for fire prevention. In addition, the project would meet the minimum standards set forth by Public Resources Code Section 4290, Title 14, for fire protection and emergency water standards. Compliance with the aforementioned regulations would ensure that the potential for wildland fires is reduced to the maximum extent feasible.

Based on the above, the potential for wildland fires to reach the project site would be limited. Based on the above, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to the risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

3.2.9.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials; therefore, mitigation measures would not be required.

3.2.9.3 References

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. *Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer.* Available at: https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/. Accessed April 2022.

California Department of Industrial Relations. *California Code of Regulations Section 4650. Storage, Handling, and Use of Cylinders.* Available at: https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/4650.html#:~:text=(b)%20Inside%20of%20buildings%2C,such%20as%20oil%20or%20excelsior. Accessed May 2022.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control. 2020. *Cortese List: Section 65962.5(a).* Available at: https://calepa.ca.gov/sitecleanup/corteselist/section-65962-5a/. Accessed April 2022.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control. 2020. *EnviroStor Hazardous Waste and Substance Site List (Cortese).* Available at: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?global_id=31400006. Accessed April 2022.

City of Roseville. 2017. *Location of Roseville Fire Stations*. Roseville, California. Available at: https://www.roseville.ca.us/UserFiles/Servers/Server_7964838/File/Government

/Departments/Fire%20Dept/Fire%20Station%20Locations/Location%20of%20Roseville%20Fire%20Stations%20-%202017.pdf. Accessed April 2022.

EBI Consulting. *Radio Frequency – Electromagnetic Energy (RF-EME) Compliance Report*. August 4, 2020.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. *Acceptable Separation Distance Electronic Assessment Tool.* Available at: https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/asd-calculator/. Accessed June 2022.

3.2.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

X. Hydrology and Water Quality	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces in a manner which would:				
i. result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv. impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.10.1 Discussion

a. As noted previously, the project would not include substantial ground disturbing activities. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) regulates stormwater discharges associated with construction activities where clearing, grading, or excavation results in a land disturbance of one or more acres. Given that the proposed project would disturb less than one acre of land, the proposed construction activities would not be subject to

applicable SWRCB regulations. The ground disturbance associated with the proposed project would be minimal and would occur over a short period of time, and the contractor would be required to comply with the City BMPs listed in Section 2.4 of this document. Such BMPs include erosion control and hazardous material control measures that would ensure that adverse impacts related to stormwater discharge and water quality would not occur. Thus, the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality.

Based on the above, the proposed project would not substantially degrade surface water quality or conflict with any applicable water quality control or management plans. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

b,e. The City of Roseville's groundwater is derived from the North American Subbasin, which is part of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin. New impervious surfaces created by the project would be limited to a relatively small foundation necessary to support the proposed structures, and the project would not include any water use. Thus, the project would not interfere substantially with groundwater recharge within the North American Subbasin.

Based on the above, the proposed project would not substantially degrade groundwater quality or substantially interfere with groundwater recharge, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

ci-iii. The proposed project is not anticipated to create a substantial amount of new impervious surfaces on the project site. The proposed impervious surfaces would be limited to a concrete foundation supporting the proposed radio communications tower, associated shelter, emergency generator, and propane tank, as well as the access roadway. Furthermore, only a small portion of the soil would be exposed during construction of the project and, thus, the project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation. Consequently, the proposed project would not substantially increase stormwater runoff relative to existing conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact related to soil erosion, surface runoff, and stormwater drainage.

civ. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map for the project site, the project site is located within an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard (Zone X). The site is not classified as a Special Flood Hazard Area or otherwise located within a 100-year or 500-year floodplain. Therefore, development of the proposed project would not impede or redirect flood flows and ***no impact*** would result.

d. As discussed under question 'civ' above, the project site is not located within a flood hazard zone. Tsunamis are defined as sea waves created by undersea fault movement, whereas a seiche is a long-wavelength, large-scale wave action set up in a closed body of water such as a lake or reservoir. The project site is not located in proximity to a coastline and would not be potentially affected by flooding risks associated with tsunamis. Seiches do not pose a risk to the proposed project, as the project site is not located adjacent to a large, closed body of water. Based on the above, the proposed project would not pose a risk related to the release of pollutants due to project inundation due to flooding, tsunami, or seiche, and ***no impact*** would occur.

3.2.10.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality; therefore, mitigation measures would not be required.

3.2.10.3 References

California Department of Water Resources. 2018. *DWR Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool (BBAT).* Available at: https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bbat/. Accessed April 2022.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2018. *National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer. Map Number 06061C1032H*. Available: https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/national-flood-hazard-layer. Accessed April 2022.

3.2.11 Land Use and Planning

XI. Land Use and Planning	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.11.1 Discussion

a. A project risks dividing an established community if the project would introduce infrastructure or alter land use so as to change the land use conditions in the surrounding community or isolate an existing land use. Existing land uses in the project vicinity include shopping centers with a variety of retail and commercial uses to the north, east, and southeast; undeveloped land to the south and southwest, across Strauch Drive; and shopping centers to the west and northwest, across Strauch Drive. In addition, the proposed radio communications tower would encompass a portion of a currently vacant parcel and, thus, would not isolate an existing land use. As such, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

b. The project site is currently designated CC per the City of Roseville's General Plan, and the site is zoned PD7. The proposed radio communications tower is an allowed use in the PD7 zoning designation, and would be subject to all requirements and standards pursuant to the PD7 district. Therefore, the project would be consistent with the type and intensity of uses anticipated for the site in the General Plan and generally analyzed in the General Plan EIR. Furthermore, as demonstrated throughout this IS/MND, the proposed project would not conflict with City policies and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

   Based on the above, the project would not cause a significant environmental impact due to conflicts with a land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Therefore, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

3.2.11.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to land use and planning. Therefore, mitigation measures would not be required.

3.2.11.3 References

City of Roseville. *City of Roseville General Plan 2035*. Adopted June 15, 2016. Amended August 17, 2016. Available at: https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8774544. Accessed May 2022.

3.2.12 Mineral Resources

XII. Mineral Resources	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.12.1 Discussion

a,b. Mineral extraction operations do not exist on or adjacent to the project site. Mineral resources are not evaluated in the *City of Roseville 2035 General Plan Update EIR* because the City does not designate any territory within the City for Resource extraction and the City does not overlie any known deposits of economically valuable mineral sources. Additionally, the City does not have a Surface Mining and Reclamation Act permit. Because the project site does not contain mineral resources and the construction of the proposed project would not result in the loss of any known mineral resources, ***no impact*** to mineral resources would occur.

3.2.12.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to mineral resources. Therefore, mitigation measures would not be required.

3.2.12.3 References

City of Roseville. *2035 General Plan Update EIR.* August 5, 2020. Available at: https://www.roseville.ca.us/government/departments/development_services/planning/general_plan_development_guidelines. Accessed April 2022.

City of Roseville. *City of Roseville General Plan 2035*. Adopted June 15, 2016. Amended August 17, 2016. Available at: https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8774544. Accessed April 2022.

3.2.13 Noise

XIII. Noise	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.13.1 Discussion

a. The following sections present information regarding sensitive noise receptors in proximity to the project site, the existing noise environment, and the potential for the proposed project to result in impacts during project construction and operation. The following term is referenced in the sections below:

- Decibel (dB): A unit of sound energy intensity. An A-weighted decibel (dBA) is a decibel corrected for the variation in frequency response to the typical human ear at commonly encountered noise levels. All references to dB in this section will be A-weighted unless noted otherwise.

Sensitive Noise Receptors

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to noise than others, and, thus, are referred to as sensitive noise receptors. Land uses often associated with sensitive noise receptors generally include residences, schools, libraries, hospitals, and passive recreational areas. Noise sensitive land uses are typically given special attention in order to achieve protection from excessive noise. In the vicinity of the project site, the nearest existing sensitive receptor would be the single-family residences located west of the project site, approximately 400 feet away.

Existing Noise Environment

The ambient noise environment in the project vicinity is primarily characterized by vehicle traffic on roadways within the vicinity of the project site, including Douglas Boulevard, Rocky Ridge Drive, and Strauch Drive.

Standards of Significance

Policy N1.9 from the Roseville General Plan Noise Element states that construction-related noise that is consistent with the Roseville Noise Ordinance (RMC, Chapter 9.24, Noise Regulation) would be exempt from the noise standards outlined in the Noise Element. Noises resulting from construction activities are prohibited by the RMC, Chapter 9.24, Noise Regulation, during nighttime hours (7:00 PM to 7:00 AM, Monday through Friday, and 8:00 PM to 8:00 AM, Saturday, Sunday and, Holidays). The RMC also specifies that all construction equipment shall be fitted with factory installed muffling devices and that all construction equipment shall be maintained in good working order in order to prevent excessive noise.

Impact Analysis

During construction of the proposed project, heavy equipment would be used on-site, which would result in temporary noise level increases during the construction period. Noise levels would vary depending on the type of equipment used, how the equipment is operated, and how well the equipment is maintained. Table 3.2.13-1 shows maximum noise levels associated with typical construction equipment.

Table 3.2.13-1. Construction Equipment Noise

Type of Equipment	Maximum Level, dB at 50 feet
Backhoe	78
Compressor (air)	78
Excavator	81
Generator	81
Pneumatic Tools	85

Source: Federal Highway Administration, Roadway Construction Noise Model User's Guide, January 2006.

As demonstrated in the table, activities involved in typical construction would generate maximum noise levels up to 85 dB at a distance of 50 feet. Given that the nearest receptors are located approximately 400 feet from the project site, noise levels at the nearest receptors would be significantly reduced from the levels presented above.

Furthermore, temporary construction noises are exempt from the City's noise standards. Nonetheless, pursuant to RMC Chapter 9.24, Noise Regulation, construction would only occur during allowable hours, and all construction equipment would be fitted with muffling devices and maintained in good working order. Compliance with such restrictions would ensure that construction noise associated with the proposed project would be less than significant.

Radio communications towers are not known to emit perceivable noise or sound; thus, operation of the proposed project would not result in increased noise levels.

Conclusion

Based on the above, project construction noise would not conflict with the City's General Plan if restricted to the hourly limits established by the City's Noise Ordinance. In addition, the proposed project would not generate any noise level increases during operation. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a temporary exceedance of the standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

b. Similar to noise, vibration involves a source, a transmission path, and a receiver. However, noise is generally considered to be pressure waves transmitted through air, whereas vibration usually consists of the excitation of a structure or surface. As with noise, vibration consists of an amplitude and frequency. A person's perception of the vibration depends on their individual sensitivity to vibration, as well as the amplitude and frequency of the source and the response of the system which is vibrating.

Vibration is measured in terms of acceleration velocity, or displacement. A common practice is to monitor vibration in terms of peak particle velocities (PPV) in inches per second (in/sec). Standards pertaining to perception as well as damage to structures have been developed for vibration levels defined in terms of PPV. Human and structural response to different vibration levels is influenced by a number of factors, including ground type, distance between source and receptor, duration, and the number of perceived vibration events.

Table 3.2.13-2, which was developed by Caltrans, shows the vibration levels that would normally be required to result in damage to structures. As presented in the table, the threshold for architectural damage to structures is 0.20 in/sec PPV and continuous vibrations of 0.10 in/sec PPV, or greater, would likely cause annoyance to sensitive receptors.

The only vibration-generating activities associated with the proposed project would occur during construction activities. Table 3.2.13-3 shows the typical vibration levels produced by construction equipment at various distances. At a distance of 25 feet or greater, vibration levels from such equipment would be below the 0.20 in/sec threshold recommended by Caltrans.

The proposed construction activities would occur at a distance of over 400 feet from the single-family residences located to the west of the site. Therefore, per the vibration levels shown in Table 3.2.13-3, groundborne vibrations would be below the 0.20 in/sec PPV threshold established by Caltrans for architectural damage to buildings.

The proposed project would not involve any uses or operations that would generate substantial groundborne vibration.

Based on the above, the proposed project would not expose people to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

Table 3.2.13-2. Effects of Vibration on People and Buildings

PPV			
mm/sec	**in/sec**	**Human Reaction**	**Effect on Buildings**
0.15 to 0.30	0.006 to 0.019	Threshold of perception; possibility of intrusion	Vibrations unlikely to cause damage of any type
2.0	0.08	Vibrations readily perceptible	Recommended upper level of the vibration to which ruins and ancient monuments should be subjected
2.5	0.10	Level at which continuous vibrations begin to annoy people	Virtually no risk of "architectural" damage to normal buildings
5.0	0.20	Vibrations annoying to people in buildings (this agrees with the levels established for people standing on bridges and subjected to relative short periods of vibrations)	Threshold at which there is a risk of "architectural" damage to normal dwelling - houses with plastered walls and ceilings. Special types of finish such as lining of walls, flexible ceiling treatment, etc., would minimize "architectural" damage
10 to 15	0.4 to 0.6	Vibrations considered unpleasant by people subjected to continuous vibrations and unacceptable to some people walking on bridges	Vibrations at a greater level than normally expected from traffic, but would cause "architectural" damage and possibly minor structural damage

Source: Caltrans. Transportation Related Earthborne Vibrations. TAV-02-01-R9601. February 20, 2002.

Table 3.2.13-3 Vibration Levels for Various Construction Equipment

Type of Equipment	PPV at 25 feet (in/sec)	PPV at 50 feet (in/sec)
Loaded Trucks	0.076	0.025
Small Bulldozer	0.003	0.000
Auger/drill Rigs	0.089	0.029

Source: Federal Transit Administration, Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Guidelines, May 2006.

c. The nearest airport to the project site is the Sacramento McClellan Airport, located approximately 8.5 miles southwest of the project site. Thus, the project site is not located within two miles of any public airports, and does not fall within an airport land use plan area. Therefore, ***no impact*** would occur related to the project being located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, thereby resulting in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area.

3.2.13.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to noise. Therefore, mitigation would not be required.

3.2.13.3 References

City of Roseville. *General Plan Noise Element*. Available at: https://p1cdn4static.civiclive.com/UserFiles/Servers/Server_7964838/File/Government/Departments/Development%20Services/Planning/General%20Plan/Final%20General%20Plan%202020/09%20Noise_Final.pdf. Accessed October 2021.

City of Roseville. *Roseville Municipal Code Chapter 9.24 Noise Regulation*. Available at: https://qcode.us/codes/roseville/. Accessed October 2021.

3.2.14 Population and Housing

XIV. Population and Housing	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.14.1 Discussion

a,b. The proposed project would include the construction of a radio communications tower, as well as the associated shelter, access roadway, emergency generator, and propane tank. The project site is located in a developed area and would not include the extension of major infrastructure. Given the nature of the proposed project, the project would not create a large number of jobs or result in an influx of new residents to the project area. In addition, the proposed project would not include the construction of new housing or the demolition of existing residences. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial unplanned population growth or the displacement of existing people or housing, and ***no impact*** would occur.

3.2.14.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to population and housing. Therefore, mitigation would not be required.

3.2.14.3 References

None.

3.2.15 Public Services

XV. Public Services	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.15.1 Discussion

a. The Roseville Fire Department operates nine fire stations that provide fire protection, suppression, emergency medical services, and hazardous material management within the City of Roseville, including the project site. The closest station is located approximately 1.2 miles southeast of the project site (Fire Station No. 4). Although a propane tank would be present on the project site, as discussed in Section 3.2.9, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, of this document, such tanks are highly regulated and would not result in an increased demand for fire protection services. The Roseville Police Department, headquartered approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the project site at 1051 Junction Boulevard, provides police protection services throughout the City. Because the proposed project would not add any additional residents to the area, an increase in demand for fire and police services would not occur.

The project site is located within the Roseville City School District. Because the proposed project would not result in population growth in the area, implementation of the project would not generate additional demand for school facilities.

The nearest existing park to the project site is Maidu Regional Park, located approximately 3,000 feet south of the project site. Because the proposed project would not result in population growth in the area, additional demand for parks would not occur.

Based on the above, the proposed project would result in ***no impact*** relating to the provision of public services, including fire and police protection, schools, parks, and other public facilities.

3.2.15.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to the provision of public services. Therefore, mitigation would not be required.

3.2.15.3 References

City of Roseville. 2017. *Location of Roseville Fire Stations*. Roseville, California. Available at: https://www.roseville.ca.us/UserFiles/Servers/Server_7964838/File/Government/Departments/Fire%20Dept/Fire%20Station%20Locations/Location%20of%20Roseville%20Fire%20Stations%20-%202017.pdf. Accessed April 2022.

3.2.16 Recreation

XVI. Recreation	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.16.1 Discussion

a,b. The proposed project would include the development of a radio communications tower, as well as the associated shelter, emergency generator, propane tank, and access roadway, on a site that is currently designated for uses which are commercial in nature. The proposed project would not result in any population growth that could result in increased use of existing recreational facilities, nor would the proposed project include or require construction or expansion of existing recreational facilities. Thus, ***no impact*** would occur.

3.2.16.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to recreational facilities. Therefore, mitigation would not be required.

3.2.16.3 References

None.

3.2.17 Transportation

XVII. Transportation	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.17.1 Discussion

a-d. During construction, the proposed project would generate a minor amount of traffic on local roadways associated with construction worker commutes and the transport of materials for the project. However, such construction traffic would be limited, and would be temporary in nature. While the proposed project would include construction of a roadway extending east from the project site to the adjacent parking lot, the roadway would not be available for public use.

During the construction period, construction equipment and employee vehicles would access the project site by way of the new roadway. The new roadway and the existing parking area would be sufficient in length to accommodate the project-generated vehicles and equipment such that vehicles would not queue into the public roadway and disrupt the flow of traffic. In addition, vehicle speeds when passing through the adjacent parking lot to access the project site would be substantially slow to avoid any hazards to other vehicles and/or pedestrians.

Furthermore, the proposed project would not include development which would alter or increase demand for transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. While the proposed project would temporarily result in an increase in VMT during the construction period, operation and maintenance of the proposed project would not substantially affect local or regional VMT. Thus, impacts relating to VMT would be less than significant, and the project would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities or with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b). The project would include the development of a private

access roadway connecting the project site to the adjacent parcel. The access roadway would be required to comply with all applicable roadway construction regulations, and access would be limited to maintenance personnel. Therefore, the project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses or result in inadequate emergency access.

Based on the above, the proposed project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact related to transportation.

3.2.17.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to transportation. Therefore, mitigation would not be required.

3.2.17.3 References

None.

3.2.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.2.18.1 Discussion

a,b. The project site is located in an urbanized area and is surrounded by existing development. Additionally, the project would not involve substantial ground disturbing activities. However, based on tribal consultation, the project site is considered a tribal cultural resource area.

A search of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File was conducted, and did not indicate the presence of any known cultural resources on the project site. In compliance with AB 52 (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1), the City distributed project notification letters to the appropriate Tribes on June 3, 2022. One tribe, the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC), requested consultation. The UAIC is a federally recognized Tribe comprised of both Miwok and Maidu (Nisenan) Tribal members who are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. The Tribe has a deep spiritual, cultural, and physical ties to their ancestral land and are contemporary stewards of their culture and landscapes. The Tribal community represents a continuity and endurance of their ancestors by maintaining their connection to their history and culture. It is the Tribe's goal to ensure the preservation and continuance of their cultural heritage for current and

future generations. The UAIC has determined that tribal cultural resources are present on the project site and consultation was concluded with agreed upon mitigation measures on July 7, 2022.

Based on the above, the potential exists that previously unknown subsurface tribal cultural resources could be encountered on the project site. Should buried or otherwise unknown tribal cultural resources be encountered and/or damaged during construction, a potentially significant impact would occur. However, implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1 through TCR- 5 would reduce the potential impact to ***less than significant with mitigation incorporated***.

3.2.18.2 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Tribal Monitoring

The Construction Manager shall retain one tribal monitor to monitor all vegetation clearing and removal, and all initial surface grading of the project area, down to, for footings, 40 feet below the surface. Tribal monitoring is not required during above-surface construction activities, or when excavating or re-excavating imported fill. Tribal Monitoring is required for soil which has already been previously disturbed as part of the construction project.

The tribal monitor shall have the authority to temporarily pause ground disturbance within 100 feet of the discovery for a duration long enough to examine potential tribal cultural resources that may become unearthed during the activity. If tribal cultural resources or features are not identified, then construction activities shall proceed and agency notifications are not required. In the event that additional features of the Tribal Cultural Resource are identified, the unanticipated discovery procedures in Mitigation Measure TCR-2 shall be implemented.

The tribal monitor shall maintain daily monitoring logs, which shall be submitted to the City's Project Manager no later than the conclusion of the monitoring as proof of compliance.

Mitigation Measure TCR-2: Anticipated and Unanticipated Discover Procedures

If additional subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction, all work shall halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery, and the Construction Manager shall immediately notify the City of Roseville Development Services Director by phone. The Construction Manager shall also immediately coordinate with the tribal monitor, or, in the absence of either, contact a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and subject to approval by the City, to evaluate the significance of the find and develop appropriate management recommendations. All management recommendations shall be provided to the City in writing for the City's review

and approval. If recommended by the qualified professional and approved by the City, this may include modification of the no-work radius.

The UAIC and Tribal Monitor shall make a determination, based on professional judgement and supported by substantial evidence, within one business day of being notified, as to whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource. The subsequent actions will be determined by the type of discovery, as described below. These include: 1) a work pause that, upon further investigation, is not actually a discovery and the work pause was simply needed in order to allow for closer examination of soil (a "false alarm"); 2) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are clearly not related to tribal resources, such as can and bottle dumps, artifacts of European origin, and remnants of built environment features; and 3) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are likely related to tribal resources, such as midden soil, bedrock mortars, groundstone, or other similar expressions.

Whenever there is question as to whether or not the discovery represents a tribal resource, culturally affiliated tribes shall be consulted in making the determination. Whenever a tribal monitor is present, the monitor shall be consulted.

The following processes shall apply, depending on the nature of the find, subject to the review and approval of the City:

- *Response to False Alarms: If the Tribal Monitor determines that the find is negative for any cultural indicators, then work may resume immediately upon notice to proceed from the City's representative. No further notifications or tribal consultation is necessary, because the discovery is not a cultural resource of any kind. The Tribal Monitor or UAIC shall provide written documentation of this finding to the Project Manager this documentation may include the monitor logs or e-mail notification.*
- *Response to Non-Tribal Discoveries: If a tribal monitor is not present at the time of discovery and the City shall be notified immediately, to consult on a finding of eligibility and implementation of appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. The City of Roseville will notify any [tribe(s)] who, in writing, requested notice of unanticipated discovery of non-tribal resources. Notice shall include the photograph and description of the find, and a tribal representative shall have the opportunity to determine whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource. If a response is not received within 24 hours of notification (none of which time period may fall on weekends or City holidays), the City will deem this portion of the measure completed in good faith as long as the notification was made and documented. If requested by a [tribe(s)], the City may extend this timeframe, which shall be documented in writing (electronic communication may be used to satisfy this measure). If a notified tribe responds within 24 hours to indicate that the find represents a tribal cultural resource, then the Response to Tribal Discoveries portion of this measure applies. If the tribe does not respond or concurs that the discovery is non-tribal, work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical*

Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

- *Response to Tribal Discoveries: If the find represents a tribal or potentially tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, the tribe and City shall be notified. The City will consult with the tribe on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be either a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) not a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code; or 3) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.*

- *Response to Human Remains: If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the construction supervisor or on-site archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641) and shall notify the City and Placer County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 shall be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. Public Resources Code § 5097.94 provides structure for mediation through the NAHC if necessary. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code).*

If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains in a respectful manner where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

Mitigation Measure TCR-3: Restoration Location Designation

Following the completion of ground disturbance soil will be retained on site, and at a mutually agreed upon time, a location shall be selected for reburial and/or placement of soil to restore all cultural items or cultural soils to the TCR. The location selected shall be under the control of the property owner, in an area not planned for future disturbance, and can accommodate the recording of a deed restriction, should the reburial location be utilized for the project. A copy of a map showing the reburial location shall be filed with the

City for proof of compliance prior to construction and shall remain confidential. A deed restriction over the reburial location need not be filed with the County until materials have been reburied at the selected location. If the reburial location is not utilized for the project, then no further documentation or deed restrictions are required.

In the event that human remains or tribal cultural resources are encountered, the consultation and evaluation process in Mitigation Measure TCR-2 for the management of unanticipated discoveries shall be followed. Upon conclusion of that process, the Construction Manager shall rebury specified materials in the location selected for reburial, at the City's direction and discretion. The City shall reserve the right to dictate the nature, methods, and timing of the reburial.

Within 30 days of the reburial, and consistent with Section 5097.98(e) of the Public Resources Code, the location of the reburial shall be further recorded by a qualified professional on a DPR 523 Series Primary Record and Location Map and submitted to the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information Center [5097.98(e)(1)], Native American Heritage Commission, and a reinternment record filed with the County [5097.98(e)(3)]. A copy of the confidential record and transmittal to each repository shall be provided to the City as proof of compliance within 30 days of recording.

Mitigation Measure TCR-4: Install Protective Fencing During Construction

The construction contractor(s), UAIC Representative, and Tribal Monitor will install protective fencing or other acceptable methods around the culturally modified boulders, including a buffer area, before construction starts or restarts. Standard buffer areas are 100 feet, but may be increased or decreased if both the CEQA lead agency representative and affiliated Native American Tribes agree. The construction contractor(s) will maintain the protection throughout construction to avoid the resource/area of sensitivity during all remaining phases of construction. The area will be demarcated as an "Environmentally Sensitive Area".

Mitigation Measure TCR-5: Contribution for Reburial Costs

To fund costs of mitigation to the TCR, a financial contribution, will be made to the Roseville Maidu Museum for Tribal reburial costs. The contribution will be based on impacts documented during tribal monitoring, up to a maximum of $15,000.

3.2.18.3 References

Native American Heritage Commission. *Strauch Drive Radio Communications Tower Project*. April 19, 2022.

North Central Information Center. *Records Search Results for Strauch Drive Radio Communications Tower Project; NCIC File No.: PLA-22-35*. April 7, 2022.

3.2.19 Utilities and Service Systems

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.19.1 Discussion

a-e. Electricity for the proposed project would be provided by a new connection to an existing transformer. Water, wastewater, storm drainage infrastructure would not be impacted by the proposed project, as the project would not require connections to such utility features. While construction of the proposed project could generate a small amount of solid waste, the waste could be accommodated by the existing landfill facilities serving the City. Operation of the proposed project would not require solid waste or landfill services. Overall, the proposed project would not require the relocation or construction of new or expanded utilities.

Given that the proposed project is consistent with the site's current General Plan land use and zoning designations, the utility infrastructure within the project vicinity has been designed with adequate capacity to accommodate the minor increase in electricity

demand from development of the proposed radio communications tower, as well as other existing and planned uses in the project area. Therefore, the project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact related to utilities and service systems.

3.2.19.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to utilities and service systems. Therefore, mitigation would not be required.

3.2.19.3 References

None.

3.2.20 Wildfire

XX. Wildfire	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks of, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.20.1 Discussion

a-d. According to the CAL FIRE Fire and Resource Assessment Program, the project site is not located within or near a State Responsibility Area or lands classified as a VHFHSZ. The nearest VHFHSZ is approximately 10 miles east of the project site. The project site is located in a Local Responsibility Area where the Roseville Fire Department is responsible for fire protection services. Because the proposed project consists only of the installation of a radio communications tower and does not involve adding new residents or changing circulation patterns, the proposed project would not impair implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Additionally, the topography of the project site is relatively flat, and the site is located in an urbanized area of the City; thus, the project site is not susceptible to downstream flooding or landslide. Therefore, the proposed project would not be subject to substantial risks related to wildfires, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

3.2.20.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts related to wildfire. Therefore, mitigation would not be required.

3.2.20.3 References

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. *Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer.* Available at: https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/. Accessed April 2022.

3.2.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.21.1 Discussion

a. As discussed in Section 3.2.4, Biological Resources, of this IS/MND, the project site is subject to regular discing and is, therefore, regularly disturbed, and construction of the proposed project would not further degrade the quality of the environment, cause fish or wildlife populations to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community or reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. Due to previous disturbance of the site, the site does not contain any known historic or prehistoric resources. However, the possibility remains that tree removal could affect protected nesting bird species. Additionally, previously unknown cultural resources or tribal cultural resources could be encountered during ground disturbing activities. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1, CUL-1, CUL-2, and TCR-1 through TCR-5 would ensure that the proposed project would not displace protected species or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. Therefore, potential impacts would be ***less-than-significant with mitigation incorporated.***

b. The proposed project, in conjunction with other development within the City of Roseville, could incrementally contribute to cumulative impacts in the area. However, as

demonstrated in this IS/MND, all potential environmental impacts that could occur as a result of implementation of the proposed project would result in no impact or a less-than-significant impact through applicable General Plan policies and RMC Standards, as well as other local and State policies. In addition, the proposed project would be allowable under the project site's current land use and zoning designations. Therefore, development of the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts to cumulative impacts in the City of Roseville, and the proposed project's incremental contribution to cumulative impacts would be ***less than significant.***

c. As described in this IS/MND, the proposed project would comply with all applicable General Plan policies, RMC Standards, and other applicable local and State regulations. In addition, as discussed in Section 3.2.3, Air Quality, Section 3.2.7, Geology and Soils, Section 3.2.8, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Section 3.2.9, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Section 3.2.13, Noise, and Section 3.2.17, Transportation, of this IS/MND, the proposed project would not cause substantial effects to human beings, including effects related to exposure to air pollutants, hazardous materials, noise, and traffic. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact.