



ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
CITY OF ROCKLIN

3970 Rocklin Road
Rocklin, California 95677
(916) 625-5160

ATTACHMENT 1

INITIAL STUDY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit

Associated with DL2019-0005

**4800 Sierra College Boulevard,
in the City of Rocklin
APN's 045-052-029**

January 11, 2021

PREPARED BY:

David Mohlenbrok, Community Development Director, (916) 625-5162

CONTACT INFORMATION:

This Initial Study has been prepared by the City of Rocklin, as Lead Agency, under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Any questions regarding this document should be addressed to David Mohlenbrok at the City of Rocklin Community Development Department, Planning Division, 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin, California 95677 (916) 625-5160.

APPLICANT/OWNER:

**The applicant is Michael Emmert and the
property owner is the LIFEhouse Church and Church Investors Fund.**

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of an Initial Study

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was enacted in 1970 for the purpose of providing decision-makers and the public with information regarding environmental effects of proposed projects; identifying means of avoiding environmental damage; and disclosing to the public the reasons behind a project's approval even if it leads to environmental damage. The City of Rocklin has determined the proposed project is subject to CEQA and no exemptions apply. Therefore, preparation of an initial study is required.

An initial study is a preliminary analysis conducted by the lead agency, in consultation with other agencies (responsible or trustee agencies, as applicable), to determine whether there is substantial evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment. If the initial study concludes that the project, with mitigation, may have a significant effect on the environment, an environmental impact report should be prepared; otherwise the lead agency may adopt a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration.

This Initial Study (IS) has been prepared in accordance with CEQA (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.), the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, §15000 et seq.), and the City of Rocklin CEQA Guidelines (1981, amended July 31, 2002).

This Initial Study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the proposed project. The document relies on a combination of a previous environmental document and site-specific studies to address in detail the effects or impacts associated with the proposed project. In particular, this Initial Study assesses the extent to which the impacts of the proposed project have already been addressed in the certified Final Environmental Impact Report for the Rocklin General Plan, as adopted by the Rocklin City Council on October 9, 2012 (the "General Plan EIR").

B. Document Format

This Initial Study is organized into five sections as follows:

Section 1, Introduction: provides an overview of the project and the CEQA environmental documentation process.

Section 2, Summary Information and Determination: Required summary information, listing of environmental factors potentially affected, and lead agency determination.

Section 3, Project Description: provides a description of the project location, project background, and project components.

Section 4, Evaluation of Environmental Impacts: provides a detailed discussion of the environmental factors that would be potentially affected by this project as indicated by the screening from the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist.

Section 5, References: provides a list of reference materials used during the preparation of this Initial Study. The reference materials are available for review during normal business hours at the City of Rocklin Planning Department, 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin, CA, and can also be found on the City's website under Planning Department, Current Environmental Documents.

C. CEQA Process

To begin the CEQA process, the lead agency identifies a proposed project. The lead agency then prepares an initial study to identify the preliminary environmental impacts of the proposed project. This document has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to analyze the possible environmental impacts of the project so that the public and the City of Rocklin decision-making bodies (Planning Commission, and/or City Council) can take these impacts into account when considering action on the required entitlements.

During the project approval process, persons and/or agencies may address either the Environmental Services staff or the City Council regarding the project. Public notification of agenda items for the City Council is posted 72 hours prior to the public meeting. The Council agenda can be obtained by contacting the Office of the City Clerk at City Hall, 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin, CA 95667 or via the internet at <http://www.rocklin.ca.us>

Within five days of project approval, the City will file a Notice of Determination with the County Clerk. The Notice of Determination will be posted by the County Clerk within 24 hours of receipt. This begins a 30-day statute of limitations on legal challenges to the approval under CEQA. The ability to challenge the approval in court may be limited to those persons who objected to the approval of the project, and to issues that were presented to the lead agency by any person, either orally or in writing, during the public comment period.

SECTION 2. INITIAL STUDY SUMMARY AND DETERMINATION

A. Summary Information

Project Title:

LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit

Lead Agency Name and Address:

City of Rocklin, 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin, CA 95677

Contact Person and Phone Number:

David Mohlenbrok, Environmental Coordinator/Community Development Director, 916-625-5162

Project Location:

The project site is located at 4800 Sierra College Boulevard, in the City of Rocklin. The Assessor's Parcel Number is 045-052-029.

Project Sponsor's Name:

The applicant is Michael Emmert and the property owner is the LIFEhouse Church and Church Investors Fund.

Current General Plan Designation: Retail Commercial (RC)

Proposed General Plan Designation: Retail Commercial (RC) (no change proposed)

Current Zoning: Planned Development Commercial (PD-C)

Proposed Zoning: Planned Development Commercial (PD-C) (no change proposed)

Description of the Project:

The LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit project proposes rough grading on 2.3 +/- acres of a 10.0+/- acre site in the City of Rocklin. If the aquatic resources on the project site are determined to be jurisdictional, the project would obtain the necessary U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 Water Quality Certification or Waste Discharge Requirements, and any other required permits prior to the grading activities. For more detail, please refer to the Project Description set forth in Section 3 of this Initial Study.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The project area is bounded by Interstate 80 (I-80) on the west and Sierra College Boulevard on the east. There is a commercial center, which includes multiple restaurants and a tire store, directly to the north of the project, and further to the north, across I-80 are additional retail commercial uses and the Rocklin-Loomis border. To the east and northeast, beyond Sierra

College Blvd. are retail stores and restaurants. Further to the east is undeveloped property designated for high-density residential uses and the Croftwood single-family residential subdivision. To the south is mostly vacant land designated for retail commercial uses, which contains one isolated single-family residence. This property has approved entitlements for development of a Quick Quack Car Wash, which recently started construction. Further to the south is vacant land designated for recreation/conservation uses associated with Secret Ravine creek, with Sierra Community College beyond. To the west, beyond I-80, are retail commercial uses and residential uses to the west of Granite Drive.

Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required (e.g., Permits, Financing Approval, or Participation Agreement):

- Rocklin Engineering Division approval of Grading plans
- Rocklin Building Inspections Division issuance of Building Permits
- Placer County Water Agency approval of construction of water facilities
- South Placer Municipal Utility District approval of construction of sewer facilities
- Placer County Air Pollution Control District approval of dust control plan
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife issuance of Streambed Alteration Agreement
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board issuance of Section 401 water quality certification/waste discharge requirements
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issuance of Section 404 permit

B. Environmental Factors Potentially Affected:

Those factors checked below involve impacts that are “Potentially Significant”:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture/Forestry Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Quality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Biological Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Energy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Geology/Soils	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hazards & Hazardous Materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hydrology/Water Quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Land Use/Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mineral Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	Population/Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Services
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tribal Cultural Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilities/Service Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildfire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mandatory Findings of Significance
<input type="checkbox"/>	None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None with Mitigation Incorporated		

C. Determination:

On the basis of this Initial Study:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project WILL NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that as originally submitted, the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment; however, revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent which will avoid these effects or mitigate these effects to a point where clearly no significant effect will occur. 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 a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, 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 the attached Environmental Checklist. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, to analyze 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 EIR or (MITIGATED) NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or (MITIGATED) NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



David Mohlenbrok
Community Development Department Director

November 17, 2020

Date

SECTION 3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Location

The project site is specifically located at 4800 Sierra College Boulevard, in the City of Rocklin. The Assessor's Parcel Number is 045-052-029 (Please see Attachment A, Vicinity Map).

The City of Rocklin is located approximately 25 miles northeast of Sacramento, and is within the County of Placer. Surrounding jurisdictions include: unincorporated Placer County to the north and northeast, the City of Lincoln to the northwest, the Town of Loomis to the east and southeast, and the City of Roseville to the south and southwest.

B. Description

The LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit project includes rough grading on a 2.3 +/- acre portion of a parcel that is 10.0 +/- acres in size. The grading is being proposed to provide a level area for outdoor church activities that cannot currently be accommodated on the existing church grounds, and to provide some preliminary grading in anticipation of future development. The project also includes the required removal of an existing septic tank and associated leach line, and the removal of a short section of 18" storm drain culvert.

The rough grading would include 2,675 +/- cubic yards of fill, of which 1,750 +/- cubic yards would be from a borrow area on the project site and 925 +/- cubic yards would be cut from the fill site. No export or import of fill would occur with the grading project and there is no land use development or development of any structures proposed as part of the grading project.

There are approximately 0.13 +/- acres of aquatic resources on the 10-acre parcel, and approximately 0.11 +/- acre would be filled with the rough grading project. If it is determined that those aquatic resources are jurisdictional, the project would obtain the necessary U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 Water Quality Certification or Waste Discharge Requirements (as appropriate), and any other required permits prior to the grading activities.

SECTION 4. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. Explanation of CEQA Streamlining and Tiering Utilized in this Initial Study

This Initial Study will evaluate this project in light of the previously approved General Plan EIR, which is hereby incorporated by reference. This document is available for review during normal business hours at the City of Rocklin Planning Department, 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin, CA, and can also be found on the City's website under Planning Department, Publications and Maps.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 provides a means of streamlining analysis for qualifying projects. Under Section 15183, effects are not considered "peculiar to the project or the parcel" if they are addressed and mitigated by uniformly applied development policies and standards adopted by the City to substantially mitigate that effect (unless new information shows that the policy or standard will not mitigate the effect). Policies and standards have been adopted by the City to address and mitigate certain impacts of development that lend themselves to uniform mitigation measures. These policies and standards include those found in the Oak Tree Ordinance (Rocklin Municipal Code, Chapter 17.77), the Flood Ordinance (Rocklin Municipal Code, Chapter 15.16), the Grading and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance (Rocklin Municipal Code, Chapter 15.28), the Stormwater Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance (Rocklin Municipal Code, Chapter 8.30), and the Goals and Policies of the Rocklin General Plan. Where applicable, the Initial Study will state how these policies and standards apply to the project. Where the policies and standards will substantially mitigate the effects of the proposed project, the Initial Study concludes that these effects are "not peculiar to the project or the parcel" and thus need not be revisited in the text of the environmental document for the proposed project.

This Initial Study has also been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines sections 15063 and 15168. Section 15063 sets forth the general rules for preparing Initial Studies. One of the identified functions of an Initial Study is for a lead agency to "[d]etermine, pursuant to a program EIR, tiering, or another appropriate process, which of a project's effects were adequately examined by an earlier EIR or negative declaration... The lead agency shall then ascertain which effects, if any, should be analyzed in a later EIR or negative declaration." (CEQA Guidelines, section 15063, subd. (b)(1)(C).). Here, the City has used this initial study to determine the extent to which the General Plan EIR has "adequately examined" the effects of the proposed project.

Section 15168 sets forth the legal requirements for preparing a "program EIR" and for reliance upon program EIRs in connection with "[l]ater activities" within the approved program. (See *Citizens for Responsible Equitable Environmental Development v. City of San Diego Redevelopment Agency* (2005) 134 Cal.App.4th 598, 614-617.) The General Plan EIR was a program EIR with respect to its analysis of impacts associated with eventual buildout of future anticipated development identified by the General Plan. Subdivision (c) of section 15168 provides as follows:

- (c) Use with Later Activities. Later activities in the program must be examined in light of the program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document must be prepared.
- (1) If a later activity would have effects that were not examined in the program EIR, a new Initial Study would need to be prepared leading to either an EIR or a Negative Declaration. That later analysis may tier from the program EIR as provided in Section 15152.
 - (2) If the agency finds that pursuant to Section 15162, no subsequent EIR would be required, the agency can approve the activity as being within the scope of the project covered by the program EIR, and no new environmental document would be required. Whether a later activity is within the scope of a program EIR is a factual question that the lead agency determines based on substantial evidence in the record. Factors that an agency may consider in making that determination include, but are not limited to, consistency of the later activity with the type of allowable land use, overall planned density and building intensity, geographic area analyzed for environmental impacts, and covered infrastructure, as described in the program EIR.
 - (3) An agency shall incorporate feasible mitigation measures and alternatives developed in the program EIR into later activities in the program.
 - (4) Where the later activities involve site specific operations, the agency should use a written checklist or similar device to document the evaluation of the site and the activity to determine whether the environmental effects of the operation were within the scope of the program EIR.
 - (5) A program EIR will be most helpful in dealing with later activities if it provides a description of planned activities that would implement the program and deals with the effects of the program as specifically and comprehensively as possible. With a good and detailed project description and analysis of the program, many later activities could be found to be within the scope of the project described in the program EIR, and no further environmental documents would be required.

Consistent with these principles, this Initial Study serves the function of a “written checklist or similar device” documenting the extent to which the environmental effects of the proposed project “were within the scope of the program EIR” for the General Plan. As stated below, the City has concluded that the impacts of the proposed project are “within the scope” of the analysis in the General Plan EIR. Stated another way, these “environmental effects of the [site-specific project] were within the scope of the program EIR.” Where particular impacts were not thoroughly analyzed in prior documents, site-specific studies were prepared for the project with respect to impacts that were not “within the scope” of the prior General Plan EIR analysis. These

studies are hereby incorporated by reference and are available for review during normal business hours at the Rocklin Economic and Community Development Department, 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin, CA 95677 and can also be found on the City's website under Planning Department, Current Environmental Documents. The specific studies are listed in Section 5, References.

The Initial Study is a public document to be used by the City decision-makers to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. If the City as lead agency, finds substantial evidence that any effects of the project were not "within the scope" of the analysis in the General Plan EIR document AND that these effects may have a significant effect on the environment if not mitigated, the City would be required to prepare an EIR with respect to such potentially significant effects. On the other hand, if the City finds that these unaddressed project impacts are not significant, a negative declaration would be appropriate. If in the course of analysis, the City identified potentially significant impacts that could be reduced to less than significant levels through mitigation measures to which the applicant agrees, the impact would be considered to be reduced to a less than significant level, and adoption of a mitigated negative declaration would be appropriate.

B. Significant Cumulative Impacts; Statement of Overriding Considerations

The Rocklin City Council has previously identified the following cumulative significant impacts as unavoidable consequences of urbanization contemplated in the Rocklin General Plan, despite the implementation of all available and feasible mitigation measures, and on that basis has adopted a statement of overriding considerations for each cumulative impact:

1. Air Quality:

Development in the City and the Sacramento Valley Air Basin as a whole will result in the following: violations of air quality standards as a result of short-term emissions from construction projects, increases in criteria air pollutants from operational air pollutants and exposure to toxic air contaminants, the generation of odors and a cumulative contribution to regional air quality impacts.

2. Aesthetics/Light and Glare:

Development in the City and the South Placer region as a whole will result in substantial degradation of the existing visual character, the creation of new sources of substantial light and glare and cumulative impacts to scenic vistas, scenic resources, existing visual character and creation of light and glare.

3. Traffic and Circulation:

Development in the City and the South Placer region as a whole will result in impacts to segments and intersections of the state/interstate highway system.

4. Noise

Development in the City and the South Placer region as a whole will result in impacts associated with exposure to surface transportation and stationary noise sources, and cumulative transportation noise impacts within the Planning area.

5. Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Development in the City and the South Placer region as a whole will result in cumulative impacts to historic character.

6. Biological Resources

Development in the City and the South Placer region as a whole will result in the loss of native oak and heritage trees, the loss of oak woodland habitat, and cumulative impacts to biological resources.

7. Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases

Development in the City and the South Placer region as a whole will result in the generation of greenhouse gas emissions.

C. Mitigation Measures Required and Considered

It is the policy and a requirement of the City of Rocklin that all public agencies with authority to mitigate significant effects shall undertake or require the undertaking of all feasible mitigation measures specified in the prior environmental impact reports relevant to a significant effect which the project will have on the environment. Project review is limited to effects upon the environment which are peculiar to the parcel or to the project which were not addressed as significant effects in the General Plan EIR or which substantial new information shows will be more significant than described in the General Plan EIR. This Initial Study anticipates that feasible mitigation measures previously identified in the General Plan has been, or will be, implemented as set forth in that document, and evaluates this Project accordingly.

D. Evaluation of Environmental Checklist:

- 1) A brief explanation is provided for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer is explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

- 2) All answers take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site elements, cumulative as well as project-level impacts, indirect as well as direct impacts, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3) If a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant.
- 4) Answers of "Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" describe the mitigation measures agreed to by the applicant and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level. Mitigation measures and supporting explanation from earlier EIRs or Negative Declaration may be cross-referenced and incorporated by reference.
- 5) Earlier analyses may be used where an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration, and the City intends to use tiering. All prior EIRs and Negative Declarations and certifying resolutions are available for review at the Rocklin Economic and Community Development Department. In this case, a brief discussion will identify the following:
 - a) Which effects are within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and whether such effects are addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis; and
 - b) For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," the mitigation measures which are incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

E. Environmental Checklist

I. AESTHETICS Except as provided in Public Resources Code section 21099 (where aesthetic impacts shall not be considered significant for qualifying residential, mixed-use residential, and employment centers), would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X	
c) In non-urbanized 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?			X		
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				X	

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

The rough grading of a 2.3 +/- acre portion of a parcel that is 10.0 +/- acres in size will slightly alter the existing visual nature or character of the project site and area in the locations where improvements will occur, but the majority of the project site will not be altered at this time. The project does not include any development that would create new sources of light and glare. As discussed below, impacts to scenic vistas or viewsheds would not be anticipated.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts that would occur to the visual character of the Planning Area as a result of

the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. When previously undeveloped land becomes developed, aesthetic impacts include changes to scenic character and new sources of light and glare (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.3-1 through 4.3-18). Mitigation measures to address these impacts are incorporated into the General Plan in the Land Use and the Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation Elements, and include policies that encourage the use of design standards for unique areas and the protection of natural resources, including open space areas, natural resource areas, hilltops, waterways and oak trees, from the encroachment of incompatible land use.

The General Plan EIR concluded that, despite the goals and policies addressing visual character, views, and light and glare, significant aesthetic impacts will occur as a result of development under the General Plan and further, that these impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level. Specifically, the General Plan EIR found that buildout of the Rocklin General Plan will change and degrade the existing visual character, will create new sources of light and glare and will contribute to cumulative impacts to scenic vistas, scenic resources, existing visual character and creation of light and glare. Findings of fact and a statement of overriding consideration were adopted by the Rocklin City Council in regard to these cumulative impacts, which were found to be significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for aesthetic/visual impacts incorporated as goals and policies in the General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Significance Conclusions:

a. Scenic Vista - *No Impact*. While vacant or mostly vacant areas have a natural aesthetic quality, there are no designated scenic vistas within the City of Rocklin or Planning Area. Alteration of the vacant and undeveloped areas of the project site through the rough grading of the project site would change the visual quality of the project site and surrounding area. However, since there are no designated scenic vistas, no impact would occur in this regard.

b. Scenic Highway – *No Impact*. The City of Rocklin does not contain an officially designated state scenic highway. State Route 65 (SR 65) borders the western portion of the City and is nearby the project site, but it is not considered a scenic highway. Likewise, Interstate 80 (I-80) traverses the eastern portion of the City but does not have a scenic designation. Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway and no impacts are anticipated in association with damage to scenic resources within a state scenic highway.

c. Visual Character – *Less than Significant Impact.* Per Public Resources Code section 21071 (a) (2), the City of Rocklin is considered to be an urbanized area because although its population is less than 100,000 persons, the population of Rocklin and not more than two contiguous incorporated cities (the cities of Roseville and Lincoln) combined equals at least 100,000 persons. The rough grading of the project site can be seen as a step towards the future development of the project site as contemplated and analyzed for this area of Rocklin within the Rocklin General Plan. The project does not include any land use development or development of any structures; there are no unusual development characteristics of this project that would introduce incompatible elements or create aesthetic impacts not considered in the prior EIRs. Existing buildings in the area include commercial buildings, Sierra College and single-family residences. These buildings and the anticipated future development of buildings within the nearby and adjacent residential and retail commercial land use designations are collectively all of similar size and scale to the proposed project and what is anticipated to be the ultimately developed on the project site (the grading project does not include any land use development or development of any structures)

All development in the Rocklin Planning Area is subject to existing City development standards set forth in the City's Zoning Ordinance which helps to ensure that development form, character, height, and massing are consistent with the City's vision for the character of the community. In addition, as noted above, this project will also be subject to the City's Design Review Guidelines which help to ensure that development form, character, height, and massing are consistent with the City's vision for the character of the community. The project would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality.

The change in the aesthetics of the visual nature or character of the site and the surroundings is consistent with the surrounding existing development and the future development that is anticipated by the City's General Plan. As noted above, the General Plan EIR concluded that development under the General Plan will result in significant unavoidable aesthetic impacts and Statements of Overriding Consideration were adopted by the Rocklin City Council in regard to these cumulative impacts. The project does not result in a change to the finding because the site would be developed with typical urban uses that are consistent and compatible with surrounding existing and anticipated future development.

d. Light and Glare – *No Impact.* The project does not include development nor are there any specific features associated with the project that would create any new sources of light and glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X	
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X	
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220 (g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104 (g))?				X	
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X	
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X	

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

There are no agricultural or forestry impacts for the project or project site due to a lack of these resources on the project site, as further discussed below.

Significance Conclusions:

a., b. and e. Conversion of Farmland, Conflict with Agricultural Zoning or Williamson Act - No Impact. The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) land classifications system

monitors and documents land use changes that specifically affect California’s agricultural land and is administered by the California Department of Conservation (CDC). The FMMP land classification system is cited by the State CEQA Guidelines as the preferred information source for determining the agricultural significance of a property (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G). The CDC, Division of Land Resource Protection, Placer County Important Farmland Map of 2016 designates the project site as Grazing and Urban and Built Up land. These categories are not considered Important Farmland under the definition in CEQA of “Agricultural Land” that is afforded consideration as to its potential significance (see, CEQA Section 21060.1[a]), nor is it considered prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance; therefore the proposed project would not convert farmland to a non-agricultural use. Also, the project site contains no parcels that are under a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, because the project would not convert important farmland to non-agricultural uses, would not conflict with existing agricultural or forestry use zoning or Williamson Act contracts, or involve other changes that could result in the conversion of important farmlands to non-agricultural uses, there would be no agricultural use impacts.

c. and d. Rezone or Conversion of Timberland, Forest Land– *No Impact*. The project site contains no parcels that are zoned as, or considered forestry lands or timberland. Therefore, because the project would not conflict with existing forestry use zoning or involve other changes that could result in the conversion of forest lands to non-forest uses, there would be no impact on forestry uses.

III. AIR QUALITY Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determination. Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plan?			X		
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?			X		
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X		
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

In the short-term, air quality impacts from the project will result from construction related activities associated with grading and excavation of the project site. These air quality impacts will primarily be related to the generation of airborne dust (Particulate Matter of 10 microns in size or less (PM₁₀)).

As discussed below, a grading project would not be expected to create objectionable odors.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts that would occur to regional air quality as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included 8-hour ozone attainment, short-term construction emissions, operational air pollutants, increases in criteria pollutants, odors, and regional air quality impacts. (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.2-1 through 4.2-43). Mitigation measures to address these impacts are incorporated into the General Plan in the Land Use, the Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation, and the Circulation Elements, and include policies that encourage a mixture of land uses, provisions for non-automotive modes of transportation, consultation with the Placer

County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD), and the incorporation of stationary and mobile source control measures.

The General Plan EIR concluded that, despite these goals and policies, significant air quality impacts will occur as a result of development under the General Plan and further, that these impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level. Specifically, the General Plan EIR found that buildout of the Rocklin General Plan and other development within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB) as a whole will result in the following: violations of air quality standards as a result of short-term emissions from construction projects, increases in criteria air pollutants from operational air pollutants and exposure to toxic air contaminants, the generation of odors and a cumulative contribution to regional air quality impacts. Findings of fact and a statement of overriding consideration were adopted by the Rocklin City Council in regard to these impacts, which were found to be significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for air quality impacts incorporated as goals and policies in the General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Project Level Environmental Analysis:

The City did not request an Air Quality study to be prepared for the project, as a grading project is not anticipated to produce any permanent new trips and limited emissions. However, an analysis recently completed for a separate project is used for comparison purposes to demonstrate that the grading project would not be anticipated to exceed applicable PCAPCD thresholds.

The firm of RCH Group, a Sacramento area consulting firm with recognized expertise in air quality analyses, prepared an Air Quality and GHG Emissions Technical Report for the J&S Asphalt Headquarters Project. Their report, dated December 6, 2019 is available for review during normal business hours at the City of Rocklin Planning Department, 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin, CA, and is incorporated into this Mitigated Negative Declaration by this reference. City staff has reviewed the documentation and is also aware that RCH Group has a professional reputation that makes their conclusions presumptively credible and prepared in good faith. Based on its review of the analysis and these other considerations, City staff accepts the conclusions in the RCH Group report, which is summarized below. The RCH Group analysis considered the construction and operation of the development of a 4,800 square foot shop building, a 5,780 square foot office building, and a 3,200 square foot drive-thru sealant tank building with associated paving for parking and internal circulation on a project site of approximately 4.6 acres in size. The RCH Group analysis of the J&S Asphalt Headquarters Project assumes the full construction of the project,

including grading, and is therefore considered to overestimate the actual emissions that would result from the LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit project because it is much smaller in size and has less intensive construction activities.

Construction Emissions

During construction of a project, various types of equipment and vehicles would temporarily operate on the project site. Grading is considered a portion of a project's construction phase. Construction exhaust emissions would be generated from construction equipment, vegetation clearing and earth movement activities, construction workers' commute, and construction material hauling for the entire construction period. The aforementioned activities would involve the use of diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment that would generate emissions of criteria air pollutants. Project construction activities also represent a source of fugitive dust, which includes particulate matter (PM) emissions. As construction of the proposed project would generate air pollutant emissions intermittently within the site and the vicinity of the site, until all construction has been completed, construction is a potential concern because the proposed project is in a non-attainment area for ozone and PM.

The project is required to comply with all PCAPCD rules and regulations for construction, including, but not limited to, the following, which would be noted with City-approved construction plans:

- Rule 202 related to visible emissions; Rule 217 related to asphalt paving materials; Rule 218 related to architectural coatings; Rule 228 related to fugitive dust, and Regulation 3 related to open burning.

The J&S Asphalt Headquarters analysis found that the overall project's maximum daily emissions from construction operations would be as follows:

MAXIMUM CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS (lbs/day)			
	Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	Nitrous Oxides (NOx)	Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)
Maximum Daily Emissions	28.1	48.1	22.0
Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) Significance Thresholds	82	82	82
Exceedance of PCAPCD Threshold	NO	NO	NO

As shown, the J&S Asphalt Headquarters project's short-term construction-related emissions are not anticipated to exceed the PCAPCD's significance thresholds for emissions of ROG, NOx, and

PM₁₀. The J&S Asphalt Headquarters project analyzed included more grading than the Lighthouse Church Grading Permit project, as well as other construction activities, and still did not exceed PCAPCD thresholds. Therefore, the grading associated with the LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit project would similarly not be anticipated to substantially contribute to the PCAPCD's nonattainment status for ozone and PM₁₀. Accordingly, the project grading would not violate any ambient air quality standards (AAQS) or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation or conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.

Operational Emissions

No operational emissions are anticipated as the grading project does not include the development of any land uses and therefore is not expected to produce any permanent new vehicle trips or other emissions typically associated with the operation of new buildings.

Cumulative Air Quality

Due to the dispersive nature and regional sourcing of air pollutants, air pollution is largely a cumulative impact. The nonattainment status of regional pollutants, including ozone and PM, is a result of past and present development, and, thus, cumulative impacts related to these pollutants could be considered cumulatively significant.

The PCAPCD recommends using the region's existing attainment plans as a basis for analysis of cumulative emissions. If a project would interfere with an adopted attainment plan, the project would inhibit the future attainment of AAQS, and thus result in a cumulative impact. As discussed above, the PCAPCD's recommended thresholds of significance for ozone precursors and PM₁₀ are based on attainment plans for the region. Thus, the PCAPCD concluded that if a project's ozone precursor and PM₁₀ emissions would be greater than the PCAPCD's operational-level thresholds, the project could be expected to conflict with relevant attainment plans, and could result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

As discussed above, the grading project does not include the development of any land uses and there would be no operational emissions. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in emissions in exceedance of the applicable operational-level thresholds of significance for ozone precursors (ROG and NO_x) or PM₁₀; therefore, impacts related to the cumulative emissions of criteria pollutants for which the PCAPCD area is in non-attainment would be considered less than significant.

The General Plan EIR identified a cumulative contribution to regional air quality impacts as a significant and unavoidable impact, and the City of Rocklin adopted Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations in recognition of this impact. The project does not result in a change to this finding because the site is only being graded at this time.

Significance Conclusions:

a. and b. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan, Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard – *Less Than Significant Impact.* The proposed project area 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 (PM₁₀) 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 proposed project area is the *Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan* (Ozone Attainment Plan), adopted September 26, 2013. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) determined the Plan to be adequate and made such findings effective August 25, 2014. On January 9, 2015, the USEPA approved the 2013 Ozone Attainment Plan.

The 2013 Ozone Attainment Plan demonstrates how existing and new control strategies would provide the necessary future emission reductions to meet the CAA requirements, including the NAAQS. It should be noted that in addition to strengthening the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the 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 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). With the publication of the new NAAQS ozone rules, areas in nonattainment must update their ozone attainment plans and submit new plans by 2020/2021.

General conformity requirements of the regional air quality plan include whether a project would cause or contribute to new violations of any NAAQS, increase the frequency or severity of an existing violation of any NAAQS, or delay timely attainment of any NAAQS. 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 proposed updates to the District's recommended significance thresholds for emissions of PM₁₀, and ozone precursors – reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x). On October 13, 2016 the PCAPCD adopted updated thresholds of significance of the aforementioned pollutants.

PCAPCD THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE		
Pollutant	Construction Threshold (lbs/day)	Operational Threshold (lbs/day)
ROG	82	55
NO _x	82	55
PM ₁₀	82	82
<i>Source: PCAPCD, 2016</i>		

The significance thresholds, expressed in pounds per day (lbs/day), listed in the table above are the PCAPCD's updated recommended thresholds of significance for use in the evaluation of air quality impacts associated with proposed development projects. The City of Rocklin, as lead agency, is utilizing the PCAPCD's recommended thresholds of significance for CEQA evaluation purposes. Thus, if a project's emissions exceed the PCAPCD's pollutant thresholds presented above, 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.

Through the combustion of fossil fuels, motor vehicle use produces significant amounts of pollution. In fact, the PCAPCD cites motor vehicles as a primary source of pollution for residential, commercial, and industrial development. Because motor vehicles emit air quality pollutants during their operations, changing the amount of motor vehicle operations in an area would change the amount of air pollutants being emitted in that area.

As discussed above, the project's construction and operational emissions would not contribute to the PCAPCD's nonattainment status of ozone precursors (ROG and NO_x) and PM, operations of the project would not violate an air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation or conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan, and construction-related and operationally-related impacts would be considered less than significant.

For cumulative emissions, the PCAPCD recommends using the region's existing attainment plans as a basis for analysis of cumulative emissions and the PCAPCD concluded that if a project's ozone precursor and PM₁₀ emissions would be greater than the PCAPCD's operational-level thresholds, the project could be expected to conflict with relevant attainment plans, and could result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact. As discussed above, the grading project would not generate operational emissions. Thus, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard and the impact would be considered less than significant.

c. Sensitive Receptors – Less than Significant Impact. 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. Accordingly, land uses that are typically considered to be sensitive receptors include residences, schools, childcare centers, playgrounds, retirement homes, convalescent homes, hospitals and medical clinics. The project does not involve land use development or development of any structures, and thus, the project would not introduce sensitive receptors to the area. The nearest existing sensitive receptors to the project site are the isolated single family residence to the south and the employees and members of the LIFEhouse Church located on the eastern portion of the site.

Emissions of CO would result from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels such as gasoline or wood and are particularly related to traffic levels. Local mobile-source CO emissions near roadways are a direct function of traffic volume, speed and delay. Transport of CO is extremely limited because it disperses rapidly with distance from the source under normal meteorological conditions. However, under specific meteorological conditions, CO concentrations near roadways and/or intersections may reach unhealthy levels at nearby sensitive land uses, such as residential units, hospitals, schools, and childcare facilities. Thus, high local CO concentrations are considered to have a direct influence on the receptors they affect. It should be noted that as older, more polluting vehicles are retired and replaced with newer, cleaner vehicles, the overall rate of emissions of CO for vehicle fleet throughout the State has been, and is expected to continue, decreasing. Therefore, emissions of CO would likely decrease from current levels over the lifetime of the project.

Per PCAPCD guidance, if a project will degrade an intersection in the project vicinity from an acceptable peak-hour Level of Service (LOS) (e.g., LOS A, B, C, or D) to an unacceptable peak-hour LOS (e.g., LOS E or F), or if the project will substantially worsen an already existing unacceptable peak-hour LOS on one or more streets or at one or more intersections in the project vicinity, then the project has the potential to cause a potential CO intersection hotspot. Substantially worsen is defined by PCAPCD as an increase in delay by 10 seconds or more. It should be noted that for purposes of CO analysis the threshold of significance is worse than LOS D, however for purposes of traffic analysis the City's LOS threshold for acceptable operations is LOS C.

As the project does not involve any land use development or development of any structures, long-term operational emissions, included those associated with increases in vehicle traffic would not occur as a result of the proposed project. Accordingly, the project would not cause substantial levels of CO at surrounding intersections or generate localized concentrations of CO that would exceed standards. The project would temporarily add traffic in the area during construction activities due to worker commute trips and trucks hauling equipment and materials to and from the site. However, the temporary increase in traffic during construction activities would not result in long-term or permanent degradation of LOS at any nearby intersections.

Therefore, the project would not require further analysis and would not result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial localized concentrations of CO.

In addition to the CO emissions discussed above, Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) are also a category of environmental concern. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* (Handbook) provides recommendations for siting new sensitive land uses near sources typically associated with significant levels of TAC emissions, including, but not limited to, freeways and high traffic roads, distribution centers, and rail yards. CARB has identified diesel particulate matter (DPM) from diesel-fueled engines as a TAC. High volume freeways/roadways, stationary diesel engines, and facilities attracting heavy and constant diesel traffic were identified as having the highest associated health risks from DPM. Health risks from TACs are a function of both the concentration of emissions and the duration of exposure. Health-related risks associated with DPM in particular are primarily associated with long-term exposure and associated risk of contracting cancer.

For freeways and roads with high traffic volumes, Table 4-1 of the CARB Handbook recommends “Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 500 feet of a freeway, urban roads with 100,000 vehicles/day, or rural roads with 50,000 vehicles/day.” Any project placing sensitive receptors within 500 feet of a major roadway or freeway may have the potential to expose those receptors to DPM. However, the project would not introduce any new sensitive land uses.

Due to the nature of the project, relatively few vehicle trips on local roadways associated with the proposed project would be expected to be composed of heavy-duty diesel-fueled trucks and their associated emissions. The proposed project would not involve any land uses or operations that would be considered major sources of TACs, including DPM, and the project does not involve long-term operation of any stationary diesel engine or other on-site stationary source of TACs. As such, the proposed project would not generate any substantial pollutant concentrations during operations. Construction-related activities could result in the generation of TACs, specifically DPM, from on-road haul trucks and off-road equipment exhaust emissions. However, construction is temporary and occurs over a relatively short duration in comparison to the operational lifetime of the proposed project, particularly so for the proposed project as the construction activities associated with the proposed project would occur over an approximately 16-month period. All construction equipment and operation thereof would be regulated per the State’s In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation. Project construction would also be required to comply with all applicable PCAPCD rules and regulations, particularly associated with permitting of air pollutant sources. In addition, construction equipment would operate intermittently throughout the course of a day and only portions of the site would be disturbed at a time. Considering the intermittent nature of construction equipment, the duration of construction activities, and the typical long-term exposure periods typically associated with health risks, the likelihood that any one sensitive receptor would be exposed to high concentrations of DPM for any extended period of time due to project construction would be low. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would not be expected to expose any nearby sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of DPM or other TACs.

Based on the above discussion, the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, and impacts would be less than significant.

d. Odors – *Less Than Significant Impact.* 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. The proposed project does not involve such land uses nor is it located near any such land uses, and grading activities are not typically associated with the creation of long-term objectionable odors. Although less common, emissions of DPM from heavy-duty diesel truck traffic could result in objectionable odors. While the proposed project would slightly increase the total amount of vehicle trips in the area beyond what currently exists due to construction workers coming to the site, the increase in area vehicle activity would not necessarily create an increase in heavy-duty diesel truck traffic, because the traffic increase would be a result of increased commuter vehicles from construction workers making trips to the site which are anticipated to mainly involve single passenger vehicles that are not typically considered to be sources of objectionable odors.

Diesel fumes associated with diesel-fueled equipment and heavy-duty trucks, such as from construction activities or operations of emergency generators, could be found to be objectionable. However, as addressed above, construction is temporary and construction equipment would operate intermittently throughout the course of a day and would likely only occur over portions of the project area at a time.

In addition, PCAPCD Rule 205, Nuisance, addresses the exposure of “nuisance or annoyance” air contaminant discharges, including odors, and provides enforcement of odor control. Rule 205 is complaint-based, where if public complaints are sufficient to cause the odor source to be a public nuisance, then the PCAPCD is required to investigate the identified source as well as determine an acceptable solution for the source of the complaint, which could include operational modifications to correct the nuisance condition. Thus, although not anticipated, if odor or air quality complaints are made upon the future development under the proposed project, the PCAPCD would be required to ensure that such complaints are addressed and mitigated, as necessary.

Because the proposed project does not include the development of odor-generating land uses or development in proximity to odor-generating land uses, the increase in project area traffic would be largely through increased use of passenger vehicles rather than heavy-duty diesel trucks and considering the intermittent nature and short-term duration of construction activities, the project would not be anticipated to result in the exposure of residences or other sensitive receptors to objectionable odors or result in other emissions such as those leading to the creation

of objectionable odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people. Therefore, the project would result in a less than significant impact related to objectionable odors.

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

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

The majority of the project site is undeveloped. The proposed project will modify habitats through the removal of native and other plant material, but the project does not propose to remove any regulated oak trees. Impacts to special status animal species could occur due to their presence or potential presence on the project site. Surveys for special status plants have been

conducted and none are present. Impacts to riparian areas and wetlands will occur as part of the grading project.

Prior Environmental Analysis

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts that would occur to the biological resources of the Planning Area as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included special-status species, species of concern, non-listed species, biological communities and migratory wildlife corridors (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.10-1 through 4.10-47). Mitigation measures to address these impacts are incorporated into the General Plan in the Open Space, Conservation and Recreation Element, and include policies that encourage the protection and conservation of biological resources and require compliance with rules and regulations protecting biological resources, including the City of Rocklin Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance.

The General Plan EIR concluded that, despite these goals, policies and rules and regulations protecting biological resources, significant biological resources impacts will occur as a result of development under the General Plan and further, that these impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level. Specifically the General Plan EIR found that buildout of the Rocklin General Plan will impact sensitive biological communities, will result in the loss of native oak and heritage trees, will result in the loss of oak woodland habitat and will contribute to cumulative impacts to biological resources. Findings of fact and a statement of overriding considerations were adopted by the Rocklin City Council in regard to these impacts, which were found to be significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for biological resources impacts incorporated as goals and policies in the General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Project-Level Environmental Analysis:

The firm of Foothill Associates, a Sacramento area consulting firm with recognized expertise in biological resources, prepared a biological resources assessment for the LIFEhouse Church Tentative Parcel Map project. Their report, dated February 12, 2018 is available for review during normal business hours at the City of Rocklin Planning Department, 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin, CA, and is incorporated into this Mitigated Negative Declaration by this reference. A full examination of the study area was undertaken to assess the suitability of the site to support special-status species and sensitive habitat types. City staff has reviewed the documentation and

is also aware that Foothill Associates has a professional reputation that makes their conclusions presumptively credible and prepared in good faith. Based on its review of the analysis and these other considerations, City staff accepts the conclusions in the Foothill Associates report, which is summarized below.

The firm of Madrone Ecological Consulting, a Sacramento area consulting firm with recognized expertise in biological resources, prepared a biological CEQA compliance report as a follow up to the above-noted Foothill Associates biological resources assessment for the LIFEhouse Church Tentative Parcel Map project. Their report, dated May 8, 2020 is available for review during normal business hours at the City of Rocklin Planning Department, 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin, CA, and is incorporated into this Mitigated Negative Declaration by this reference. City staff has reviewed the documentation and is also aware that Madrone Ecological Consulting has a professional reputation that makes their conclusions presumptively credible and prepared in good faith. Based on its review of the analysis and these other considerations, City staff accepts the conclusions in the Madrone Ecological Consulting report, which is summarized below.

It should be noted that the LIFEhouse Church Tentative Parcel Map project is a separate application being processed by the City of Rocklin that consists of a proposal to subdivide one existing parcel into three commercial parcels, but no development is proposed. The LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit project occurs on the same property as the LIFEhouse Church Tentative Parcel Map, so information from the Foothill Associates biological resources assessment study and Madrone Ecological Consulting report are applicable to both projects.

Project Site Description

The approximate 10-acre site is located at 4800 Sierra College Boulevard, within the City of Rocklin, California in Placer County. The project area is bounded by Interstate 80 (I-80) on the west and Sierra College Boulevard on the east. The property directly to the north has been recently developed with retail commercial uses comprised of fast-food restaurants, a tire store and a Cracker Barrel restaurant. To the east, beyond Sierra College Blvd. are retail stores and restaurants. Further to the east is undeveloped property designated for high-density residential uses and the Croftwood single-family residential subdivision. To the south is mostly vacant land designated for retail commercial uses containing an isolated single-family residence, although there is an approved Quick Quack car wash that just started construction. Further to the south is vacant land designated for recreation/conservation uses associated with Secret Ravine Creek with Sierra Community College located beyond that. To the west, beyond I-80, are retail commercial uses and residential uses to the west of Granite Drive.

Topography and Drainage

The topography of the project site is relatively flat and generally slopes from north to south and west to east. Slopes throughout the project site typically range from four to five percent. The area between the existing church building and drainage contain the steepest slopes of approximately 20 percent.

The project site is located in the Lower American River Watershed and the Secret Ravine watershed, which is tributary to Dry Creek. Dry Creek flows west to Steelhead Creek, which is a tributary to the Sacramento River. The hydrologic regime within the project site is predominantly seasonal storm water runoff, direct precipitation, and ground water. Only the ephemeral drainage in the southwest corner flows offsite. The seasonal wetland swale/drainage ditch present in the eastern portion of the site terminates at the northern boundary and no longer receives upstream flows due to the development of the land to the north. The seasonal wetland swale/drainage ditch terminates before the southern site boundary and, therefore, has no surface connection to other off-site waters to the south. The depressional seasonal wetlands are predominantly fed by seasonal storm water runoff, direct precipitation, and ground water.

Biological Assessment Overview

As part of the assessment of the project site's biological resources, queries of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (including the Rocklin USGS quadrangle which includes the project area and the eight surrounding quadrangles including Citrus Heights, Folsom, Gold Hill, Lincoln, Auburn, Clarksville, Roseville and Pilot Hill), United States Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) species lists, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soils survey, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory and other literature reviews were conducted to provide updated information on special-status plant and wildlife species within the project region. Biological site visits were made March 5, 2013, January 20, 2016, December 1, 2017, January 9, 2018, and April 14, 2020 to determine: 1) plant communities present in the study area; 2) if existing conditions provided suitable habitat for any special-status plant or wildlife species, and 3) if sensitive habitats are present. Existing biological resources of the project site are summarized below, focusing on the potential for occurrence of special-status species and other sensitive resources.

A. Biological Communities

Non-Native Annual Grassland comprises approximately 3.37 acres of the project site. Oak Woodland comprises approximately 3.33 acres within the project site and is located in the western portion of the project site. Riparian comprises approximately 0.28 acres along the seasonal wetland swale/drainage ditch flowing north to south in the eastern portion of the project site. Disturbed/developed is approximately 3.02 acres, primarily located in the eastern section of the project site and is composed of the existing church facility, parking lots, driveway, and utility easement. A partially graveled road transects the project site from east to west terminating at a dilapidated wooden platform that was previously used as a staging area for church camp activities. Four depressional seasonal wetlands occur within the project site totaling approximately 0.05 acres. The majority of depressional seasonal wetlands are located in the southwest corner of the project site. One small ephemeral drainage is located in the southwest corner of the project site totaling approximately <0.01 acre. The seasonal wetland

swale/drainage ditch is located in the eastern portion of the project site and totals 0.09 acres, bisecting the project site from north to south.

B. Special-Status Plant and Animal Species

Special-status plant and animal species are those that have been afforded special recognition by federal, State, or local resources or organizations. Listed and special-status species are of relatively limited distribution and may require specialized habitat conditions.

Plants

According to the records search, thirty-one (31) special-status plant species have the potential to occur on or in the vicinity of the project site. Based on field observations and literature review, there are six (6) special-status plant species that have low potential to occur within the project site: Ahart's dwarf rush, big-scale balsamroot, dwarf downingia, Red Bluff dwarf rush, Butte County fritillary, and Brandegee's clarkia. No special-status plant species were considered to have a high potential to occur within the project site.

Madrone Ecological Consulting conducted a protocol level special-status plant survey of the project site on April 14, 2020 for the six species noted above. The survey was conducted during the appropriate blooming period for four of the six species noted by Foothill Associates as having low potential to occur on the project site. Two species, Butte County fritillary and Brandegee's clarkia, were not targeted during the survey for the rationale discussed below.

Butte County fritillary – the project site is outside of the known range of this species. Additionally, this species is known to occur within serpentine soils in yellow pine forest, foothill woodland, and chaparral which is not present on the project site. The April 14, 2020 Madrone survey was conducted during the blooming period for this species, and it would have been identified if present on the project site.

Brandegee's clarkia – this species is typically found in yellow pine forest, foothill woodland, and chaparral which is not present on the project site.

Given the above survey results and information, no additional mitigation is required for special-status plant species.

Wildlife

According to the records search, thirty-eight (38) special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur on or in the vicinity of the project site. Based on field observations and literature review, eighteen (18) species were determined to have the potential to occur on the project site. Various nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, including the white-tailed kite, have a high potential to occur in the study area. Species that are considered to have a low potential to

occur on the project site include the following: Western Pond Turtle – there is no suitable permanent aquatic habitat on the project site, but the pond located approximately 150 feet south of the project site provides potential aquatic habitat for this species. There are no CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the project site, but given the suitable upland habitat on the project site and suitable aquatic habitat nearby, this species has a low potential to occur on the project site.

Western Spadefoot - the depressional seasonal wetlands provide marginal breeding habitat and the small mammal burrows provide potential upland habitat, although the soils are not optimal for this species. There is one CNDDDB record of this species within five miles of the project site. Since there is potentially suitable wetland and upland habitat on the project site, but the soils are marginal, and it is known to occur in the area, this species has a low potential to occur on the project site.

Burrowing Owl – the observed mammal burrows and culverts within the non-native annual grassland and oak woodland provide habitat for this species. There are no CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the project site, but there is habitat for this species on the project site. No burrowing owls or signs of presence were observed during the biological surveys, therefore this species has a low potential to occur on the project site.

Swainson's Hawk – the project site has a very low potential to support Swainson's hawk foraging. The non-native annual grassland within the project site is located at the base of the foothills, and represents a very small patch of habitat. There are no CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the project site, and the species was not observed during the biological surveys. While there may be nesting Swainson's hawks in the vicinity of the project site, there are larger areas that represent higher quality foraging habitat nearby. Impacts to the onsite low quality habitat are not expected to have an appreciable effect on Swainson's hawks in the area, and no mitigation is recommended.

Tricolored Blackbird – although the riparian corridor provides suitable areas for nesting, the thin band of emergent vegetation would likely not support a colony. However, the annual grassland is suitable foraging habitat and there are two known occurrences within five miles of the project site (CDFW 2018). No tricolored blackbirds were observed during the biological surveys. Given the presence of marginally suitable nesting habitat, and known records in the vicinity of the project site, this species has a low potential to occur on the project site.

American Badger - there is one CNDDDB record for this species within five miles of the project site. The non-native annual grassland community provides marginal habitat for this species within the project site. No American badgers or burrows large enough to support American badger were observed within the project site during the biological surveys. Given the presence of suitable habitat in the vicinity, this species has a low potential to occur on the project site.

Silver Haired Bat – there are no CNDDDB records of this species within five miles of the project site; however, the oak woodland located within the project site provides suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, this species has a low potential to occur on the project site.

Morrison Bumble Bee and Western Bumble Bee – there are no CNDDDB records for either of these species within five miles of the project site, but there is suitable habitat so they have a low potential to occur on the project site. Vegetation clearing and ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed grading permit project could impact these species if present. However, since new nests are established annually, loss of a single nest is expected to have no significant impact on the species. Therefore, no mitigation measures are recommended for these species.

C. Hydrology and Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.

A wetland delineation was conducted in the study area on January 20, 2016 by Foothill Associates, and three categories of waters of the U.S. totaling 0.13 acres have been mapped within the study area. The depressional wetlands total 0.045 acres, the ephemeral drainage totals 0.002 acres, and the intermittent drainage totals 0.089 acre of intermittent drainage. The extent of these features was verified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (“Corps”) in 2016. The recently issued *The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of “Waters of the United States”* Final Rule (“Rule”) which went into effect June 22, 2020, redefined what are considered to be “Waters of the United States” and based upon research and field reviews by Madrone Ecological Consulting, all the aquatic features described above would be considered non-jurisdictional waters under paragraph (b)(1) and (b)(3) of the Rule. The project applicant is in the process of requesting an Approved Jurisdictional Determination from the Corps indicating none of the aquatic resources discussed above are jurisdictional.

D. Riparian Vegetation

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) asserts jurisdiction over riparian habitat under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. A total of approximately 0.28 acre of riparian habitat is located along the intermittent drainage flowing north to south in the eastern portion of the Study Area. Impacts to the bed, bank or channel of streams and ponds require a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) with the CDFW.

Significance Conclusions:

a. Effect on Protected Species – *Less Than Significant With Mitigation.* The site is located in a partly disturbed environment. Although no special-status plant or animal species were observed on the project site during biological surveys, there is the potential for some special-status wildlife species and various nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to inhabit the project site so mitigation measures for pre-construction surveys are identified below.

To address the potential impacts to western pond turtle, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.-1 A pre-construction survey for western pond turtle should be conducted within 14 days of the initiation of construction by a qualified biologist prior to any construction activity that would directly impact pond or stream habitat or disturb the ground within 300 feet of aquatic habitat. If no western pond turtles are observed, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey or halts for more than 14 days a new survey should be conducted prior to reinitiating construction.

If western pond turtles are found during the pre-construction survey, then a qualified biological monitor should be onsite during initial clearing and grading within 300 feet of a drainage, pond, or other aquatic habitat. The biological monitor will relocate any western pond turtles found within the construction footprint to suitable habitat away from the construction zone, but within the vicinity of the project site, if required. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the western pond turtle. Evidence of the pre-construction worker awareness training shall be provided to the City prior to any ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

The applicant is agreeable to the above mitigation measure; implementation of the above measure will reduce impacts to western pond turtle to a less than significant level.

To address the potential impacts to western spadefoot, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.- 2 A pre-construction survey for western spadefoot should be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to the initiation of any construction activity that would directly impact habitat or disturb the ground within 50 feet of suitable aquatic habitat. If no western spadefoot are observed, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey or halts for more than 14 days a new survey should be conducted prior to reinitiating construction.

If western spadefoot are found during the pre-construction survey, then a qualified biological monitor should be onsite during initial clearing and grading within 50 feet of suitable aquatic habitat. The biological monitor will relocate any western spadefoot toads found within the construction footprint to suitable habitat away from the construction zone, but within the vicinity of the Study Area, if required. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the western spadefoot toad.

Evidence of the pre-construction worker awareness training shall be provided to the City prior to any ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

The applicant is agreeable to the above mitigation measure; implementation of the above measure will reduce impacts to western spadefoot to a less than significant level.

To address the potential impacts to burrowing owls, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.-3 Prior to any grading activities and/or prior to the issuance of Grading plans, the applicant/developer shall hire a qualified biologist to conduct a Take Avoidance survey per the methods outlined on page 29 of the CDFW 2012 burrowing owl staff report. The survey shall consist of one pre-construction survey conducted no less than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance. If the surveys are negative, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended.

If burrowing owls are observed on or within 500 feet of the project site, an impact assessment should be prepared and submitted to the CDFW, in accordance with the 2012 Staff Report. If it is determined that project activities may result in impacts to occupied western burrowing owl habitat, the project proponent should consult with CDFW and develop a detailed mitigation plan establishing avoidance and mitigation measures based on the requirements set forth in Appendix A of the 2012 Staff Report.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

The applicant is agreeable to the above mitigation measure; implementation of the above measure will reduce impacts to burrowing owls to a less than significant level.

To address the potential impacts to Tricolored blackbirds, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.-4 If vegetation removal and grading activities begin during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31), a qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting tricolored blackbirds within the project footprint area and the surrounding 100 feet, within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities.

If the pre-construction survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-

construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, an additional survey is required prior to starting work.

If nests are found and considered to be active, the project biologist should establish buffer zones to prohibit construction activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the active avian nests. Evidence of the pre-construction worker awareness training shall be provided to the City prior to any ground/vegetation-disturbing activities. If construction activities are proposed to begin during the non-breeding season (September 1 through February 14), a survey is not required and no further studies are necessary. If the project will be directly impacting active tricolored blackbird nests, then coordination with CDFW will be required and an incidental take permit may be required from CDFW.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

The applicant is agreeable to the above mitigation measure; implementation of the above measure will reduce impacts to tricolored blackbirds to a less than significant level.

To address the potential impacts to other nesting raptors and migratory birds, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV. -5 All vegetation removal and grading activities should be completed between September 1 to February 14, if feasible. If vegetation removal and grading activities begin during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31), a qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey of the project footprint for active nests. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet should be surveyed for active raptor nests and the surrounding 1/4-mile should be surveyed for Swainson's hawk nests. The pre-construction survey should be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities. If the pre-construction survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, an additional survey is required prior to starting work.

If nests are found and considered to be active, the project biologist should establish buffer zones to prohibit construction activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged. Buffer width will depend on the species in question, surrounding existing disturbances, and specific site characteristics, but may range from 20 feet for some songbirds to 250 feet for most raptors. A buffer zone of at least 500 feet is required around Swainson's hawk nests. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, then an appropriate buffer should be established around the trees and the trees should not be removed until a biologist determines that the nestlings have successfully fledged. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness

training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the active avian nests. Evidence of the pre-construction worker awareness training shall be provided to the City prior to any ground/vegetation-disturbing activities. If construction activities are proposed to begin during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31), a survey is not required and no further studies are necessary.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

The applicant is agreeable to the above mitigation measure; implementation of the above measure will reduce impacts to nesting raptors and migratory birds to a less than significant level.

To address the potential impacts to American badgers, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.-6 A qualified biologist should conduct a preconstruction survey for American badger within 14 days prior to the start of ground disturbance. If no American badgers are observed, then a letter report documenting the results of the survey should be provided to the project proponent for their records, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the preconstruction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, a new survey is recommended.

If American badgers or their dens are found, additional avoidance measures are recommended including having a qualified biologist conduct a pre-construction survey within 24 hours prior to commencement of construction activities, performing a Worker Awareness Training to all construction workers (and providing evidence of the worker awareness training to the City of Rocklin), and being present on the project site during grading activities for the purpose of temporarily halting construction activities until the biologist determines that the badger has left the construction footprint on its own accord.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

The applicant is agreeable to the above mitigation measure; implementation of the above measure will reduce impacts to the American badger to a less than significant level.

To address the potential impacts to silver-haired bat, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.-7 A qualified biologist should conduct a preconstruction survey within 14 days prior to clearing or grading operations and removal of trees. If no bats are observed, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-

construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, an additional survey is required prior to starting work.

If special-status bat species are present and roosting on or within 100 feet of the Study Area, then the biologist should establish an appropriate buffer around the roost site. At minimum, no trees should be removed until the biologist has determined that bats are no longer roosting in the tree. Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the project area. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for various bat species. Evidence of the pre-construction worker awareness training shall be provided to the City prior to any ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

The applicant is agreeable to the above mitigation measure; implementation of the above measure will reduce impacts to silver-haired bat to a less than significant level.

b. and c. Riparian Habitat and Wetlands – Less Than Significant With Mitigation. The project site contains 0.13 +/- acres of wetlands that may be subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board jurisdiction, and some areas of riparian habitat and aquatic resources that may be subject to CDFW jurisdiction.

To address the impacts to aquatic resources and riparian habitat, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.-8 Prior to any grading or construction activities, the applicant shall coordinate with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine if a Section 404 permit is necessary to fill in the identified aquatic resources on the project site. If it is determined that such a permit is not required, the applicant shall provide evidence to that effect to the City of Rocklin. Alternatively, if it is determined that an appropriate Section 404 permit will need to be acquired for any project-related impacts to waters of the U.S., the applicant shall submit documentation that they have obtained a Section 404 permit and any waters of the U.S. that would be lost or disturbed should be replaced or rehabilitated on a "no-net-loss" basis in accordance with the Corps' mitigation guidelines. Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement should be at a location and by methods agreeable to the Corps. In association with the Section 404 permit and prior to the issuance of grading plans, a Section 401 water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board and if determined necessary, a USFWS Biological Opinion shall be obtained. If it is determined that the aquatic resources present on the site are not waters of the U.S. and are only waters of the state, then the applicant shall apply for Waste Discharge Requirements from the Central Valley Water Quality Control Board. All terms and conditions of said permits shall be complied with.

For potential impacts to riparian habitat, the project may be required to obtain a Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. If it is determined that such a SAA is not required, the applicant shall provide evidence to that effect to the City of Rocklin. If it is determined that a SAA is required, the applicant shall obtain one and all terms and conditions of the SAA shall be complied with.

Prior to any grading or construction activities, applicant shall also demonstrate to the City of Rocklin that they have implemented habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement as stipulated in their Section 404 permit, if applicable. The applicant shall also demonstrate to the City of Rocklin how they have complied with the terms and conditions of the Section 404 permit, the Section 401 water quality certification/waste discharge requirements, and if applicable, the Biological Opinion and Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

The applicant is agreeable to the above mitigation measure; implementation of the above measure will reduce impacts to waters of the U.S./state and riparian habitat to a less than significant level.

d. Fish and Wildlife Movement – Less than Significant Impact. Wildlife corridors link together areas of suitable habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. The fragmentation of undeveloped land by urbanization creates isolated “islands” of wildlife habitat. Fragmentation can also occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat, such as when woodland or scrub habitat is altered or converted into grasslands after a disturbance such as fire, mudslide, or grading activities. Wildlife corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by: (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange and diversity; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk of catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) on population or local species extinction, and (3), serving as a travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates and other needs.

The project site consists of partially disturbed habitat. The project area is bounded by Interstate 80 (I-80) on the west and Sierra College Boulevard on the east. The property directly to the north has recently been developed with retail commercial uses and the property to the south is currently used for rural residential but is planned for commercial development, a portion of which recently began construction. The project site is located in a developed area that includes roads, existing residential and commercial developments, which isolate the project site from any adjacent natural habitats and there are no significant bodies of water on the project site. As such, the project site does not link two significant natural areas and is surrounded by similar habitat types, and as such it is not considered a wildlife migration corridor. Therefore, the proposed

project is not anticipated to 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 wildlife nursery sites.

e. Local Policies/Ordinances – No Impact. The City of Rocklin General Plan policies OCR-42 and OCR-43 require all projects to mitigate for the loss of oak trees and the impacts to oak woodland that result from development. To comply with these policies, the City of Rocklin relies on the Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance and the Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines to determine project impacts and appropriate mitigation for the removal of and construction within the dripline of native oak trees with a trunk diameter of 6 inches or more at 4.5 feet above ground level. Seven oak species and five hybrids between these species are defined as “native oaks” by the City. Per the City’s oak tree ordinance, the diameter at breast height (DBH) of a multiple trunk tree is the measurement of the largest trunk only, and heritage trees are defined as native oak trees with a trunk diameter of 24 inches or more.

The City of Rocklin commissioned the firm of Phytosphere Research to evaluate, characterize, and make recommendations on the City’s urban forest, and from that effort, a 2006 report titled “Planning for the Future of Rocklin’s Urban Forest” was produced. One of the findings of this report was that the City’s overall tree canopy cover has increased from 11% in 1952 to 18% in 2003 (a 63% increase) due to the protection of existing oaks and growth of both new and existing trees. This finding supports the City’s on-going practice of requiring mitigation for oak tree removal through its Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance as being an effective way to maintain or even increase urban forest canopy.

There are no regulated native oak trees proposed for removal as a part of the LIFEhouse Church grading permit project that would be regulated by the City’s Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance.

There are no facts or circumstances presented by the proposed project which create conflicts with other local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources; therefore, there is no impact related to conflicts with local ordinances or policies protecting biological resources.

f. Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Communities Conservation Plan – No Impact The project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state Habitat Conservation Plan because the site is not subject to any such plan; therefore there is no impact related to a conflict with a habitat conservation plan or natural communities conservation plan.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES					
Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?				X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?		X			
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?		X			

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

The proposed project could affect known or unknown/undiscovered historical, archaeological sites and/or human remains as development occurs.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts that would occur to historical and cultural resources (including human remains) within the Planning area as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included potential destruction or damage to any historical and cultural resources (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.8-1 through 4.8-21). Mitigation measures to address these impacts are incorporated into the General Plan in the Land Use and Open Space, Recreation and Conservation Elements, and include goals and policies that encourage the preservation and protection of historical and cultural resources and the proper treatment and handling of such resources when they are discovered.

The General Plan EIR concluded that despite these goals and policies, significant cultural resources impacts will occur as a result of development under the General Plan and further, that these impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level. Specifically, the General Plan EIR found that buildout of the Rocklin General Plan will contribute to cumulative impacts to historic character. Findings of fact and a statement of overriding considerations were adopted by the Rocklin City Council in regard to these impacts, which were found to be significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

Historically significant structures and sites as well as the potential for the discovery of unknown archaeological or cultural resources as a result of development activities are discussed in the Rocklin General Plan. Policies and mitigation measures have been included in the General Plan to encourage the preservation of historically significant known and unknown areas.

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for cultural resources impacts incorporated as goals and policies in the General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Project-Level Environmental Analysis:

The firm of Cogstone, Consulting Archaeologist, a California consulting firm with recognized expertise in cultural resources, prepared a cultural resource report for the LIFEhouse Church project. The report, dated March 2018, is not available for public review due to the need to protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information in compliance with federal and state rules and regulations. The report's basic findings are incorporated into this Mitigated Negative Declaration by this reference. City staff has reviewed the documentation and is aware that Cogstone, Consulting Archaeologist, has a professional reputation that makes their conclusions presumptively credible and prepared in good faith. Based on its review of the analysis and these other considerations, City staff accepts the conclusions in the Cogstone, Consulting Archaeologist report, which is summarized below.

In summary, the Cogstone Consulting Archaeologist report included records searches of the North Central Information Center (NCIC), California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), archival research, field parcel surveys and limited excavation efforts performed by a qualified archaeologist, a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of the Sacred Lands File Inventory, and notification of Native American contacts recommended by the NAHC. The CHRIS record searches revealed that two previous cultural resource studies have been conducted which included portions of the area of potential effect (APE), but no cultural resources were located within the project site. Sixty additional studies have been conducted within the 1-mile record search radius, while 73 resources have been documented within the search radius but all are outside the area of potential effect. The field survey did not find any cultural resources. Therefore, the proposed LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit project would not impact known sites of historical or cultural significance on the project site. However, the project site may contain unknown cultural resources that could potentially be discovered during construction activities.

Significance Conclusions:

a. Historic Resources – No Impact. CEQA Statutes Section 21084.1 identifies historic resources as those listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources, based on a range of criteria, including association with events or patterns of events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of historical development in the United States or California, including local, regional, or specific cultural patterns (California Register Criterion 1), structures which are directly associated with important persons in the history of the state or country (Criterion 2), which embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or other aesthetic importance (Criterion 3), or which have the potential to reveal important information about the prehistory or history of the state or the nation (such as archaeological sites) (Criterion 4).

In addition to meeting at least one of the above criteria, the structure must typically be over 50 years old (a state guideline rather than a statutory requirement) and have retained historic integrity sufficient to be clearly evident as a historic resource through a combination of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with historic patterns. The definition of “integrity” in this context is based on criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places.

The project site does not contain any historic resources pursuant to §15064.5 (the project archaeologist concluded that there are no identified cultural resources on the project site that are considered eligible for the National or State Register of Historic Places/Resources); therefore no impacts to historic resources are anticipated.

b. Archaeological Resources– Less Than Significant With Mitigation. As noted above, the project site may contain unknown/undiscovered cultural resources. Although the results of both the CHRIS records search and the field survey were negative for cultural resources within the APE, a considerable number of archaeological sites have been identified in close proximity to it. Ground visibility was also very low throughout most of the APE at the time of the field survey. Finally, the APE is near a natural source of freshwater at Secret Ravine and much of it has been subject to very little disturbance from development. For these reasons, the potential for subgrade archaeological deposits is moderate and it is recommended by Cogstone, the archaeological consultant, that an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation monitor all project-related ground disturbance within native soils. Based upon AB-52 tribal consultation efforts between the City of Rocklin and the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC), it was recommended that a tribal monitor be present to monitor all project-related ground disturbance within native soils.

To address the project's potential impact of the discovery of unknown archaeological resources or tribal cultural resources, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

V.-1 A compensated UAIC tribal monitor shall be made available during the grading operations of the project in order to fully oversee and advise if any undiscovered archaeological resources or tribal cultural resources become evident. The approximate oversight area for undiscovered onsite features is included within the limits of ground disturbance.

If an inadvertent discovery of cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, charcoal, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, burned soil, structure/building remains) or tribal cultural resources is made during project-related construction activities, ground disturbances in the area of the find shall be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist, the Environmental Services Manager and the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified regarding the discovery. The archaeologist shall determine whether the resource is potentially significant as per CEQA (i.e., whether it is a historical resource, a unique archaeological resource, a unique paleontological resource, or a tribal cultural resource) and shall develop specific measures to ensure preservation of the resource or to mitigate impacts to the resource if it cannot feasibly be preserved in light of costs, logistics, technological considerations, the location of the find, and the extent to which avoidance and/or preservation of the find is consistent or inconsistent with the design and objectives of the project. Work at the discovery location cannot resume until it is determined by the City, in consultation with culturally affiliated tribes, that the find is not a tribal cultural resource, or that the discovery is a tribal cultural resource and all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of CEQA, including AB-52, has been satisfied. Specific measures for significant or potentially significant resources would include, but are not necessarily limited to, preservation in place, in-field documentation, archival research, subsurface testing, and excavation. The specific type of measure necessary would be determined according to evidence indicating degrees of resource integrity, spatial and temporal extent, and cultural associations, and would be developed in a manner consistent with CEQA guidelines for preserving or otherwise mitigating impacts to archaeological and cultural artifacts and tribal cultural resources.

In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains, until compliance with the provisions of Sections 15064.5 (e)(1) and (2) of the CEQA Guidelines, as well as Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, has occurred. If any human remains are discovered, all work shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and the County Coroner shall be notified, according to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The City's Environmental Services Manager shall also be notified. If the remains are Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which in turn will inform a most likely descendant. The descendant will then recommend to the landowner appropriate disposition of the remains and any grave goods, and the landowner shall comply with the requirements of AB2641 (2006).

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

The applicant is agreeable to the above mitigation measure; implementation of the above measure will reduce impacts to known and unknown/ undiscovered cultural resources and tribal cultural resources to a less than significant level.

c. Human Remains – Less Than Significant With Mitigation. No evidence of human remains is known to exist at the project site. However, in the event that during construction activities, human remains of Native American origin are discovered on the site during project demolition, it would be necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall under the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (Public Resources Code Section 5097 *et seq.*). In addition, State law (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5) requires that the Mitigation Measure V.-1 be implemented should human remains be discovered; implementation of Mitigation Measure V.-1 will reduce impacts regarding the discovery of human remains to a less than significant level.

VI. ENERGY					
Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X		
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

The proposed project would be anticipated to use energy resources during project construction, but such use would not be in a wasteful or inefficient manner, nor would such use conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts that would occur related to the cumulative demand for electrical and natural

gas services as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included a an increased demand for electrical and natural gas services, energy consumption impacts, and a cumulative increase in demand for electrical and natural gas services and associated infrastructure and increased infrastructure expansions to serve future development (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.13-1 through 4.13-34, pages 4.13-23 through 4.13-32 and pages 5.0-47 through 5.0-48). Mitigation measures to address these impacts are incorporated into the General Plan in the Public Services and Facilities and Open Space, Conservation and Recreation Elements, and include goals and policies that encourage coordination with utility service providers and energy and resource conservation. The analysis found that while development and buildout of the General Plan can result in energy consumption impacts, these impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24), through the application of development standards contained in the City's Improvement Standards and Standard Specifications and in the Rocklin Municipal Code, through the application of General Plan goals and policies that would reduce energy consumption, and through compliance with local, state and federal standards related to energy consumption.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

The consumption of energy as a result of development activities is discussed in the Rocklin General Plan. Policies and mitigation measures have been included in the General Plan that encourage coordination with utility service providers and the conservation of energy and resources.

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for greenhouse gas emissions impacts incorporated as goals and policies in the General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Significance Conclusions:

a. Wasteful, Inefficient or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy Resources – *Less Than Significant Impact*. The project would use energy resources for on-road vehicle trips (i.e., gasoline, diesel fuel and electricity) generated by the grading permit project, and from off-road vehicles generated by and associated with the grading of the project.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) provides both electrical and natural gas service within the City of Rocklin. According to PG&E, in 2015 Placer County used a total of 2,902 million kWh of electricity. The project would increase electricity use in the county by a minimal amount during the grading operations. PG&E's electrical service area extends far beyond Placer County, and draws on a variety of sources for electricity, including hydroelectric, natural gas, nuclear and renewable resources. According to PG&E, in 2015 Placer County used approximately 78.8 million

therms of natural gas. Similar to electricity, the project's natural gas use during grading operations would represent a minimal increase of natural gas usage within the county, and a smaller portion of PG&E's total natural gas service. PG&E would be able to absorb the additional demand for electricity and natural gas that would result from the project because it would represent a very minimal increase compared to PG&E's current demand and supply, and because PG&E plans for additional development within its service area, including the City of Rocklin.

Because the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not include any land use development or development of any structures, the project would not need to comply with CalGreen energy efficiency requirements.

The project is not expected to increase the annual use of transportation fuel.

The project would be in compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations regulating energy usage. In addition, energy providers are actively implementing measures to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and to improve energy efficiency. For example, PG&E is responsible for the mix of energy resources used to provide electricity for its customers, and it is in the process of implementing the Statewide Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) to increase the proportion of renewable energy (e.g. solar and wind) within its energy portfolio. Based on this requirement, PG&E is expected to procure at least 50% of its electricity resources from renewable energy resources by 2030. In 2016, renewable resources provided 33% of PG&E's electricity supply. Other Statewide measures, including those intended to improve the energy efficiency of the statewide passenger and heavy-duty truck vehicle fleet (e.g. the Pavley Bill and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard), would improve vehicle fuel economies, thereby conserving gasoline and diesel fuel. These energy savings would continue to accrue over time.

For the above reasons, the project would not result in any significant adverse impacts related to project energy requirements, energy use inefficiencies, and/or the energy intensiveness of materials by amount and fuel type for the grading permit activities. PG&E, the electricity and natural gas provider to the site, maintains sufficient capacity to serve the grading permit project. The grading permit project would comply with all existing energy standards, including those established by the City of Rocklin, and would not result in significant adverse impacts on energy resources. For these reasons, and others (as described previously), the project would be expected to result in a less than significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation.

b. Conflict or Obstruct with State or Local Plan – *Less Than Significant Impact.* The project site is not part of a state or local plan for renewable energy and the project itself does not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for energy efficiency. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact with regard to conflicting with or obstructing a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS					
Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Map issued by the state Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)			X		
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X		
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X		
iv) Landslides?			X		
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X		
c) Be located 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 landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X		
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table I8-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?			X		
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X	
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

Branches of the Foothill Fault system, which are not included on the Alquist-Priolo maps, pass through or near the City of Rocklin and could pose a seismic hazard to the area including ground shaking, seismic ground failure, and landslides. Construction of the proposed project will involve

clearing and grading of the site, which could render the site susceptible to a temporary increase in erosion from the grading and construction activities.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts of local soils and geology on development that would occur as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included seismic hazards such as groundshaking and liquefaction, erosion, soil stability, and wastewater conflicts (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011 pages 4.6-1 through 4.6-27). The analysis found that while development and buildout of the General Plan can result in geological impacts, these impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of development standards contained in the City’s Improvement Standards and Standard Specifications and in the Rocklin Municipal Code, the application of General Plan goals and policies that would assist in minimizing or avoiding geologic hazards and compliance with local, state and federal standards related to geologic conditions.

These goals, policies and standards include, but are not limited to, erosion control measures in the City’s Improvement Standards and Standard Specifications, the City’s Grading and Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, the City’s Stormwater Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance, and goals and policies in the General Plan Community Safety Element requiring soils and geotechnical reports for all new development, enforcement of the building code, and limiting development of severe slopes.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for geology and soils impacts incorporated as goals and policies in the Rocklin General Plan will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City ordinances, rules and regulations.

In addition, the project would be subject to the provisions of the City’s Grading and Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance. Chapter 15.28 of the Rocklin Municipal Code, Grading and Erosion Sediment Control, regulates grading activity on all property within the City of Rocklin to safeguard life, limb, health, property, and public welfare; to avoid pollution of watercourses with nutrients, sediments, or other earthen materials generated or caused by surface runoff on or across the permit area; to comply with the City’s National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board; and to ensure that the intended use of a graded site is consistent with the City of Rocklin General Plan, provisions of the California Building Standards Code as adopted by the City relating to grading activities, City of Rocklin improvement standards, and any applicable specific plans or other land use entitlements. This chapter (15.28) also establishes rules and regulations to control grading and erosion control

activities, including fills and embankments; establishes the administrative procedure for issuance of permits; and provides for approval of plans and inspection of grading construction and erosion control plans for all graded sites.

Significance Conclusions:

a., i. and ii. Fault Rupture, Ground Shaking – *Less than Significant Impact.* The City of Rocklin is located in an area known to be subject to seismic hazards, but it is not near any designated Alquist-Priolo active earthquake faults. The Foothill Fault System has been identified in previous environmental studies as potentially posing a seismic hazard to the area; however, the Foothill Fault system is located near Folsom Lake, and not within the boundaries of the City of Rocklin. There are, however, two known and five inferred inactive faults within the City of Rocklin. While existing building code requirements are considered adequate to reduce potential seismic hazards related to the construction and operation of the proposed project to a less than significant level, because the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not include any land use development or development of any structures, the impacts are still considered less than significant.

a., iii. and iv. Liquefaction, Landslides – *Less than Significant Impact.* The site does not contain significant grade differences and therefore, does not possess the slope/geological conditions that involve landslide hazards. The potential for liquefaction due to earthquakes and groundshaking is considered minimal due to the site specific characteristics that exist in Rocklin; Rocklin is located over a stable granite bedrock formation and much of the area is covered by volcanic mud (not unconsolidated soils which have liquefaction tendencies). The application of seismic safety and construction and design standards contained in the City's Improvement Standards and Standard Specifications and in the Rocklin Municipal Code, the application of General Plan goals and policies that would assist in minimizing or avoiding geologic hazards, and compliance with local, state and federal standards related to geologic conditions would reduce the potential impact from liquefaction to a less than significant level.

b. Soil Erosion – *Less Than Significant Impact.* Standard erosion control measures are required of all projects, including revegetation and slope standards. The project proponent will be required to prepare an erosion and sediment control plan through the application of the City's Improvement Standards and Standard Specifications as a part of the City's development review process. The erosion and sediment control plan are reviewed against the Placer County Stormwater Management Manual and the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual. The erosion and sediment control plan includes the implementation of Best Management Practices/Best Available Technology (BMPs/BATs) to control construction site runoff. The project will also be required to comply with the City's Grading and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance (Rocklin Municipal Code, Chapter 15.28), and the Stormwater Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance (Rocklin Municipal Code, Chapter 8.30). The application of standard erosion control measures to the proposed project, as well as

compliance with the above noted Ordinances, would reduce potential erosion-related impacts to a less than significant level for on-site grading.

c. and d. Unstable and Expansive Soil – *Less Than Significant Impact*. Because the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not include any land use development or development of any structures, impacts associated with unstable soil or geologic conditions would be reduced to a less than significant level.

e. Inadequate Soils for Disposal - *No Impact*. Sewer service is available to the project site but the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not include any land use development or development of any structures that would require sewer service. Septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems would not be necessary; therefore there are no impacts associated with the disposal of wastewater.

f. Paleontological Resource and Unique Geological Feature – *Less Than Significant Impact*. The project site and project area are not known or considered likely to contain a unique paleontological resource or a unique geological feature; therefore direct or indirect impacts to these resources would be less than significant.

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS					
Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X		
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

An individual project, even a very large project, does not in itself generate enough greenhouse gas emissions to measurably influence global climate change. Global climate change is therefore by definition a cumulative impact. A project contributes to this potential cumulative impact through its cumulative incremental contribution combined with the emissions of all other sources of greenhouse gases (GHG).

Area- and mobile-source emissions of greenhouse gases would be generated by the construction and operation of the proposed project. Individual projects can contribute to greenhouse gas

emission reductions by incorporating features that reduce vehicle emissions and maximize energy-efficiency.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts that would occur related to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included consistency with greenhouse gas reduction measure, climate change environmental effects on the City and generation of greenhouse gas emissions (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.15-1 through 4.15-25). Mitigation measures to address these impacts are incorporated into the General Plan in the Land Use and Circulation Elements, and include goals and policies that encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation and promote mixed use and infill development.

The General Plan EIR concluded that despite these goals and policies, significant greenhouse gas emission impacts will occur as a result of development under the General Plan and further, that these impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level. Specifically, the General Plan EIR found that buildout of the Rocklin General Plan will result in the generation of greenhouse gas emissions which are cumulatively considerable. Findings of fact and a statement of overriding considerations were adopted by the Rocklin City Council in regard to this impact, which was found to be significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

Generation of greenhouse gas emissions as a result of development activities are discussed in the Rocklin General Plan. Policies and mitigation measures have been included in the General Plan that encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation and promote mixed use and infill development.

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for greenhouse gas emissions impacts incorporated as goals and policies in the General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Project Level Environmental Analysis:

The City did not request a Greenhouse Gas study to be prepared for the project, as a grading project is not anticipated to produce any permanent new trips and is expected to produce limited emissions. However, an analysis recently completed for a separate project is used for comparison purposes to demonstrate that the grading project would not be anticipated to exceed applicable PCAPCD thresholds.

The firm of RCH Group, a Sacramento area consulting firm with recognized expertise in air quality analyses, prepared an Air Quality and GHG Emissions Technical Report for the J&S Asphalt Headquarters Project. Their report, dated December 6, 2019 is available for review during normal business hours at the City of Rocklin Planning Department, 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin, CA, and is incorporated into this Mitigated Negative Declaration by this reference. City staff has reviewed the documentation and is also aware that RCH Group has a professional reputation that makes their conclusions presumptively credible and prepared in good faith. Based on its review of the analysis and these other considerations, City staff accepts the conclusions in the RCH Group report, which is summarized below. The RCH Group analysis considered the construction and operation of the development of a 4,800 square foot shop building, a 5,780 square foot office building, and a 3,200 square foot drive-thru sealant tank building with associated paving for parking and internal circulation on a project site of approximately 4.6 acres in size. The RCH Group analysis of the J&S Asphalt Headquarters Project assumes the full construction, including grading, of the project and is therefore considered to overestimate the actual emissions that would result from the LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit project because it is much smaller in size and has less intensive construction activities.

Greenhouse Gas Setting

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are referred to as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions because they capture heat radiated from the sun as it is reflected back into the atmosphere, similar to a greenhouse. The accumulation of GHG emissions has been implicated as a driving force for Global Climate change. Definitions of climate change vary between and across regulatory authorities and the scientific community, but in general can be described as the changing of the earth's climate caused by natural fluctuations and the impact of human activities that alter the composition of the global atmosphere.

Emissions of greenhouse gases (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 emission of GHGs contributing to global climate change can be attributed to every nation, region, city and virtually every individual on Earth. A project's GHG emissions are at a micro-scale relative to global emissions, but could result in a cumulatively considerable incremental contribution to a significant cumulative macro-scale impact

The major concern is that increases in GHG emissions are causing Global Climate Change. Global Climate Change is a change in the average weather on earth that can be measured by wind patterns, storms, precipitation, and temperature. Although there is disagreement as to the speed of global warming and the extent of the impacts attributable to human activities, the vast majority of the scientific community now agrees that there is a direct link between increased GHG emissions and long term global temperature increases. Potential global warming impacts in California may include, but are not limited to, loss in snow pack, sea level rise, more extreme heat

days per year, more high ozone days, more large forest fires, more drought years, impacts to agriculture, changes in disease vectors, and changes in habitat and biodiversity. In California, GHGs are defined to include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), and hydrofluorocarbons. To account for the warming potential of GHGs, GHG emissions are quantified and reported as CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e).

An individual project, even a very large project, does not in itself generate enough greenhouse gas emissions to measurably influence global climate change. Global climate change is therefore by definition a cumulative impact. A project contributes to this potential cumulative impact through its cumulative incremental contribution combined with the emissions of all other sources of greenhouse gases (GHG). In assessing cumulative impacts, it must be determined if a project's incremental effect is "cumulatively considerable" (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064 (h)(1) and 15130). To make this determination, the incremental impacts of the project must be compared to with the effects of past, current and probable future projects. To gather sufficient information on a global scale of all past, current, and probable future projects to make this determination is a difficult, if not impossible, task.

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 (CO₂) and, to a lesser extent, other GHG pollutants such as methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) associated with area sources, mobile sources or vehicles, utilities (electricity and natural gas), water usage, wastewater generation, and the generation of solid waste. The primary source of GHG emissions for the project would be mobile source emissions. The common unit of measurement for GHG is expressed in terms of annual metric tons of CO₂ equivalents (MTCO₂e/yr).

Regulatory Framework

In recognition of the global scale of climate change, California has enacted several pieces of legislation in attempt to curb GHG emissions. Specifically, Assembly Bill (AB) 32 and more recently, Senate Bill (SB) 32, have established statewide GHG emissions reduction targets. Accordingly, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has prepared the Climate Change Scoping Plan for California (Scoping Plan), approved in 2008 and updated in 2014 and 2017, which provides the outline for actions to reduce California's GHG emissions and achieve the emissions reductions targets required by AB 32 and SB 32. In concert with statewide efforts to reduce GHG emissions, air districts, counties, and local jurisdictions throughout the State have implemented their own policies and plans to achieve emissions reductions in line with the Scoping Plan and emissions reduction targets, including AB 32 and SB 32.

On October 13, 2016, the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) adopted GHG emissions thresholds to help the district attain the GHG reduction goals established by AB 32 and SB 32. The updated thresholds specify a bright-line threshold for GHG emissions during

construction activity of 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr. For operational emissions, the updated thresholds begin with a screening emission level of 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr. Any project below the 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr threshold is judged by the PCAPCD as having a less than significant impact on GHG emissions within the District and thus would not conflict with any state or regional GHG emissions reduction goals. Projects that would result in emissions above the 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr threshold would not necessarily result in substantial impacts, if certain efficiency thresholds are met. The efficiency thresholds, which are based on service populations and square footage, are presented in the PCAPCD GHG Operational Thresholds of Significance table below.

PCAPCD GHG OPERATIONAL THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE			
Efficiency Thresholds			
Residential (MT CO ₂ e/capita)		Non-Residential (MT CO ₂ e/1,000 sf)	
Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
4.5	5.5	26.5	27.3
<i>Source: Placer County Air Pollution Control District, Placer County Air Pollution Control District Policy Review of Land Use Projects Under CEQA, October 13, 2016.</i>			

Projects that fall below the 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr threshold or meet the efficiency thresholds are considered to be in keeping with statewide GHG emissions reduction targets, which would ensure that the proposed project would not inhibit the State's achievement of GHG emissions reductions. Thus, projects which involve emissions below the 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr threshold or below the efficiency thresholds presented in the PCAPCD GHG Operational Thresholds of Significance table above are considered to result in less-than-significant impacts in regards GHG emissions within the District and would not conflict with any state or regional GHG emissions reduction goals. Finally, the PCAPCD has also established a Bright Line Cap, which shall be the maximum limit for any proposed project. The Bright Line Cap is 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr for all types of projects.

Significance Conclusions:

a. and b.) Generate Greenhouse Gas and Conflict with Greenhouse Gas Plan – Less Than Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would result in short-term GHG emissions, which would cumulatively contribute to increases of GHG emissions. There would be no operational GHG emissions since the grading project does not involve any land use development or development of any structures and associated construction of building foundations and structures that would generate and/or attract vehicle trips. The common unit of measurement for GHG is expressed in terms of annual metric tons of CO₂ equivalents (MT CO₂e), based on the global warming potential of the individual pollutants.

For comparative purposes, the short-term emissions of GHG associated with the construction of the J&S Asphalt Headquarters project are estimated to be 311 MTCO₂e/yr., which is below the 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr. threshold. Short-term emissions of GHG associated with LIFEhouse Church grading permit project are estimated to be substantially lower than 311 MTCO₂e/yr., which is

below the 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr threshold. Construction GHG emissions are a one-time release and are, therefore, not typically expected to generate a significant contribution to global climate change. Due to the size of the proposed project, the project's estimated construction-related GHG contribution to global climate change would be considered negligible on the overall global emissions scale.

Because the levels of construction emissions are below the 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr. significance thresholds and there will be no operational GHG emissions, the proposed project would not hinder the State's ability to reach the GHG reduction target nor conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation related to GHG reduction and the impact of the proposed project on global climate change would not be cumulatively considerable and therefore would be considered less than significant.

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

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

As discussed below, compliance with the mitigation measures incorporated into the General Plan goals and policies and applicable City Code and compliance with applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations would reduce impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials to a less-than-significant level.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated human health and hazards impacts that would occur as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included wildland fire hazards, transportation, use and disposal of hazardous materials, and emergency response and evacuation plans (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011 pages 4.7-1 through 4.7-30). The analysis found that while development and buildout of the Rocklin General Plan can introduce a variety of human health and hazards impacts, these impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of development standards in the Rocklin Municipal Code, the application of General Plan goals and policies that would assist in minimizing or avoiding hazardous conditions, and compliance with local, state and federal standards related to hazards and hazardous materials.

These goals, policies and standards include, but are not limited to, Chapter 2.32 of the Rocklin Municipal Code which requires the preparation and maintenance of an emergency operations plan, preventative measures in the City’s Improvement Standards and Standard Specifications, compliance with local, state and federal standards related to hazards and hazardous materials and goals and policies in the General Plan Community Safety and Open Space, Conservation and Recreation Elements requiring coordination with emergency management agencies, annexation into fee districts for fire prevention/suppression and medical response, incorporation of fuel modification/fire hazard reduction planning, and requirements for site-specific hazard investigations and risk analysis.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for human health and hazards impacts incorporated as goals and policies in the General Plan and the City’s Improvement Standards, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with the Rocklin Municipal Code and other City rules and regulations.

In addition, Chapter 2.32 of the Rocklin Municipal Code requires the development of emergency procedures in the City through the Emergency Operations Plan. The Emergency Operations Plan provides a framework to guide the City’s efforts to mitigate and prepare for, respond to, and recover from major emergencies or disasters. To implement the Emergency Operations Plan, the City has established a Disaster Council, which is responsible for reviewing and recommending emergency operations plans for adoption by the City Council. The Disaster Council plans for the protection of persons and property in the event of fires, floods, storms, epidemic, riot, earthquake and other disasters.

Significance Conclusion:

a. and b. Transport, Use or Disposal of Hazardous Materials, Release of Hazardous Materials – *Less than Significant Impact.* Construction and maintenance activities would use hazardous materials, including fuels (gasoline and diesel), oils and lubricants, and fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and yard/landscaping equipment. While these products noted above may contain known hazardous materials, the volume of material would not create a significant hazard to the public through routine transport, use, or disposal and would not result in a reasonably foreseeable upset and accident condition involving the release of hazardous materials. Compliance with various Federal, State, and local laws and regulations (including but not limited to Titles 8 and 22 of the Code of California Regulations, Uniform Fire Code, and Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code) addressing hazardous materials management and environmental protection would be required to ensure that there is not a significant hazardous materials impact associated with the construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed project.

c. Hazardous Emissions Near Schools – *No Impact.* There are no schools within one-quarter mile (1,320 feet) of the project site. The closest schools are Sierra College on Sierra College Boulevard and Rocklin Road, which has the closest structure approximately 2,000 feet away from the project site, Rocklin Elementary on Meyers Street, which is approximately 6,200 feet away and Pacific Oaks Pre-school on Pacific Street, which is approximately 5,800 feet away. Although rough grading projects of this nature would not typically emit any significant amounts of hazardous materials, substances, or waste or be involved in the transportation of hazardous materials, substances, or waste, there are existing rules and regulations, as indicated above, that address hazardous materials management and environmental protection. Therefore, there is no impact related to hazardous emissions or hazardous materials within one quarter mile of a school.

d. Hazardous Site List – *No Impact.* The project site is not on the list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Government Code 65962.5 is known as the Cortese List. The Cortese database identifies public drinking water wells with detectable levels of contamination, hazardous substance sites selected for remedial action, sites with known toxic material identified through the abandoned site assessment program, sites with Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) having a reportable release and all solid waste disposal facilities from which there is known migration. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database and Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board GeoTracker database were searched on June 16, 2020 and no open hazardous sites were identified on the project site; therefore, there is no impact related to a hazardous materials site on the project site.

e. Airport Hazards and Noise – *No Impact.* The project is not located within an airport land use plan, or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport; therefore there is no public or private airport hazard or noise impact.

f. Emergency Response Plan – *Less than Significant Impact.* The City’s existing street system, particularly arterial and collector streets, function as emergency evacuation routes. The project’s design and layout will not impair or physically interfere with the street system emergency evacuation route or impede an emergency evacuation plan; therefore a less than significant impact on emergency routes/plans would be anticipated.

g. Wildland Fires – *Less Than Significant Impact.* The project site is located in a mostly developed commercial area, surrounded by retail and suburban development, Sierra College and some vacant areas identified for future development. Because the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not involve any land use development or development of any structures, a less than significant impact on the exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires would be anticipated.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY					
Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?			X		
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X		
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:					
i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			X		
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on-or offsite;			X		
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			X		
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?			X		
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?			X		
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

The proposed project would involve grading activities that would remove vegetation and expose soil to wind and water erosion and potentially impact water quality. Waterways in the Rocklin area have the potential to flood and expose people or structures to flooding. The proposed project includes rough grading on the project site, but it does not include the development of any structures that would be occupied.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated hydrology and water quality impacts that would occur as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included water quality, ground water quality and supply, drainage, flooding, risks of seiche, tsunami and mudflow (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.9-1 through 4.9-37). The analysis found that while development and buildout of the General Plan can result in hydrology and water quality impacts, these impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of development standards contained in the City’s Improvement Standards and Standard Specifications and in the Rocklin Municipal Code, the application of General Plan goals and policies related to hydrology, flooding and water quality, and compliance with local, state, and federal water quality standards and floodplain development requirements.

These goals, policies and standards include, but are not limited to, flood prevention and drainage requirements in the City’s Improvement Standards and Standard Specifications, the City’s Grading and Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, the Stormwater Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit requirements, and goals and policies in the General Plan Open Space, Conservation and Recreation and Safety Elements requiring the protection of new and existing development from flood and drainage hazards, the prevention of storm drainage run-off in excess of pre-development levels, the development and application of erosion control plans and best management practices, the annexation of new development into existing drainage maintenance districts where warranted, and consultation with the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and other appropriate entities.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR as well as relevant standards from the City’s Improvement Standards for hydrology and water quality impacts will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with the Rocklin Municipal Code and other City rules and regulations.

The project would be subject to the provisions of the City’s Grading and Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance. Chapter 15.28 of the Rocklin Municipal Code, Grading and Erosion Sediment Control, regulates grading activity on all property within the City of Rocklin to safeguard life, limb, health, property, and public welfare; to avoid pollution of watercourses with nutrients, sediments, or other earthen materials generated or caused by surface runoff on or across the permit area; to comply with the City’s National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board; and to ensure that the intended use of a graded site is consistent with the City of Rocklin General Plan, provisions of the California Building Standards Code as adopted by the City relating to grading activities, City of Rocklin

improvement standards, and any applicable specific plans or other land use entitlements. This chapter (15.28) also establishes rules and regulations to control grading and erosion control activities, including fills and embankments; establishes the administrative procedure for issuance of permits; and provides for approval of plans and inspection of grading construction and erosion control plans for all graded sites. Chapter 8.30 of the Rocklin Municipal Code, Stormwater Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance, prohibits the discharge of any materials or pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than stormwater, into the municipal storm drain system or watercourse. Discharges from specified activities that do not cause or contribute to the violation of plan standards, such as landscape irrigation, lawn watering, and flows from fire suppression activities, are exempt from this prohibition.

The project would also be subject to the City's Flood Hazard Area Ordinance and City General Plan policies related to floodplain protection and encroachment; these tools are designed to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions by having legally enforceable regulations that are applied uniformly throughout the City to all publicly and privately owned land within flood prone or flood related erosion areas, they allow the City to protect regulatory floodplains from encroachment by development that would impede flood flows or pose a hazard to occupants, and they ensure that regulatory floodplains, based on the most current information, are not adversely affected by new development, both upstream and downstream.

In addition, the project would be required to prepare an erosion and sediment control plan through the application of the City's Improvement Standards and Standard Specifications that are a part of the City's development review process.

Significance Conclusions:

a. b., c., and e. Water Quality Standards and Groundwater Management– *Less than Significant Impact.* Because the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not involve any land use development or development of any structures, storm water runoff from the project site is not anticipated to be appreciably different than the existing conditions whereby stormwater accumulates on the project site and either dissipates into the soil or flows overland into existing drainage swales or in some cases off the project site into the City's storm drain system. No new impervious surface are being created with the grading permit so additional stormwater flows from the project site beyond what currently exist are not anticipated.

To address the potential for polluted water runoff during project construction, the project would be required to prepare an erosion and sediment control plan through the application of the City's Improvement Standards and Standard Specifications as a part of the City's development review process. The erosion and sediment control plan are reviewed against the Placer County Stormwater Management Manual and the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual. The erosion and sediment control plan includes the implementation of Best Management Practices/Best Available Technology (BMPs/BATs) to

control construction site runoff. The project will also be required to comply with the City's Grading and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance (Rocklin Municipal Code, Chapter 15.28), and the Stormwater Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance (Rocklin Municipal Code, Chapter 8.30), which includes the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The proposed project would not alter the course of a stream or a river.

The proposed project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area because the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not involve any land use development or development of any structures. Substantial erosion, siltation or flooding, on- or off-site, exceedance of the capacity of existing or planned drainage systems, substantial additional sources of polluted runoff or the impediment or re-direction of flood flows would not be anticipated to occur.

Therefore, violations of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements would not occur, surface or groundwater quality would not be substantially degraded, and conflicts with or obstruction of a water quality control plan would not occur, and the impact would be less than significant.

Because the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not involve any land use development or development of any structures, the project will not use domestic water from the Placer County Water Agency and not use wells or groundwater; therefore existing groundwater resources will not be depleted. The project site itself is not a substantial recharge area because of its smaller size in comparison to the overall groundwater recharge area. Therefore, groundwater quality would not be substantially degraded or supplies decreased and conflicts with, obstruction of or impediment of a sustainable groundwater management plan would not occur, and the impact would be less than significant.

d. Release of Pollutants in Flood Hazard, Tsunami or Seiche Zones – *Less Than Significant Impact.* According to FEMA flood maps (Map Panel 06061C0962H, effective date November 2, 2018) the developable portion of the project site is located in flood zone X, which indicates that the project is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area and outside of the 500-year flood hazard area. The project site is not located within the potential inundation area of any dam or levee failure, nor is the project site located sufficiently near any significant bodies of water or steep hillsides to be at risk from inundation by a tsunami or seiche. In addition, the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not involve any land use development or development of any structures. Therefore the proposed project does not risk release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami or seiche zones and a less than significant impact would be anticipated.

XI. <u>LAND USE AND PLANNING</u> Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Physically divide an established community?				X	
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

Approval of the project would allow rough grading on the project site, but the project does not involve any land use development or development of any structures. The project site is designated Retail Commercial (RC) on the General Plan land use map and is zoned Planned Development-Commercial (PD-C). The project requires approval of a grading permit, as is being proposed. As discussed below, land use impacts are not anticipated.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts on land use as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included dividing an established community and potential conflicts with established land uses within and adjacent to the City (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.1-1 through 4.1-38). The analysis found that while development and buildout of the General Plan can result in land use impacts, these impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of General Plan goals and policies that would assist in minimizing or avoiding land use impacts.

These goals and policies include, but are not limited to goals and policies in the General Plan Land Use Element requiring buffering of land uses, reviewing development proposals for compatibility issues, establishing and maintaining development standards and encouraging communication between adjacent jurisdictions.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for impacts to land use incorporated as goals and policies in the Rocklin General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Significance Conclusions:

a. Division of Community – No Impact. The proposed project site is currently vacant and the entire project is within the City of Rocklin. The proposed project would allow rough grading at this location, which would not physically divide an established community. Therefore, there is no division of community impact.

b. Plan, Policy or Regulation Conflict – Less than Significant Impact. The project site is designated Retail Commercial (RC) on the General Plan land use map and is zoned Planned Development-Commercial (PD-C). The project requires approval of a grading permit to allow for rough grading as is being proposed. Because the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not involve any land use development or development of any structures, the proposed project is consistent with the site's land use and zoning designations and the project would not conflict with land use designations and would have a less than significant impact related to conflicts with land use plans, policies or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X	
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X	

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

As discussed below, no impact is anticipated because the project site does not contain known mineral resources.

Significance Conclusions:

a. and b. Mineral Resources – No Impact. The Rocklin General Plan and associated EIR analyzed the potential for “productive resources” such as, but not limited to, granite and gravel (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.6-4 through 4.6-5 and 4.6-17). The City of Rocklin planning area has no mineral resources as classified by the State Geologist. The Planning

Area has no known or suspected mineral resources that would be of value to the region and to residents of the state. The project site is not delineated in the Rocklin General Plan or any other plans as a mineral resource recovery site. Mineral resources of the project site have not changed with the passage of time since the General Plan EIR was adopted. Based on this discussion, the project is not anticipated to have a mineral resources impact.

XIII. NOISE Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?			X		
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X		
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X	

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

As discussed below, the proposed project will result in an increase in short-term noise impacts from construction activities. Compliance with the mitigation measures incorporated into the General Plan goals and policies, and the City of Rocklin Construction Noise Guidelines would reduce construction noise related impacts to a less than significant level.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts of noise associated with the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included construction noise, traffic noise, operational noise, groundborne vibration, and overall increased in noise resulting from implementation of the General Plan Update (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.5-1 through 4.5-48).

Mitigation measures to address these impacts are incorporated into the General Plan in the Noise Element, which includes policies that require acoustical analyses to determine noise compatibility between land uses, application of stationary and mobile noise source sound limits/design standards, restriction of development of noise-sensitive land uses unless effective noise mitigations are incorporated into projects, and mitigation of noise levels to ensure that the noise level design standards of the Noise Element are not exceeded.

The General Plan EIR concluded that, despite these goals and policies, significant noise impacts will occur as a result of development under the General Plan and further, that these impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level. Specifically, the General Plan EIR found that buildout of the Rocklin General Plan will result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of applicable noise standards, will result in exposure to surface transportation noise sources and stationary noise sources in excess of applicable noise standards and will contribute to cumulative transportation noise impacts within the Planning Area. Findings of fact and a statement of overriding consideration were adopted by the Rocklin City Council in regard to these impacts, which were found to be significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for impacts associated with noise incorporated as goals and policies in the Rocklin General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Background Information on Noise

Noise is a subjective reaction to different types of sounds. Noise is typically defined as (airborne) sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected or undesired, and may therefore be classified as a more specific group of sounds. Perceptions of sounds and noise are highly subjective from person to person. The perceived loudness of sounds is dependent upon many factors, including sound pressure level and frequency content. However, within the usual range of environmental noise levels, perception of loudness is relatively predictable, and can be approximated by A-weighted sound levels. There is a strong correlation between A-weighted sound levels (expressed as dBA) and the way the human ear perceives sound and for this reason, the A-weighted sound level has become the standard tool of environmental noise assessment.

Measuring sound directly would require a very large and awkward range of numbers, so to avoid this, the decibel (dB) scale was devised. The decibel scale is logarithmic, not linear. In other words, two sound levels 10 dB apart differ in acoustic energy by a factor of 10. When the standard logarithmic scale is A-weighted, an increase of 10 dBA is generally perceived as a doubling in loudness. For example, a 70 dBA sound is half as loud as an 80 dBA sound, and twice as loud as a 60 dBA sound.

Community noise is commonly described in terms of the ambient noise level, which is defined as the all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment. A common statistical tool is the average, or equivalent, sound level (Leq). The Leq is the foundation of the composite noise descriptor, Ldn, and shows very good correlation with community response to noise. The day/night average level (Ldn) is based upon the average noise level over a 24-hour day, with a +10 dB weighting applied to noise occurring during nighttime (10:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.) hours. The nighttime penalty is based upon the assumption that people react to nighttime noise exposures as though they were twice as loud as daytime exposures. Because Ldn represents a 24-hour average, it tends to disguise short-term variations in the noise environment.

The City of Rocklin General Plan includes criteria for stationary (non-transportation) and transportation noise sources. Because the proposed project is located within close proximity to the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) and Pacific Street and Midas Avenue, this analysis focuses on whether railroad or roadway noise levels would exceed City of Rocklin exterior or interior noise level standards at the residences of the project. For transportation noise sources, the maximum allowable exterior noise level standard for outdoor activity areas is 60 dB Ldn and the maximum allowable interior noise level standard is 45 dB Ldn.

Noise Sources

The noise source concerns for this project are associated with the construction activities. Because the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not involve any land use development or development of any structures, there are no long term concerns related to the project's generation of noise or potential impacts to the project from traffic noise or other noise sources.

Vibration Levels

Construction operations have the potential to result in varying degrees of temporary ground vibration, depending on the specific construction equipment used and operations involved. The ground vibration levels associated with various types of construction equipment are summarized in the table below.

REPRESENTATIVE VIBRATION SOURCE LEVELS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT			
Equipment		Peak Particle Velocity at 25 feet (in/sec)_	Peak Particle Velocity at 25 feet (in/sec)_
Pile Driver (impact)	upper range	1.518	2.121
	typical	0.644	0.900
Pile Driver (sonic)	upper range	0.734	1.026
	typical	0.170	0.238
Vibratory Roller		0.210	0.293
Large Bulldozer		0.089	0.124
Loaded Trucks		0.076	0.106
Jackhammer		0.035	0.049
Small Bulldozer		0.003	0.004
Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2006			
Note: Vibration levels at 20 feet were calculated using the equation provided by FTA that may be used to estimate vibration at different distances based on a reference ppv at 25 feet for various construction equipment.			

Ground vibration generated by construction equipment spreads through the ground and diminishes in magnitude with increases in distance. The effects of ground vibration may be imperceptible at the lowest levels, low rumbling sounds and detectable vibrations at moderate levels, and slight damage to nearby structures at the highest levels.

At the highest levels of vibration, damage to structures is primarily architectural (e.g., loosening and cracking or plaster or stucco coatings) and rarely results in structural damage. For most structures, a peak particle velocity (ppv) threshold of 0.5 inch per second or less is sufficient to avoid structural damage. The Federal Transit Administration recommends a threshold of 0.5 ppv for residential and commercial structures, 0.25 ppv for historic buildings and archaeological sites, and 0.2 ppv for non-engineered timber and masonry buildings.

Significance Conclusions:

a. and b. Generation of Noise or Vibration— Less than Significant. The primary goal for the City of Rocklin General Plan with respect to noise is: “To protect City residents from the harmful and annoying effects of exposure to excessive noise”. To implement that goal, the City has adopted Noise Compatibility Guidelines prepared by the State Office of Noise Control. The objective of the Noise Compatibility Guidelines is to assure that consideration is given to the sensitivity to

noise of a proposed land use in relation to the noise environment in which it is proposed to be located.

Potential noise impacts can be categorized into short-term construction noise impacts and long-term or permanent noise impacts. The City has adopted standard conditions for project approvals which address short-term impacts. These include limiting traffic speeds to 25 mph and keeping equipment in clean and tuned condition. The proposed project would be subject to these standard conditions. The proposed project would also be subject to the City of Rocklin Construction Noise Guidelines, including restricting construction-related noise generating activities within or near residential areas to between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays, and between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekends to the satisfaction of the City Engineer or Building Official. Therefore, impacts associated with substantial temporary increases in the ambient noise environment or generation of excessive groundborne noise levels during construction would be less than significant.

The proposed project does not include any land use development or development of any structures that would be exposed to long-term noise sources or that would generate long term noise. Therefore, impacts associated with substantial temporary or permanent increases in the ambient noise environment or generation of excessive groundborne noise levels during project operations would be less than significant.

Construction of the project would not involve the use of any equipment or processes that would result in potentially significant levels of ground vibration (i.e., pile drivers that could be above 0.5 ppv). The closest structures to the project site are more than 20 feet from project construction. As shown in the Representative Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment table above, the predicted vibration levels from vibratory rollers, bulldozers, loaded trucks and jackhammers at a distance of 20 feet would not exceed the 0.5 ppv threshold for residential and commercial structures. Therefore, the generation of excessive groundborne vibration is anticipated to be less than significant.

c. Public and Private Airport Noise – No Impact. The City of Rocklin, including the project site, is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public or private airport, and is therefore not subject to excessive aircraft noise related to airport operations. Therefore, there is no airport related noise impact.

XIV. <u>POPULATION AND HOUSING</u>					
Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure.)			X		
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

The proposed project would allow rough grading on the project site, but the project does not include any land use development or the development of any structures; therefore the project would not induce substantial unplanned population growth or displace substantial numbers of people or housing.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated population and housing impacts that would occur as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included population growth and availability of housing opportunities (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.11-1 through 4.11-13). The analysis found that while development and buildout of the General Plan can result in population and housing impacts, implementation of the General Plan would not contribute to a significant generation of growth that would substantially exceed any established growth projections nor would it displace substantial numbers of housing units or people. Moreover, the project will not construct off-site infrastructure that would induce substantial development, unplanned or otherwise. As such, population and housing impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Significance Conclusions:

a. Population Growth – *Less than Significant Impact.* The project site is currently designated on the City’s General Plan land use map as Retail Commercial (RC) and the project does not propose to change this designation. The project site is currently zoned as Planned Development-Commercial (PD-C) and the project does not propose to change this designation. The rough

grading of the project site is not considered to induce substantial unplanned population growth. Therefore, the project will have a less than significant population growth impact.

b. Displace Substantial Numbers of Existing People or Housing – *Less than Significant Impact.*

The project site does not contain any existing housing or people and the project would not alter the existing structure or related facilities. The displacement of substantial numbers of existing people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere will not occur, and the impact would be less than significant.

XV. <u>PUBLIC SERVICES</u> Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, 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 public services:					
Fire protection?			X		
Police protection?			X		
Schools?			X		
Parks?			X		
Other public facilities?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

The proposed project would not create a need for the provision of new and/or expanded public services or facilities because the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not involve any land use development or development of any structures. Therefore, the impact to public services would be less than significant.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts on the demand for fire and police protection and school and recreation

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facilities as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included increased demand for fire, police and school services, provision of adequate fire flow, and increased demand for parks and recreation (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.12-1 through 4.12-45). The analysis found that while development and buildout of the General Plan can result in public services and facilities impacts, these impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level through compliance with state and local standards related to the provision of public services and facilities and through the application of General Plan goals and policies that would assist in minimizing or avoiding impacts to public services and facilities.

These goals, policies and standards include, but are not limited to the California Fire Code, the California Health and Safety Code, Chapters 8.12 and 8.20 of the Rocklin Municipal Code, and goals and policies in the General Plan Community Safety and Public Services and Facilities Elements requiring studies of infrastructure and public facility needs, proportional share participation in the financial costs of public services and facilities, coordination of private development projects with public facilities and services needed to serve the project, maintaining inter-jurisdictional cooperation and coordination and requiring certain types of development that may generate higher demand or special needs to mitigate the demands/needs.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for impacts to public services incorporated as goals and policies in the Rocklin General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for the project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

California Fire Code, the California Health and Safety Code, Chapters 8.12 and 8.20 of the Rocklin Municipal Code, and the goals and policies in the General Plan Community Safety, and Public Services and Facilities Elements requiring studies of infrastructure and public facility needs, proportional share participation in the financial costs of public services and facilities, coordination of private development project with public facilities and services needed to serve the project, maintaining inter-jurisdictional cooperation and coordination, and requiring certain types of development that may generate higher demand or special need to mitigate the demands/needs.

Significance Conclusions:

a. Fire Protection – *Less than Significant Impact.* Rough grading on the project site would not result in an increased demand for fire protection beyond what currently exists; therefore the project would not create a need for the provision of new and/or expanded fire services or facilities and the impact would be less than significant.

a. Police Protection – *Less than Significant Impact.* The grading on the project site would not result in an increased demand for police protection beyond what currently exists; therefore the project would not create a need for the provision of new and/or expanded police services or facilities and the impact would be less than significant.

a. Parks – *Less than Significant Impact.* The rough grading on the project site would not result in an increased demand for parks and recreation facilities beyond what currently exists; therefore, the project would not create a need for the provision of new and/or expanded parks and recreation facilities and the impact would be less than significant.

a. Schools and Other Public Facilities – *Less than Significant Impact.* The rough grading on the project site would not result in an increased demand for school facilities beyond what currently exists; therefore, the project would not create a need for the provision of new and/or expanded school services or facilities and the impact would be less than significant. The need for other public facilities would not be created by this project and the impact is anticipated to be less than significant.

XVI. RECREATION					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Would the project 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?			X		
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

The proposed project, the rough grading of the project site, would not be anticipated to increase the use of, and demand for, recreational facilities that results in a significant impact.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts on the demand for recreation facilities as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included increased

demand for parks and recreation (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.12-30 through 4.12-45). The analysis found that while development and buildout of the General Plan can result in recreation facilities impacts, these impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of General Plan goals and policies that would assist in minimizing or avoiding impacts to recreation facilities. The General Plan has established a parkland standard of five acres per 1,000 population, and has adopted goals and policies to insure that this standard is met. These goals and policies call for the provision of new park and recreational facilities as needed by new development through parkland dedication and the payment of park and recreation fees. These programs and practices are recognized in the General Plan Open Space, Conservation and Recreation Element, which mitigates these impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for impacts to recreation incorporated as goals and policies in the Rocklin General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Significance Conclusions:

a. and b. Increase Park Usage and Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities – *Less than Significant Impact*. The proposed project, the rough grading of the project site, is not anticipated to significantly increase the use of, and demand for, recreational facilities. The City of Rocklin provides parkland dedication and/or collection of park fees to mitigate for the increased recreational impacts of new residential developments at the time that a parcel or subdivision map is recorded. The proposed project does not include any land use development or development of any structures; therefore, the project would have less than significant impacts regarding the increase in use of recreational facilities.

XVII <u>TRANSPORTATION</u>					
Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?			X		
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			X		
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X		
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

As discussed below, the proposed project is not anticipated to cause increases in traffic because the project only consists of rough grading on the project site and does not include any land use development or development of any structures that would generate vehicle trips.

Prior Environmental Review:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts on transportation that would occur as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included signalized intersections in Rocklin, Loomis, Roseville, Lincoln and Placer County, state/interstate highway segments and intersections, transit service, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and conflicts with at-grade railways (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.4-1 through 4.4-98).

Mitigation measures to address these impacts are incorporated into the General Plan in the Circulation Element, and include policies that require the monitoring of traffic on City streets to determine improvements needed to maintain an acceptable level of service, updating the City’s Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and traffic impact fees, providing for inflationary adjustments to the City’s traffic impact fees, maintaining a minimum level of service (LOS) of “C” for all signalized intersections during the PM peak period on an average weekday, maintaining street design standards, and interconnecting traffic signals and consideration of the use of roundabouts where financially feasible and warranted to provide flexibility in controlling traffic movements at intersections.

The General Plan EIR concluded that, despite these goals and policies, significant transportation impacts will occur as a result of development under the General Plan and further, that these impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level. Specifically, the General Plan EIR found that buildout of the Rocklin General Plan will result in increased traffic volumes at state/interstate highway intersections and impacts to state/interstate highway segments. Findings of fact and a statement of overriding consideration were adopted by the Rocklin City Council in regard to these impacts, which were found to be significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable policies and standards, including the mitigation measures addressing impacts of urban development under the General Plan on utility and service systems incorporated as goals and policies in the General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for the project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Significance Conclusions:

a. Conflict with Program, Plan, Ordinance or Policy Addressing the Circulation System – *Less than Significant Impact*. The proposed project is not anticipated to cause increases in traffic because the project consists of rough grading on the project site and does not include any land use development or development of any structures that would generate vehicle trips. Construction activities would generate some vehicle trips, but this minimal amount of trips would be temporary and would not be anticipated to create significant increases in delays at nearby intersections; therefore, capacity or level of service impacts from the proposed project are not anticipated, the project will not conflict with programs, plans or ordinances addressing the circulation system, and the project’s impact is less than significant.

b. Conflict or Inconsistency with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 (b) Conflict with Congestion Management Program – *Less Than Significant Impact*. Senate Bill 743 (SB 743), which was signed by Governor Brown on September 27, 2013, created a process to change the way transportation impacts are analyzed under CEQA by moving away from the more traditional traffic flow and delay metric of Level of Service (LOS) to an alternative metric known as Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT) is a transportation performance metric that is used as an input to air quality and noise analyses. VMT not only addresses the number of trips generated by a given land use, but also the length of those trips. By doing so, the placement of a given land use in proximity to complementary land uses, and available transit, walking and bicycling facilities are all considered. VMT can also be used to quantify the effects of proposed changes to a roadway network, transportation demand strategies, and investments in non-auto travel modes. VMT may be expressed in absolute numbers or as “per capita” ratios, such as VMT per person, household, dwelling unit, employee, or service population (persons plus employees). The requirement to incorporate VMT as a metric in CEQA documents became effective on December 28, 2018 with the addition of section 15064.3 to the CEQA Guidelines. Per section 15064.3 (c), the provisions of section 15064.3 shall apply statewide, beginning on July 1, 2020.

Pursuant to the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (December 2018), projects that generate or attract fewer than 110 trips per day generally can be assumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. Because the project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not involve any land use development or development of any structures, it will not attract or generate any permanent new vehicle trips in excess of 110 daily trips. Therefore, no VMT analysis is warranted and the project will not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 (b).

c. and d. Hazards and Emergency Access – *Less than Significant Impact*. The proposed project is only a grading permit that includes a minor amount (2,675 +/- cubic yards) of cut and fill and does not involve any land use development or development of any structures, there are no elements that will substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or result in inadequate emergency access. Therefore, there will be a less than significant hazard or emergency access impact.

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) 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:		X			
i) 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 ii) 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 for 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.		X			

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION

Project Impacts:

The project site does not contain any resources that are listed with the California Register of Historical Resources, on a locally designated list, or that have been determined by the lead agency to have significance to a California Native American Tribe. Therefore, no impacts to tribal cultural resources are anticipated.

Prior Environmental Analysis:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts that would occur to historical, cultural and paleontological resources within the Planning area as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included potential destruction or damage to any historical, cultural, and paleontological resources (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.8-1

through 4.8-21). Mitigation measures to address these impacts are incorporated into the General Plan in the Land Use and Open Space, Recreation and Conservation Elements, and include goals and policies that encourage the preservation and protection of historical, cultural and paleontological resources and the proper treatment and handling of such resources when they are discovered.

The General Plan EIR concluded that despite these goals and policies, significant cultural resources impacts will occur as a result of development under the General Plan and further, that these impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level. Specifically, the General Plan EIR found that buildout of the Rocklin General Plan will contribute to cumulative impacts to historic character. Findings of fact and a statement of overriding considerations were adopted by the Rocklin City Council in regard to these impacts, which were found to be significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

Historically significant structures and sites as well as the potential for the discovery of unknown archaeological or paleontological resources as a result of development activities are discussed in the Rocklin General Plan. Policies and mitigation measures have been included in the General Plan to encourage the preservation of historically significant known and unknown areas.

All applicable mitigation measures from the General Plan EIR, including the mitigation measures for cultural resources impacts incorporated as goals and policies in the General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Significance Conclusions:

a. and b. Tribal Cultural Resources –*Less Than Significant With Mitigation.* Per Assembly Bill 52 (AB-52, Gatto 2014), as of July 1, 2015 Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3 require public agencies to consult with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American tribes for the purpose of mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources; that consultation process is described in part below:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section (Public Resources Code Section 21080.1 (d))

As of the writing of this document, the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC), the Lone Band of Miwok Indians (IBMI), the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians (TMDCI) and the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (SSBMI) are the only tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area that have requested notification. Consistent with Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1 (d) and per AB-52, the City of Rocklin provided formal notification of the LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit project and the opportunity to consult on it to the designated contacts of the UAIC, IBMI, TMDCI and SSBMI in a letter received by those organizations on June 19, 2020, June 19, 2020, June 22, 2020 and June 18, 2020, respectively. The UAIC, IBMI, TMDCI and SSBMI had 30 days to request consultation on the project pursuant to AB-52 and the IBMI and TMDCI did not respond at all or prior to July 20, and July 22, 2020, the end of their 30-day periods. The UAIC contacted the City via e-mail on July 14, 2020 asking if the recommendation from the cultural report of having an archaeological monitor observe all ground disturbing activities be implemented and if mature oak trees will be removed as part of the project. The City replied on July 21, 2020, that the recommendation from the cultural report will be incorporated for the grading project and that the project does not include the removal of mature oak trees because the City had specifically directed them that it could not. The UAIC e-mailed the City on August 6, 2020 indicating that consultation can be closed once they have the opportunity to review the drafted CEQA document and they suggested that a tribal monitor, rather than a qualified archaeologist, be on site during grading activities and that if any resources are discovered then qualified archaeologist can assist in evaluating the discovery. The City replied on August 20, 2020, and shared their proposed mitigation measure for cultural resources and tribal cultural resource with the UAIC and the UAIC indicated acceptance of the mitigation measure, which is included above as mitigation measure V.-1 in Section V., Cultural Resources. SSBMI submitted a letter, dated July 20, 2020, requesting record searches and surveys completed for the project, including the cultural report prepared for the site, and that if any new information or human remains are found, to be able to go over their process with the City. The City responded to the SSBMI with the project's cultural report on July 23, 2020. As such, the City of Rocklin has complied with AB-52 and may proceed with the CEQA process for this project per PRC Section 21082.3 (d) (1) and (3). Given that the IBMI and TMDCI did not submit a formal request for consultation on the proposed project within the required 30 day period or at all, that the UAIC reviewed and approved the City's proposed mitigation measure as discussed above and the SSBMI did not request mitigation measures for Tribal Cultural Resources as part of their consultation with the City, and that no other tribes have submitted a formal request to receive notification from the City of Rocklin pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1, the project is not anticipated to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074. Therefore, the project's impact on tribal cultural resources is considered less than significant with mitigation.

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS					
Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?		X			
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?					
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which 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?			X		
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X		
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

As discussed below, the project is not anticipated to cause increases in the need for utility and service systems because the project consists of grading on the project site and does not include any land use development or development of any structures that would generate the need for utilities or other services.

Prior Environmental Review:

As a "program EIR" under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts on utilities and service systems that would occur as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included

increased generation of wastewater flow, provision of adequate wastewater treatment, increased demand for solid waste disposal, and increased demand for energy and communication services (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.13-1 through 4.13-34). The analysis found that while development and buildout of the General Plan can result in utilities and service system impacts, these impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of General Plan goals and policies that would assist in minimizing or avoiding impacts to utilities and service systems.

These goals and policies include, but are not limited to, requiring studies of infrastructure needs, proportional share participation in the financial costs of public services and facilities, coordination of private development projects with public facilities and services needed to serve the project and encouraging energy conservation in new developments.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable policies and standards, including the mitigation measures addressing impacts of urban development under the General Plan on utility and service systems incorporated as goals and policies in the General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Significance Conclusions:

a. and c. Relocation, New or Expanded Utilities – *Less than Significant With Mitigation.* The proposed project site is located within the South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD) service area for sewer. However, the proposed project does not include any land use development or development of any structures so it will not result in the generation of wastewater that would require treatment or capacity.

Therefore, the project is not anticipated to require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects and the impact is less than significant.

The LIFEhouse Church building was previously on a septic system but was recently connected to the SPMUD sewer system. However, the septic tank and associated leach lines still exist and are proposed to be abandoned as part of the grading permit.

To ensure the proper abandonment of the septic tank and associated leach lines, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

XIX.-1 The applicant shall coordinate with the Placer County Environmental Health Services Department to properly abandon the septic tank and leach lines to their satisfaction, and the

applicant shall provide to the City of Rocklin a Certificate of Satisfactory Completion from the Placer County Environmental Health Department demonstrating proper abandonment prior to the completion of grading in the affected area.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

The applicant is agreeable to the above mitigation measure; implementation of the above measure will reduce impacts related to the proper abandonment of the septic tank and leach lines to a less than significant level.

b. Water Supplies – Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project is located within the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) service area. However, the proposed project does not include any land use development or development of any structures so it will not result in the need for water supplies; therefore, a less than significant water supply and treatment facility impact is anticipated.

d. and e. Solid Waste – Less than Significant Impact. The Western Regional landfill, which serves the Rocklin area, has a total capacity of 36 million cubic yards and a remaining capacity of 29 million cubic yards. The estimated closure date for the landfill is approximately 2036. Development of the project site with urban land uses was included in the lifespan and capacity calculations of the landfill, and a less than significant landfill capacity impact would be anticipated. Federal and State regulations regarding solid waste consist of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency regulations and the California Integrated Waste Management Act regulating waste reduction. These regulations primarily affect local agencies and other agencies such as the Landfill Authority. Although the proposed project does not include any land use development or development of any structures that would generate long-term sources of solid waste, the proposed project will comply with all Federal, State, and local regulations regarding trash and waste and other nuisance-related issues as may be applicable as a result of construction activities.

The project does not include any unusual elements that would generate solid waste in excess of State and local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals, and the project would comply with solid waste regulations and the impact would be less than significant.

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

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

The proposed rough grading of the project site will not increase the need for fire and emergency responses to the project site.

The Clover Valley area in the northeastern part of Rocklin is identified as a State Responsibility Area (SRA), but the project is not located in or near that SRA. There are no locations in Rocklin that are classified as very high fire hazard severity zones.

Prior Environmental Review:

As a “program EIR” under CEQA Guidelines section 15168, the General Plan EIR analyzed the anticipated impacts of wildland fires that would occur as a result of the future urban development that was contemplated by the General Plan. These impacts included exposure of people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, impairment or interference with implementation of emergency response and evacuation plans and cumulative hazard impacts (City of Rocklin General Plan Update Draft EIR, 2011, pages 4.7-20 through 4.7-28). The analysis found that while development and buildout of the General Plan can

result in wildland fire and emergency response impacts, these impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of General Plan goals and policies that would assist in minimizing or avoiding impacts to utilities and service systems.

These goals and policies include, but are not limited to, maintaining emergency operations plans, coordination with emergency management agencies, annexation into financing districts for fire prevention/suppression and emergency response, incorporation of fuel modification/fire hazard reduction planning, and maintaining interjurisdictional cooperation and coordination.

Mitigation Measures from Uniformly Applied Development Policies and Standards:

All applicable policies and standards, including the mitigation measures addressing impacts of urban development under the General Plan on wildland fire and emergency response incorporated as goals and policies in the General Plan, will be applied to the project. These serve as uniformly applied development policies and standards and/or as conditions of approval for this project to ensure consistency with the General Plan and compliance with City rules and regulations.

Significance Conclusions:

a. Impair Emergency Response or Evacuation Plan – *Less than Significant Impact.* The project occurs on a project site that is contemplated in the Rocklin General Plan for urban development, and the rough grading of the project site does not include any features that would substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The streets adjacent to the project site serve as emergency evacuation corridors and would provide direct fire vehicle access to the site. Most wildland fires are caused by human activities involving motor vehicles, construction/maintenance equipment, arson and burning of debris. The rough grading of the project does not include and any land use development or development of any structures that would require emergency response. Therefore, the project will not substantially impair an adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plan and the impact will be less than significant.

b. and c. Exacerbation of Fire Risk – *Less than Significant Impact.* The project occurs on a project site that is contemplated in the Rocklin General Plan for urban development, and the rough grading of the project site does not occur in an area where an exacerbation of fire risk would occur due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors. Therefore, the project will not exacerbate wildfire risk and the impact will be less than significant.

d. Exposure of People or Structures to Risk – *Less than Significant Impact.* The project site is located in a mostly developed area, surrounded by urban development. Additionally, the proposed rough grading project does not include any land use development or development of any structures that would result in the introduction of people to be potentially exposed to

wildland fires. Therefore, the project will not expose people or structures to significant risks and the impact will be less than significant.

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	Impact for which General Plan EIR is Sufficient
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 an endangered, rare or threatened species or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		X			
b) Does the project have impacts that are 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 probably future projects)?			X		
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X		

DISCUSSION OF DETERMINATION:

Project Impacts:

The preceding analysis demonstrates that these effects will not occur as a consequence of the project.

Significance Conclusions:

a. Degradation of Environment Quality – *Less than Significant with Mitigation.* The proposed project site is partly surrounded by disturbed and developed land. Based on the project location and the application of mitigation measures for potential biological resources and cultural resources impacts as discussed above, the proposed project does not have the potential to: substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to

drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. Although the proposed project could cause a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because of the project design and the application of the recommended mitigation measures and the City's uniformly applied development policies and standards that will reduce the potential impacts to a less than significant level. Therefore, the project would have less than significant impacts.

b. Cumulatively Considerable Impacts – *Less than Significant Impact.* Development in the South Placer region as a whole will contribute to regional air pollutant emissions, thereby delaying attainment of Federal and State air quality standards, regardless of development activity in the City of Rocklin and application of mitigation measures. As a result of this potential degradation of the quality of the environment, the General Plan EIR, which assumed the development of the proposed project site, determined that there would be significant and unavoidable cumulative air quality impacts. Development of the proposed project represents conversion of the same land area that was analyzed in the General Plan EIR, but the proposed project represents significantly less vehicle trip generation and associated air quality and greenhouse gas emission impacts than that which was analyzed in the General Plan EIR. In addition, the air quality analysis discussed above demonstrated that the proposed project would have a less than significant cumulative air quality and greenhouse gas emissions impact. Therefore, the project would have less than significant impacts.

Development in the City and the South Placer region as a whole will alter viewsheds as mixed urban development occurs on vacant land. In addition, new development will also generate new sources of light and glare; as a result, the General Plan EIR determined that there would be significant and unavoidable cumulative aesthetic impacts. Development of the proposed project represents grading of the same vacant land area that was analyzed in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, the project would have less than significant impacts.

Development in the City and the South Placer region as a whole will result in cumulative, long-term impacts on biological resources (vegetation and wildlife), due to the introduction of domestic landscaping, homes, paved surfaces, and the relatively constant presence of people and pets, all of which negatively impact vegetation and wildlife habitat. As a result, the General Plan EIR, which assumed the development of the proposed project site, determined that there would be significant and unavoidable cumulative biological resource impacts, both at a project-specific Rocklin General Plan buildout level as it relates to biological resources solely within the City of Rocklin, as well as in the context of a cumulative contribution from Rocklin General Plan buildout as it relates to biological resources in the region. Development of the proposed project represents grading of the same vacant land area that was analyzed in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, the project would have less than significant impacts.

Development in the City and the South Placer region as a whole will result in significant noise impacts as a result of the introduction of new noise sources and additional traffic and people. As a result, the General Plan EIR, which assumed the development of the proposed project site, determined that there would be significant and unavoidable cumulative noise impacts. Development of the proposed project represents grading of the same land area that was analyzed in the General Plan EIR, but the proposed project represents less vehicle trip generation than that which was analyzed in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, the project would have less than significant impacts.

Development in the City and the South Placer region as a whole will result in significant transportation/traffic impacts as a result of the creation of additional housing, employment and purchasing opportunities which generate vehicle trips. As a result, the General Plan EIR, which assumed the development of the proposed project site, determined that there would be significant and unavoidable cumulative transportation/traffic impacts. Development of the proposed project represents grading of the same land area that was analyzed in the General Plan EIR, but the proposed project represents less vehicle trip generation than that which was analyzed in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, the project would have less than significant impacts.

The approval of the proposed project would not result in any new impacts that are limited, but cumulatively considerable, that are not already disclosed in the previously prepared environmental documents cited in this report. Therefore, the project would have less than significant impacts.

c. Adverse Effects to Humans – *Less than Significant Impact.* Because the development of the proposed project represents grading of the same land area that was analyzed in the General Plan EIR, the proposed project would not have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effect on human beings, either directly or indirectly beyond those that were previously identified in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, the project would have less than significant impacts.

Section 5. References

City of Rocklin General Plan, October 2012
City of Rocklin General Plan, Final Environmental Impact Report, August 2012
City of Rocklin General Plan, Draft Environmental Impact Report, August 2011
City of Rocklin Zoning Ordinance, Title 17 of the Rocklin Municipal Code
City of Rocklin Design Review Guidelines
California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc., Pre Construction Arborist Report & Tree Inventory, July 30, 2019
Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., Cultural Resources Assessment for the LIFEhouse Church Entitlements project, City of Rocklin, Placer County, California, March 2018
Foothill Associates, Aquatic Resource Delineation Report ±10 -Acre LIFEhouse Church City of Rocklin, California, February 17, 2016
Foothill Associates, Biological Resources Assessment ±10 -Acre LIFEhouse Church City of Rocklin, California, February 12, 2018
Madrone Ecological Consulting, Biological CEQA Compliance Report for the LIFEhouse Church Tentative Parcel Map project, May 8, 2020
Madrone Ecological Consulting, Special-Status Plant Survey Report, May 8, 2020
RCH Group, Air Quality and GHG Emissions Technical Report for the J&S Asphalt Headquarters Project, December 6, 2019

Attachments

Attachment A – Project Vicinity Map
Attachment B – Project Site Plan

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit (Associated with DL2019-0005)

Project Name and Description

The LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit project proposes rough grading on 2.3 +/- acres of 10.0 +/- acres in the City of Rocklin to allow for the fill of aquatic resources on the project site. If the aquatic resources are determined to be jurisdictional, the project would obtain the necessary U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit, State Water Resources Control Section 401 Water Quality Certificate, and any other required permits prior to the grading activities. For more detail, please refer to the Project Description set forth in Section 3 of this Initial Study.

Project Location

The project site is specifically located at 4800 Sierra College Boulevard, in the City of Rocklin. The Assessor's Parcel Number is 045-052-029

Project Proponent's Name

The applicant is Michael Emmert and the property owner is The LIFEhouse Church.

Basis for Mitigated Negative Declaration Determination

The City of Rocklin finds that as originally submitted the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment. However, revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent, which will avoid these effects or mitigate these effects to a point where clearly no significant effect will occur. Therefore a MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION has been prepared. The Initial Study supporting the finding stated above and describing the mitigation measures including in the project is incorporated herein by this reference. This determination is based upon the criteria of the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064 – Determining the Significance of the Environmental Effects Caused by a Project, Section 15065 – Mandatory Findings of Significance, and Section 15070 – Decision to Prepare a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration, and the mitigation measures described in the Mitigation Monitoring Plan for this Project.

Date Circulated for Review: _____

Date Adopted: _____

Signature: _____
David Mohlenbrok, Community Development Department Director

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM
LIFEhouse Church Grading Permit
(Associated with DL2019-0005)

The California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq., and its associated regulations) (hereinafter, "CEQA") requires all lead agencies before approving a proposed project to adopt a reporting and monitoring program for adopted or required changes to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. The reporting or monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation as required by AB 3180 (Cortese) effective on January 1, 1989 and Public Resources Code Section 21081.6. This law requires the lead agency responsible for the certification of an environmental impact report or adoption of a mitigated negative declaration to prepare and approve a program to both monitor all mitigation measures and prepare and approve a report on the progress of the implementation of those measures.

The responsibility for monitoring assignments is based upon the expertise or authority of the person(s) assigned to monitor the specific activity. The City of Rocklin Community Development Director or his designee shall monitor to assure compliance and timely monitoring and reporting of all aspects of the mitigation monitoring program.

The Mitigation Monitoring Plan identifies the mitigation measures associated with the project and identifies the monitoring activities required to ensure their implementation through the use of a table format. The columns identify Mitigation Measure, Implementation and Monitoring responsibilities. Implementation responsibility is when the project through the development stages is checked to ensure that the measures are included prior to the actual construction of the project such as: Final Map (FM), Improvement Plans (IP), and Building Permits (BP). Monitoring responsibility identifies the department responsible for monitoring the mitigation implementation such as: Economic and Community Development (ECD), Public Services (PS), Community Facilities (CFD), Police (PD), and Fire Departments (FD).

The following table presents the Mitigation Monitoring Plan with the Mitigation Measures, Implementation, and Monitoring responsibilities. After the table is a general Mitigation Monitoring Report Form, which will be used as the principal reporting form for this, monitoring program. Each mitigation measure will be listed on the form and provided to the responsible department.

Revisions in the project plans and/or proposal have been made and/or agreed to by the applicant prior to this Negative Declaration being released for public review which will avoid the effects or mitigate those effects to a point where clearly no significant effects will occur. There is no substantial evidence before the City of Rocklin that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, Section 15070. These mitigation measures are as follows:

MITIGATION MEASURES:

Biological Resources:

To address the potential impacts to western pond turtle, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV-1 A pre-construction survey for western pond turtle should be conducted within 14 days of the initiation of construction by a qualified biologist prior to any construction activity that would directly impact pond or stream habitat or disturb the ground within 300 feet of aquatic habitat. If no western pond turtles are observed, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey or halts for more than 14 days a new survey should be conducted prior to reinitiating construction.

If western pond turtles are found during the pre-construction survey, then a qualified biological monitor should be onsite during initial clearing and grading within 300 feet of a drainage, pond, or other aquatic habitat. The biological monitor will relocate any western pond turtles found within the construction footprint to suitable habitat away from the construction zone, but within the vicinity of the project site, if required. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the western pond turtle. Evidence of the pre-construction worker awareness training shall be provided to the City prior to any ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Prior to the start of grading, the applicant shall submit documentation of a survey for western pond turtles and evidence of pre-construction worker awareness training to the City's Community Development Department, as detailed above. If the survey results are negative, no further mitigation is required. If the survey results are positive, the biologist shall take additional measures as detailed above.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Applicant/Developer
Community Development Department
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

MITIGATION MEASURES:

Biological Resources:

To address the potential impacts to western spadefoot, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV- 2 A pre-construction survey for western spadefoot should be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to the initiation of any construction activity that would directly impact habitat or disturb the ground within 50 feet of suitable aquatic habitat. If no western spadefoot are observed, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey or halts for more than 14 days a new survey should be conducted prior to reinitiating construction.

If western spadefoot are found during the pre-construction survey, then a qualified biological monitor should be onsite during initial clearing and grading within 50 feet of suitable aquatic habitat. The biological monitor will relocate any western spadefoot toads found within the construction footprint to suitable habitat away from the construction zone, but within the vicinity of the Study Area, if required. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the western spadefoot toad. Evidence of the pre-construction worker awareness training shall be provided to the City prior to any ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Prior to the start of grading, the applicant shall submit documentation of a survey for western spadefoot and evidence of pre-construction worker awareness training to the City's Community Development Department, as detailed above. If the survey results are negative, no further mitigation is required. If the survey results are positive, the biologist shall take additional measures as detailed above.

RESPONSIBILITY

Applicant/Developer

Community Development Department

MITIGATION MEASURES:

Biological Resources:

To address the potential impacts to burrowing owls, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.-3 Prior to any grading activities and/or prior to the issuance of Grading plans, the applicant/developer shall hire a qualified biologist to conduct a Take Avoidance survey per the methods outlined on page 29 of the CDFW 2012 burrowing owl staff report. The survey shall consist of one pre-construction survey conducted no less than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance. If the surveys are negative, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended. If burrowing owls are observed on or within 500 feet of the project site, an impact assessment should be prepared and submitted to the CDFW, in accordance with the 2012 Staff Report. If it is determined that project activities may result in impacts to occupied western burrowing owl habitat, the project proponent should consult with CDFW and develop a detailed mitigation plan establishing avoidance and mitigation measures based on the requirements set forth in Appendix A of the 2012 Staff Report.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Prior to the start of grading, the applicant shall submit documentation of a survey for burrowing owls to the City's Community Development Department. If the survey results are negative, no further mitigation is required. If the survey results are positive, the biologist shall consult with the City and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife as detailed above.

RESPONSIBILITY

Applicant/Developer
Community Development Department
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

MITIGATION MEASURE:

Biological Resources:

To address the potential impacts to Tricolored blackbirds, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.-4 If vegetation removal and grading activities begin during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31), a qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting tricolored blackbirds within the project footprint area and the surrounding 100 feet, within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities.

If the pre-construction survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, an additional survey is required prior to starting work.

If nests are found and considered to be active, the project biologist should establish buffer zones to prohibit construction activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the active avian nests. Evidence of the pre-construction worker awareness training shall be provided to the City prior to any ground/vegetation-disturbing activities. If construction activities are proposed to begin during the non-breeding season (September 1 through February 14), a survey is not required and no further studies are necessary. If the project will be directly impacting active tricolored blackbird nests, then coordination with CDFW will be required and an incidental take permit may be required from CDFW.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Prior to the start of grading to occur within the nesting season, the applicant shall submit documentation of a survey for tricolored blackbirds and evidence of pre-construction worker awareness training to the City's Community Development Department. If the survey results are negative, no further mitigation is required. If the survey results are positive, the biologist shall take additional measures as detailed above.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Applicant/Developer
Community Development Department
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

MITIGATION MEASURES:

Biological Resources:

To address the potential impacts to other nesting raptors and migratory birds, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV. -5 All vegetation removal and grading activities should be completed between September 1 to February 14, if feasible. If vegetation removal and grading activities begin during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31), a qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey of the project footprint for active nests. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet should be surveyed for active raptor nests and the surrounding 1/4-mile should be surveyed for Swainson's hawk nests. The pre-construction survey should be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities. If the pre-construction survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, an additional survey is required prior to starting work.

If nests are found and considered to be active, the project biologist should establish buffer zones to prohibit construction activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged. Buffer width will depend on the species in question, surrounding existing disturbances, and specific site characteristics, but may range from 20 feet for some songbirds to 250 feet for most raptors. A buffer zone of at least 500 feet is required around Swainson's hawk nests. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, then an appropriate buffer should be established around the trees and the trees should not be removed until a biologist determines that the nestlings have successfully fledged. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the active avian nests. Evidence of the pre-construction worker awareness training shall be provided to the City prior to any ground/vegetation-disturbing activities. If construction activities are proposed to begin during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31), a survey is not required and no further studies are necessary.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Prior to the start of grading to occur within the nesting season, the applicant shall submit documentation of a survey for nesting raptor and migratory birds and evidence of pre-construction worker awareness training to the City's Community Development Department. If the survey results are negative, no further mitigation is required. If nests are found and considered to be active, the project biologist should establish buffer zones to prohibit

construction activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged. Buffer width will depend on the species in question, surrounding existing disturbances, and specific site characteristics, but may range from 20 feet for some songbirds to 250 feet for most raptors. A buffer zone of at least 500 feet is required around Swainson's hawk nests. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, then an appropriate buffer should be established around the trees and the trees should not be removed until a biologist determines that the nestlings have successfully fledged. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the active avian nests. If construction activities are proposed to begin during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31), a survey is not required and no further studies are necessary.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Applicant/Developer

Community Development Department

MITIGATION MEASURES:

Biological Resources:

To address the potential impacts to American badgers, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.-6 A qualified biologist should conduct a preconstruction survey for American badger within 14 days prior to the start of ground disturbance. If no American badgers are observed, then a letter report documenting the results of the survey should be provided to the project proponent for their records, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the preconstruction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, a new survey is recommended.

If American badgers or their dens are found, additional avoidance measures are recommended including having a qualified biologist conduct a pre-construction survey within 24 hours prior to commencement of construction activities, performing a Worker Awareness Training to all construction workers (and providing evidence of the worker awareness training to the City of Rocklin) and being present on the project site during grading activities for the purpose of temporarily halting construction activities until the biologist determines that the badger has left the construction footprint on its own accord.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Prior to the start of grading, the applicant shall submit documentation of a survey for American Badgers and evidence of pre-construction worker awareness training to the City's Community Development Department, as detailed above. If the survey results are negative, no further mitigation is required. If American badgers or their dens are found, additional avoidance measures are recommended including having a qualified biologist conduct a pre-construction survey within 24 hours prior to commencement of construction activities, performing a Worker Awareness Training to all construction workers, and being present on the project site during grading activities for the purpose of temporarily halting construction activities until the biologist determines that the badger has left the construction footprint on its own accord.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Applicant/Developer
Community Development Department

MITIGATION MEASURES:

Biological Resources

To address the potential impacts to silver-haired bat, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.-7 A qualified biologist should conduct a preconstruction survey within 14 days prior to clearing or grading operations and removal of trees. If no bats are observed, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and shall be provided to the City of Rocklin, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, an additional survey is required prior to starting work.

If special-status bat species are present and roosting on or within 100 feet of the Study Area, then the biologist should establish an appropriate buffer around the roost site. At minimum, no trees should be removed until the biologist has determined that bats are no longer roosting in the tree. Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the project area. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for various bat species. Evidence of the pre-construction worker awareness training shall be provided to the City prior to any ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

IMPLEMENTATION

Prior to the start of grading, the applicant shall submit documentation of a survey for silver-haired bats and evidence of pre-construction worker awareness training to the City's Community Development Department, as detailed above. If the survey results are negative, no further mitigation is required. If special-status bat species are present and roosting on or within 100 feet of the Study Area, then the biologist should establish an appropriate buffer around the roost site. At minimum, no trees should be removed until the biologist has determined that bats are no longer roosting in the tree. Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the project area. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for various bat species.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Applicant/Developer
Community Development Department

MITIGATION MEASURES:

Biological Resources

To address the impacts to aquatic resources and riparian habitat, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

IV.-8 Prior to any grading or construction activities, the applicant shall coordinate with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine if a Section 404 permit is necessary to fill in the identified aquatic resources on the project site. If it is determined that such a permit is not required, the applicant shall provide evidence to that effect to the City of Rocklin. Alternatively, if it is determined that an appropriate Section 404 permit will need to be acquired for any project-related impacts to waters of the U.S., the applicant shall submit documentation that they have obtained a Section 404 permit and any waters of the U.S. that would be lost or disturbed should be replaced or rehabilitated on a “no-net-loss” basis in accordance with the Corps’ mitigation guidelines. Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement should be at a location and by methods agreeable to the Corps. In association with the Section 404 permit and prior to the issuance of grading plans, a Section 401 water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board and if determined necessary, a USFWS Biological Opinion shall be obtained. If it is determined that the aquatic resources present on the site are not waters of the U.S. and are only waters of the state, then the applicant shall apply for Waste Discharge Requirements from the Central Valley Water Quality Control Board. All terms and conditions of said permits shall be complied with.

For potential impacts to riparian habitat, the project may be required to obtain a Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. If it is determined that such a SAA is not required, the applicant shall provide evidence to that effect to the City of Rocklin. If it is determined that a SAA is required, the applicant shall obtain one and all terms and conditions of the SAA shall be complied with.

Prior to any grading or construction activities, applicant shall also demonstrate to the City of Rocklin that they have implemented habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement as stipulated in their Section 404 permit, if applicable. The applicant shall also demonstrate to the City of Rocklin how they have complied with the terms and conditions of the Section 404 permit, the Section 401 water quality certification/waste discharge requirements, and if applicable, the Biological Opinion and Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project’s Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

IMPLEMENTATION

Prior to the start of grading, the applicant shall submit documentation of coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, United States Fish and Wildlife, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, as applicable and as detailed above.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Applicant/Developer

Community Development Department

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Regional Water Quality Control Board

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

MITIGATION MEASURES:

Cultural Resources:

To address the project's potential impact of the discovery of unknown archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

V.-1 A compensated UAIC tribal monitor shall be made available during the grading operations of the project in order to fully oversee and advise if any undiscovered archaeological resources or tribal cultural resources become evident. The approximate oversight area for undiscovered onsite features is included within the limits of ground disturbance.

If an inadvertent discovery of cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, charcoal, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, burned soil, structure/building remains) or tribal cultural resources is made during project-related construction activities, ground disturbances in the area of the find shall be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist, the Environmental Services Manager and the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified regarding the discovery. The archaeologist shall determine whether the resource is potentially significant as per CEQA (i.e., whether it is a historical resource, a unique archaeological resource, a unique paleontological resource, or a tribal cultural resource) and shall develop specific measures to ensure preservation of the resource or to mitigate impacts to the resource if it cannot feasibly be preserved in light of costs, logistics, technological considerations, the location of the find, and the extent to which avoidance and/or preservation of the find is consistent or inconsistent with the design and objectives of the project. Work at the discovery location cannot resume until it is determined by the City, in consultation with culturally affiliated tribes, that the find is not a tribal cultural resource, or that the discovery is a tribal cultural resource and all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of CEQA, including AB-52, has been satisfied. Specific measures for significant or potentially significant resources would include, but are not necessarily limited to, preservation in place, in-field documentation, archival research, subsurface testing, and excavation. The specific type of measure necessary would be determined according to evidence indicating degrees of resource integrity, spatial and temporal extent, and cultural associations, and would be developed in a manner consistent with CEQA guidelines for preserving or otherwise mitigating impacts to archaeological and cultural artifacts and tribal cultural resources.

In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains, until compliance with the provisions of Sections 15064.5 (e)(1) and (2) of the CEQA Guidelines, as well as Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, has occurred. If any human remains are discovered, all work shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and the County Coroner shall be notified, according to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The City's Environmental Services Manager shall also be notified. If the remains are Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which in turn will

inform a most likely descendant. The descendant will then recommend to the landowner appropriate disposition of the remains and any grave goods, and the landowner shall comply with the requirements of AB2641 (2006).

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Prior to any grading and/or ground disturbing activities, the applicant shall provide evidence of a compensated tribal monitor as detailed above. If cultural resources, tribal cultural resources or human remains are discovered during grading or construction operations, ground disturbance in the area shall be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist, the City's Environmental Services Manager and the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified regarding the discovery. Other procedures as specifically noted in the mitigation measure shall also be followed and complied with.

RESPONSIBILITY

Applicant/Developer
Community Development Department
Native American Heritage Commission

MITIGATION MEASURES:

Utilities

IMPLEMENTATION

To ensure the proper abandonment of the septic tank and associated leach lines, the following mitigation measure, agreed to by the applicant, is being applied to the project:

XIX.-1 The applicant shall coordinate with the Placer County Environmental Health Services Department to properly abandon the septic tank and leach lines to their satisfaction, and the applicant shall provide to the City of Rocklin a Certificate of Satisfactory Completion from the Placer County Environmental Health Department demonstrating proper abandonment prior to the completion of grading in the affected area.

This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as notes on the project's Grading plans and shall be implemented prior to any grading or ground/vegetation-disturbing activities.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Applicant/Developer

Community Development Department

Placer County Environmental Health Department

MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FORMS

Project Title:

Mitigation Measures:

Completion Date: (Insert date or time period that mitigation measures were completed)

Responsible Person:

(Insert name and title)

Monitoring/Reporting:

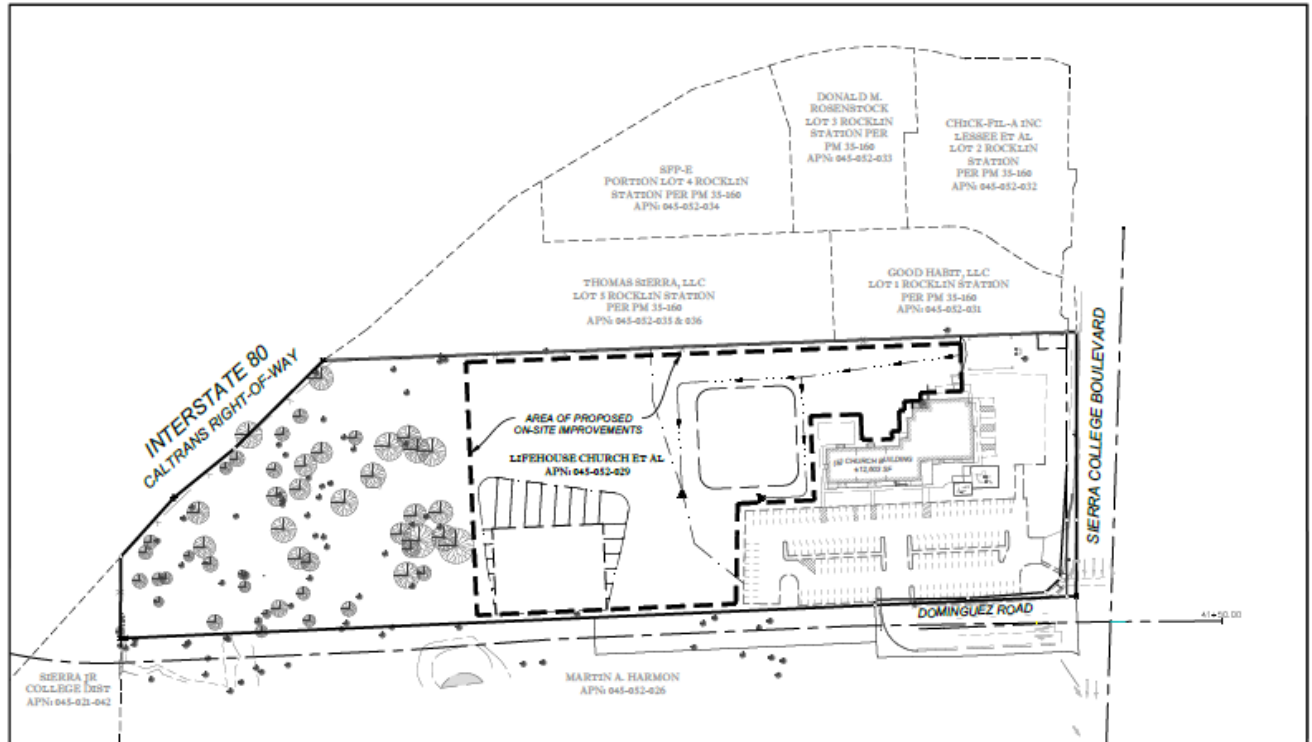
Community Development Director

Effectiveness Comments:

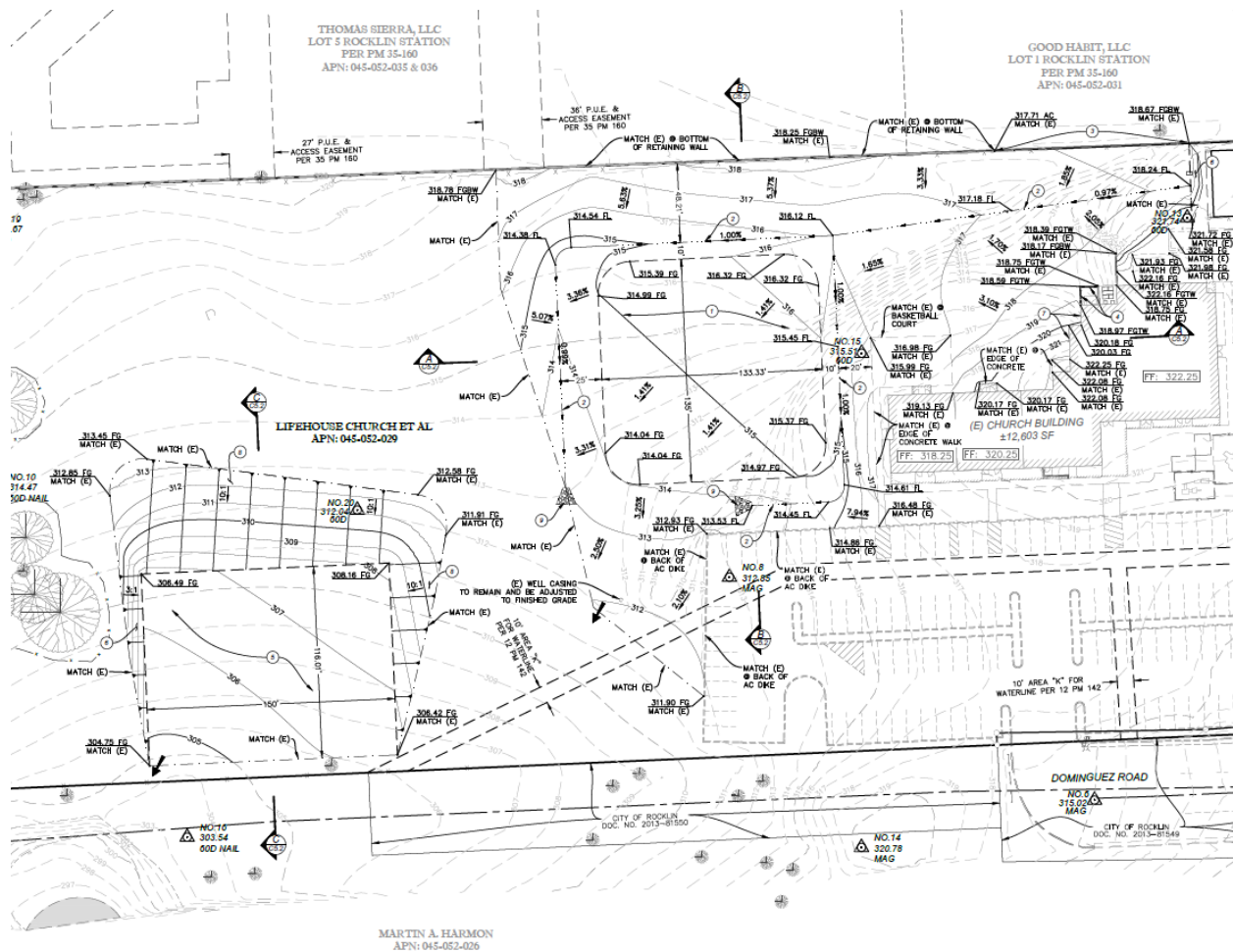
ATTACHMENT A – PROJECT VICINTY MAP



ATTACHMENT B – PROJECT SITE PLAN



ATTACHMENT B – PROJECT SITE PLAN (CONT'D.)



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