
5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This section summarizes the cumulative impacts associated with the proposed project using the same environmental issue areas as Section 4.0. Cumulative impacts are the result of combining the potential effects of the project (i.e., the General Plan Update) with other existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development projects in the region. The following discussion considers the cumulative impacts of the relevant environmental issue areas.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that an environmental impact report (EIR) contain an assessment of the cumulative impacts that could be associated with the proposed project. According to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15130(a), "an EIR shall discuss cumulative impacts of a project when the project's incremental effect is cumulatively considerable." "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects (as defined by Section 15130). As defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15355, a cumulative impact consists of an impact that is created as a result of the combination of the project evaluated in the EIR together with other projects causing related impacts. A cumulative impact occurs from:

...the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.

In addition, Section 15130(b) identifies that the following elements are necessary for an adequate cumulative analysis:

- 1) Either:
 - (A) A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency; or,
 - (B) A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document, or in a prior environmental document which has been adopted or certified, which described or evaluated regional or area wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact. Any such planning document shall be referenced and made available to the public at a location specified by the lead agency.
- 2) A definition of the geographic scope of the area affected by the cumulative effect and a reasonable explanation for the geographic limitation used;
- 3) A summary of the expected environmental effects to be produced by those projects with specific reference to additional information stating where that information is available; and
- 4) A reasonable analysis of the cumulative impacts of the relevant projects. An EIR shall examine reasonable, feasible options for mitigating or avoiding the project's contribution to any significant cumulative effects.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Where a lead agency is examining a project with an incremental effect that is not cumulatively considerable, a lead agency need not consider that effect significant, but shall briefly describe its basis for concluding that the incremental effect is not cumulatively considerable.

APPROACH TO THE CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

The analysis of cumulative impacts for each environmental factor can employ one of two methods to establish the effects of other past, current, and probable future projects. A lead agency may select a list of projects, including those outside the control of the agency, or alternatively, a summary of projects. These projects may be from an adopted general plan or related planning document, or from a prior environmental document that has been adopted or certified, and they may describe or evaluate regional or area-wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact.

Definition of Cumulative Setting

The cumulative setting conditions considered in this Draft EIR are based on:

- **SACOG Sacramento Region Blueprint and Preferred Blueprint Scenario.** The Sacramento Region Blueprint depicts a way (in terms of land uses and transportation improvements) for the region to grow through the year 2050, during which time the region is expected to witness growth to include more than 3.8 million people, job increases to 1.9 million, and housing increases to 1.5 million units. The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) Board of Directors adopted the Preferred Blueprint Scenario in December 2004, a vision for growth that promotes compact, mixed-use development and more transit choices as an alternative to sprawling low-density development, which would consume more land for an equivalent number of housing units and result in a number of corresponding adverse environmental impacts. The Preferred Blueprint Scenario predicts long-term environmental benefits from undertaking a realistic long-term planning process, and these benefits are intended to minimize the extent of the inevitable expansion of the overall regional urban areas. The results would be greater protection of natural resources because less land would be required for urban uses and less agricultural land converted. In addition, the Preferred Blueprint Scenario predicts less time devoted to travel, fewer car trips, and fewer miles traveled to work and local businesses. The reduction in traffic would improve air quality in the region by reducing carbon monoxide and particulate matter produced by car exhaust. While only advisory, the Blueprint is the most authoritative policy guidance in the Sacramento region for long-term regional land use and transportation planning.
- **Local Adopted General Plans.** The existing land use plans in the region, consisting of the cities of Roseville, Lincoln, Loomis, Auburn, and Colfax, as well as the plan for the unincorporated portions of Placer County.
- **Large-Scale Development Projects.** This includes community plans and area plans in the unincorporated Placer County area (Auburn/Bowman, Granite Bay, Sunset, Bickford, Dry Creek), as well as other major projects in western Placer County (Curry Creek, Regional University, Lincoln SOI, Placer Ranch, Placer Vineyards, Riolo Vineyard, Creekview, and Sierra Vista) (see **Table 4.0-1**).
- **Effect of Regional Conditions.** This consists of consideration of background traffic volumes and patterns on regional and state highways (e.g., Interstate 80 and State Route 65),

background air quality conditions, and other associated environmental conditions that occur within the region, both within and outside of the Planning Area.

- **Consideration of Existing Development Patterns.** This consists of consideration of the current environmental conditions of existing development and past land use activities in the region. This includes major land use activities in the City of Rocklin and its associated Sphere of Influence.

Each technical section of the Draft EIR includes a description of the cumulative setting's geographic extent based on the characteristics of the environmental issue under consideration (e.g., consideration of the Sacramento Valley Air Basin for cumulative air quality analysis) as set forth in Section 15130(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines. For some issues, such as air quality, this area is very large, often extending over city and county lines to other parts of Northern California.

5.2 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ANALYSIS

This subsection provides an analysis of overall cumulative impacts of the project taken together with other past, present, and probable future projects producing related impacts, as required by Section 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines. The goal of such an exercise is twofold: first, to determine whether the overall long-term impacts of all such projects would be cumulatively significant, and second, to determine whether the proposed General Plan Update project itself would cause a cumulatively considerable (and thus significant) incremental contribution to any such cumulatively significant impacts. (See CEQA Guidelines Section 15130[a]–[b], Section 15355[b], Section 15064[h], Section 15065[c]; *Communities for a Better Environment v. California Resources Agency* [2002] 103 Cal.App.4th98, 120.) In other words, the required analysis intends to create a broad context in which to assess the project's incremental contribution to anticipated cumulative development impacts, viewed on a geographic scale well beyond the project site itself, and then to determine whether the project's incremental contribution to any significant cumulative impacts from all projects is itself significant (i.e., "cumulatively considerable" in CEQA parlance).

Pursuant to Section 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines, "(t)he discussion of cumulative impacts shall reflect the severity of the impacts and their likelihood of occurrence, but the discussion need not provide as great of detail as is provided for the effects attributable to the project alone. The discussion should be guided by the standards of practicality and reasonableness, and should focus on the cumulative impacts to which the identified other projects contribute rather than the attributes of other projects which do not contribute to the cumulative impact." The proposed project is considered to have a significant cumulative effect if:

1. The cumulative effects of development without the project are not significant and the project's additional impact is substantial enough, when added to the cumulative effects, to result in a significant impact; or
2. The cumulative effects of development without the project are already significant and the project contributes measurably to the effect. The term "measurably" is subject to interpretation. The standards used herein to determine measurability are that either the impact must be noticeable to a reasonable person, or must exceed an established threshold of significance.

Identified below is a compilation of the cumulative impacts that would result from the implementation of the project and future development in the vicinity.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

4.1 LAND USE

CUMULATIVE SETTING

As previously described, the City of Rocklin Planning Area is located in south Placer County. The land use policies in the proposed City of Rocklin General Plan Update would provide direction for growth within the Planning Area (city limits and Sphere of Influence shown in **Figure 3.0-2** in Section 3.0, Project Description), while Placer County, City of Roseville, City of Lincoln, and Town of Loomis General Plan policies would provide direction for growth outside of the Rocklin city limits. The Planning Area and adjacent lands are considered for the purpose of evaluation of land use impacts on a cumulative level. Development in the western portion of Placer County, including the proposed and approved projects discussed in Section 4.0, Introduction to the Environmental Analysis and Assumptions Used, would change the intensity of land uses in the region.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Land Use Effects

Impact 4.1.5 Implementation of the proposed project, in addition to existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development in western Placer County, could result in cumulative impacts to land use in the region. However, the proposed General Plan Update has mitigating policies and their associated action steps that would reduce its contribution to a less than significant level. The project's contribution to cumulative land use impacts is considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

The land use patterns and development within the Planning Area would contribute to the environmental effects of growth expected to occur in the region over the next 30 years and beyond. There are multiple large-scale development projects in the unincorporated Placer County area (Auburn/Bowman, Granite Bay, Sunset, Bickford, Dry Creek), as well as other major projects in western Placer County (Curry Creek, Regional University, Lincoln SOI, Placer Ranch, Placer Vineyards, Riolo Vineyard, Creekview, Sierra Vista) (see **Table 4.0-1**) that will contribute to cumulative changes in the landscape and land uses within the region.

Future development in Rocklin under the proposed General Plan Update would intensify development, primarily in the Downtown area in association with application of the new Mixed Use designation. As demonstrated in the preceding discussions, this intensification of development is not anticipated to physically divide an established community or create a conflict between adjacent land uses, is not anticipated to substantially conflict with any applicable adopted land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, and is not anticipated to conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan, due in part to the mitigating qualities of the proposed General Plan Update's policies and their associated action steps.

For areas with increased intensity, such as the Downtown, associated increases are anticipated with regard to traffic, air, and noise impacts. These potential physical impacts are addressed in the respective chapters throughout this environmental document. There are areas within the city that were previously identified for development under the City's current General Plan but are now being redesignated for a different type of development under the proposed General Plan Update. The development of these areas, which in most cases will result in the conversion of

undeveloped land, would still potentially impact biological resources, cultural resources, and geology and soils, as well as hydrology and water quality. Again, these potential physical impacts are addressed in the respective chapters throughout this environmental document.

As portrayed by the listing of existing, proposed, approved, and planned development discussed in Section 4.0, additional development in the region is anticipated to occur. The proposed land use patterns and development intensities would continue to contribute to increased traffic, air emissions, elevated noise levels, removal of habitat and biological resources, reduction in impervious surfaces, increased runoff, potential for increased erosion, and potential impacts to cultural resources. These cumulative impacts would result in significant effects to the environment, which are discussed and analyzed in greater detail in the sections relating specifically to those particular issue areas (see Sections 4.2 through 4.15 of the Draft EIR).

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

As discussed earlier in this chapter, implementation of the proposed project would not physically divide an established community, would not create a conflict between adjacent land uses, and would not conflict with applicable plans and policies, and the impacts were determined to be less than significant. As also discussed, implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan and the impact was determined to be less than significant.

In addition, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with cumulative land use effects beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

The reader is referred to Impacts 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 for identification and discussion of General Plan Update policies that would reduce the proposed project's contribution to cumulative land use impacts associated with conflicts between adjacent land uses and conflicts with applicable plans, policies, and regulations.

The cumulative development within the region would result in changes in regional land uses, primarily as a result of undeveloped lands being converted to urban uses. As regional development proceeds, individual projects would need to consider the context of their contribution to this cumulative change. Implementation of the above-referenced proposed General Plan Update policies would assist in reducing the land use impacts of proposed development under the General Plan Update. Following the application of the proposed General Plan Update's policies, the proposed project would not contribute to any significant impacts related to the specific potential land use impacts addressed above (Impacts 4.1.1 through 4.1.4), and the proposed project would not significantly contribute to cumulative land use impacts in the region. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

4.2 AIR QUALITY

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The City of Rocklin is included in the Greater Sacramento ozone nonattainment area as delineated by EPA. Therefore, the cumulative setting considers the cumulative effect of increased emissions in the air basin. In 1994, CARB, in cooperation with the air districts of the Sacramento nonattainment area, fulfilled one of these requirements by preparing the 1994 Sacramento Area Regional Ozone Attainment Plan. The plan identified a detailed comprehensive strategy for reducing emissions to the level needed for attainment and showed how the area would make expeditious progress toward meeting this goal. Milestone reports were required in 1996 and every three years thereafter until the attainment deadline. The current plan, the Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan, utilizes transportation forecasts based on SACOG forecasts of population and employment within the nonattainment area.

Ozone has been trending downward both in terms of the overall rate of population exposure to ozone and the number of days and hours over the standard. Total emissions of ozone precursors have been trending downward due to increasingly efficient emission control programs, and continued reductions in emissions are forecast for the future. Growth in population and vehicle use and new stationary sources of pollutants tend to retard air quality improvements. The reader is referred to Section 4.0 regarding a further description of regional development conditions considered as part of the cumulative setting conditions. Current patterns of suburban development with long average commute distances tend to exacerbate air pollution.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Contribution to Regional Air Quality Impacts

Impact 4.2.7 Implementation of the proposed project, along with potential development of the surrounding region, would exacerbate existing regional problems with ozone and particulate matter. The proposed project's contribution to these conditions is considered **cumulatively considerable** and a **significant and unavoidable** impact.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components would result in new development and increased population and would adversely affect regional air quality. As indicated in Impact 4.2.1, development under the proposed project would exceed SACOG projections of households and employment that were utilized in the current attainment plan. However, as also indicated in Impact 4.2.1, based on discussions with SACOG staff, the slight difference between the City's and SACOG's population projection numbers can be attributed to the fact that SACOG's population projections do not represent total buildout of all residential lands in the city. These minor differences in assumptions are considered negligible, and SACOG staff concurs that the City's population projection resulting from the proposed General Plan (76,136 people) is consistent with the population projections of SACOG (75,719 people). Therefore, implementation of the General Plan Update would not result in significant population growth or population growth that would substantially exceed any established growth projections (SACOG 2010).

Placer County is classified as a severe nonattainment area for the federal ozone standards. In order to improve air quality and attain health-based standards, reductions in emissions are necessary within the nonattainment area. The growth in population, vehicle usage, and business

activity within the nonattainment area, when considered with growth proposed under the General Plan Update, would contribute to cumulative regional air quality impacts. Additionally, implementation of the proposed project may either delay attainment of the standards or require the adoption of additional controls on existing and future air pollution sources to offset project-related emission increases.

Additionally, with the increase in growth projected with implementation of the proposed project, an increase in toxic air contaminants (TACs) is also anticipated. A total of approximately 8,893,700 square feet of retail/commercial space and 5,099,000 square feet of industrial space are projected for the Planning Area under buildout conditions. For comparison purposes, it was estimated that there were 3,074,600 square feet of retail/commercial space and 3,053,300 square feet of industrial space existing in 2008. The incremental growth and operation of these land uses as well as the potential increase in diesel traffic to serve these uses will increase the amount of TACs. Thus, cumulative contributions to regional air quality impacts are considered **cumulatively considerable**. However, efforts by CARB and the EPA will play a substantial role in partially offsetting those increases by ensuring diesel-powered vehicles pose a lower risk to overall health.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with contributions to regional air quality impacts beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update includes several policies that would assist in reducing the city's contribution to this cumulative impact; the policies are identified under Impact 4.2.1.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies identified under Impact 4.2.1 as well as their associated action steps would assist in reducing the proposed project's contribution to cumulative regional and local air quality impacts; however, this contribution is still considered **cumulatively considerable** and thus a **significant and unavoidable** impact. No feasible mitigation is available to completely mitigate this impact.

4.3 AESTHETICS/LIGHT AND GLARE

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for the Planning Area includes approved and proposed developments in the Planning Area as well as in the cities of Roseville and Lincoln, the Town of Loomis, and unincorporated Placer County, including the community of Granite Bay. Projects proposed in the City of Rocklin and in the adjacent cities and town would contribute to cumulative conditions. Potential development in the surrounding cities of Roseville and Lincoln, the Town of Loomis, and Placer County and the development of the remaining portions of the City of Rocklin would include a combination of new construction as well as redevelopment/infill projects. Buildout conditions discussed in Section 3.0 and 4.0 would alter the visual character of the region by constructing new and infill development and increasing the amount of development in the Planning Area.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Impacts to Scenic Vista, Scenic Resources, Existing Visual Character and Creation of Light and Glare

Impact 4.3.5 While the Planning Area does not contain any scenic vistas or scenic resources within a state scenic highway, implementation of the proposed project would result in alterations to the city's existing visual character through the increased expansion of urban development and creation of additional new sources of light and glare. This is considered a **cumulatively considerable** impact.

Cumulative development would result in alteration of visual resources by increasing the amount of residential, commercial, retail, industrial, and business professional land uses in the Planning Area. While a portion of the Planning Area is designated Recreation-Conservation and would retain natural areas in their existing state, the overall level of development throughout the Planning Area would increase. Likewise, artificial sources of light and glare would be introduced in association with proposed development which would increase the overall daytime and nighttime light and glare environment of the Planning Area.

The cities of Roseville and Lincoln, the Town of Loomis, and the unincorporated area of Placer County are immediately adjacent to the City of Rocklin. These areas are anticipated to experience growth in association with new and infill development which would add to the alteration of existing visual conditions and increase the amount of light and glare in the region. The cumulative development of the Planning Area, in combination with the buildout of western Placer County, would result in a cumulatively considerable change in the visual character of the area.

As previously discussed, the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan would not result in impacts to scenic vistas, scenic resources, existing visual character, and creation of light and glare beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. However, implementation of the CAP could add to the significant and unavoidable visual and glare impacts of the proposed General Plan Update.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies listed under Impact 4.3.3 and Impact 4.3.4 would assist in avoiding or minimizing land use incompatibilities, light and glare, and visual impacts within the Planning Area.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of existing City Design Review Guidelines and the proposed General Plan Update policies would assist in reducing the city's contribution to impacts on visual resources and light and glare. However, the visual character of the city and the region would still be substantially altered and overall light and glare would be increased. There are no feasible mitigation measures available to fully offset the extent of this visual impact given the extent and density of development under the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components. Therefore, this impact is considered **cumulatively considerable** and **significant and unavoidable**.

4.4 TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION

DEVELOPMENT ASSUMPTIONS: SUPER-CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS

The City of Rocklin has requested that the proposed General Plan Update be analyzed under a “Super-Cumulative” scenario, in addition to the “standard” cumulative scenario. As with recent environmental documents produced for other jurisdictions within Placer County, Super-Cumulative conditions represent a scenario where all approved projects, as well as a number of other potential projects in and around western Placer County, are considered to be in place. This scenario is not specifically required under CEQA, but is intended to provide the reader with a sense of what post-2030 traffic conditions may be like with all reasonably foreseeable development that has been proposed and/or approved in the region; this scenario has not been prepared for the other technical sections of the DEIR.

The Super-Cumulative condition includes land use and roadway projects that may or may not have any planning or funding status. They simply have been identified as possible additional projects that may occur in a post-2030 time frame. This scenario also assumes buildout of a number of projects that were assumed to be less than built out for the Cumulative scenarios given current development and economic trends for the region. The following projects were assumed to be less than built out under Cumulative conditions and built out under Super-Cumulative conditions:

- Lincoln SOI Expansion Area
- Regional University
- Placer Ranch
- Placer Vineyards
- Riolo Vineyard
- Creekview
- Sierra Vista

Section 4.0, Assumptions, includes a discussion of these projects. In addition, **Table 4.0-1** identifies these and other large-scale projects in cities, town, and unincorporated western Placer County. Refer to Section 4.0 for details on these projects.

Two projects were not assumed at all in the Cumulative scenarios because they have been identified as possible/proposed projects but do not have planning status. However, they were assumed to be built out in the Super-Cumulative (post-2030) scenario. The two projects consist of:

- Curry Creek
- Brookfield

In order to preserve a reasonable jobs-to-housing balance in the region under Cumulative conditions, non-residential (jobs) growth in a number of local jurisdictions was scaled back. For Super-Cumulative conditions, the job growth was scaled back in the following areas:

- Auburn/Bowman
- City of Lincoln (existing city)
- Sunset Industrial Area
- Other unincorporated Placer County

Certain areas of southwest Placer County, such as the ones listed above, have particularly large areas of land zoned or planned for non-residential land uses, such as industrial and office. If

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

these lands were to be fully built out, the residential development assumed under Cumulative conditions would not be sufficient to provide workers for all of these additional jobs. Therefore, travel patterns would change and workers would have to travel from housing much farther away. The Super-Cumulative scenario adds substantial additional housing in southwestern Placer County to provide more workers for these jobs. Also, the travel demand model produces less accurate results when jobs and housing are too out of balance.

The land use differences discussed above are detailed in **Table 5.0-1** to **Table 5.0-4** for residential, retail, office, and industrial uses, respectively. In these tables, differences in land use between Cumulative and Super-Cumulative conditions are highlighted in bold.

**TABLE 5.0-1
WESTERN PLACER COUNTY SUPER-CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT ASSUMPTIONS:
RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS**

	Existing (2008)	Cumulative (2030) Conditions	Super-Cumulative Conditions
Cities and Towns (Current General Plans)			
Rocklin	20,682	29,283	29,283
Roseville	45,413	58,465	58,465
Lincoln	15,046	22,248	22,248
Lincoln SOI	158	15,086	33,705
Loomis	2,365	3,652	3,652
Auburn	5,734	7,472	7,472
Colfax	697	941	941
Unincorporated Areas (Current General Plans)			
Auburn/Bowman	9,587	17,271	17,271
Granite Bay	7,305	7,915	7,915
Sunset	–	–	–
Bickford	10	1,890	1,890
Other Dry Creek	1,393	3,520	3,520
Other Unincorporated	14,789	20,214	20,214
Major Projects in West Placer County			
Curry Creek	–	–	16,206
Regional University	–	2,632	4,387
Placer Ranch	–	4,055	6,759
Placer Vineyards	151	7,261	14,132
Riolo Vineyard	6	570	950
Creekview	–	1,499	2,499
Sierra Vista	–	5,716	9,526
Brookfield	–	–	3,000
Total Western Placer County	123,336	209,690	264,035
Sutter Pointe	–	8,750	17,500

Note: Assumes buildout of City of Rocklin's proposed General Plan

Source: DKS Associates 2011

**TABLE 5.0-2
WESTERN PLACER COUNTY SUPER-CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT ASSUMPTIONS:
RETAIL KSF (1,000 SQUARE FEET)**

	Existing (2008)	Cumulative (2030) Conditions	Super-Cumulative Conditions
Cities and Towns (Current General Plans)			
Rocklin	3,075	8,812	8,812
Roseville	0,769	17,117	17,117
Lincoln	763	2,000	2,325
Lincoln SOI	–	1,875	6,073
Loomis	326	1,501	1,501
Auburn	1,375	1,756	1,756
Colfax	261	460	460
Unincorporated Areas (Current General Plans)			
Auburn/Bowman	1,581	2,000	2,955
Granite Bay	632	948	948
Sunset	0	357	357
Bickford	3	105	105
Other Dry Creek	47	223	22
Other Unincorporated	450	1,000	1,221
Major Projects in West Placer County			
Curry Creek	–	–	2,025
Regional University	–	100	215
Placer Ranch	–	500	1,047
Placer Vineyards	–	900	2,173
Riolo Vineyard	–	–	88
Creekview	–	80	167
Sierra Vista	–	600	2,227
Brookfield	–	–	375
Total Western Placer County	19,282	40,334	52,170
Sutter Pointe		1,094	2,188

Note: Assumes buildout of City of Rocklin's proposed General Plan

Source: DKS Associates 2011

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

**TABLE 5.0-3
WESTERN PLACER COUNTY SUPER-CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT ASSUMPTIONS:
OFFICE KSF (1,000 SQUARE FEET)**

	Existing (2008)	Cumulative (2030) Conditions	Super-Cumulative Conditions
Cities and Towns (Current General Plans)			
Rocklin	1,067	7,043	7,043
Roseville	10,095	16,677	16,677
Lincoln	587	1,200	1,720
Lincoln SOI	–	1,000	7,060
Loomis	133	597	597
Auburn	714	1,041	1,041
Colfax	39	67	67
Unincorporated Areas (Current General Plans)			
Auburn/Bowman	1,805	2,500	3,524
Granite Bay	433	890	890
Sunset	28	912	912
Bickford	–	–	–
Other Dry Creek	1	157	157
Other Unincorporated	145	397	397
Major Projects in West Placer County			
Curry Creek	–	–	2,122
Regional University	–	45	75
Placer Ranch	–	1,000	5,243
Placer Vineyards	–	162	1,688
Riolo Vineyard	–	–	–
Creekview	–	145	242
Sierra Vista	–	164	274
Brookfield	–	–	225
Total Western Placer County	15,047	34,000	49,947
Sutter Pointe	–	750	750

Notes: Includes Office, Medical, Hospital, Public/ Quasi-Public
Assumes buildout of City of Rocklin's proposed General Plan

Source: DKS Associates 2011

**TABLE 5.0-4
WESTERN PLACER COUNTY SUPER-CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT ASSUMPTIONS:
INDUSTRIAL KSF (1,000 SQUARE FEET)**

	Existing (2008)	Cumulative (2030) Conditions	Super-Cumulative Conditions
Cities and Towns (Current General Plans)			
Rocklin	3,053	5,099	5,099
Roseville	9,889	18,780	18,780
Lincoln	3,381	5,562	5,562
Lincoln SOI	-	-	3,287
Loomis	763	915	915
Auburn	278	566	566
Colfax	200	221	221
Unincorporated Areas (Current General Plans)			
Auburn/Bowman	1,036	2,500	2,809
Granite Bay	77	78	78
Sunset	4,308	7,000	7,933
Bickford	-	-	-
Other Dry Creek	172	897	897
Other Unincorporated	546	746	746
Major Projects in West Placer County			
Curry Creek	-	-	-
Regional University	-	-	-
Placer Ranch	-	500	4,185
Placer Vineyards	31	-	-
Riolo Vineyard	-	-	-
Creekview	-	-	-
Sierra Vista	-	-	-
Brookfield	-	-	-
Total Western Placer County	23,734	42,864	51,078
Sutter Pointe	-	1,500	1,500

Notes: Includes Industrial and R&D

Assumes buildout of City of Rocklin's proposed General Plan

Source: DKS Associates 2011

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Roadway Assumptions: Cumulative (2030) Conditions

Roadway assumptions for the Super-Cumulative condition include all improvements documented under Cumulative conditions. In addition to these improvements, a number of roadways are assumed to be widened and a number of additional roadways are assumed to be constructed under Super-Cumulative conditions.

The following roadways are assumed to be widened under Super-Cumulative conditions:

- SR 65: widened to six lanes (compared to four lanes under Cumulative conditions) between Blue Oaks Boulevard and Wise Road (Lincoln Bypass)
- Placer Parkway: widened to six lanes (compared to four lanes under Cumulative conditions) from SR 65 to Watt Avenue Extension/Blue Oaks Boulevard
- SR 70/99: widened to six lanes (compared to four lanes under Cumulative conditions) from Interstate 5 to Placer Parkway Interchange
- Watt Avenue: widened to six lanes (compared to four lanes under Cumulative conditions) in Sacramento County
- Walerga Road: widened to six lanes (compared to four lanes under Cumulative conditions) in Placer County and Sacramento County
- Dowd Road: widened to six lanes (compared to four lanes under Cumulative conditions) in Lincoln SOI Expansion area
- Fiddymont Road: widened to six lanes (compared to four lanes under Cumulative conditions) in Lincoln SOI Expansion area

The following additional roadways are included in the Super-Cumulative condition, but not in the Cumulative condition:

- Placer Parkway: new six-lane freeway from Watt Avenue Extension/Blue Oaks Boulevard to SR 70/99
- Placer Vineyards: additional roadways beyond "Phase 1" roadway network
- Curry Creek: multiple new north/south and east/west roadways, including a connection between Road "B" in Sierra Vista and Baseline Road
- Brookfield: new roadway network associated with Brookfield plan

While most of these roadway improvements are not funded, the Super-Cumulative scenario is based on including all potential (approved and yet-to-be-approved) projects in and around western Placer County. Roadway assumptions within the City of Rocklin are consistent with the assumptions documented under Cumulative with proposed General Plan Update conditions. The Super-Cumulative scenario is a theoretical scenario that includes all possible land use and transportation projects, regardless of their planning status. This is why this scenario contains a number of projects that were not included in the Cumulative scenario.

Super-Cumulative Level of Service Results

As with the Existing Conditions with Buildout of the Proposed General Plan scenario, the Super-Cumulative scenario is presented for informational purposes only. Therefore, no impact statements are included for this scenario.

Table 5.0-5 shows levels of service at signalized Rocklin intersections under both Cumulative and Super-Cumulative conditions with buildout of the proposed General Plan Update. Intersections projected to operate at level of service (LOS) D or worse are shaded and intersections that are significantly worse (based on Rocklin's LOS policy) under Super-Cumulative conditions are shown in bold. **Table 5.0-6** shows the same information, but is limited to intersections projected to operate at LOS D or worse under either scenario. **Table 5.0-7** shows only the intersections that are projected to operate significantly worse (based on Rocklin's LOS policy) under Super-Cumulative conditions. The table shows that eight intersections operate worse under Super-Cumulative conditions. Of these, seven intersections degrade from LOS C or better to LOS D and one degrades from LOS D to LOS E.

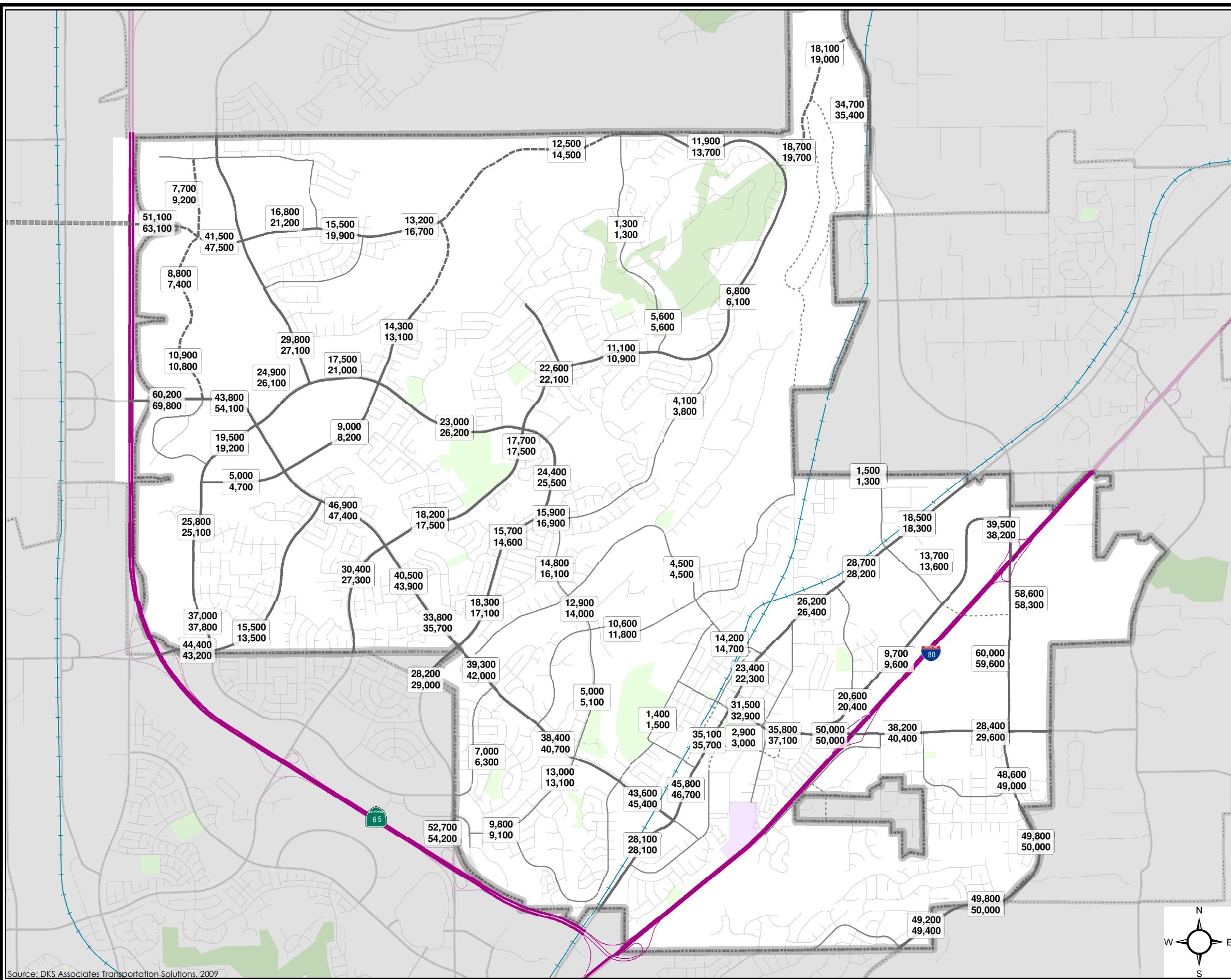
Table 5.0-8 shows levels of service at state highway ramp intersections under both Cumulative and Super-Cumulative conditions with buildout of the proposed General Plan Update. **Table 5.0-9** shows that four intersections are projected to operate significantly worse under Super-Cumulative conditions. One intersection degrades from LOS C to LOS D, two degrade from LOS C or better to LOS F, and one degrades from LOS D to LOS E. The largest change in intersection delay is at the SR 65/Whitney Ranch Parkway interchange. This is due in a large part to the widening of Placer Parkway to six lanes and its ultimate connection to SR 70/99 in Sutter County.

Figure 5.0-1 and **Figure 5.0-2** show the projected daily volumes under Super-Cumulative conditions inside and outside the City of Rocklin, respectively.

Table 5.0-10 shows the projected daily volumes under Super-Cumulative conditions on local state highway facilities. The table shows that SR 65 experiences large increases in volume on all segments and I-80 experiences relatively minor decreases in volume. The decreases in volume on I-80 can in part be attributed to the connection of Placer Parkway from SR 65 all the way to State Route 70/99. This major regional connection provides an alternative to I-80 for vehicles traveling between Sacramento and Placer counties.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

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Projected Daily Traffic Volumes on Rocklin Roadways

28,400 Cumulative Plus Project
 29,600 Super-Cumulative Plus Project

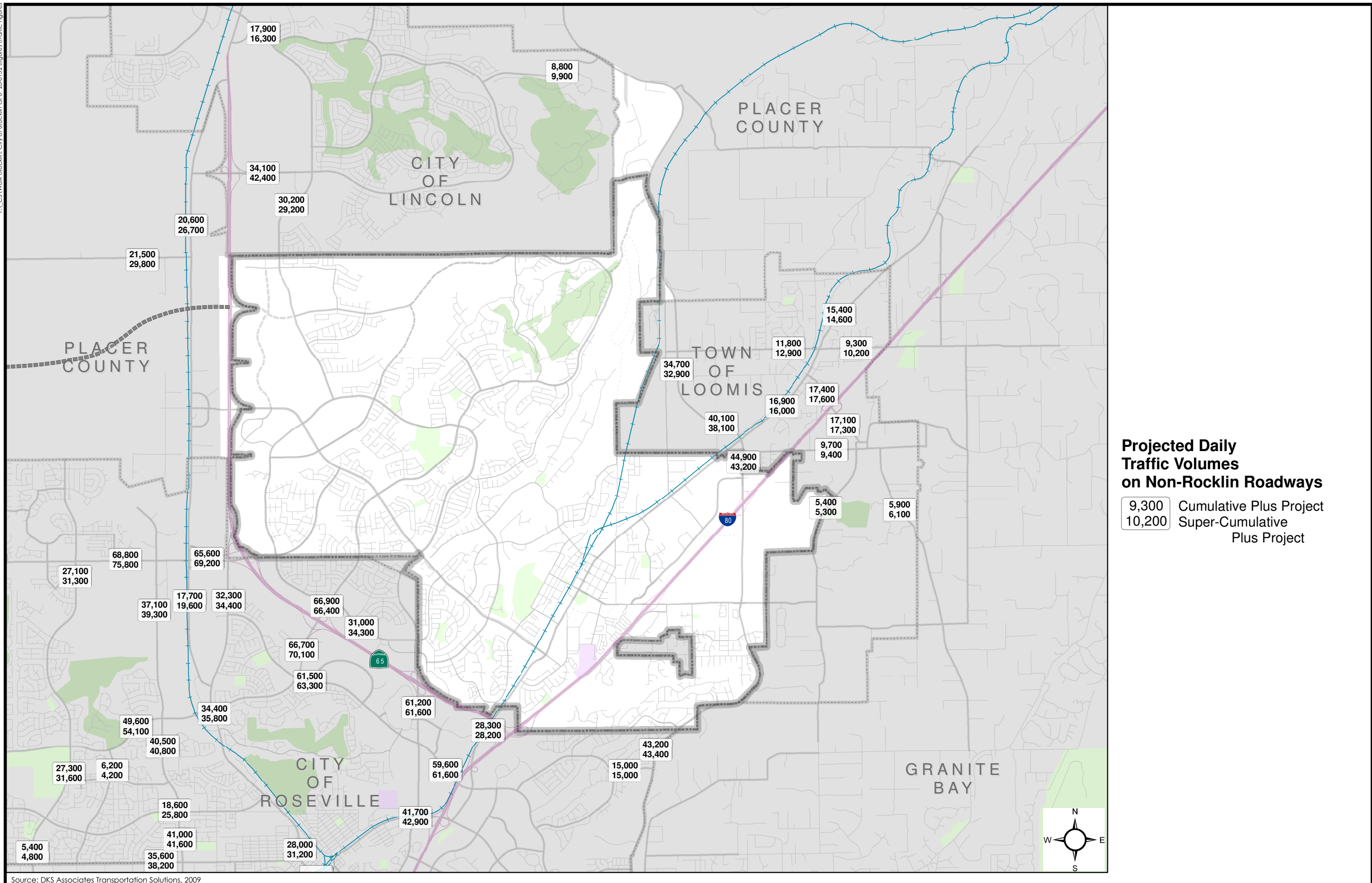
- Roadways**
- ARTERIAL
 - - - FUTURE ARTERIAL
 - COLLECTOR
 - · · FUTURE COLLECTOR
 - FREEWAY
 - FREEWAY RAMP

Source: DKS Associates Transportation Solutions, 2009

NO SCALE



Figure 5.0-1
Super-Cumulative Daily Traffic Volumes on Rocklin Roadways



Source: DKS Associates Transportation Solutions, 2009

NO SCALE



Figure 5.0-2
Super-Cumulative Daily Traffic Volumes on non Rocklin Roadways

TABLE 5.0-5
P.M. PEAK HOUR LEVEL OF SERVICE – CITY OF ROCKLIN SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS
CUMULATIVE AND SUPER-CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS WITH BUILDOUT OF PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN

Intersection ¹		Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan		Super-Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan	
		V/C	LOS	V/C	LOS
1	Granite Drive & Rocklin Road	0.859	D	0.881	D
2	Granite Drive & Sierra College Boulevard	0.655	B	0.636	B
3	Granite Drive & Sierra Meadows	0.608	B	0.607	B
4	Pacific Street & Delmar/Dominguez Road	0.957	E	0.982	E
5	Pacific Street & Farron Street	1.120	F	1.108	F
6	Pacific Street & Midas Avenue	0.753	C	0.792	C
7	Pacific Street & Rocklin Road	0.832	D	0.907	E
8	Pacific Street & Sierra Meadows	0.722	C	0.709	C
9	Pacific Street & Woodside Drive	0.640	B	0.629	B
10	Rocklin Road & Aguilar Road	0.662	B	0.695	B
11	Rocklin Road & El Don Drive	0.711	C	0.711	C
12	Rocklin Road & Fire Station No 1	0.442	A	0.474	A
13	Rocklin Road & Havenhurst Circle	0.674	B	0.590	A
14	Rocklin Road & Sierra College Boulevard	0.935	E	0.986	E
15	Rocklin Road & South Grove Street	0.684	B	0.713	C
16	Sierra College Boulevard & El Don Drive	0.659	B	0.658	B
17	Sierra College Boulevard & Nightwatch Drive	0.550	A	0.567	A
18	Sierra College Boulevard & Scarborough Drive	0.551	A	0.532	A
19	Sierra College Boulevard & Southside Ranch	0.547	A	0.573	A
20	Sunset Boulevard & Pacific Street	0.848	D	0.871	D
21	Sunset Boulevard & Springview Drive	1.138	F	1.185	F
22	Sunset Boulevard & Topaz Avenue	0.652	B	0.658	B
23	Sunset Boulevard & Whitney Boulevard	1.156	F	1.196	F
101	Blue Oaks Boulevard & Lonetree Drive	0.914	E	0.920	E
102	Blue Oaks Boulevard & Market Place	0.298	A	0.230	A
103	Blue Oaks Boulevard & Van Buren Way	0.347	A	0.300	A
104	Five Star & Destiny Drive	0.193	A	0.191	A
105	Lonetree Boulevard & Adams Drive	0.606	B	0.668	B
106	Lonetree Boulevard & Atherton Road	0.449	A	0.557	A
107	Lonetree Boulevard & Grand Canyon Drive	0.767	C	0.848	D

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Intersection ¹		Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan		Super-Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan	
		V/C	LOS	V/C	LOS
108	Lonetree Boulevard & Redwood Drive	0.737	C	0.803	D
109	Lonetree Boulevard & West Oaks Boulevard	0.552	A	0.627	B
110	Park Drive & Blyadon Road	0.262	A	0.245	A
111	Park Drive & Quarry Way	0.507	A	0.441	A
112	Park Drive & Farrier Road	0.457	A	0.446	A
113	Park Drive & King Pine Drive	0.489	A	0.415	A
114	Park Drive & Shelton	0.324	A	0.307	A
115	Park Drive & Victory Lane	0.387	A	0.367	A
116	Park Drive & Wyckford Boulevard	0.395	A	0.383	A
117	Park Drive & Twin Oaks/Boardwalk	0.384	A	0.357	A
118	Park Drive & Safeway	0.676	B	0.605	B
119	South Whitney & Five Star Boulevard	0.583	A	0.531	A
120	Spring Creek Drive & Broken Rail Lane	0.049	A	0.048	A
121	Stanford Ranch Road & Cobblestone Drive	0.318	A	0.281	A
122	Stanford Ranch Road & Darby Road	0.582	A	0.702	C
123	Stanford Ranch Road & Park Drive	0.675	B	0.691	B
124	Stanford Ranch Road & Plaza	0.561	A	0.570	A
125	Stanford Ranch Road & Stoney Drive	0.393	A	0.348	A
126	Stanford Ranch Road & Victory Lane	0.317	A	0.338	A
127	Stanford Ranch Road & West Oaks Boulevard	0.647	B	0.657	B
128	Sunset Boulevard & Atherton	0.910	E	0.924	E
129	Sunset Boulevard & Blue Oaks Boulevard	0.791	C	0.820	D
130	Sunset Boulevard & Fairway Drive	0.743	C	0.801	D
131	Sunset Boulevard & Little Rock	0.583	A	0.623	B
132	Sunset Boulevard & Park Drive	0.821	D	0.819	D
133	Sunset Boulevard & Pebble Creek	0.678	B	0.701	C
134	Sunset Boulevard & Stanford Ranch Road	0.699	B	0.796	C
135	Sunset Boulevard & West Oaks Boulevard	1.051	F	1.096	F
136	W Stanford Ranch Road & Sunset Boulevard	1.164	F	1.304	F
137	W Stanford Ranch Road & Wildcat Boulevard	0.796	C	0.798	C
138	Whitney Ranch Parkway & Bridlewood Drive	0.334	A	0.460	A
139	Whitney Ranch Parkway & Painted Pony Lane	0.299	A	0.414	A
140	Whitney Ranch Parkway & Spring Creek Drive	0.294	A	0.407	A

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Intersection ¹		Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan		Super-Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan	
		V/C	LOS	V/C	LOS
141	Wildcat Boulevard & Bridlewood Drive	0.586	A	0.552	A
142	Wildcat Boulevard & Whitney Ranch Parkway	0.671	B	0.806	D
143	Wildcat Boulevard & S High School Entrance	0.485	A	0.419	A
144	Wildcat Boulevard & N High School Entrance	0.411	A	0.331	A
145	Wildcat Boulevard & Ranch View Drive	0.786	C	0.790	C
152	Stanford Ranch Road & Crest Drive	0.920	E	0.990	E
153	Whitney Boulevard & Crest Drive	0.742	C	0.827	D
154	Park Drive & Crest Drive	0.253	A	0.215	A
161	Granite Drive & Dominguez Drive	0.769	C	0.809	D
162	Sierra College Boulevard & Dominguez Drive	0.808	D	0.807	D
163	Park Drive & Valley View Parkway	0.570	A	0.624	B
164	Nature Trail Way & Valley View Parkway	0.717	C	0.722	C
165	Sierra College Boulevard & Valley View Parkway	0.611	B	0.580	A
166	University Ave & Whitney Ranch Parkway	0.644	B	0.797	C
167	West Oaks Boulevard & Whitney Ranch Parkway	0.641	B	0.631	B
168	West Oaks Boulevard & Painted Pony Lane	0.291	A	0.229	A
169	Laredo Drive & Whitney Ranch Parkway	0.462	A	0.501	A
170	Rocklin Road & Civic Center Drive	0.676	B	0.712	C
171	Pacific Street & Civic Center Drive	0.615	B	0.627	B

Notes: *Shaded intersections do not meet LOS standard*
Bold intersections represent significant LOS changes
¹ See Figure 4.4-1 for locations of intersections by number
Source: DKS Associates 2011

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

**TABLE 5.0-6
INTERSECTIONS OPERATING AT LOS D OR WORSE – CITY OF ROCKLIN SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS
CUMULATIVE AND SUPER-CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS WITH BUILDOUT OF PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN**

Intersection ¹		Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan		Super-Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan	
		V/C	LOS	V/C	LOS
1	Granite Drive & Rocklin Road	0.859	D	0.881	D
4	Pacific St & Delmar/Dominguez	0.957	E	0.982	E
5	Pacific St & Farron Street	1.120	F	1.108	F
7	Pacific St & Rocklin Road	0.832	D	0.907	E
14	Rocklin Road & Sierra College Boulevard	0.935	E	0.986	E
20	Sunset Boulevard & Pacific Street	0.848	D	0.871	D
21	Sunset Boulevard & Springview Drive	1.138	F	1.185	F
23	Sunset Boulevard & Whitney Boulevard	1.156	F	1.196	F
101	Blue Oaks Boulevard & Lonetree Drive	0.914	E	0.920	E
107	Lonetree Boulevard & Grand Canyon Drive	0.767	C	0.848	D
108	Lonetree Boulevard & Redwood Drive	0.737	C	0.803	D
128	Sunset Boulevard & Atherton	0.910	E	0.924	E
129	Sunset Boulevard & Blue Oaks Boulevard	0.791	C	0.820	D
130	Sunset Boulevard & Fairway Drive	0.743	C	0.801	D
132	Sunset Boulevard & Park Drive	0.821	D	0.819	D
135	Sunset Boulevard & West Oaks Boulevard	1.051	F	1.096	F
136	W Stanford Ranch Road & Sunset Boulevard	1.164	F	1.304	F
142	Wildcat Boulevard & Whitney Ranch Parkway	0.671	B	0.806	D
152	Stanford Ranch Road & Crest Drive	0.920	E	0.990	E
153	Whitney Boulevard & Crest Drive	0.742	C	0.827	D
161	Granite Drive & Dominguez Drive	0.769	C	0.809	D
162	Sierra College Boulevard & Dominguez Drive	0.808	D	0.807	D

Notes: *Shaded* intersections do not meet LOS standard

Bold intersections represent significant LOS changes

¹ See Figure 4.4-1 for locations of intersections by number

Source: DKS Associates 2011

TABLE 5.0-7
INTERSECTIONS WITH SIGNIFICANT LOS CHANGES – CITY OF ROCKLIN SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS
CUMULATIVE AND SUPER-CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS WITH BUILDOUT OF PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN

Intersection ¹		Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan		Super-Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan	
		V/C	LOS	V/C	LOS
7	Pacific Street & Rocklin Road	0.832	D	0.907	E
107	Lonetree Boulevard & Grand Canyon Drive	0.767	C	0.848	D
108	Lonetree Boulevard & Redwood Drive	0.737	C	0.803	D
129	Sunset Boulevard & Blue Oaks Boulevard	0.791	C	0.820	D
130	Sunset Boulevard & Fairway Drive	0.743	C	0.801	D
142	Wildcat Boulevard & Whitney Ranch Parkway	0.671	B	0.806	D
153	Whitney Boulevard & Crest Drive	0.742	C	0.827	D
161	Granite Drive & Dominguez Drive	0.769	C	0.809	D

Notes: *Shaded* intersections do not meet LOS standard

Bold intersections represent significant LOS changes

¹ See Figure 4.4-1 for locations of intersections by number

Source: DKS Associates 2011

TABLE 5.0-8
P.M. PEAK HOUR LEVEL OF SERVICE – STATE HIGHWAY RAMP INTERSECTIONS
CUMULATIVE AND SUPER-CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS WITH BUILDOUT OF PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN

Intersection ¹		Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan		Super-Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan	
		Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
201	Rocklin Road & I-80 EB	65.9	E	66.3	E
202	Rocklin Road & I-80 WB	71.4	E	78.6	E
203	Sierra College Boulevard & I-80 WB	32.9	C	33.6	C
204	Sierra College Boulevard & I-80 EB	28.4	C	27.9	C
206	Sunset & SR 65 SB	12.3	B	21.0	C
207	Sunset & SR 65 NB	14.5	B	26.1	C
208	Whitney Ranch Parkway & SR 65 SB	32.5	C	229.2	F
209	Whitney Ranch Parkway & SR 65 NB	16.2	B	99.0	F
210	Blue Oaks Boulevard & SR 65 SB	27.0	C	25.9	C
211	Blue Oaks Boulevard & SR 65 NB Off	41.3	D	68.9	E
212	Pleasant Grove Boulevard & SR 65 NB	19.3	B	17.8	B
213	Pleasant Grove Boulevard & SR 65 SB	9.8	A	16.3	B
214	Stanford Ranch Road & SR 65 NB	14.3	B	16.4	B
215	Stanford Ranch Road & SR 65 SB	10.1	B	11.1	B
216	Sierra College Boulevard & SR 193	34.9	C	43.9	D

Notes: *Shaded* intersections operate at LOS D or worse

Bold intersections represent significant LOS changes

¹ See Figure 4.4-1 for locations of intersections by number

Source: DKS Associates 2011

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

**TABLE 5.0-9
INTERSECTIONS WITH SIGNIFICANT LOS CHANGES – STATE HIGHWAY RAMP INTERSECTIONS
CUMULATIVE AND SUPER-CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS WITH BUILDOUT OF PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN**

Intersection ¹		Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan		Super-Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan	
		Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
208	Whitney Ranch Parkway & SR 65 SB	32.5	C	22.92	F
209	Whitney Ranch Parkway & SR 65 NB	16.2	B	99.0	F
211	Blue Oaks Boulevard & SR 65 NB Off	41.3	D	68.9	E
216	Sierra College Boulevard & SR 193	34.9	C	43.9	D

Notes: *Shaded intersections operate at LOS D or worse*
Bold intersections represent significant LOS changes
¹ See Figure 4.4-1 for locations of intersections by number
 Source: DKS Associates 2011

**TABLE 5.0-10
DAILY FREEWAY VOLUMES – STATE HIGHWAY FACILITIES
CUMULATIVE CONDITIONS AND SUPER-CUMULATIVE WITH BUILDOUT OF PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN**

		Lanes			Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan			Super-Cumulative Conditions with Buildout of Proposed General Plan			
		Main	Aux	HOV	AADT	V/C	LOS	AADT	Change	V/C	LOS
I-80	SR 65 to Rocklin Road	6	–	–	165,700	1.53	F	164,900	- 800	1.53	F
	Rocklin Road to Sierra College Boulevard	6	–	–	142,800	1.32	F	141,800	- 1,000	1.31	F
	Sierra College Boulevard to Horseshoe Bar Road	6	–	–	133,900	1.24	F	133,200	- 700	1.23	F
SR 65	I-80 to Stanford Ranch Road/ Galleria Boulevard	6	2	–	161,500	1.21	F	173,800	+ 12,300	1.30	F
	Stanford Ranch Road/ Galleria Boulevard to Pleasant Grove Boulevard	6	2	–	154,600	1.15	F	167,900	+ 13,300	1.25	F
	Pleasant Grove Boulevard to Blue Oaks Boulevard	6	2	–	136,000	1.02	F	157,100	+ 21,100	1.17	F
	Blue Oaks Boulevard to Sunset Boulevard	4 (6)	2 (2)	–	121,900	1.24	F	155,500	+ 33,600	1.16	F
	Sunset Boulevard to Twelve Bridges Drive	4 (6)	– (2)	–	106,300	1.48	F	143,600	+ 37,300	1.07	F

Note: () Super-Cumulative Lanes if Different from Cumulative
 Source: DKS Associates 2011

4.5 NOISE

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative noise setting includes 2030 development anticipated in association with buildout of the proposed General Plan Update (see **Table 4.0-1** and associated assumptions in Section 4.0). The future (cumulative) ambient noise environment will be affected by buildout of the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update. Development in surrounding communities, including Roseville, Lincoln, Loomis, and other areas in western Placer County, may also contribute to traffic noise levels along some roadway segments in Rocklin. Cumulative development would alter the intensity of land uses in the region and increase housing, employment, shopping, and recreational opportunities. Such development would result in new noise generators and noise-sensitive land uses and potentially increase land use conflicts and hazards associated with noise.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Transportation Noise Impacts within the Planning Area

Impact 4.5.6 Buildout of the proposed project would increase transportation noise along roadways within the Planning Area. This would be a **cumulatively considerable** impact.

Table 4.5-7 identifies traffic noise conditions predicted at year 2030 (assumed year of buildout of the proposed General Plan Update in the Draft EIR analysis).

As identified in **Table 4.5-7**, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components, in combination with anticipated growth by the year 2030 would result in noticeable increases in traffic noise levels (that is, increases greater than 3 dBA) along ten of the roadway segments evaluated, in comparison to existing conditions. The ten roadway segments are Sierra College Boulevard from Dominguez Road extension to Rocklin Road; Sierra College Boulevard, Rocklin Road to Scarborough Drive; Pacific Street, Dominguez Road to Sierra Meadows Drive; Sunset Boulevard, State Route 65 to Atherton Road; Sunset Boulevard, Atherton Road to West Stanford Ranch Road; Sunset Boulevard, West Stanford Ranch Road to Park Drive; Sunset Boulevard, Stanford Ranch Road to Topaz Avenue; Sunset Boulevard, Topaz Avenue to Whitney Boulevard; Stanford Ranch Road, Wildcat Boulevard to West Oaks Boulevard; Stanford Ranch Road, and West Oaks Boulevard to Park Drive. Typically, a doubling of traffic volumes is required before a noticeable increase (3 dBA or greater) in traffic noise levels occurs. Based on the noise levels shown in **Table 4.5-7**, it appears that implementation of the proposed project would result in a noticeable increase in traffic noise levels on ten roadway segments within the Planning Area. However, the analysis did not take into account existing walls along these ten roadways that would mitigate some of the projected noise increases. Therefore, predicted increases are expected to be lower than those shown in **Table 4.5-7**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with transportation noise beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update policies listed under Impact 4.5.3 would assist in avoiding or minimizing cumulative transportation noise impacts.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update noise policies identified under Impact 4.5.3 would reduce potential transportation noise impacts in the city. Future development projects would be required to analyze project-related noise impacts and incorporate necessary noise-reduction measures sufficient to achieve applicable noise standards. Implementation of these policies and actions will help to reduce impacts associated with proposed development. Noise-reduction measures typically implemented to reduce transportation noise include increased insulation and building requirements, setbacks, and construction of sound barriers. Some measures, such as construction of sound barriers, may have secondary impacts related to aesthetics and safety. The feasibility of these measures (such as adequate right-of way and cost of the mitigation) would be determined on a project-by-project basis. While General Plan Update noise policies and noise reduction measures would reduce noise levels whenever feasible, there may be some cases when transportation noise impacts cannot be fully mitigated. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in transportation noise impacts which are **cumulatively considerable** and **significant and unavoidable**.

Cumulative Transportation Noise Impacts on Adjacent Jurisdictions

Impact 4.5.7 Implementation of the proposed project, in combination with other development in western Placer County, would increase transportation noise along area roadways adjacent to the City. However, the increases in noise levels would be less than 3 dBA and not be noticeable. Therefore, substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project are considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Implementation of the proposed project and its associated project components would result in slight changes in traffic volumes along nearby major roadways that enter/exit the city. A total of 15 roadway segments identified in **Table 4.5-8** were analyzed to determine changes in traffic volumes resulting from project implementation. Changes in traffic volumes along nearby roadways would range from a decrease of approximately 100 trips per day (along Lonetree Boulevard south of Blue Oaks Boulevard) to an increase of approximately 700 trips per day (Pacific Street to Loomis town limits). Based on these changes in traffic volumes, corresponding changes in traffic noise levels along these roadway segments would range from a decrease of approximately 0.02 dBA CNEL to an increase of approximately 0.2 dBA CNEL.

As previously noted, changes in noise levels of less than 3 dBA are typically not discernible to the human ear. Typically a doubling of traffic volumes is required before a noticeable increase (that is, 3 dBA or greater) in traffic noise levels occurs. Based on the analysis conducted, implementation of the proposed project would not result in a noticeable increase in traffic noise levels along the analyzed roadway segments. Therefore, substantial permanent increases in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project are considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts on adjacent jurisdictions associated with transportation noise beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update policies listed under Impact 4.5.3 would assist in reducing or avoiding transportation noise impacts.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

CUMULATIVE SETTING

Site-specific topography, soil conditions, and surrounding development determine geological and soil-related impacts, which generally are not considered cumulative in nature. However, surficial deposits, namely erosion and sediment deposition, can be cumulative in nature, depending on the type and amount of development proposed in a given geographical area.

The cumulative setting for soil erosion consists of existing, planned, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable land use conditions in the region (see **Table 4.0-1** and associated assumptions in Section 4.0 for a description of the cumulative setting). However, construction constraints are primarily based on specific sites within a proposed development and on the soil characteristics and topography of each site. As discussed throughout this section, all new development within the proposed Planning Area boundaries must comply with the California Building Code. Depending upon a project's location, an individual development project may be required to submit a geotechnical report that contains construction and design guidelines and site-specific recommendations to reduce potential geologic and soil-related hazards.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Seismic Hazards

Impact 4.6.5 Subsequent land use activities associated with implementation of the proposed project, in combination with existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development in the City of Rocklin and adjacent areas, may result in the exposure of people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects related to cumulative seismic hazards. However, current CBC requirements and the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this is considered a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.

As described under Impact 4.6.1, under the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components the city may grow to a buildout population of 76,136 people and 29,283 households by the year 2030, which is an increase over existing conditions. This would add to other potential development activities throughout the adjacent areas of the region, depending on the timing and rate of development. Conversion of acreage from vacant to developed uses could result in development that may occur in areas with seismic sensitivity subject to geologic hazards, including liquefaction. The Planning Area, as with virtually all sites within the State of California, is subject to minor ground shaking and potential secondary hazards (i.e., liquefaction and subsidence) as a result of earthquakes. Ground shaking can result in partial collapse of

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

buildings and extensive damage in poorly built or substandard structures. The potential for soil liquefaction due to earthquakes and ground shaking is also considered a possibility. As discussed above, the potential for liquefaction does exist in the Planning Area, primarily in association with earthquake activity. However, potential for liquefaction is considered minimal because of the site-specific characteristics of the Planning Area described under Impacts 4.6.1 and 4.6.3. Development would also have to comply with the California Building Code (CBC). The CBC requires stringent earthquake-resistant design parameters. This includes provisions for buildings to structurally survive an earthquake without collapsing and includes such measures as anchoring to the foundation and structural frame design as well as common engineering practices requiring special design and construction methods that reduce or eliminate potential seismic impacts.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update policies listed under Impact 4.6.1 would assist in avoiding or minimizing cumulative seismic hazard impacts.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with geologic and seismic hazards beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

As discussed above, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies as well as existing City standards would reduce cumulative impacts associated with geologic and seismic hazards to **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Cumulative Increase of Erosion and Loss of Topsoil

Impact 4.6.6 Implementation of the proposed project may result in substantial construction and site preparation activities, which could result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. However, existing development standards in the Municipal Code and the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this is considered to be a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.

Implementation of the proposed project and its associated project components would result in the potential construction of new roadways and infrastructure (water and sanitary sewer facilities), improvements to existing roadways, and the potential for additional commercial, residential, and industrial development. The grading and site preparation activities associated with such development would remove topsoil, disturbing and potentially exposing the underlying soils to erosion from a variety of sources, including wind and water. In addition, construction activities may involve the use of water, which may further erode the topsoil as the water moves across the ground.

New development would involve paving and other site improvements, substantially increasing the amount of impervious surfaces (incapable of being penetrated by water). These impervious surfaces generate higher levels of runoff (i.e., erosion from site preparation, sediment deposition from stormwater runoff, and automobile fluids). The increased runoff has the potential to

adversely affect surface water and groundwater quality. If not properly managed, the runoff could greatly affect the quality of wetlands located throughout the General Plan Planning Area. The reader is referred to Section 4.9, Hydrology and Water Quality, for a further discussion regarding erosion and water quality.

Evaluation of erosion impacts and loss of topsoil consider “downstream” impacts due to the general nature of erosion. Therefore, in the context of cumulative impacts, the City would need to consider if there is a larger area that would be subject to impacts caused by cumulative conditions and/or by the incremental effects of the project. Because construction and the resulting potential erosion may affect water quality, any development involving clearing, grading, or excavation that causes soil disturbance on one or more acres, or any project involving less than one acre that is part of a larger development plan and includes clearing, grading, or excavation, is subject to a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Construction Storm Water Permit provisions. Any development of this size would be required to prepare and comply with an approved stormwater pollution prevention plan. Furthermore, the City’s Grading and Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance (Chapter 15.28 of the City Municipal Code) was enacted for the purpose of regulating grading on all property within the City of Rocklin to avoid pollution of watercourses with nutrients, sediments, or other earthen materials generated or caused by erosion and to ensure provisions of the California Building Code as adopted by the City relating to grading activities, City of Rocklin Improvement Standards, any applicable specific plans, or other land use entitlements. As a consequence of the off-site impacts and concerns that are addressed through these entitlement review and regulatory approval processes, the proposed General Plan Update is not anticipated to result in any cumulative impacts that are not already considered under Impact 4.6.2.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update policies listed under Impact 4.6.2 would assist in avoiding or minimizing cumulative impacts associated with erosion and loss of topsoil.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increase of erosion and loss of topsoil beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Through the required National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Construction Storm Water Permit provisions and City standards, projects are evaluated for potential soil erosion impacts on a site-by-site basis. Because impacts are dependent on the type of development, intensity of development, and amount of lot coverage of a particular project, impacts due to soil erosion can vary. However, compliance with adopted erosion control standards and NPDES and SWPPP requirements, as well as implementation of the General Plan Update policies, would ensure that substantial soil erosion and loss of topsoil impacts related to implementation of the proposed project would be less than significant and that, consequently, cumulative impacts would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH/RISK OF UPSET

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for hazards and human health risks associated with the proposed General Plan Update includes the City of Rocklin as well as the unincorporated portions of the Planning Area. Hazardous material, human health, and safety impacts as described in CEQA Appendix G are generally site-specific and not cumulative by nature. However, the cumulative setting for wildland fires would consist of wildland hazard areas adjacent to the city boundaries, which include large areas of the City of Lincoln, the City of Roseville, the Town of Loomis, and unincorporated areas of Placer County. The potential cumulative impacts due to the increased use of hazardous materials resulting from proposed development under the General Plan include, but are not limited to, air quality, noise, water quality, flooding, and fire, as well as exposure to multiple contaminants. The cumulative impacts associated with affected resources, such as air and water, are analyzed in the applicable technical sections of this DEIR.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Hazard Impacts

Impact 4.7.5 Potential development under the proposed project could result in cumulative hazardous materials and human health risk impacts. However, the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

With the exception of wildland fire hazards, potential exposure to or generation of hazardous conditions in the city is site-specific rather than associated with the combination of other hazards in the region to result in a significant effect. Implementation of proposed General Plan Update policies, along with federal, state, and local regulations regarding hazardous materials as identified under Impacts 4.7.1, 4.7.3, and 4.7.4 would address site-specific hazards and emergency access and operation.

The cumulative development within the City of Rocklin and in the neighboring City of Lincoln, City of Roseville, unincorporated Placer County, and Town of Loomis could contribute to increased exposure of people and structures to the risk associated with wildland fire hazards. However, with the exception of Clover Valley, areas at the southern end of China Garden Road, portions of Whitney Oaks, the Croftwood/Dias Lane area, Whitney Ranch, open-space easements, and recreational properties throughout the city, the Planning Area is not located in areas with high wildland fire hazards. Therefore, much of the subsequent development under the proposed project and its associated project components would not be located in areas with high wildland fire hazards. Furthermore, policies are included in the proposed General Plan Update to reduce the risk of fire hazards to both existing and planned development in wildland-urban interface areas.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update policies listed under Impacts 4.7.1, 4.7.3, and 4.7.4, along with current federal, state, and local regulations regarding hazardous materials, would address hazards, including wildland fires, and emergency access and operation. This impact is considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with hazardous materials and human health risks beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.8 CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting associated with the proposed project includes existing, proposed, planned, and reasonably foreseeable projects and growth in the region (see **Table 4.0-1** and associated assumptions in Section 4.0). Continued growth in the region would contribute to potential conflicts with cultural and paleontological resources. These resources include archaeological resources associated with Native American activities and historic resources associated with settlement, farming, and economic development.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Impacts on Historic Resources, Prehistoric Resources, and Human Remains

Impact 4.8.4 Implementation of the proposed project, in addition to existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development in the region, could result in cumulative impacts to cultural resources, including human remains, in the region. However, the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components, in combination with cumulative development in the surrounding region, would increase the potential to disturb historic resources and known and undiscovered cultural resources. The project might contribute to the cumulative loss of cultural resources in the region. This contribution might be considerable when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable development in the region. This impact is considered **cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts on historic resources, prehistoric resources, and human remains beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies listed under Impacts 4.8.1 and 4.8.2 address this impact.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of proposed General Plan Update policies LU-38, LU-41, LU-52, LU-54, OCR-62, OCR-63, OCR-64, and OCR-65 (as described above under Impacts 4.8.1 and 4.8.2) would mitigate the General Plan Update's contribution to cumulative impacts to cultural resources

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

(including prehistoric sites, historic sites, and isolated artifacts and features) and human remains to **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Cumulative Impacts to Historic Character

Impact 4.8.5 Implementation of the proposed project, in addition to existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development in the region, could result in cumulative impacts to historic character in the region. The proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps would reduce the severity of impacts to historic character. However, the policies would not completely mitigate this impact. Therefore, this impact is considered **cumulatively considerable**.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components, in combination with cumulative development in the region, would alter the historic character of the City of Rocklin. Proposed General Plan Update policies LU-38, LU-41, LU-52, LU-54, OCR-62, OCR-63, and OCR-64 (as described above under Impacts 4.8.1 and 4.8.2) allow new development while encouraging preservation of historic areas and structures. However, while preservation is encouraged if feasible, alteration, disturbance, modification, or removal is not entirely prohibited. Under certain circumstances, historic structures may be impacted to some degree either through physical alteration or the introduction of new structures. This would contribute to the region's loss of historic character.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts to historic character beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies listed under Impacts 4.8.1 and 4.8.2 address this impact.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of proposed General Plan Update policies LU-38, LU-41, LU-52, LU-54, OCR-62, OCR-63, and OCR-64 would serve to offset the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts to historic resources. However, because total preservation of historic resources and their context cannot be ensured, impacts to historic character are considered **cumulatively considerable** and **significant and unavoidable**.

Cumulative Impacts on Paleontological Resources

Impact 4.8.6 Implementation of the proposed project, in addition to existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development in the region, could result in cumulative impacts to paleontological resources, including unique geological features, in the region. However, the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Implementation of the proposed project, in combination with cumulative development in the surrounding region, would increase the potential to disturb known and undiscovered paleontological resources in the region. The project may contribute to the cumulative loss of

paleontological resources in the region. This contribution could be considerable when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable development in the region. However, the General Plan Update includes Policy OCR-65 to preserve or mitigate impacts to paleontological resources (as described under Impact 4.8.3). Compliance with the provisions of this policy would result in a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact regarding destruction or damage to known and undiscovered paleontological resources.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update contains Policy OCR-65 that addresses paleontological resources within the city. Implementation of Policy OCR-65 would serve to offset the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts to paleontological resources, including potentially significant impacts resulting from inadvertent damage or destruction to known and undiscovered paleontological resources, to **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting consists of the Dry Creek watershed, the Pleasant Grove Creek/Curry Creek watershed, and the Sacramento River watershed. Additionally, the cumulative setting includes anticipated development and associated assumptions described in Section 4.0 and **Table 4.0-1** that could contribute to cumulative water resource impacts.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Water Quality Impacts

Impact 4.9.7 Land uses and growth under the proposed project, in combination with current land uses in the surrounding region, could introduce substantial grading, site preparation, and an increase in urbanized development. However, existing development standards in the Rocklin Municipal Code and the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, cumulative water quality impacts are considered to be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As described under Impacts 4.9.1 and 4.9.2, development under the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components could contribute to water quality degradation from construction, operation, and alteration of drainage patterns. This could add to other potential development activities in the region.

As part of Phase II of the NPDES, the State Water Resources Control Board has adopted a General Permit for the Discharge of Storm Water from Small MS4s to provide permit coverage for smaller municipalities, with which the City complies through implementation of its Storm Water Management Program described in the Regulatory Framework subsection, that provides water quality protections for surface and groundwater.

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Rocklin Municipal Code Chapter 8.30.060 states that any person subject to an industrial or construction activity NPDES stormwater discharge permit shall provide proof of compliance with said permit in a form acceptable to the enforcement official prior to or as a condition of a subdivision map, site plan, building permit, or development or improvement plan; upon inspection of the facility; during any enforcement proceeding or action or for any other reasonable cause.

Chapter 15.28 of the Rocklin Municipal Code, the Grading and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance, was enacted by the City for the purpose of regulating grading on all property within the city to avoid pollution of watercourses with nutrients, sediments, or other earthen materials generated or caused by surface runoff on or across the permit area.

The California Stormwater Quality Association has prepared technical studies regarding water quality control feature impacts on groundwater. These studies have identified that water quality control features (when inspected and monitored properly), such as infiltration basins, have been successful in controlling water quality and avoiding groundwater quality impacts (metals and organic compounds associated with stormwater are typically lost within the first few feet of the soil of the basins).

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update policies listed under Impacts 4.9.1 and 4.9.2 would assist in avoiding or minimizing cumulative water quality impacts.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies as well as compliance with provisions of the City's Municipal Code and Storm Water Management Program would ensure that the proposed General Plan's contribution to cumulative water quality impacts would be mitigated. Thus this impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with water quality beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Cumulative Flood Hazards

Impact 4.9.8 Implementation of the proposed project could increase impervious surfaces and alter drainage conditions in the Planning Area, which could contribute to cumulative flood conditions downstream. However, existing City and PCFCWCD development standards and the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this is considered a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.

As described under Impacts 4.9.4 and 4.9.5, urban development under the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components would result in an increase in impervious surfaces in the Planning Area that would contribute (in combination with cumulative development in the watershed) to increases in flood conditions for area waterways. Additionally, development associated with the proposed General Plan Update, in combination with future

development in the region, could expose future residences and structures to flood hazards. However, the proposed General Plan Update contains policies that adequately address drainage and flooding issues at the Planning Area level.

The City also participates in the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (PCFCWCD), which was formed to solve flood and water conservation problems in Placer County. In addition, the City has adopted a Flood Hazard Ordinance to restrict or prohibit unsafe land uses in flood-prone areas, control alteration of natural floodplains, control development activities that would increase flood danger, and control the diversion of floodwaters (Rocklin Municipal Code, Chapter 15.16). As noted above, new development will be required to meet City of Rocklin Municipal Code standards for new structures.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update policies listed under Impacts 4.9.4 and 4.9.5 would assist in avoiding or minimizing cumulative flooding impacts.

The General Plan Update's contribution to the cumulative condition of drainage and flood-related impacts in the area, as well as its potential incremental contribution to cumulative impacts, would be reduced to **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with flood hazards beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.10 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The City of Rocklin and the surrounding area of western Placer County must be considered for the purpose of evaluating land use conversion issues associated with biological resources on a cumulative level. In particular, this cumulative setting condition includes proposed and approved projects, and planned development under the proposed General Plan Update, and planned and proposed land uses in the region, as well as consideration of development patterns on communities in western Placer County, the Central Valley, and the Sierra foothills.

Continued development in the city and in the region could directly and indirectly affect biological resources. The development of natural areas could cause loss of wildlife habitats or plant communities.

The implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would contribute incrementally to the cumulative loss of native plant communities, wildlife habitat values, special-status species and their potential habitat, and wetland resources in the western Placer County region. Growth and urbanization of the City of Rocklin and other cities and communities in western Placer County cumulatively contribute to the loss of these resources. As demonstrated in the Existing Setting subsection, the proposed project area supports a variety of biological habitats and species.

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CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Impacts to Biological Resources

Impact 4.10.7 The proposed project, in combination with other reasonably foreseeable projects, could have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS. The proposed project, in combination with other reasonably foreseeable projects, could also have a substantial adverse effect on a riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the CDFG or USFWS. The proposed project, in combination with other reasonably foreseeable projects, could also have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. The proposed project, in combination with other reasonably foreseeable projects, could also 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. Further, the proposed project, in combination with other reasonably foreseeable projects, could reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened plant or animal species or biotic community, thereby causing the species or community to drop below self-sustaining levels. Therefore, this impact is considered **cumulatively considerable**.

The proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components, along with other development in the region, would result in adverse impacts on:

- Special-status species;
- Biologically sensitive habitat;
- Native oak trees, heritage trees, and oak woodland; and
- Jurisdictional features (wetlands and waters of the U.S.).

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update policies listed under Impacts 4.10.1, 4.10.3, and 4.10.5 would assist in avoiding or minimizing cumulative biological resource impacts.

As previously discussed, the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan would not result in impacts to special-status species, impacts to species of special concern and other non-listed special status species, impacts to sensitive biological communities, impacts to migratory corridors, loss of native oak and heritage trees, and loss of oak woodland habitat beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. However, implementation of the CAP could add to the potential for impacts to sensitive and special-status species, to species of concern and other non-listed special status species, to sensitive biological communities, and to migratory corridors. While these impacts can be substantial for large-scale (e.g., 100 acres and greater) wind turbine and solar facilities, such substantial impacts would not be anticipated to occur given the existing developed and entitled land use condition of the city and the resulting lack of large-scale areas for alternative energy uses.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the policies listed under Impacts 4.10.1, 4.10.3, and 4.10.5, their associated action steps, and mitigation measure **MM 4.10.1** would ensure that impacts to special-status species are mitigated by requiring replacement of habitat lost as well as maintenance of special-status species viability. However, complete offset of the habitat loss in the city cannot be ensured in every circumstance. The City specifically notes that balancing the needs of the city may result in some modification of existing open space and natural resources (see Policy OCR-2). Significant and unavoidable loss of sensitive habitat areas and resources from planned growth of the city has already been identified in the 1990 City of Rocklin General Plan EIR. Thus, the city's contribution to the loss of sensitive habitat is considered **cumulatively considerable** and a **significant and unavoidable** impact.

4.11 POPULATION AND HOUSING

CUMULATIVE SETTING

Regionally, the City of Rocklin is located within south Placer County in northern California. The city is 21 miles northeast of the City of Sacramento and 14 miles west of Auburn, in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada. This cumulative setting condition includes the cities of Roseville and Lincoln, the Town of Loomis, and unincorporated Placer County and includes anticipated development and associated assumptions described in Section 4.0 and in **Table 4.0-1**. The cumulative impact analysis herein focuses on the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts and whether that contribution is considerable.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Population and Housing Increases

Impact 4.11.3 Subsequent land use activities associated with implementation of the proposed project, in addition to existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development, could result in a cumulative increase in population and housing growth in the City of Rocklin as well as in the surrounding communities of Roseville, Lincoln, Loomis, and unincorporated Placer County. However, the implementation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in population or housing growth that would substantially exceed any established growth projections. Therefore, this is a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.

As discussed under Impact 4.11.1, development under the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components would lead to an increase in population in the city. Development and growth in Rocklin, as a result of the implementation of the proposed project, would contribute to cumulative population and housing conditions in the region. The environmental effects of cumulative growth in relation to the proposed project are addressed in the technical sections of this Draft EIR.

As identified in Section 3.0 and the discussion in Section 4.11, Population and Housing, the proposed project is anticipated to allow for substantial growth to the year 2030, yet it would not substantially exceed any growth projections for the city, including SACOG projections. As discussed under Impact 4.11.1, the most likely growth scenario resulting from the proposed project would accommodate 76,136 people by 2030, at which point population and housing growth would largely be limited to redevelopment activity as there would be no vacant land

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available for further residential development within the city. Therefore, population resulting due to the proposed project (76,136 people) is consistent with the population projections of SACOG (75,719 people) (refer to Impact 4.2.1 in Section 4.2, Air Quality, for an explanation of consistency of population projections), and impacts related to population growth would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increases in population and housing beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES/RECREATION

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for fire protection and emergency medical services includes the service area boundaries of the Rocklin Fire Department (RFD) and American Medical Response (AMR) ambulance. The RFD provides services within the current city limits of Rocklin. Areas outside of the city but within the Planning Area would be served by the RFD upon annexation into the city. The service area for AMR includes Rocklin, Roseville, Auburn, Lincoln, and portions of rural Placer County. The cumulative setting includes all existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within the RFD and AMR service areas that currently places demand on these services or is expected to place demand on them in the future. **Table 4.0-1** and associated assumptions in Section 4.0 of this Draft EIR contain a list of regional development projects that would be included in the cumulative setting.

Cumulative Demand for Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

Impact 4.12.1.3 Implementation of the proposed project, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within the RFD and AMR service areas, would increase the demand for fire protection and emergency medical services and thus require additional staffing, equipment, and related facilities under cumulative conditions. Provision of these related facilities could cause substantial adverse physical impacts, which could cause significant environmental impacts. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Future regional growth would result in increased demand for fire protection and emergency medical services throughout Placer County. However, the need for additional fire protection facilities associated with the General Plan Update and its project components would be limited to facilities needed to serve the Planning Area as the Rocklin Fire Department's service area is generally limited to the city limits, unless the need for regionalization, including consolidation, becomes necessary. Regional growth would also require AMR to provide increased levels of emergency medical services to its service area commensurate with increased demand. As discussed under Impact 4.12.1.1, the environmental effects of construction of such facilities

within the Planning Area have been programmatically evaluated in the technical analyses of this DEIR, and future fire protection/EMS facilities projects would be subject to project-level CEQA review at such time as they are proposed for development.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies identified under Impact 4.12.1.1 would reduce the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts associated with providing fire protection and emergency medical services.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan policies would ensure that the provision and expansion of fire protection and emergency medical services to serve development consistent with the General Plan Update would be planned for and funded. Therefore, the project's contributions to the continued provision of fire protection and emergency medical response services in the cumulative setting would be considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increased demand for fire protection and emergency medical services or adequate fire flow beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for law enforcement services includes the service area boundaries of the Rocklin Police Department (RPD). The RPD provides services within the current city limits of Rocklin and would provide services to areas outside of the city but within the Planning Area should they be annexed into the city. Therefore, the cumulative setting is limited to the Planning Area and does not extend to a regional level. The cumulative analysis includes all existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within the Planning Area.

Cumulative Demand for Law Enforcement Services

Impact 4.12.2.2 Implementation of the proposed project, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within the RPD service area, would increase the demand for law enforcement services and thus require additional staffing, equipment, and related facilities under cumulative conditions. Provision of these related facilities could cause substantial adverse physical impacts, which could cause significant environmental impacts. However, the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As discussed in Impact 4.12.2.1, the General Plan Update and its associated project components would not result in the need for new law enforcement facilities and General Plan policies would

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require the provision of adequate law enforcement services commensurate with development. Rocklin participates in regional mutual aid as required by law.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies identified under Impact 4.12.2.1 would reduce the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts associated with law enforcement.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan policies would ensure that the expansion of law enforcement services needed to serve development consistent with the General Plan Update and its associated project components would be planned for and funded. Therefore, the proposed project's contributions to the continued provision of law enforcement services in the cumulative setting would be considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increased demand for law enforcement services beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for public school impacts includes the district boundaries for the Rocklin Unified School District (RUSD), the Loomis Union School District (LUSD), and the Placer Union High School District (PUHSD) for grade school services, and the service area of the Sierra Community College District for post-secondary education services. Any existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the cumulative setting could result in cumulative impacts. **Table 4.0-1** and associated assumptions in Section 4.0, Introduction to the Environmental Analysis and Assumptions Used, includes a list of cumulative projects that could contribute to cumulative public school impacts.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Public School Impacts

Impact 4.12.3.3 Population growth associated with implementation of the proposed project, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the cumulative setting, would result in a cumulative increase in student enrollment and require additional school-related facilities to accommodate the growth. The construction of new or expanded school facilities could result in substantial adverse physical impacts, which could cause significant environmental impacts. However, the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps, as well as state law requiring mitigation through payment of development impact fees, ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this is a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.

As discussed under Impacts 4.12.3.1 and 4.12.3.2, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components is expected to result in population growth that would increase student enrollment in the RUSD and other school districts that serve Rocklin and could thus result in the need for new or expanded public school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts.

However, as noted above, current California law states that the environmental impact of new development on elementary through high school facilities is considered fully mitigated through the payment of required development impact fees. Furthermore, any significant expansion of school facilities or the development of new school facilities (elementary through post-secondary) would be subject to the appropriate environmental review.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The General Plan Update contains the policies listed under Impact 4.12.3.1, which would address the project's cumulative contribution to impacts on public schools. The RUSD and other school districts that serve Rocklin are subject to CEQA and CDE standards for proposed school projects. These standards would reduce the potential for significant environmental impacts to occur in association with the construction of new school facilities in the Planning Area. Additionally, as noted above, current state law indicates that the environmental impact of new development on grade K-12 school facilities is considered fully mitigated through the payment of required development impact fees. Post-secondary schools are also subject to CEQA review. Both CEQA review and CDE standards (as applicable to K-12 schools) would serve to mitigate impacts associated with school construction. Therefore, cumulative impacts on public school facilities are considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increased demand for public schools or post-secondary education facilities beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

PARKS AND RECREATION

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for parks and recreation consists of the City of Rocklin's parks and recreation service area boundary, which corresponds with the Planning Area. Under buildout conditions, the City would operate and maintain Rocklin's parks and recreation facilities. Any existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within the Planning Area that currently places demand on Rocklin's park and recreation facilities, or is expected to place demand on them in the future, could contribute to cumulative impacts.

Cumulative Park and Recreation Demands

Impact 4.12.4.2 Implementation of the proposed project could increase population in the Planning Area, which could subsequently increase the use of existing parks and recreation facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur and/or require the construction or expansion of park and recreational facilities to meet increased demand which could have an

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adverse physical cumulative effect on the environment. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. This would be a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components would address future city needs for parks and recreation facilities through implementation of the General Plan policies identified under Impact 4.12.4.1, which ensure that new development would be required to dedicate land for parks or to pay in-lieu fees for the acquisition and development of new parks at a rate of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update policies listed under Impact 4.12.4.1 would assist in avoiding or minimizing impacts associated with increased demand for park and recreation and facilities. Implementation of these General Plan policies would ensure that the City would adequately provide for parks and recreation needs for residents and that new development would mitigate the project's cumulative contribution to impacts on parks and recreation facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would have a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact on parks and recreation services.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increased demand for parks and recreation facilities beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13 PUBLIC UTILITIES

WASTEWATER

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting includes all existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD) and South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA) service areas. The SPMUD's 29-square-mile service area consists of the entire City of Rocklin, the Town of Loomis, and certain unincorporated areas in southern Placer County that include the communities of Penryn and Rodgersdale.

The SPWA's cumulative service area comprises the 2005 Regional Service Area and the eleven Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) considered in the South Placer Regional Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems Evaluation (RMC 2007). The UGAs consist of planning areas adjacent to the SPWA's Regional Service Area (namely those with the most or best available planning information) that were included in the Systems Evaluation. **Table 4.0-1** and associated assumptions in Section 4.0 of this Draft EIR contain a list of regional development projects that would be included in the cumulative setting.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**Cumulative Demand for Wastewater Conveyance and Treatment**

Impact 4.13.1.3 Implementation of the proposed project, along with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the SPMUD and SPWA service areas, would result in increased demand for wastewater conveyance and treatment. In order to meet the increased demand, construction of new or expansion of existing wastewater treatment facilities may be necessary. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to this impact is considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components, along with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development, would result in increased wastewater flows within the SPMUD and SPWA service areas. As noted under Impacts 4.13.1.1 and 4.13.1.2, the contribution of growth under the proposed General Plan Update would not trigger the need for new regional wastewater conveyance and treatment expansion planning beyond what has already been planned for by the SPMUD and SPWA.

The SPMUD, which provides wastewater conveyance to the City of Rocklin, most of Loomis, and certain unincorporated areas in southern Placer County, indicated that the proposed General Plan Update, in combination with other projects in the area, would not have a significant cumulative impact to wastewater conveyance. Regional wastewater conveyance and treatment was planned for in the SPWA's systems evaluation, which considered buildout development within the 2005 Regional Service Area boundary based on the city and county general plans and specific plans as of June 2004, plus UGAs outside of the 2005 Regional Service Area boundary. The systems evaluation also included approved or near certain changes in zoning or development intensity for major planned development projects within Roseville, plus intensification in designated redevelopment areas in Roseville, Loomis, and Rocklin. Therefore, regional conveyance and treatment facilities for buildout of the SPWA service area, including likely land use intensifications, have been planned for in the systems evaluation.

The physical environmental effects of constructing any site-specific wastewater conveyance improvements would be analyzed under separate environmental documents at such times as projects are proposed. Potential environmental effects associated with additional wastewater collection and conveyance infrastructure include, but are not limited to, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise, traffic, visual resources, waste management, water and soil resources, and health hazards.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increased demand for wastewater conveyance and treatment beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies listed under Impact 4.13.1.1 would reduce the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts associated with increased demand for wastewater conveyance and treatment.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Mitigation Measures

None required.

SOLID WASTE

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for solid waste services consists of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) service area, including Rocklin, Lincoln, Roseville, Loomis, Auburn, and unincorporated Placer County. Future development in the unincorporated County and these cities would further increase the amount of waste processed at the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and disposed of at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. The cumulative setting includes all existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in these areas.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Increased Demand for Solid Waste Services

Impact 4.13.2.2 Implementation of the proposed project, along with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within the WPWMA service area, would result in increased demand for solid waste services. A substantial environmental impact could occur if there is insufficient capacity in available landfills for disposal of solid waste to meet the increased demand. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and associated action steps will ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this impact is **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update, in combination with other existing, approved, proposed, or reasonably foreseeable development, would increase the amount of residential, commercial, and industrial development in the WPWMA service area. This development would generate solid waste that would need to be processed at the existing MRF and ultimately disposed of at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. The landfill has capacity to accept waste from the entirety of its service area, including the City of Rocklin, until 2042 (Oddo 2008). While the expansion of the MRF is only expected to accommodate cumulative population growth for the next 10 to 15 years, future expansion of the MRF, or a new MRF, would be subject to CEQA review. Potential environmental effects of an expanded or additional MRFs include, but are not limited to, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise and vibration (during construction), traffic, visual resources, water, and soil resources. Impacts associated with an increased demand for solid waste services would be addressed through the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and action steps. Therefore, cumulative increased demand for solid waste services would be considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increased demand for solid waste services beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies listed under Impact 4.13.2.1 would reduce the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts associated with increased demand for solid waste services.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services encompasses the service areas of the each particular service provider (i.e., PG&E, AT&T, SureWest, etc.). The cumulative setting includes all existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within these providers' service areas that currently places demand on these services or is expected to place demand on them in the future.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Demand for Electrical, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications Services

Impact 4.13.3.3 Implementation of the proposed project, along with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development, would contribute to the cumulative demand for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services, which could result in the need for new systems of supplies or a substantial expansion or alteration to electrical, natural gas, or telecommunications systems that result in a physical impact on the environment or would result in inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps, and the requirement that subsequent development under the General Plan comply with energy efficiency standards in Title 24 of the California Code, ensure that the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this is considered a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components, along with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in areas served by PG&E, AT&T, SureWest, Wave Broadband, and various wireless providers, would result in a cumulative increase in demand for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services and associated infrastructure and could result in increased infrastructure extensions to serve future development. As discussed under Impact 4.13.3.1, the environmental effects of specific infrastructure projects needed to accommodate future growth would be evaluated in further detail for each specific utility-related project. Implementation of the proposed project's contribution to cumulative environmental impacts resulting from the construction of such facilities have been considered in the technical analyses of this DEIR as part of overall development of the Planning Area. In addition, subsequent development under the proposed General Plan Update, as well as other future development in the service area of each service provider, would be required to comply with energy efficiency standards in Title 24 of the

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

California Code of Regulations intended to minimize impacts to peak energy usage periods and to reduce impacts on overall state energy needs.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increased demand for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies identified under Impact 4.13.3.1 would reduce the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts associated with increased demand for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan policies would ensure that the provision and expansion of electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services and infrastructure to serve development consistent with the General Plan Update would be adequately planned and that environmental impacts would be minimized. In addition, future specific utility-related projects would require a CEQA analysis and would be reviewed for project-level environmental impacts. Therefore, the project's contributions to the continued provision of electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services and infrastructure in the cumulative setting would be considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.14 WATER RESOURCES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for water services, including supplies and related infrastructure, consists of Placer County Water Agency (PCWA)'s boundaries, which are the same as Placer County boundaries. The PCWA provides water to approximately 220,000 people in Placer County, including retail water service to approximately 36,000 agricultural, municipal, and industrial connections in the cities of Auburn, Colfax, Loomis, and Rocklin, and to most of the small communities in unincorporated western Placer County along the I-80 corridor below Alta. The PCWA also provides treated water to several mutual water companies within its Zone 1 service area that operate their own distribution systems. The PCWA makes wholesale deliveries of treated water to the City of Lincoln and California American Water Company and untreated water from its canal system to several smaller water utilities that provide their own treatment and distribution service. The PCWA also provides surface water out of the American River that is diverted and used by San Juan Water District, the City of Roseville, and Sacramento Suburban Water District (Brown & Caldwell 2005, pg. 1-1).

The cumulative setting includes all existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within the PCWA service area. The reader is referred to Section 4.15, Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases, regarding potential climate change impacts to water supply.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**Cumulative Impacts to Water Supply and Related Infrastructure**

Impact 4.14.3 Implementation of the proposed project, in combination with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the PCWA service area, would increase the cumulative demand for water supplies and related infrastructure. This in turn could result in the need for new entitlements or a substantial expansion or alteration to the local or regional water treatment or distribution facilities that would result in a physical impact to the environment. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps, as well as PCWA's efforts to provide adequate and reliable water supply for buildout of its planning area, ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative water supply impacts is considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As noted under Impact 4.14.1, there are currently adequate existing and planned water supplies identified to serve full buildout of the proposed General Plan Update Planning Area. Future growth in Placer County would further contribute to the need for additional sources of water supply and water supply infrastructure. As previously discussed, through a combination of surface water, reclaimed water, and groundwater, the PCWA has adequate water supply to reliably meet all of the projected PCWA western Placer County service area demands under normal climate, multiple year, and single year drought conditions.

As discussed under Impact 4.14.2, regional growth would also result in the need for new water distribution, storage, and treatment infrastructure. However, it is anticipated that the PCWA would identify necessary upsizing of facilities on a project-by-project basis and that any necessary improvements would be required to be installed by developers as part of individual developments. The potential environmental effects associated with additional water infrastructure expansion include, but are not limited to, air quality, agricultural resources, biological resources, cultural resources, land use, noise, traffic, and visual resources.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increased demand for water supply and related infrastructure beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies identified under Impacts 4.14.1 and 4.14.2 would reduce the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts associated with water supply and related infrastructure.

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Mitigation Measures

As noted above, reliable water supply sources are available to serve development under cumulative conditions. In addition, implementation of the above proposed General Plan policies would ensure that the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components would not significantly contribute to cumulative impacts on water supply and would require that related infrastructure is provided at the time development occurs. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

4.15 CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREENHOUSE GASES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The setting for climate change and greenhouse gases is discussed in detail in Section 4.15, Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Consistency with Greenhouse Gas Reduction Measures

Impact 4.15.1 Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and the Climate Action Plan would implement a number of policies and activities as well as continue the implementation of existing City programs that would complement and be consistent with the early emission reduction strategies contained in the AB 32 Scoping Plan Report to the Governor and Executive Order S-3-05 as well as the recommendations from OPR. Therefore, a conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases is not anticipated. This impact is considered to be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Table 4.15-2 identifies major GHG emissions per service population under a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario (General Plan Update without CAP implementation). **Table 4.15-2** includes GHG emissions per service population for the years 2008 (current levels), 2020, and 2030. It should be noted that these are emissions from major sources and do not factor into smaller GHG emission sources (e.g., miscellaneous maintenance operations in the city such as landscape maintenance and construction activities) as well as GHG reduction measures currently and planned to be employed by the City.

GHG emissions generated by subsequent development under the proposed General Plan Update would predominantly consist of CO₂. In comparison to criteria air pollutants, such as ozone and PM₁₀ (particulate matter 10 microns or less), CO₂ emissions persist in the atmosphere for a substantially longer period of time. While emissions of other greenhouse gases, such as methane, are important with respect to global climate change, emission levels of other GHGs are less dependent on the land use and circulation patterns associated with the proposed land use development project than are levels of CO₂.

The City of Rocklin is committed to reducing GHG emissions and has developed strategies to meet its reduction targets. The City has set emission reduction targets for 2020 and 2030 that would result in a significant reduction from business-as-usual (unmitigated) General Plan Update emissions growth, consistent with the direction of AB 32 and Executive Order S-03-05. The strategies identified in the City's CAP combined with emissions reductions from state programs

would achieve a CO₂e per service population reduction of 33.4 percent by 2020 and 51.3 percent reduction in CO₂e by 2030 compared with business as usual, as shown in **Table 4.15-3**.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 describes the necessary elements of a greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategy for a local jurisdiction. The discussion below outlines how the City complies with each of the individual criteria listed in the guidelines through the City's Climate Action Plan reduction strategies.

- The City of Rocklin has quantified existing and proposed greenhouse gas emissions throughout the community, including regional and state programs as appropriate. These quantifications used standard industry methodologies, where available, to support the conclusion in this plan that the City of Rocklin can meet its proposed reduction targets.
- The City of Rocklin has adopted targets for emissions reductions as a part of its Climate Action Plan, consistent with the direction provided by the AB 32 Scoping Plan and Executive Order S-03-05. The Climate Action Plan will be evaluated on a regular basis to ensure target compliance is proceeding at a pace necessary to meet the targets of 2020 and 2030.
- The Climate Action Plan thoroughly analyzes emissions from the City of Rocklin's community operations, consistent with standard industry protocol at the time of its development.
- Measures proposed in the Climate Action Plan include those that are anticipated to significantly reduce emissions from the community. All measures were quantified using standard industry practice at the time of Climate Action Plan development, where available, to ensure that the stated reductions are supported by substantial evidence. Minor emissions reduction measures, including the City operational measures that do not significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, were not included. Reduction measures come from five primary sources:
 1. City of Rocklin General Plan policies
 2. City of Rocklin Climate Action Plan reduction measures
 3. City of Rocklin programs and actions currently being implemented
 4. Regional programs and policies in which the City participates
 5. Applicable California State policies and programs.
- The City of Rocklin has developed a Microsoft Excel-based monitoring and implementation tool to allow the City to track emissions over time and modify or replace emissions reduction measures that are not performing as anticipated.
- The greenhouse gas reduction strategies that are a part of the Climate Action Plan were developed in coordination with the City's General Plan Update efforts and General Plan Update Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and are fully included in the analysis associated with the City's General Plan EIR.

Through completion of the above criteria, the City has demonstrated that the greenhouse gas reduction strategies within its Climate Action Plan are consistent with the guidance set forth by CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

As shown in **Table 4.15-3**, the City of Rocklin would achieve (and exceed) the GHG targets of 15 percent below current (2005–2008) per service population levels by 2020 and 42 percent by 2030 and is therefore consistent with AB 32.

In addition, the following citywide programs and policies contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions:

- Participation in Pacific Gas and Electric’s (PG&E) Climate Smart Program – The City agreed to a fixed increase to its monthly PG&E bill to offset the carbon emissions caused by energy used in City facilities.
- The City passed a resolution supporting the Partnership for Prosperity Clean Technology Initiative to attract clean technology companies.
- The City is a member of the U.S. Green Building Council, a nonprofit organization dedicated to sustainable building design and construction.
- The City is working toward Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification on its Administration and Police Station buildings, with efforts including changes in cleaning practices, cleaning materials and supplies, energy efficiency, and indoor environmental quality.
- The City is a member of Build-It-Green, a nonprofit organization focused on providing education and information to individuals and developers of residential projects on ways they can utilize green technology and products to reduce energy usage, save resources, and build a healthier indoor environment.
- Training for the City’s building inspections and development staff on green building project certifications and the requirements on how to build green.
- The City is participating in implementing a universal residential solar program with neighboring jurisdictions to address residential solar programs, develop a standardized fee, and create consistent information resources on green building practices for use on websites. The City will also be hosting a workshop for permit technicians to educate on green building practices and programs and to provide training.
- The City constructed solar carports at its police station facility, which generate nearly 40 percent of the annual electricity required to operate the facility.
- The City hosted a free, two-hour “Solar Saturday” workshop to provide information and education to residents on residential solar technology, and hosted a similar workshop for developers.
- In 1998, the City’s Public Works Department initiated a project to replace traffic signal lights (incandescent bulbs) with light-emitting diodes (LEDs). This project was completed in 2001, and all new traffic signal lights come standard with LED bulbs.
- In 1998, the City Council approved a plan to reduce water use in city street landscaping by removing turf and replacing it with drought-tolerant plants. The Public Works Department is continuing its program to reduce water use through turf removal/plant replacement, and requiring developers to plant drought-tolerant plants and install drip irrigation along streetscapes in new projects.

- The City requires development projects' landscape plans to include an automatic irrigation system, and the use of drip irrigation is encouraged. Project landscape plans are also required to be certified by the landscape architect as meeting the requirements of the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (Government Code Section 68591, et seq.).
- The City utilizes untreated water for irrigation purposes in some locations.
- The City created a centrally located park-and-ride lot that is separate and apart from the Caltrans park-and-ride facility program.
- The City has adopted a Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV) Transportation Master Plan that identifies roadways that will accommodate NEVs.
- The City's Fleet Division is taking steps to reduce the City's carbon footprint by installing diesel oxidation catalysts on its diesel-powered vehicles and equipment. The Fleet Division is also purchasing alternative fueled vehicles that will use E85, has implemented procedures to reduce engine idling time, and is considering the introduction of hybrid vehicles into the fleet.
- The City is an active partner in the Placer County Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) that supports recycling of household and business waste. The MRF diverts over 50 percent of the solid waste generated within the city from landfill disposal, consistent with the requirements of AB 939.
- The City has adopted an Urban Forest Management Plan with specific strategies for expanding tree canopy within the city. The plan has shown that development in the city that is consistent with the City's General Plan policies and tree replacement mitigation requirements has resulted in an increase of tree canopy cover from 11 percent in 1952 to 18 percent in 2003 (a 63 percent increase). The plan provides a framework for the City to maintain its existing tree canopy cover and to increase it to a greater extent as development continues.
- Through the development planning process, the City has set aside a significant portion (approximately 19.4 percent) of city land area as open space and parkland. As a part of this effort, the City purchased significantly sized properties that were designated for development and reclassified them as parks and open space.
- In 1998, the City instituted a voluntary holiday furlough program that allows City employees (except essential service personnel) to have the opportunity to take time off between the Christmas and New Year's Day holidays. More than 90 percent of City staff takes advantage of this opportunity, allowing for energy savings by not having to power City facilities.
- The City is working with the California Energy Commission in the Motherlode Program, which allows for replacement of HVAC and lighting equipment that are not energy efficient.
- The City is incorporating increased indirect lighting into new facility construction projects and encourages employees to reduce energy usage in facilities.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

- The City's facility maintenance operations use recycled paper products in restrooms and maintenance activities throughout City facilities. In addition, products used for cleaning facilities are "green-seal certified," meaning that they are environmentally friendly.
- Some City facilities are utilizing an HVAC energy efficiency management system.
- Some City facilities utilize sensor-activated faucets, toilets, and paper towel dispensers.
- The City will be implementing preferred parking for carpoolers and alternative fuel vehicles at its Administration building.
- The City has an Oak Tree Preservation and Mitigation Ordinance.
- The City has a parking lot shade tree requirement as part of its Zoning Ordinance.
- The City requires electric vehicle recharging stations on appropriate development projects.
- The City has conducted native oak tree reforestation and restoration projects in city parks, open space, and along creek channels.
- The City will be implementing an environmental purchasing plan with the objectives of instituting practices that reduce waste by increasing product efficiency and effectiveness, purchasing products that minimize environmental impacts, toxics, pollution, and hazards to worker and community safety to the greatest extent practical, and, when practical, purchasing products that include recycled content, are durable and long-lasting, conserve energy and water, use agricultural fibers and residues, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, use unbleached or chlorine free manufacturing processes, are lead-free and mercury-free, and use wood from sustainable harvested forests.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The following proposed General Plan policies would reduce the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts associated with greenhouse gas emissions:

- Policy LU-3 Apply a mixed-use (residential/commercial or office) land use category or overlay within the Downtown Rocklin Plan area and other appropriate locations in the City of Rocklin.*
- Policy LU-11 Encourage infill residential development that is in keeping with the character and scale of the surrounding neighborhood, while providing a variety of densities and housing types as reflected by the zoning and land use designation of the infill property.*
- Policy LU-13 Review proposals for new residential development for compatibility with the character and scale of nearby neighborhoods, while providing a variety of densities and housing types as reflected by the zoning and land use designation of the infill property.*
- Policy LU-25 Encourage mixed use developments to locate near major arterial and/or collector streets.*

- Policy LU-31 Promote and renew as needed, the Pacific Street, Rocklin Road, Sunset Boulevard, Granite Drive, Lone Tree, Blue Oaks and the Highway 65 corridor business districts in order to provide diversified business opportunities and greater pedestrian orientation.*
- Policy LU-39 Implement the Downtown Rocklin Plan to address land use mix, design features, parking, pedestrian movement, traffic and circulation, and promotion opportunities to provide a clear and strong economic identity to the core downtown area.*
- Policy LU-43 Attract job generating land uses that will provide a variety of employment opportunities for those who live, or are likely to live, in the community or South Placer subregion.*
- Policy LU-56 Encourage pedestrian oriented plazas, walkways, bike trails, bike lanes and street furniture within the Civic Center area and connections to other community areas.*
- Policy C-2 Coordinate land use and transportation planning to support transit services, NEV facilities and non-motorized transportation.*
- Policy C-3 Promote the use of Neighborhood Electric Vehicles (NEV) by providing accommodations (i.e., lane striping and signage) to facilitate the use of these vehicles where feasible within existing and planned rights-of-way.*
- Policy C-4 Promote the use of non-motorized transportation by providing a system of bicycle routes and pedestrian ways.*
- Policy C-5 Coordinate with public transit providers to meet residents' needs.*
- Policy C-6 Encourage non-residential development proposals to incorporate features that promote ridesharing or use of alternative transportation modes.*
- Policy C-50 Work with transit providers to plan, fund and implement additional transit services that are cost-effective and responsive to existing and future transit demand.*
- Policy C-51 Promote the use of public transit through development conditions such as requiring park-and-ride lots, bus turnouts and passenger shelters along major streets.*
- Policy C-53 Support the expansion of intercity rail passenger services, such as the Capitol Corridor, and implementation of regional rail passenger services.*
- Policy C-54 Support the study of developing rail passenger services within the Highway 65 corridor.*
- Policy C-55 Require Class II bike lanes in the design and construction of major new streets and to establish bike lanes on those City streets wide enough to accommodate bicycles safely.*

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- Policy C-56 Improve bicyclist and pedestrian safety through such methods as signage, lighting, traffic controls, and crosswalks.*
- Policy C-57 Maintain the Rocklin Bikeway Diagram and update it as necessary with the approval of major new developments and/or general plan amendments not considered in the adopted Diagram.*
- Policy C-58 Consult with adjacent jurisdictions regarding the development of regional bikeway and NEV links.*
- Policy C-59 Promote pedestrian convenience and recreational opportunities through development conditions requiring sidewalks, walking paths, or hiking trails connecting various land uses including residential areas, commercial areas, schools, parks, employment centers and open space.*
- Policy C-60 Consider NEV routes in the design and construction of major new streets and consider the establishment of NEV routes on existing City streets wide enough to accommodate NEV lanes.*

As identified above, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and Climate Action Plan would be consistent with state measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The City's General Plan Update will be consistent with AB 32, and this impact is **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As part of the proposed project, the City plans to amend the Redevelopment Plan to increase tax increment limitations, increase the limit on the principal amount of bonded indebtedness secured by tax increment revenue, and extend the time limit for the commencement of eminent domain proceedings to acquire non-residential property. These amendments are intended to provide the City's Redevelopment Agency with the financial and administrative resources necessary to continue assisting projects that implement its program of blight elimination within the Redevelopment Project Area. While the extended time and financial limits authorized by the Sixth Amendment may foster and encourage new development that might not occur without the Sixth Amendment, or may occur faster than had the Sixth Amendment not been adopted, all development would be consistent with the City's General Plan and with the development assumptions analyzed throughout this DEIR. Any future development resulting from amending the Redevelopment Plan would occur in areas designated for such development by the General Plan as the land uses permitted by the Redevelopment Plan are the allowable uses under the City's General Plan. Therefore, the proposed Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan would not result in the generation of greenhouse gas emissions beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. Impacts would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Climate Change Environmental Effects on the City

Impact 4.15.2 Future development under the proposed General Plan Update could be exposed to environmental effects associated with climate change. This impact is considered to be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As identified above, there are several technical studies regarding the environmental effects of climate change on the earth as well as California. Several adverse environmental effects have been identified that are projected to impact California over the next century. However, the extents of these environmental effects are still being defined as climate modeling tools become more refined. Potential environmental effects of climate change that could impact the City could include the following:

- Adverse impacts on water supply availability
- Increased severity of flooding events
- Increased wildland fire hazards
- Alteration of natural habitats for special-status plant and animal species
- Air quality impacts

Because considerable uncertainty remains with respect to the extent and severity of overall impact of global climate change on California and the city, it is unknown whether these impacts would be significant specifically to Rocklin. This also includes the uncertainty as to what degree global climate change may adversely impact future Placer County water supply and availability. However, based on consideration of the recent regional and local climate change studies, and based on the knowledge that Placer County Water Agency's surface source is anticipated to largely remain intact (though the form of precipitation is expected to come more from rain rather than snow), it is reasonably expected that the impacts of global climate change on the city would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Generation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Impact 4.15.3 Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and the associated future development would generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. This impact is considered to be a **cumulatively considerable** impact.

As discussed above in Impact 4.15.1, subsequent development under the proposed General Plan Update would generate GHG emissions that would predominantly consist of CO₂. While emissions of other GHGs, such as methane, are important with respect to global climate change, emission levels of other GHGs are less dependent on the land use and circulation patterns associated with the proposed General Plan Update than are levels of CO₂. The City has been proactively undertaking current efforts and is also proposing a Climate Action Plan (CAP) and General Plan Update policies to be consistent with the early emission reduction strategies contained in the AB 32 Scoping Plan Report to the Governor and Executive Order S-3-05 as well as recommendations from OPR. While it is acknowledged in Impact 4.15.1 that the City of Rocklin is committed to reducing GHG emissions and has developed strategies to meet its reduction targets so that implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and Climate Action Plan would be consistent with state measures to reduce GHG emissions, it must also be acknowledged that continued development under the proposed General Plan Update will still generate GHG emissions. Therefore, buildout of the proposed General Plan Update would result in the generation of GHG emissions which are **cumulatively considerable** and **significant and unavoidable**.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

In addition, as discussed in Section 3.0, Project Description and under Impact 4.15.1 above, the project includes the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan and the CAP, both of which would be consistent with the proposed General Plan Update and with the development assumptions analyzed throughout this DEIR. As these project components would not result in land use activities or population growth beyond what is identified in the General Plan Update, they would not result in impacts associated with increased demand for water service infrastructure beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Mitigation Measures

None available to offset increases in emissions.