

CHAPTER 9. CITY OF ROSEVILLE PROFILE

9.1 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

9.1.1 Pre-Development

The Placer County region was first inhabited by the Maidu Indians, whose territory extended from the Sacramento River valley to the Sierra Nevada Range. The Southern Maidu occupied the American River basin, along with the Bear and Yuba Rivers in the area now recognized as the City of Roseville. An abundance of plants and animals supported the Maidu tribes' large population. Evidence of the Maidu communities still exists along the banks of Strap Ravine and Dry Creek.

9.1.2 Founding of the Community

Fur trapping expeditions came to the area in the early 1800s, and James Marshall discovered gold in the region in 1848. Some of the miners who came in search of gold became the area's first pioneers, taking up farming along the fertile creeks. Eventually, disease, gold miners and early settlers killed or forcibly removed the Maidu from their traditional lands.

By 1864, track-laying crews from the Central Pacific Railroad had pushed eastward from Sacramento on their way to building what would become the western half of the nation's first transcontinental railroad line. At the site of today's Roseville, the rails of the Central Pacific intersected with those of the California Central, a small line which then linked the young towns of Folsom and Lincoln. The place where the two lines joined was simply labeled on railroad maps as "The Junction." The small freight and passenger center called Roseville developed around the junction.

For many years, Roseville remained a small railroad shipping point of about 250 inhabitants, centered on the train depot and a few small business and houses lining the two principal streets, Atlantic and Pacific. This changed between 1906 and 1908, when railroad roundhouse and repair facilities were moved to Roseville from nearby Rocklin. By 1908, the population increased to 2,000. New subdivisions were laid out to accommodate newcomers, many of whom moved from Rocklin. The business district expanded along Lincoln, Main, Church, and Vernon Streets. A chamber of commerce was organized to provide municipal services such as water, electricity, police and fire protection. In April 1909, the town incorporated and began to grow until it became Placer County's largest city.

9.1.3 Post-Incorporation Development

Railroad expansion continued, and local businesses grew as well. The Pacific Fruit Express (PFE) ice plant by the 1920s was the world's largest artificial ice plant. Also by the 1920s, the Southern Pacific Railroad boasted the largest freight marshaling yards west of the Mississippi River at Roseville. By the start of the Great Depression in 1929, Roseville's population had risen to 6,425.

During World War II, thousands of troop and munitions trains made their way through Roseville. The city continued to boom as a railroad center into the post-war years, but by the 1950s it faced competition from airlines and interstate trucking. The introduction of jet aircraft and the construction of Interstate 80 through Roseville caused the once-booming passenger train service to decline abruptly. The local depot was closed in 1972 and razed the following year. The PFE ice plant closed in 1974, rendered obsolete by the introduction of self-refrigerating shipping options.

Completion of Roseville Community Hospital in 1952, the Folsom Dam in 1955, and the Roseville Freeway (Interstate 80) in 1956 gradually shifted the population away from downtown Roseville to what would become known as East Roseville. Roseville Square, the town's first shopping complex, was completed in 1961. Today, Roseville has more than 28 million square feet of commercial, office, and industrial floor space, and is ranked 10th statewide in total taxable retail sales.

Roseville experienced a population surge in the 1960s as developers built up its broad expanses of cheap open land with easy transportation access. In 1964, Roseville was selected as one of Look magazine's All America Cities. As the population expanded, so did the need for water, electrical, sewage, police, fire protection, recreational and educational services.

9.1.4 Current Conditions

The city has continued to grow outward. Now an expansive industrial zone lies north of Roseville adjacent to Highway 65, along with numerous corporate headquarters along Douglas Boulevard and the Johnson Ranch Road area. Although Roseville is no longer just a railroad town, the railroad remains a major factor in the local economy, and Roseville is still one of the principal railroad centers of the West. Passenger service was reintroduced in 1987 and a new intermodal depot facility was completed.

Today Roseville is an emerging urban center with a mix of residential and employment uses. The center of the city is typified by the downtown and small lot, single-family residences, while newer commercial and office development and larger suburban-type residences characterize the edges of town. As of January 2010, the City's estimated population was about 116,000, a 45-percent increase since 2000. The city has attracted a significant amount of commercial, office, and industrial development, including high tech companies such as Hewlett-Packard and NEC. It is anticipated that Roseville, along with the remainder of the South Placer/Sacramento Region, will continue to be the focus of significant development. Currently, the focus of new development is along the eastern, western, and northern portions of the community.

9.2 THE PLANNING AREA

The City of Roseville lies in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Range, about 16 miles northeast of downtown Sacramento. It is the largest city in Placer County and has experienced considerable residential and commercial growth over the past two decades.

The focus of this Hazard Mitigation Plan is the primary planning area defined in the *City of Roseville General Plan 2025*. The planning area includes 39.5 square miles of incorporated lands and an additional 4,854 acres making up the city's sphere of influence, as shown in Figure 9-1. It is divided into smaller areas called "Specific Plan areas" for which more detailed individual plans have been developed to implement the General Plan. The incorporated area and sphere of influence are the primary focus of General Plan policies, but "secondary planning areas" also bear relationship to Roseville planning efforts, depending on the planning issue. For example:

- For the issue of air quality, the secondary planning area includes the city and all areas outside the city that are within the associated air basin.
- For flood protection, the secondary planning area encompasses the complete drainage basins of surface waters that flow through Roseville.

Other secondary planning areas encompass varying boundaries beyond the primary planning area for issues such as solid waste, recycling, transportation and wastewater treatment.

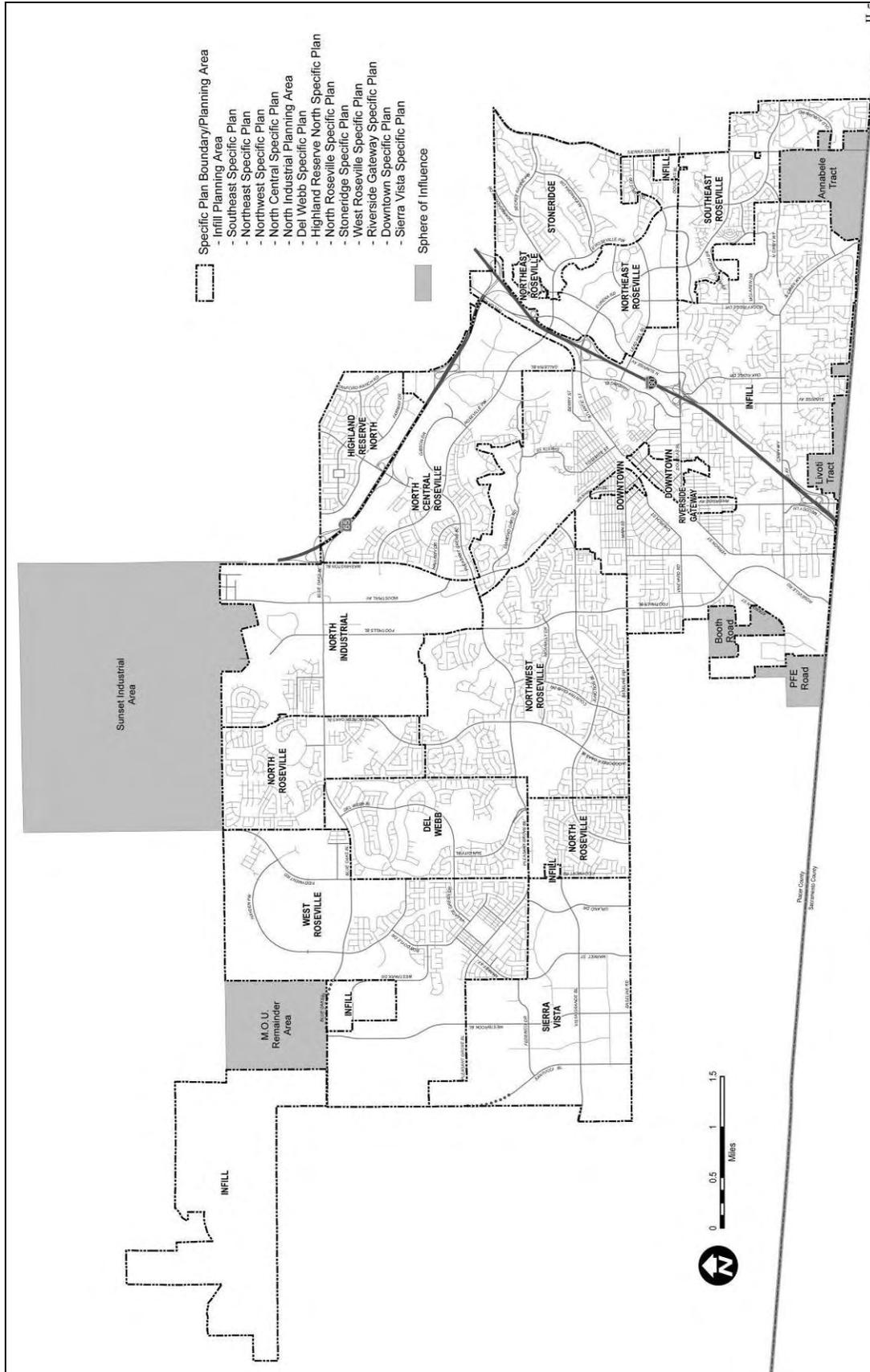


Figure 9-1. Roseville Planning Area

9.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

9.3.1 Why Consider Demographics in Hazard Mitigation Plans?

It is important for hazard-related plans to consider the demographics of the communities they seek to protect. Some populations experience greater risk from hazard events not because of their geographic proximity to the hazard but because of decreased resources and/or physical abilities. Elderly people, for example, may be more likely to be injured in a disaster and are more likely to require additional assistance before and after a disaster. Research has shown that people living near or below the poverty line, the elderly (especially older single men), the disabled, women, children, ethnic minorities and renters all experience, to some degree, more severe effects from disasters than the general population. Vulnerable populations may vary from the general population in risk perception, living conditions, access to information before, during and after a hazard event, their capabilities during an event, and access to resources for post-disaster recovery.

Indicators of vulnerability such as disability, age, poverty, and minority race or ethnicity often overlap spatially and often in the geographically most vulnerable locations. Detailed spatial analysis to locate areas with higher concentrations of vulnerable community members—such as people with low incomes, people who are elderly or with disabilities, and people of minority ethnicity—would assist the City in extending focused public outreach and education to these most vulnerable citizens.

9.3.2 Roseville Population Characteristics

According to the California Department of Finance, Roseville's estimated population for 2010 is 115,781, and the City's daytime population, which includes those coming into Roseville to work, shop, and do business, is estimated to be 145,000.

The full-time population increased by 35,860 from 2000 to 2010, a 44.9-percent increase (see Figure 9-2). The population more than quadrupled since 1982, when the city had 26,127 residents. The 2.6-percent growth rate from 2009 to 2010 is comparable to the average annual growth rates of the past decade. This rate exceeded annual growth rates for Placer County (1.7 percent) and California (1.0 percent) for the same time period. Roseville is the 52nd largest of California's 480 cities, and the 20th fastest growing over the past 10 years. Placer County as a whole has also experienced considerable population growth; Department of Finance estimates show the County as the second fastest growing in the state. The City has been striving to accommodate growth while retaining and enhancing its distinct character.

The average household size in Roseville is 2.54 persons, according to U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey estimates for 2006-2008. This household average may vary by land use and location in the city. For example, the 3,814 age-restricted low-density residential units in the Del Webb and West Roseville planning areas have an estimated average household size of 1.8.

The General Plan's estimates of when Roseville will achieve buildout (the maximum development allowed by zoning) vary based on the methodology used. Under all scenarios, however, Roseville and the Placer County/Sacramento Metropolitan region are expected to remain attractive to both residential and commercial development. As growth rates continue to climb in the region, the City of Roseville has captured an increasing share of that growth. Considerable recent growth in Roseville is attributed to the annexation of the West Roseville Specific Plan area of 3,162 acres. Additional growth is expected from the future annexation of the 2,064-acre Sierra Vista Specific Plan area. The population, when all residential property is developed, is projected to be over 162,000 by 2025. Table 9-1 shows the General Plan's population forecasts by Specific Plan area (the 2010 population was a projection at the time the General Plan was published, which is why its value in the table differs from the most recent U.S. Census estimate of 2010 population).

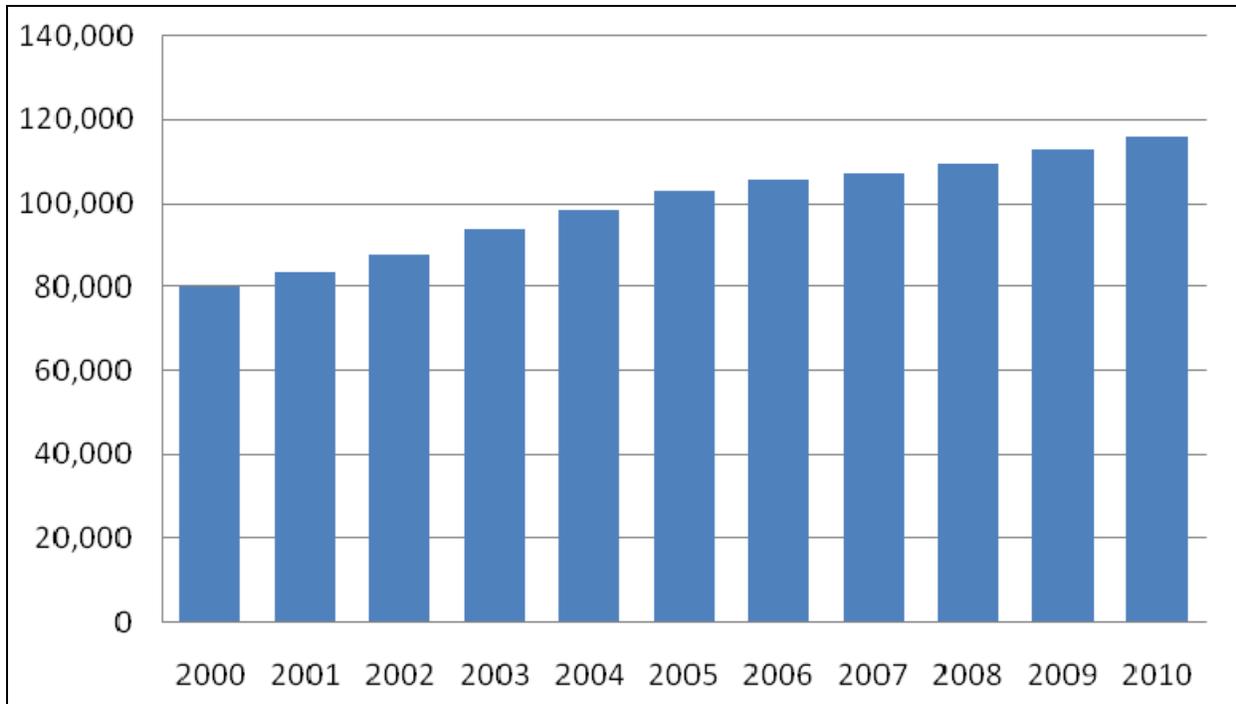


Figure 9-2. Roseville Population Trends

Specific Plan Area	Dwelling Units			Population		
	2009	2010	2025	2009	2010	2025
Infill	15,409	15,409	15,409	39,139	39,139	39,139
Southeast Roseville	3,047	3,163	3,163	7,739	8,034	8,034
Northeast Roseville	933	1,514	1,514	2,370	3,846	3,846
Northwest Roseville	8,941	9,068	9,068	22,710	23,033	23,033
North Central Roseville	4,247	4,487	4,487	10,787	11,397	11,397
North Industrial	1,043	1,043	1,043	2,649	2,649	2,649
Del Webb	3,210	3,210	3,120	8,153	8,153	8,153
Highland Reserve North	1,669	1,669	1,669	4,239	4,239	4,239
North Roseville	4,887	6,072	6,072	12,413	15,423	15,423
Stoneridge	2,446	2,861	2,861	6,213	7,267	7,267
West Roseville	2,898	3,628	8,633	7,361	3,874	21,928
Riverside Gateway	204	456	456	518	1,158	1,158
Downtown	255	255	638	648	648	1,621
Sierra Vista	0	0	5,905	0	0	14,999
Total	49,189	52,834	64,128	124,939	134,202	162,886

9.3.3 Income

In the United States, individual households are expected to use private resources to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters to some extent. This means that households living in poverty are automatically disadvantaged when confronting hazards. Additionally, the poor typically occupy more poorly built and inadequately maintained housing. Mobile or modular homes, for example, are more susceptible to damage in earthquakes, tsunamis and floods than other types of housing. In urban areas, the poor often live in older houses and apartment complexes, which are more likely to be made of un-reinforced masonry, a building type that is particularly susceptible to damage during earthquakes. Furthermore, residents below the poverty level are less likely to have insurance to compensate for losses incurred from natural disasters. This means that residents below the poverty level have a great deal to lose during an event and are the least prepared to deal with potential losses. In general, those of lower socio-economic status are more likely to die as a result of a disaster because they tend to live in older or poorly constructed homes in more hazardous areas, such as floodplains, and they are less likely to fully recover after one. The events following Hurricane Katrina in 2005 illustrated that personal household economics significantly impacted people’s decisions on evacuation. Individuals who cannot afford gas for their cars will likely decide not to evacuate during a disaster event.

Based on U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates for 2006-2008, per capita income in Roseville was \$34,608, and the median household income was \$74,331 (in 2008 dollars, adjusted for inflation). Table 9-2 compares the income and poverty estimates at the city and state level. About 6.7 percent of Roseville residents are below the poverty level (meaning they spend more than a third of income on an economy food budget); this includes 5.9 percent of those under the age of 18 and 7.5 percent of those 65 or older.

TABLE 9-2. POPULATION UNDER THE POVERTY LEVEL				
	Median Household Income	Percent of Total Population Below Poverty Level	Percent of Children (18 and Under) Below Poverty Level	Percent of Elderly (65 and Older) Below Poverty Level
City of Roseville	\$74,331	6.7	5.9	7.5
California	\$61,154	12.9	17.9	8.4

9.3.4 Age Distribution

The vulnerability of elderly citizens can vary significantly based on health, age, and economic security. However, as a group, the elderly are more apt to lack the physical and economic resources necessary for response to hazard events and are more likely to suffer health-related consequences making recovery slower. They are more likely to be vision, hearing, and/or mobility impaired, and more likely to experience mental impairment or dementia.

Additionally, the elderly are more likely to live in assisted-living facilities where emergency preparedness occurs at the discretion of facility operators. These facilities are typically identified as “critical facilities” by emergency managers because they require extra notice to implement evacuation. Elderly residents living in their own homes may have more difficulty evacuating their homes and could be stranded in dangerous situations. This population group is more likely to need special medical attention which may not be readily available during natural disasters due to isolation caused by the event. Specific planning attention for the elderly is an important consideration given the current aging of the American population.

Children under 14 are particularly vulnerable to disaster events because of their young age and dependence on others for basic necessities. Very young children may additionally be vulnerable to injury or sickness; this vulnerability can be worsened during a natural disaster because they may not understand the measures that need to be taken to protect themselves from hazards.

According to the 2006-2008 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates, 13 percent of Roseville’s population is 65 or older, 19.3 percent of the population is under the age of 14 and the median age is 34.3 years of age. Figure 9-3 shows the age distribution for Roseville.

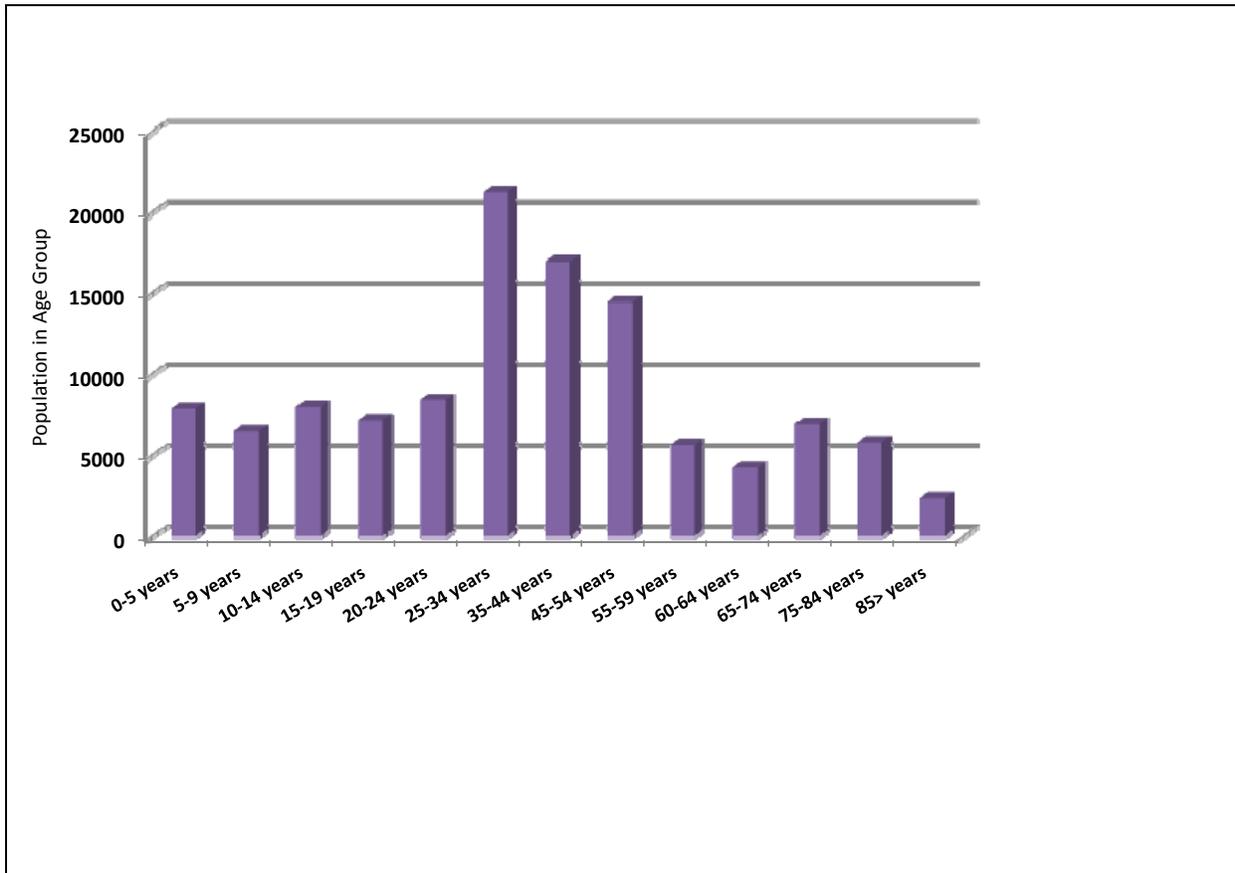


Figure 9-3. Roseville Age Distribution

9.3.5 Race, Ethnicity and Language

Many disaster researchers have focused on the increased vulnerability that ethnic minorities experience in the United States. Research shows that minorities are less likely to be involved in pre-disaster planning and experience higher mortality rates during a disaster event. Post-disaster recovery can be ineffective and is often characterized by cultural insensitivity. Since higher proportions of ethnic minorities live below the poverty line than the majority white population, poverty can compound vulnerability.

According to the U.S. Census, Roseville’s racial composition is predominately white, at about 75 percent of the city population. The largest minority population in Roseville is Hispanic, followed by Asian. Figure 9-4 shows the racial distribution of Roseville.

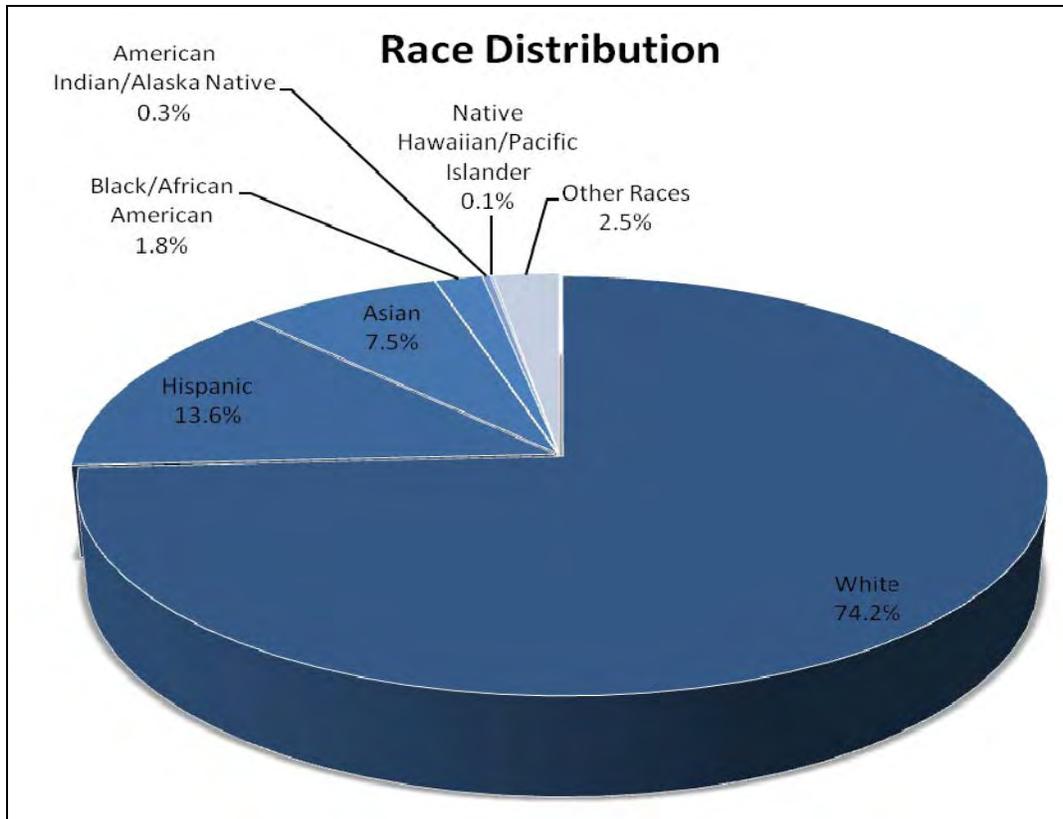


Figure 9-4. Roseville Race Distribution

About 9 percent of Roseville’s population is foreign-born, with the majority born in Latin America, according to the 2000 U.S. Census. Other than English, the most commonly spoken language in the city is Spanish. In the U.S. Census estimates, 5.5 percent of the city’s residents reported speaking English “less than very well.” This has important implications for emergency managers, who must get crucial information out to all members of the population before, during and after emergency events.

9.3.6 Disabled Populations

People with disabilities have a special stake in emergency planning because they are more likely to have difficulty responding to a hazard event than the general population. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, nearly 20 percent of the U.S. population lives with a disability, and these numbers are on the rise. As disabled populations are increasingly integrated into society, relatively large segments of the population may require assistance during the first 72 hours post-disaster, the period generally reserved for self-help.

Disabilities can vary greatly in severity and permanence, making populations difficult to define and track. There is no “typical” disabled person, which can complicate disaster-planning processes that attempt to incorporate them. Furthermore, disability is likely to be compounded with other vulnerabilities, such as age, economic disadvantage and ethnicity, all of which mean that housing is more likely to be substandard.

While the percentage of disabled in the City of Roseville does not differ much from that of the state as a whole, the overall numbers are significant and warrant attention from planners and emergency managers (see Table 9-3). According to 2000 U.S. Census data, 16 percent of the City’s population over the age of 5 has a disability.

Age	Number	Percent of Age Group Population
5-20 yrs	1,083	5.9
21-64 yrs	6,750	15.2
65+ yrs	3,970	36.7

9.4 DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

9.4.1 Land Use

In addition to a considerable jump in residential growth, Roseville has experienced considerable non-residential growth in a variety of new business, commercial and industrial developments. Based on growth projections and current land use allocations in the General Plan, the City could see a shortage of residential area and an excess of area designated for employment and service-based uses by 2025. With land uses as currently designated, all residential land could be developed by 2025. Even if the land area analyzed is broadened to include unincorporated lands within commuting distance, an imbalance will still exist based on currently allocated land uses. Residential land will be exhausted well before complete buildout of nonresidential land could occur. Numerous factors will influence growth throughout the South Placer County/Sacramento region:

- General economic conditions of the state
- Federal and state budget issues and cutbacks
- Competition from other growth areas
- Perceptions about the quality of life
- Housing costs and availability
- Employment opportunities
- Infrastructure and resource availability.

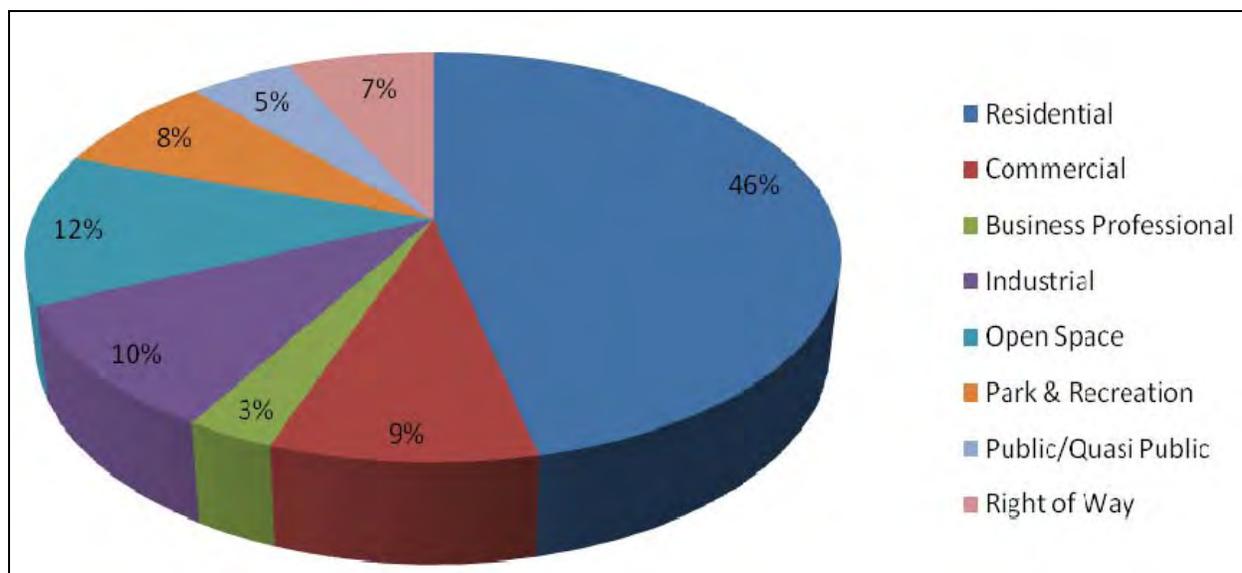
Management of the City’s growth is guided by the Land Use Element of Roseville’s General Plan, which consists of a land use map and land use policies. The overall goal of the Land Use Element is to promote a balanced and innovative land use pattern that retains and enhances the distinct character and identity of Roseville. It is organized into the following six components:

- **Existing Conditions and Projections**—Provides a description of the planning area, existing land use inventory, and future projections.
- **Land Use Designations, Definitions and Standards**—Identifies and defines the City’s land use categories, incorporating general use, development, intensity, siting, and compatibility standards.
- **Community Form**—Provides goals and policies to define and direct the future form and pattern of the city. Issues addressed include community character; relationship to transit, pedestrian; air quality; downtown and neighborhoods; jobs, housing; economic development; community involvement; and inter-jurisdictional coordination.
- **Community Design**—Includes goals and policies that address aesthetics and function; the integration of the built and natural environment; and community character. Emphasis is

placed on the development of a design framework that reflects the city's goal of high quality, community-wide design.

- **Growth Management**—Focuses on the proactive management of growth in the community. Included is the identification of performance standards to regulate potential future growth areas. Policies addressing annexations and expansion of the city's sphere of influence are also included.
- **Relationship to Specific Plans**—Discusses the interrelationship between the General Plan and the City's Specific Plans.

The land use map included in the Land Use Element generally shows the City's existing and planned land use mix and pattern. The current land use balance is shown in Figure 9-5. The land use map reflects only those policies that can be graphically shown. Land use decision-making is guided not only by the land use map but also by the goals, policies and implementation measures in the Land Use Element.



Source: City of Roseville, General Plan, 2010

Figure 9-5. Land Use Balance in Roseville

The City's land use policies are built upon underlying principles that were established based on input the City received from its residents. These principles have impacted the overall policy direction and land use pattern in the City of Roseville. They include the following:

- Promote and enhance Roseville's unique character and identity.
- Distinguish Roseville from adjacent communities through the quality of development and design, and the level of public services and facilities provided.
- Protect and enhance Old Town/ Downtown and the City's established neighborhoods.
- Promote new development, which is an integrated and connected part of the City's land use pattern.
- Provide a variety of housing types and opportunities, including those for all income groups.
- Create a balanced land use pattern with an appropriate mix of uses to accommodate resident employment, service, and social needs within the community.

- Promote a land use pattern that provides a high level of open space and recreational amenities and is sensitive to the natural environment.
- Create a land use mix and pattern that accommodates and promotes alternative transportation modes for ease of access and improved air quality.
- Proactively manage and plan for growth.

State, regional and local growth projections indicate that Roseville and the South Placer County/Sacramento region will continue to draw residential and employment growth. Much of this attraction can be attributed to desirable location and access, availability of an educated and skilled workforce, land costs and overall quality of life. Local and regional economic conditions will drive the local growth potential, and existing land use allocations may require modification in the near future.

9.4.2 Residential Development

The Land Use Element of the General Plan identifies three primary residential land uses:

- **Low-Density Residential**—The low-density residential land use category is for development of the single-family dwelling units that make up the majority of Roseville’s housing supply. The lower densities are assigned to lands that require flexibility to accommodate development constraints (e.g., slopes, trees, etc.). Typically, low-density residential lands should require minimal grading or disturbance of natural features.
- **Medium-Density Residential**—The medium-density residential land use category is for small-lot single-family detached dwelling units and attached patio homes, half-plexes, townhouses, condominiums, and mobile home parks. This residential land use accommodates a variety of housing types and designs, and is often used as a transition or buffer between higher intensity land uses and low-density residential land use. It may also be applied as a transition between higher volume roadways and lower density residential uses.
- **High-Density Residential**—The high-density residential land use category is normally developed with multiple-story apartment or condominium structures containing multiple attached dwelling units. The broad range of densities in this category yields a variety of design options. In some areas, this land use category may be combined with commercial uses to form a mixed-use development where higher densities are desirable and beneficial.

According to Roseville’s November 2010 Quarterly Development Report, there are 48,201 housing units in the City. Single-family detached homes made up over 71 percent of the housing stock as of November 2010. Multi-family homes made up 27 percent, and mobile homes accounted for less than 2 percent. Residential construction valuation reached an all time high of \$677,800,000 in 2003. The building department reported that \$560,547,997 in new construction was completed during the 2003 to 2004 fiscal year. The Placer County Association of Realtors provided statistics indicating that the median purchase price of single-family houses and condominiums in Roseville dropped 23.6 percent between November 2006 and November 2007, from \$445,000 to \$340,000. Even with the reduction in housing prices, the demand for single-family homes continues and available land for single-family homes has been decreasing.

9.4.3 Non-Residential Development

Roseville’s non-residential land use designations include areas designated for commercial, office, industrial uses, special areas, and combining districts. Special designations include Central Business District, Public and Quasi-Public uses, Parks and Recreation, Open Space, and Urban Reserve. Like the residential designations, each non-residential designation includes a purpose statement, primary and secondary uses, and development standards, including a floor area ratio. Unlike the specific secondary

uses listed for residential designations, which are intended to be subordinate and may be permitted only to support neighborhood convenience, the non-residential land use designations permit secondary land uses that are supportive and complementary of the primary uses, not necessarily subordinate. Typically the size of secondary uses is limited and therefore does not warrant a separate land use designation. Table 9-4 summarizes the non-residential land uses. A summary of non-residential development in Roseville as of June 30, 2007 is given in Table 9-5.

TABLE 9-4. NON-RESIDENTIAL LAND USES	
Land Use	Purpose
Neighborhood Commercial (NC)	The neighborhood commercial land use designation is intended to provide basic commercial services for the convenience of surrounding neighborhoods within walking distance of major residential areas.
Community Commercial (CC)	The community commercial land use category is distinguished from the neighborhood commercial designation by providing a broader range of goods and services to an expanded service area.
Regional Commercial (RC)	The regional commercial land use category is intended to accommodate the larger shopping centers and commercial activities where uses provide goods and services to a citywide and regional service area.
Business Professional (BP)	To provide areas for small and large office uses, including uses supportive of offices.
Light Industrial (LI)	The light industrial land use category is applied to lands reserved for office, industrial, and research and development uses that generate very limited noise, vibration, odor, dust, smoke, light, or other pollutants, and are either integrated or compatible with surrounding uses.
General Industrial (IND)	The general industrial land use category is intended to provide areas for industrial uses that tend to generate noise, vibration, odor, dust, smoke, light, and an aesthetic appearance not compatible with residential and other sensitive receptors. The intent of this category is to provide a place for industrial uses within the city that is properly buffered from other uses.
Central Business District (CBD)	The Central Business District is a distinct land use category that acknowledges land use patterns of significantly greater intensities and traditional mixed uses of retail, office, and apartment. The district is limited in its application to Central Roseville, the West Roseville Village Center, and to areas of greater urban intensity.
Open Space (OS)	The open space land use designation is used to reserve and protect public and private lands that are significant due to wild life habitat, natural features, or flood hazard. Within new development areas, the 100-year floodplain boundaries will be designated as Open Space. In addition, sensitive or unique natural features, including, but not limited to, wetlands, vernal pools, and oak woodlands are also to be designated as open space as part of specific plans and other major development review processes
Public/Quasi-Public (P/QP)	The public/quasi-public land use designation is used to establish areas for education, religious assembly, governmental offices, municipal corporation yards, and water treatment plants.
Urban Reserve (UR)	The urban reserve land use designation is applied to lands that are anticipated to receive urban land entitlements, but at the present time are constrained by growth management policies, availability of services or other limitations.

TABLE 9-4 (continued). NON-RESIDENTIAL LAND USES	
Land Use	Purpose
Park/ Recreation (P/R)	The park and recreation designation is used to identify public parks in Roseville
Floodplain (FP)	The floodplain designation identifies lands that are within the 100-year floodplain boundaries as defined in the Safety Element. Development of lands with a floodplain land use designation is strictly regulated by the City of Roseville. In areas with existing development, the floodplain designation is an overlay or combining land use. As part of a specific plan, the land use designation may be combined with an open space or parks designation, if found consistent with the policies of the Safety Element.
Study Area (SA)	The study area land use designation is used as a combining land use to identify future General Plan or neighborhood study areas. This combining designation may be applied to any area where the City believes that additional land use analysis and amendment of the General Plan may be desirable to resolve specific neighborhood or land use issues.
Village Center (VC)	The Village Center land use designation is intended allow for a mix and density of land uses common to a traditional downtown, urban setting. It allows for flexibility and deviation from the standards and permitted uses contained in the primary land use designation for which it is combined.
Transfer Station (TS)	The transfer station land use designation is intended to reserve and protect industrial areas suitable for a solid waste transfer station.

TABLE 9-5. NON-RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AS OF JUNE 30, 2007		
Activity/Use	Total Developed Building Area (square feet)	Total Area Zoned for Use (acres)
Commercial Retail	11,249,499	1,262
Office	8,080,479	637
Industrial	8,997,392	904
Public/Quasi Public	2,037,310	481

9.4.4 Open Space and Habitat

The City recognizes that open space land is limited and that valuable resources must be conserved wherever possible. For many, the City’s open space setting is a highly valued natural resource. Given the strong interrelationship between open space and conservation issues, the City of Roseville has chosen to address these issues in a single element of its general plan: the open space and conservation element. Vegetation and wildlife resources and corridors are an important component of the overall open space system and have been the historical focus of preservation efforts in Roseville. If future generations are to enjoy and benefit from the resources available to the present generation, these finite and fragile resources must be preserved and managed.

The vegetation and wildlife resources of Roseville can be broadly classified by habitat type—grasslands, oak woodlands, riparian areas, and seasonal wetlands—as discussed below. Whenever possible, the focus of preservation efforts is multipurpose. It is therefore preferred, for example, to preserve woodlands, grasslands, and wetlands in combined rather than separate and unconnected settings.

Annual Grasslands

Relatively small amounts of self-sustaining grasslands remain in the northern and western undeveloped edges of Roseville. Less extensive areas of grassland are present in smaller undeveloped areas scattered throughout the City. Before Spanish and later settlers arrived in the Central Valley, the grasslands contained native species. The effects of grazing and clearing of large tracts for agriculture resulted in the decline of native species. Today, most of the grasslands in the region contain non-native species. These areas do, however, provide important habitat for birds and other wildlife.

Oak Woodlands and Riparian Areas

Oak woodlands are generally present near the City's major stream channels. The microclimates and alluvial soils in the woodlands provide ideal conditions for deep-rooting shrubs and trees. Most woodland areas are relatively open, with little shrub growth.

Riparian areas support a much wider biological diversity. Situated along and within the City's creeks and watercourses, riparian corridors are a source of food and water and provide cover, nesting sites, and migration and dispersal corridors for wildlife. Riparian areas are also important in flood protection and improve air and water quality through natural filtering.

Oak woodland and riparian areas are City resources not only because of the diversity of species they support but also because they provide natural open space and aesthetic value. The City's creek systems are described in detail in the groundwater recharge and water quality component of the open space element of the General Plan. The City regulates the protection of native oak trees through the Tree Preservation Ordinance, which includes standards that limit disturbance within protected zones of oaks and emphasizes avoidance of tree removal. Where avoidance is not feasible and tree removal is authorized by the City, mitigation is required on an inch-for-inch basis. The Tree Preservation Ordinance is a highly valuable tool in protecting Roseville's oak trees and habitats. A creek and riparian management and restoration plan is being developed that will provide standards for riparian area management and enhancement.

Seasonal Wetlands

Many of the wetland areas in Roseville are seasonal and therefore receive, retain, and transport water only during the wet season. Wetlands are subject to the regulations of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Two primary types of seasonal wetlands are present in the City: intermittent drainage and vernal pool wetlands.

Intermittent drainage wetlands typically consist of channels 1 to 10 feet wide that flow over a variety of substrata. Most are wet only during winter and transport runoff. They are typically dry during summer, with scattered ponds, but may contain water from adjacent urban runoff.

Vernal pools represent a significant seasonal wetland resource in Roseville. They are considered unique for their limited natural occurrence and distribution and for the unique native plant and animal species they support. Found in valley grassland areas, vernal pools are typically small, shallow, hardpan-floored depressions that fill with water during the winter wet season, gradually drying by late spring or early summer. Two types of vernal pools are present in the Roseville area:

- Northern volcanic mud flow vernal pools occur in shallow depressions on Mehrten mud flow formations where the slope is generally less than 2 percent.
- Northern hardpan pools generally occur on the Inks or Cometa soil series at the lower basin portions of creek floodplains. During the wet season, the pools provide special habitat for unique plant and animal species whose germination, growth, and reproductive cycles coincide with the availability of collected water. Individual pools vary significantly in the length of time they remain wet and in the diversity of plant species present.

Vernal pool habitats, although relatively abundant in Roseville and the Sacramento/Placer County region, are considered unique statewide. Several plant species occur only in association with these special habitats, which has triggered concern about their inventory and preservation. The California Department of Fish and Game maintains the California Natural Diversity Data Base, which includes known locations of state and federally listed endangered, rare, and threatened plant and animal species, including species considered by the scientific community to be deserving of such listing.

Sensitive Species

The sensitive plant species that may be present in Roseville are primarily associated with vernal pool environments and include the following: Bogg's Lakehedge Hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*), Dwarf Downingia (*Downingia humilis*), and Vernal Pool Brodiaea (*Dichelostemma lacunavernalis*). Bogg's Lake Hyssop is listed as endangered by the state and California Native Plant Society. Dwarf Downingia and Vernal Pool Brodiaea are both included on the California Native Plant Society "watch list" and have sufficiently limited distribution to warrant continued monitoring. Vernal pools in the City may also contain federally listed, endangered vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardi*) and federally listed threatened vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*).

Anadromous chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and Central Valley steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) are known to be present seasonally in Dry Creek and its upper tributaries. Steelhead is listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Chinook salmon within the Central Valley Fall/Late Fall Run are listed as a candidate species. In addition to the federal and state classified rare or endangered wildlife species known to inhabit Roseville, favorable habitats for other listed species are present in the area. Other special status species potentially present in Roseville include Cooper's Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Valley Elderberry, Longhorn Beetle, Sanford's Arrowhead, and the Northwestern Pond Turtle. Bald eagles have been sighted near Folsom Lake, and the American peregrine falcon is present in the Sacramento Valley. All of these species thrive in riparian habitats synonymous with floodplain environments.

9.5 EXISTING LAWS, ORDINANCES AND PLANS

Existing laws, ordinances and plans at the federal, state and local level can support or impact hazard mitigation initiatives identified in this plan. Hazard mitigation plans are required by 44CFR to include a review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information as part of the planning process (Section 201.6.b(3)). Pertinent federal and state laws are described below; local ordinances and programs are summarized in the next section.

9.5.1 Federal

Disaster Mitigation Act

The DMA is the latest federal legislation addressing hazard mitigation planning. It reinforces the importance of mitigation planning and emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. It specifically addresses planning at the local level, requiring plans to be in place before Hazard Mitigation Grant

Program funds are available to communities. The 2011 plan is designed to meet the requirements of the DMA.

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) was enacted in 1973 to conserve species that are facing depletion or extinction and the ecosystems that support them. The act sets forth a process for determining which species are threatened and endangered and requires the conservation of the critical habitat in which those species live. The ESA provides broad protection for species of fish, wildlife and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered. Provisions are made for listing species, as well as for recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species. The ESA outlines procedures for federal agencies to follow when taking actions that may jeopardize listed species and contains exceptions and exemptions. It is the enabling legislation for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Criminal and civil penalties are provided for violations of the ESA and the Convention.

The purposes of the ESA are to provide a means of conserving the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend; to provide a program for conserving those species; and to take steps necessary to achieve the purposes of international treaties and conventions. The policy of Congress is that federal agencies must seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and use their authorities in furtherance of the ESA's purposes. The ESA defines three fundamental terms:

- **Endangered** means that a species of fish, animal or plant is “in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.” (For salmon and other vertebrate species, this may include subspecies and distinct population segments.)
- **Threatened** means that a species “is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.” Regulations for a threatened species may be less restrictive than if it were endangered.
- **Critical habitat** means “specific geographical areas that are...essential for the conservation and management of a listed species, whether occupied by the species or not.”

Five sections of the ESA are of critical importance to understanding it:

- **Section 4: Listing of a Species**—The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) is responsible for listing marine species; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for listing terrestrial and freshwater aquatic species. The agencies may initiate reviews for listings, or citizens may petition for them. A listing must be made “solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available.” After a listing has been proposed, agencies receive comment and conduct further scientific reviews for 12 to 18 months, after which they must decide if the listing is warranted. Economic impacts cannot be considered in this decision, but it may include an evaluation of the adequacy of local and state protections. Critical habitat for the species may be designated at the time of listing.
- **Section 7: Consultation**—Even when a listing has only been proposed, all federal agencies must ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or adversely modify its critical habitat. This includes private and public actions that require a federal permit. Once a final listing is made, non-federal actions are subject to the same review, termed a “consultation.” If the listing agency finds that an action will “take” a species, it must propose mitigations or “reasonable and prudent” alternatives to the action; if the proponent rejects these, the action cannot proceed.

- **Section 9: Prohibition of Take**—It is unlawful to “take” an endangered species, including killing or injuring it or modifying its habitat in a way that interferes with essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.
- **Section 10: Permitted Take**—Through voluntary agreements with the federal government that provide protections to an endangered species, a non-federal applicant may commit a take that would otherwise be prohibited as long as it is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity (such as developing land or building a road). These agreements often take the form of a “Habitat Conservation Plan.”
- **Section 11: Citizen Lawsuits**—Civil actions initiated by any citizen can require the listing agency to enforce the ESA’s prohibition of taking or to meet the requirements of the consultation process

With the listing of salmon and trout species as threatened or endangered, the ESA has impacted most of the Pacific Coast states. Although some of these areas have been more impacted by the ESA than others due to the known presence of listed species, the entire region has been impacted by mandates, programs and policies based on the presumption of the presence of listed species.

The Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in the United States. (The Act does not deal directly with groundwater or with water quantity issues.) The statute employs a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation’s waters so that they can support “the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife and recreation in and on the water.”

Evolution of CWA programs over the last decade has included a shift from a program-by-program, source-by-source, pollutant-by-pollutant approach to more holistic watershed-based strategies. Under the watershed approach, equal emphasis is placed on protecting healthy waters and restoring impaired ones. A full array of issues are addressed, not just those subject to CWA regulatory authority. Involvement of stakeholder groups in the development and implementation of strategies for achieving and maintaining state water quality and other environmental goals is another hallmark of this approach.

National Flood Insurance Program

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides federally backed flood insurance in exchange for communities enacting and enforcing floodplain regulations. Since its inception in 1968, the NFIP has been successful in requiring new buildings to be protected from probable damage by 100-year flood events. Requirements for participation in this program are stipulated in Parts 59 through 79 of 44CFR. At the time of the preparation of this plan, the City is in good standing with the requirements of the NFIP. Participation and good-standing under NFIP are prerequisites for funding eligibility under the Robert T. Stafford Act.

9.5.2 State

California General Planning Law

California state law requires that every county and city prepare and adopt a comprehensive long-range plan to serve as a guide for community development. The general plan expresses the community’s goals, visions, and policies relative to future land uses, both public and private. The general plan is mandated

and prescribed by state law (Cal. Gov. Code §65300 et seq.), and forms the basis for most local government land use decision-making.

The plan must consist of an integrated and internally consistent set of goals, policies, and implementation measures. In addition, the plan must focus on issues of the greatest concern to the community and be written in a clear and concise manner. City actions, such as those relating to land use allocations, annexations, zoning, subdivision and design review, redevelopment, and capital improvements, must be consistent with the plan.

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was passed in 1970, shortly after the federal government passed the National Environmental Policy Act, to institute a statewide policy of environmental protection. CEQA requires state and local agencies in California to follow a protocol of analysis and public disclosure of the potential environmental impacts of development projects. CEQA makes environmental protection a mandatory part of every California state and local agency's decision making process.

CEQA establishes a statewide environmental policy and mandates actions all state and local agencies must take to advance the policy. For any project under CEQA's jurisdiction with potentially significant environmental impacts, agencies must identify mitigation measures and alternatives by preparing an environmental impact report and may approve only projects with no feasible mitigation measures or environmentally superior alternatives.

The Roseville City Council certified a mitigated negative declaration (MND) for the initial City of Roseville hazard plan on July 20, 2005. The MND evaluated potential environmental effects associated with adoption and implementation of the initial hazard plan. It was circulated for a 20-day public review and comment period (per CEQA Guidelines Section 15073(a)), and no comments were received.

Under CEQA guidelines (Section 15164), an addendum to an adopted MND shall be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary and none of the conditions have occurred as described in CEQA Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a new negative declaration or Environmental Impact Report. The addendum need not be circulated for public review; however, an addendum is to be considered by the decision-making body prior to making a decision on the project.

The City has determined that the 2011 plan represents only minor format, organizational, and technical changes and does not result in any significant environmental effects not previously analyzed. Therefore, an addendum to the 2005 MND was prepared and considered by the Council when adopting the 2011 plan.

AB 162: Flood Planning, Chapter 369, Statutes of 2007

This California State Assembly Bill passed in 2007 requires cities and counties to address flood-related matters in the land use, conservation, and safety and housing elements of their general plans. The land use element must identify and annually review the areas covered by the general plan that are subject to flooding as identified in floodplain mapping by either FEMA or the Department of Water Resources (DWR). Upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2009, the conservation element of the general plan must identify rivers, creeks, streams, flood corridors, riparian habitat, and land that may accommodate floodwater for the purposes of groundwater recharge and stormwater management. The safety element must identify information regarding flood hazards including:

- Flood hazard zones

- Maps published by FEMA, DWR, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (OES), etc.
- Historical data on flooding
- Existing and planned development in flood hazard zones.

The general plan must establish goals, policies and objectives to protect from unreasonable flooding risks including:

- Avoiding or minimizing the risks of flooding new development
- Evaluating whether new development should be located in flood hazard zones
- Identifying construction methods to minimize damage.

AB 162 establishes goals, policies and objectives to protect from unreasonable flooding risks. It establishes procedures for the determination of available land suitable for urban development, which may exclude lands where FEMA or DWR has determined that the flood management infrastructure is not adequate to avoid the risk of flooding.

AB 2140: General Plans: Safety Element, Chapter 739, Statutes of 2006

This bill provides that the state may allow for more than 75 percent of public assistance funding under the California Disaster Assistance Act only if the local agency is in a jurisdiction that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) as part of the safety element of its General Plan. The LHMP needs to include elements specified in this legislation. In addition this bill requires the OES to give federal mitigation funding preference to cities and counties that have adopted LHMPs. The intent of the bill is to encourage cities and counties to create and adopt hazard mitigation plans. The City of Roseville linked the Roseville Hazard Mitigation Plan to the safety element of the General Plan by City Council resolution on May 10, 2010.

AB 70: Flood Liability, Chapter Number 367, Statutes of 2007

This bill provides that a city or county may be required to contribute a fair and reasonable share to compensate for property damage caused by a flood to the extent that it has increased the state’s exposure to liability for property damage by unreasonably approving new development in a previously undeveloped area that is protected by a state flood control project, unless the city or county meets specified requirements.

AB 32: The California Global Warming Solutions Act

This bill addresses greenhouse gas emissions. It identifies the following potential adverse impacts of global warming:

“... the exacerbation of air quality problems, a reduction in the quality and supply of water to the state from the Sierra snowpack, a rise in sea levels resulting in the displacement of thousands of coastal businesses and residences, damage to marine ecosystems and the natural environment, and an increase in the incidences of infectious diseases, asthma, and other human health-related problems.”

AB 32 establishes a state goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 (a reduction of approximately 25 percent from forecast emission levels) with further reductions to follow. The law requires the state Air Resources Board to do the following:

- Establish a program to track and report greenhouse gas emissions.

- Approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions from sources of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Adopt early reduction measures to begin moving forward.
- Adopt, implement and enforce regulations—including market mechanisms such as “cap and-trade” programs—to ensure that the required reductions occur.

The Air Resources Board recently adopted a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit and an emissions inventory, along with requirements to measure, track, and report greenhouse gas emissions by the industries it determined to be significant sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

Senate Bill 97

Senate Bill 97, enacted in 2007, amends the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to clearly establish that greenhouse gas emissions and the effects of greenhouse gas emissions are appropriate subjects for CEQA analysis. It directs the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research to develop draft CEQA guidelines for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or their effects by July 1, 2009 and directs the California Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt the CEQA Guidelines by January 1, 2010.

California State Building Code

California Code of Regulations Title 24 (CCR Title 24), also known as the California Building Standards Code, is a compilation of building standards from three sources:

- Building standards that have been adopted by state agencies without change from building standards contained in national model codes
- Building standards that have been adopted and adapted from the national model code standards to meet California conditions
- Building standards authorized by the California legislature that constitute extensive additions not covered by the model codes adopted to address particular California concerns.

The state Building Standards Commission is authorized by California Building Standards Law (Health and Safety Code Sections 18901 through 18949.6) to administer the processes related to the adoption, approval, publication, and implementation of California’s building codes. These building codes serve as the basis for the design and construction of buildings in California. The national model code standards adopted into Title 24 apply to all occupancies in California except for modifications adopted by state agencies and local governing bodies. Since 1989, the Building Standards Commission has published new editions of Title 24 every three years.

Standardized Emergency Management System

CCR Title 19 establishes the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) to standardize the response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions. SEMS is intended to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of all emergency responders in California. It requires emergency response agencies to use basic principles and components of emergency management. Local governments must use SEMS by December 1, 1996 in order to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs under CCR Title 19 (Sections 2920, 2925 and 2930). Individual agencies’ roles and responsibilities contained in existing laws or the state emergency plan are not superseded by these regulations.

California State Hazard Mitigation Plan

Under the DMA, California must adopt a federally approved state multi-hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible for certain disaster assistance and mitigation funding. The intent of the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan is to reduce or prevent injury and damage from hazards in the state through the following:

- Documenting statewide hazard mitigation planning in California
- Describing strategies and priorities for future mitigation activities
- Facilitating the integration of local and tribal hazard mitigation planning activities into statewide efforts
- Meeting state and federal statutory and regulatory requirements.

The plan is an annex to the State Emergency Plan, and it identifies past and present mitigation activities, current policies and programs, and mitigation strategies for the future. It also establishes hazard mitigation goals and objectives. The plan will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect changing conditions and new information, especially information on local planning activities.

Governor's Executive Order S-13-08

Governor's Executive Order S-13-08 enhances the state's management of climate impacts from sea level rise, increased temperatures, shifting precipitation and extreme weather events. There are four key actions in the executive order:

- Initiate California's first statewide climate change adaptation strategy to assess expected climate change impacts, identify where California is most vulnerable, and recommend adaptation policies by early 2009. This effort will improve coordination within state government so that better planning can more effectively address climate impacts on human health, the environment, the state's water supply and the economy.
- Request that the National Academy of Science establish an expert panel to report on sea level rise impacts in California, to inform state planning and development efforts.
- Issue interim guidance to state agencies for how to plan for sea level rise in designated coastal and floodplain areas for new projects.
- Initiate a report on critical infrastructure projects vulnerable to sea level rise.

9.5.3 City Plans and Programs

General Plan

The City of Roseville General Plan 2025 was adopted by the City Council on May 5, 2010. Roseville proactively addresses problems through the General Plan, which includes a safety element designed to address hazards. The General Plan and the 2011 hazard mitigation plan will work together to achieve the goal of hazard risk reduction. Many of the action items identified in this 2011 plan are recommendations of the general plan. Updating the General Plan will serve as a trigger for future updates of the hazard mitigation plan.

Purpose

The General Plan is a long-term policy guide for the City's physical, economic, and environmental growth. City actions, such as those relating to land use allocations, annexations, zoning, subdivision, design review, redevelopment and capital improvements, must be consistent with the General Plan. The General Plan places emphasis on "performance" policies or standards that define levels of service and

other less tangible factors that the City is seeking to achieve. It also designates land use categories for the entire city. Land use category definitions in the General Plan include information on general uses, development, intensity, siting and compatibility standards. The General Plan serves these purposes:

- It enables the Roseville City Council and Planning Commission to establish long-range development policies.
- It provides a basis for judging whether private development proposals and public projects are in harmony with the policies.
- It guides public agencies and private developers in designing projects consistent with City policies.

The General Plan is designed to be:

- Long-range—Most development decisions have effects lasting more than 20 years. In order to create a useful context for development decisions, the General Plan looks toward the year 2025 and beyond.
- Comprehensive—The General Plan provides direction to coordinate all major components of the community's physical development.
- General—The General Plan's purpose is to serve as a framework for detailed public and private development proposals. It establishes requirements for additional planning studies that must be completed before modifying land-use allocations.

Contents

Two primary components constitute the City of Roseville General Plan:

- The General Plan document, which presents goals, policies, and implementation measures
- The land use map, which graphically represents the City's existing and planned land use mix and pattern.

The General Plan document is organized into nine elements. The state-mandated elements are Land Use, Circulation, Open Space and Conservation, Safety, Housing, and Noise. The optional elements are Air Quality, Parks and Recreation, and Public Facilities. Each element includes a brief setting and outlook section describing existing conditions and critical issues for the topic area, followed by goals, policies and implementation measures. The goals state the overall desired conditions that the City would like to achieve. The policies indicate an action or direction that the City must take as a step toward achieving the goals. The implementation measures include precise actions to achieve the stated policies. The general content of each element is as follows:

- **Land Use Element** discusses existing and projected land-use conditions, land-use designations and standards, community form, community design, and growth management. The goals and policies are intended to promote a balanced land-use pattern that supports innovative land-use approaches and retains and enhances the distinct character and identity of Roseville.
- **Circulation Element** identifies the general locations and extent of existing and proposed roadways, highways, railroads, and transit routes. The element identifies policies and programs to reduce traffic congestion, promote alternative forms of transportation, and provide safe travel throughout the City.

- **Air Quality Element** integrates related land-use, transportation and circulation, transit, and energy issues. The policies and implementation measures are intended to improve air quality and encourage cooperation among the jurisdictions involved in regional air quality efforts.
- **Open Space and Conservation Element** provides for the conservation, development, and use of natural resources; details plans and measures for the preservation of open space; and provides for outdoor recreation, public health and safety. It is the overall goal of the element to preserve a comprehensive interconnected system of open space encompassing preservation and enhancement of natural habitat areas for the use and enjoyment of the community.
- **Parks and Recreation Element** provides goals and policies for both traditional “active” park lands and non-traditional “open space recreational” park lands. It specifies standards and conditions as guidelines for planning parks and recreation facilities, including size, type, and location.
- **Public Facilities Element** identifies facility and service needs of the community and performance standards to ensure that desired service levels are maintained. Discussed under this element are civic facilities, libraries, schools, electric and privately owned utilities, water and wastewater systems, solid waste and recycling, water and energy conservation, and the extension of City services. Emphasis is placed on the fair-share contribution of new development toward the provision of services and facilities.
- **Safety Element** establishes standards and plans for the protection of the community from a variety of hazards, including earthquakes, flooding, crime, fire, hazardous materials, and electromagnetic fields.
- **Noise Element** establishes standards for transportation and fixed noise sources to protect the health and welfare of the community.
- **Housing Element** identifies the existing and projected housing needs and establishes goals, policies, and implementation measures for the preservation, improvement and development of housing to meet the needs of all economic sectors of the community.

Specific Plans

Roseville’s Specific Plans are comprehensive planning documents that guide the development of defined geographic areas. Specific Plans typically include more detailed information than the General Plan about land use, traffic circulation, affordable housing programs, resource management strategies, development standards and a comprehensive infrastructure plan. Roseville has prepared Specific Plans for West Roseville, Stoneridge, Southeast Roseville, Sierra Vista, Riverside Gateway, Northwest Roseville, Northeast Roseville, North Roseville, North Central Roseville, Highland Reserve North, Downtown and Del Webb. All of these Specific Plans were adopted by the City Council after extensive review by city staff, commissions and the public. Specific Plans contain detailed regulations, conditions, programs and design criteria unique to specific areas of the City and serve to implement the General Plan. Each Specific Plan includes a menu of strategies.

Development Agreements

California planning law authorizes cities and developers to enter into contracts to lock in regulations and policies governing a property. Development agreements benefit the City and its residents by detailing the developer’s responsibilities for public improvements and infrastructure, such as street lights and roads. Development agreements also give developers the certainty they need to develop their property. With the obligations of both the City and the developer detailed and in writing, the project is able to move ahead smoothly with few obstacles.

Community Design Guidelines

Community Design Guidelines identify the City's expectations for planning, designing and reviewing development proposals in Roseville. They establish standards for high quality development and design. The Community Design Guidelines provide design professionals, property owners, commissioners, staff, and residents with a clear and common understanding of the City's expectations for the planning, design, and review of development proposals in Roseville. They also increase the community's awareness and appreciation of design considerations.

Emergency Operations Plan

The City of Roseville Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes an Emergency Management Organization and assigns functions and tasks consistent with California's Standardized Emergency Management System. It provides for the integration and coordination of planning efforts of multiple jurisdictions. This plan was reviewed and approved by representatives from each City of Roseville department, local special districts with emergency services responsibilities in the City, and the Placer Operational Area Office of Emergency Services. The content is based on guidance approved and provided by the State of California and FEMA. The EOP provides direction on how to respond to an emergency from the initial onset, through an extended response, and into the recovery process.

A key element of the plan update process was the simultaneous update of the EOP. The Steering Committee provided review and comment on the 2010 update to the EOP with an eye toward integration with key components of the hazard mitigation plan. All future updates to the EOP will coincide with the future updates of the multi-hazard mitigation plan.