

## 4.11 PUBLIC SERVICES

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### 4.11.0 INTRODUCTION

This section describes public services provided in the City of Roseville, including law enforcement, fire protection, schools, libraries, and parks and recreation. This section also identifies the anticipated demand for these services resulting from future development within the Urban Reserve parcels and describes the potential adverse impacts of the project on fire services, schools, libraries, and parks and recreation. It should be noted that the impact of library services is not typically an environmental impact unless it results in the need to construct new libraries that would have a physical impact on the environment.

Primary sources reviewed during preparation of this section include:

- *Proposed Sierra Vista Specific Plan, 2009*
- *City of Roseville General Plan, as amended 2009*
- *General Plan Public Services Element, 2004 as amended*
- *General Plan Public Safety Element, 2004, as amended*
- *General Plan Parks and Recreation Element, 2004 as amended*
- *West Roseville Specific Plan FEIR, February 2004*
- *PG&E Line 406/407 Natural Gas Pipeline Draft EIR, 2009*
- *Center Joint Unified School District School Facility Needs Analysis, April 2009*

These sources and other documents listed as references throughout this section are available for review during normal business hours at:

**City of Roseville Permit Center**  
311 Vernon Street  
Roseville, CA 9567

## 4.11.1 LAW ENFORCEMENT

Comments regarding Law Enforcement were received on the Notice of Preparation (NOP) from the California Highway Patrol (CHP) indicating that developing the Project area would increase the demand for CHP officers. The NOP and Initial Study are found in Appendix A and comments received are found in Appendix B.

### 4.11.1-2 LAW ENFORCEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Placer County Sheriff's Department is responsible for providing law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas immediately adjacent to the City, including the SVSP and Urban Reserve areas. The Project area is served by the South Placer Sheriff's substation. The Sheriff's Department also acts as the County coroner and serves legal papers in all areas of the County. An interagency coordination program between the Roseville Police Department (RPD) and the Sheriff's Department exists. In addition, the RPD has inter-agency agreements with the Cities of Rocklin and Lincoln to provide 911 and dispatching services in the event of an evacuation or system failure.

The RPD provides police protection services to the City of Roseville. The RPD has a force of 128 sworn officers and 77 non-sworn employees headquartered at 1051 Junction Boulevard, approximately four miles from the SVSP area.<sup>1</sup> Sworn officers are responsible for emergency and law enforcement related activities. Non-sworn employees are responsible for specific duties including: animal control, dispatch, record maintenance, jail management, and administrative tasks. Funding for law enforcement services comes from the City's General Fund.

The RPD has divided the City into four major patrol beats, east and west of I-80, that are further divided into reporting districts or neighborhood areas. In addition to routine patrol, traffic enforcement and responding to calls for service, the RPD assigns a beat officer to neighborhood areas on a long-term basis. Each beat officer monitors his or her assigned area

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<sup>1</sup> Personal communication, Dee Dee Gunther, Public Information Officer, April 2, 2009

for recurring crime, helps organize neighborhood groups, attends community meetings, and works with residents and businesses to solve problems.

The RPD's Community Services Unit is responsible for community-based crime prevention and public education. The Unit administers Neighborhood Watch programs and community relations events. It acts as a liaison between the RPD and the Roseville Coalition of Neighborhood Associations (RCONA). Each homeowners' association under RCONA is assigned at least one beat officer. The Youth Services Division assigns police officers to every public elementary, intermediate, and high school in the City.

The City has not adopted a police-to-population ratio, but strives to keep a ratio above 1.2 officers per 1,000 persons. The Department is currently below the desired ratio. The RPD also has not adopted a formal response time standard, but the current response time is approximately three to five minutes or less for an emergency call.

### 4.11.1-3 LAW ENFORCEMENT REGULATORY SETTING

#### Federal and State

There are no specific federal or State regulations pertaining to law enforcement applicable to the SVSP.

#### Local

##### City of Roseville

The City of Roseville General Plan includes goals and policies for police services.

**Goal:** Maintain a professional law enforcement agency that proactively prevents crime; controls crime that the community cannot prevent; and reduces fear and enhances the security of the community.

**Policy 1:** Provide a high level of visible patrol services within the City.

**Policy 2:** Respond to both emergency and routine calls for service in a timely manner consistent with department

**Policy 8:** Work with other city departments to review public and private development plans, ensuring that crime prevention is addressed.

The SVSP will be required to comply with RPD recommendations regarding safety and security.

### Impacts and Mitigation

Although there is not a City adopted police-to-population ratio, for purposes of this analysis, a ratio of 1.2 officers is used as a threshold to determine adequate service based on department policy. In addition, this analysis assumes maintenance of the current response time, of approximately three to five minutes or less for an emergency call.

### Standards of Significance

For the purposes of this EIR, a significant impact would occur if development proposed in the SVSP would:

- Create an increased demand for police protection services that would require the construction of new facilities, or the physical alteration of existing facilities, that could result in a substantial adverse physical impact on the environment.

#### 4.11.1-4 LAW ENFORCEMENT IMPACTS

IMPACT 4.11 -1	INCREASED DEMAND FOR POLICE PROTECTION SERVICES	
<b>Applicable Policies and Regulations</b>	City of Roseville General Plan Safety Element regarding police services	
	SVSP	Urban Reserve
<b>Significance with Policies and Regulations</b>	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant
<b>Mitigation Measures:</b>	None Required	None Required
<b>Significance after Mitigation:</b>	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

### SIERRA VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN

The increased residential population resulting from the SVSP would create additional demand for police services. The SVSP would create approximately four additional neighborhood areas within the City's western patrol beat. The SVSP would contribute a total of 16,900 new residents to the area. Based on a desired ratio of 1.2 officers per 1,000 population, approximately 20 new officers would be required. More administrative staff would be needed to support the additional police force. Expansion of the Police Headquarters could be required, although it is not proposed as part of the SVSP.

Revenues generated by sales tax and property taxes associated with development of the SVSP would increase the City's General Fund, a portion of which could pay for the additional law enforcement personnel needed to serve the plan area.

Because no expansion of the Police Headquarters or other physical impacts of the project would result due to increased police services, this is considered a **less than significant** impact.

### URBAN RESERVE

If annexed into the City, the Urban Reserve area would be served by the RPD. While the Urban Reserve would ensure that the parcels remain rural until such time development is proposed, it nonetheless could result in an increased demand for police services, such as calls relating to trespassing and nuisances. This is considered a **less than significant** impact because it would not trigger the need for new law enforcement facilities.

Similar to the SVSP, future development of the Urban Reserve area would increase the demand for police services. It is estimated, for purposes of this analysis, that 2,214 new residential units could be developed with an associated population of 5,623 new residents in the Urban Reserve area, which would generate the need for approximately 7 more police officers to serve the area.

Because no expansion of the Police Headquarters or other physical impacts of the project are anticipated due to future need for police services in the Urban Reserve area, this is considered a **less than significant** impact.

***California Highway Patrol: SVSP and Urban Reserve Areas***

Comments were received during the NOP scoping period by the California Highway Patrol (CHP). In its letter dated April 16, 2008, found in Appendix B of the EIR, the CHP states that growth from the proposed Project would significantly impact CHP services, and that in order to adequately patrol the area in the vicinity of SVSP area, the CHP would need 32 additional officers (at a ratio of 1.3 officers per 1,000 population), as well as four additional officers to staff the Auburn CHP area. The Auburn CHP area handles enforcement of traffic investigations, traffic control and other related traffic incidents within Placer County.

According to the letter, the requested staffing ratio is based on estimated full buildout of the Project area, including buildout of the Urban Reserve area, and an anticipated population of 25,219 residents. Since the NOP circulated, the proposed Project has been revised, and now includes 6,650 residential units, with a reduced, potential population of 16,891 residents. Using the CHP's staffing ratios, this would result in an increase of approximately 22 additional officers.

It should be noted that the SVSP area would be located entirely within the City of Roseville. The City of Roseville would provide adequate police services to patrol the SVSP area, including traffic investigations and traffic control in the vicinity of the SVSP. It is expected that the Baseline Road improvements and right-of-way along the project frontage would be annexed into the City of Roseville as part of the project, and would be patrolled by RPD. State services are funded in part by property taxes. Development of the SVSP would increase property taxes paid to the State of California that could go toward CHP staffing levels.

For all of these reasons, and because the proposed Project would not require the construction or expansion of any CHP facilities that may have a significant effect on the environment, the impact on the CHP is considered **less than significant** for both the SVSP and future development of the Urban Reserve.

Cumulative impacts associated with the SVSP on state highway systems are addressed in Chapter 5, CEQA Considerations, of this EIR.

## 4.11.2 FIRE PROTECTION

### 4.11.2-2 FIRE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Roseville Fire Department (RFD) provides fire protection, fire suppression, emergency medical services, and hazardous material management within the City of Roseville. The RFD operates eight fire stations within the City of Roseville, with an additional station proposed within the West Roseville Specific Plan. The RFD employs approximately 100 staff members for fire operations, 10 Fire Prevention personnel, one fire training professional, and 7 administrative support personnel.

The existing and planned fire stations and facilities are listed below and are illustrated on Figure 4.11-1 (Existing and Proposed Fire Stations)<sup>2</sup>;

- Station No. 1 at 401 Oak Street
- Station No. 2 at 1398 Junction Boulevard
- Station No. 3 at 1300 Cirby Way
- Station No. 4 at 1900 Eureka Road
- Station No. 5 at 1565 Pleasant Grove Boulevard
- Station No. 6 1430 E. Roseville Parkway
- Station No. 7 911 Highland Pointe Drive
- Station No. 8 1020 Winding Creek Way (Temporary)
- Station No. 9 2451 Hayden Parkway (approved as part of the WRSP)
- Fire Training Center 2030 Hilltop Circle

For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that Fire Station No. 9 in would be operational. Therefore, the first responding station would be Station 9 in the West Roseville Specific Plan area, expected to be built in 2011 and/or Station 8.

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<sup>2</sup> City of Roseville website, [www.roseville.ca.us/fire](http://www.roseville.ca.us/fire)

Fire Station #5 would serve as the primary responding engine for the SVSP accessible from Pleasant Grove Boulevard and Fiddymont Road. Station #5 is an interim station currently located in Mahany Park, east of the project area.

Station staffing depends on the type of station. It is likely that the proposed station in the SVSP would be a one-company station, which would have three personnel each shift, with three 24-hour shifts. The engine company would have 1 captain, 1 engineer, and 1 firefighter/paramedic. Each station has specific equipment (such as grass engines or rescue units), and can share the equipment as necessary.

The RFD has a mutual aid agreement with Placer County/California Department of Forestry and Sacramento Metro Fire District. The RFD also has an automatic aid agreement with the South Placer Fire District, the Rocklin Fire Department, and the Sacramento Fire District.

In order to assess demand for fire service, the RFD uses a risk assessment model that uses existing fire stations and the number of engine/truck companies as the primary criteria in determining the need for a new fire station or additional staff. Large infill development can, for example, be adequately served by an existing proximate station, while a remote smaller development could require a new facility. To maintain adequate fire protection, the RFD uses three different service standards documented in the City's General Plan: 1) respond to all emergencies within four minutes, 80 percent of the time; 2) maintain an International Organization for Standardization ISO rating of 3; and 3) deliver 500 gallons per minute (GPM) of water to a fire scene within 10-minutes. The emergencies are not broken down by type, such as fire response, basic life support or advanced life support. The department strives to respond within four minutes in all cases. In addition, the Department provides self-audits of services and programs to reaffirm station locations, equipment and staffing placement.

### 4.11.2-3 FIRE PROTECTION REGULATORY SETTING

#### Federal and State

There are no specific federal or state regulations pertaining to fire protection associated with the SVSP.

#### Local

##### City of Roseville

The City of Roseville General Plan includes goals and policies for fire protection services.

**Goal 1:** Protect against the loss of life, property, and the environment by appropriate prevention, education, and suppression measures.

**Goal 2:** Provide emergency services in a well-planned, cost-effective, and professional manner through the best utilization of equipment, facilities, and training available.

**Policy 2:** Strive to achieve the following services levels:

- Four minute response time for all emergency calls
- ISO rating of 3 or better
- 5000 gallons of water per minute within 10 minutes of alarm

**Policy 3:** Monitor Fire Department service levels annually, concurrent with the City budget process and via quarterly reports.

**Policy 6:** Phase the timing of the construction of fire stations to be available to serve the surrounding service area.

**Policy 8:** Provide a comprehensive emergency medical services program to provide Advance Life Support services and ensure reliable ambulance transport services to aid citizens in need of rescue or medical assistance.

The RFD receives a portion of its budget from the City's General Fund. For fiscal year 2008-2009, the City has allocated \$24,389,401 to the RFD. In 1984, to compensate for City growth, the Fire Facilities Tax was approved. This tax requires that 0.5 percent of the value of any new construction be collected as part of the building fee and designated for fire suppression and protection. In fiscal year 2008-2009, the RFD is estimated to receive \$450,000 from the Fire Facilities Tax. This is specifically intended for capital improvements, such as fire stations and fire equipment. None of these funds are allocated for operating expenses, such as salaries or training. The tax expires in December 2009. If the project is approved after the Fire Tax sunsets and the tax is not subsequently renewed, additional funding would need to be secured to fund capital improvements and the construction of new stations. These funds could come from development fees or user fees.

### SIERRA VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN

The SVSP includes policies requiring that the timing of construction and staffing of fire stations be consistent with the Fire Department's standards from its Response Coverage Study. A draft public facilities financing plan has been prepared by the applicants and provisions for fire service are outlined in the Development Agreements with the property owners to ensure adequate fire service to the SVSP area.

### 4.11.2-4 FIRE PROTECTION IMPACTS

#### Methods of Analysis

The RFD does not have an adopted ratio of fire protection personnel to resident population. Instead, the impact analysis is based on the ability of the RFD to respond to all emergencies within four minutes, 80 percent of the time; maintain an ISO rating of 3; and deliver 500-gallons of water per minute to a fire scene within 10-minutes.

#### Standards of Significance

For purposes of this EIR, a significant impact would occur if development proposed in the SVSP could:

- Create an increased demand for fire protection that would substantially interfere with the ability of the fire department to provide adequate response time to the project site or require the construction of new facilities, or the physical alteration of existing facilities, which could result in substantial adverse environmental impacts.
- Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

<b>IMPACT 4.11-2</b>	<b>INCREASED DEMAND FOR FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES</b>	
<b>Applicable Policies and Regulations</b>	City of Roseville General Plan Safety Element Fire Service goals and policies	
	<b>SVSP</b>	<b>Urban Reserve</b>
<b>Significance with Policies and Regulations</b>	Less Than Significant	Potentially Significant
<b>Mitigation Measures:</b>	None Required	WMM 4.10-4 Demonstrate Adequate Response Time and WMM 4.10-6 Adopt Fire Prevention and Suppression Policies
<b>Significance after Mitigation:</b>	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

### SIERRA VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN

As part of the project, annexation of the SVSP area to the City of Roseville will result in a shift of service boundaries for fire protection from Placer County to the RFD. The Dry Creek Fire Protection District would no longer be responsible for service.

At buildout 6,650 units would be built in the Project Area. These residences, as well as commercial and public uses, would require fire protection services. As indicated in Chapter 2, Project Description, a new fire station is proposed as part of the project.

As outlined in the draft Development Agreements, project applicants would be required to pay the Fire Service Construction Tax as part of the project, which would require 0.5 percent of the value of any new construction be collected as part of the building fee and designated for fire suppression and protection. These funds would help provide additional fire protection resources to serve the project site. Staff funding could come from developer fees, other user fees, the General Fund, or from an agreement between the City and the SVSP applicants whereby a percentage of the funds necessary to increase staff to serve the SVSP would come from the project.

The proposed open space would include large open grassland areas that could be subject to fires. A 50-foot wide open space buffer area would be maintained at the perimeter of all open space preserves for fuel modification and fire management, among other uses. All fences at the perimeter of the open space preserves would be constructed of non-combustible materials, except that wood posts may be used in post and cable barriers adjacent to landscape corridors and street edges. The RFD would maintain a fire management plan that includes maintenance of firebreaks and periodic fuel reduction (mowing, grazing etc.), subject to the management standards included in the Section 404 permit.

The maintenance measures would ensure that impacts associated with wild land fires would be minimal. Firebreaks are intended to provide a contained area to minimize the spread of fires. The lack of combustible fence materials would also minimize the risk of fire by reducing the amount of potential fire fuel. The RFD's fire management plan would ensure that there is adequate access to the site, and that there is adequate fire staff to serve the SVSP area in the event of a wildland fire.

Once the SVSP fire station is constructed, it would serve the SVSP area. The station would be centrally located on Westside Drive. The station would likely be equipped with one engine, a ladder truck, and a Battalion Chief's command vehicle. Staffing of the station would require approximately three operations personnel plus fire prevention, inspection, training, and

administrative staff, consistent with City of Roseville General Plan goals for provision of fire services.

The fire station site is located in the Phase D portion of the SVSP area, according to the Project Phasing Plan (shown in Chapter 2, Project Description). However, construction of the fire station facility would occur when deemed necessary by the City. This could mean the construction of temporary access roads to the proposed fire station location until additional infrastructure within Phase D occurs. A temporary fire station could also be located within Phase A or B of the SVSP. According to the Department's model, development at full buildout within the SVSP would be adequately served by the new fire station. The RFD would monitor response times to ensure that the response time standard is met. Timing of construction and staffing of the new fire station would be consistent with Fire Department Standards of Response Coverage Study.

Because the SVSP fire station would meet City standards for serving SVSP residents and businesses, the SVSP would not require construction of new facilities other than those identified in the SVPS, the proposed SVSP fire station would not have construction impacts other than those analyzed in the applicable sections of this EIR, and there would be no decrease in fire protection services leading to wildfires; therefore, the impact on fire protection services would be considered **less than significant**.

#### URBAN RESERVE

If annexed into the City, the Urban Reserve area would be served by the RFD. It is expected that the area would remain rural in the near term, and would continue to contain grasslands and natural vegetation that have the potential for wildland fires. Unless fire breaks are adequately maintained, wildland grass fires could pose a threat to proposed urban development in the SVSP and/or adjacent development in the WRSP. This is considered a **potentially significant impact**.

Previously adopted WMM 4.10-4 and WMM 4.10-6, identified in the WRSP EIR, would continue to apply to the Urban Reserve area and require that new development strive to meet adequate fire response times, and that personnel and facilities maintain sufficient fire breaks between development, and open space and Urban Reserve areas through fuel reduction and fencing. This would reduce the impact to a **less than significant** Level.

Future development of the Urban Reserve area may require additional funding for fire suppression and protection. Additional funding would be generated by development or other fees (CFDs) or from Development Agreements.

### **4.11.3 SCHOOLS**

Sources of information to describe existing conditions and for the analysis are identified in the footnotes. These sources include a variety of City planning documents, agency and provider correspondence, and published technical data.

No comment letters were received relative to schools during the NOP comment period (see Appendix B).

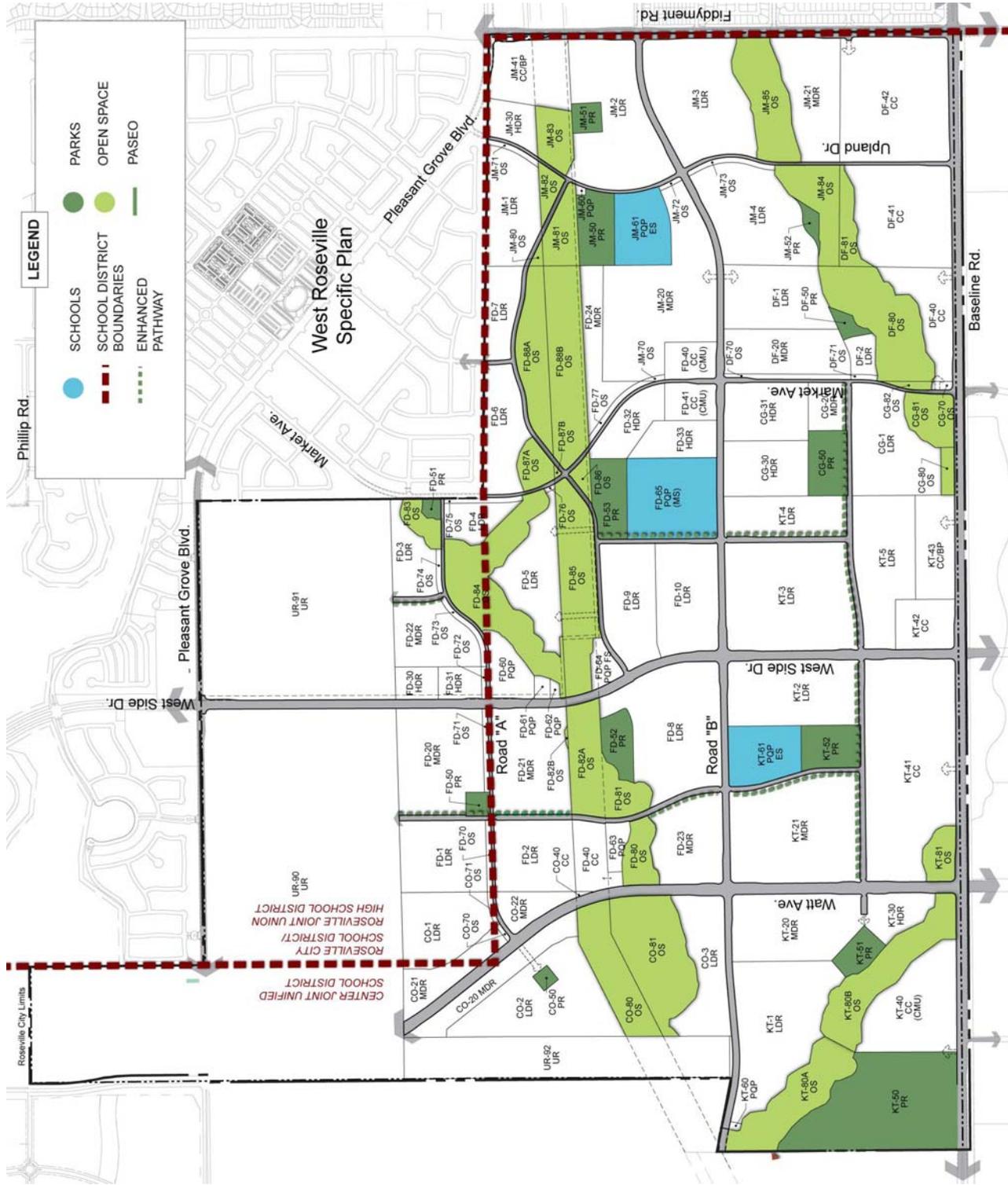
#### **4.11.3-2 SCHOOLS ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The SVSP falls within the boundaries of three school districts: Center Joint Unified School District (CJUSD), Roseville Joint Union High School District (RJUHSD), and the Roseville City School District (RCSD). The boundaries of these school districts are illustrated by Figure 4.11.3-1 School District Boundaries. These districts and the existing and planned school facilities that would serve the specific plan area are described below.

##### **Center Joint Unified School District**

The CJUSD provides elementary, intermediate, and high school facilities for portions of the City, including a majority of the project site. CJUSD is a relatively small school district, located at the northern edge of Sacramento County, and southern edge of Placer County. The district is composed of two high schools: Center High School and McClellan High School; one middle school; Wilson Riles Middle School; four elementary schools, North Country Elementary, Oak Hill Elementary, Spinelli Elementary, and Dudley Elementary; and two charter schools, Antelope View and Global Youth.

**FIGURE 4.11.3-1  
SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES**



**TABLE 4.11.3-1  
CENTER UNIFIED HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOOL  
CAPACITIES AND ENROLLMENT – 2008**

<b>School</b>	<b>Maximum Capacity</b>	<b>Current Enrollment</b>	<b>Percent of Capacity</b>
<b>Spinelli Elementary</b>	N/A	352	N/A
<b>Oak Hill Elementary</b>	N/A	761	N/A
<b>North Country Elementary</b>	N/A	483	N/A
<b>Dudley Elementary</b>		720	N/A
<b>K-6 Total</b>	2,014	2316	114
<b>Wilson Riles Middle School</b>	1,000	1,303	130
<b>Middle School Total</b>	1,000	1,303	130
<b>Center High</b>	1,800	1,635	90
<b>McClellan High</b>	N/A	121	N/A
<b>Antelope View Charter (6<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>)</b>	N/A	198	N/A
<b>Global Youth Charter (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>)</b>	N/A	75	N/A
<b>High School Total</b>		2,029	

### **Roseville Joint Union High School District**

The RJUHSD serves 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grades and receives students from three main elementary school districts including RCSD, the Dry Creek Joint Elementary School District and the Eureka School District. The RJUHSD boundaries overlap numerous jurisdictions, including the City of Roseville, Placer County and Sacramento County. The RJUHSD currently operates a total of eight high schools: Adelante High School, Granite Bay High School, Independence High School, Oakmont High School, Roseville High School, Woodcreek High School, Roseville Adult

School and Antelope High School. Current 2009 enrolment in the RJUHSD is approximately 9,055, excluding the Roseville Adult School as outlined in the Table 4.11.3-2 below<sup>3</sup>.

**TABLE 4.11.3-2  
ROSEVILLE JOINT UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT  
HIGH SCHOOL CAPACITIES AND ENROLLMENT - 2008<sup>4</sup>**

School	Maximum Capacity	Current Enrollment	Percent of Capacity
<b>Adelante</b>	N/A	228	N/A
<b>Antelope</b>	2,300	892 <sup>5</sup>	N/A
<b>Granite Bay</b>	2,300	2,099	131%
<b>Independence</b>	N/A	279	N/A
<b>Oakmont</b>	2,300	2,261	141%
<b>Roseville</b>	2,300	2,131	133%
<b>Woodcreek</b>	2,300	2,057	129%

The RJUHSD Board of Trustees adopted the District Facilities Master Plan in 2004. Over a ten-year horizon, the plan calls for construction of two comprehensive high schools. Since adoption of the plan, Antelope High School has been completed. A 53-acre site is available in the West Roseville Specific Plan for an additional high school when funding becomes available.

### **Roseville City School District**

The RCSD provides both elementary and intermediate school facilities for portions of the City of Roseville. The current enrollment and existing capacity of each school is shown in Table 4.11-3-3<sup>6</sup> to accommodate overcrowding in the schools consistent with class reduction.

<sup>3</sup> Source: RJUHSD Website, 2009

<sup>4</sup> Source: CUSD Website, 2009 <http://www.centerusd.k12.ca.us/cusd/Home>, *School Accountability Report Card School Year 2007-2008*.

<sup>5</sup> Sacramento Bee, New Schools Open In Area, August 21, 2008.

<sup>6</sup> *Roseville City School District School Accountability Report Card School Year 2007-2008*, Published during 2008-2009. WWW:rcsdk8.org/SARC

TABLE 4.11.3-3

## ROSEVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOOL CAPACITY

School	Maximum Capacity	Current Enrollment	Percent of Capacity
Blue Oaks Elementary	575	568	98
Brown Elementary	600	487	81
Cirby Elementary	800	387	48
Crestmont Elementary	575	460	80
Jefferson Elementary	N/A	427	N/a
Junction Elementary	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kaseberg Elementary	675	430	63
Sargeant Elementary	600	449	75
Sierra Gardens Elementary	625	497	82
Spanger Elementary	625	453	72
Gates Elementary	600	606	101
Diamond Creek Elementary	600	612	102
Woodbridge	625	272	43
Stoneridge Elementary	400	508	127
Cooley Intermediate	999	912	91
Buljan Intermediate	891	1044	117
Eich Intermediate	810	563	70

### 4.11.3-3 SCHOOLS REGULATORY SETTING

#### Federal

The No Child Left Behind Act was enacted in 2001. The Act requires states to develop assessments in basic skills to be given to all students in certain grades, if those states are to receive federal funding for schools.

#### State

##### Proposition 1A/Senate Bill 50

Prop 1A/SB50 has resulted in State preemption of school mitigation. Satisfaction of the statutory requirements by a developer is deemed to be “full and complete mitigation.” The law does identify certain circumstances under which the statutory fee can be exceeded. These include preparation and adoption of a “needs analysis”, eligibility for state funding, and other provisions.

According to Government Code section 65996, except for development fees authorized by Education Code section 17620 or pursuant to provisions for interim facilities appearing at Government Code section 65970 through 65981, no “fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement” shall be “levied or imposed in connection with, or made a condition of, a legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property or a change in governmental organization or reorganization[.]” (Gov. Code, § 65995, subd. (a).) These development fees authorized by SB 50 are “deemed to provide full and complete school facilities mitigation[.]” (Gov. Code, § 65996, subd. (b).)

SB 50 establishes three levels of development fees that may be levied upon new construction. Level 1 fees are the maximum amount of fees that can be imposed on new development as set by the State Allocation Board. A school district imposing the development impact fees must show “that a valid method was used for arriving at the fee in question, ‘one which established a reasonable relationship between the fee charged and the burden imposed by the development.’” (*Shapell Industries, Inc. v. Governing Bd.* (1991) 1 Cal.App.4th 218, 235.) Level 1 fees are intended to be increased every two years at the January meeting of the State Allocation Board, at which time the increase will become effective. (Gov. Code, § 65995, subd.

(b)(3.) The State Allocation Board last increased development fees on January 30, 2008 to \$2.97 per square foot for residential development and \$0.47 per square foot for commercial and industrial development. As of January 27, 2010, the new Level 1 fees will be increased.

In general, Level 2 and Level 3 fees apply to new residential construction only. Level 2 fees allow the school district levying the fees to increase development fees beyond the statutory levels to no more than 50 percent of construction costs, under certain circumstances stated in Government Code Section 65995.5(b)(3). This assumes that State funds will cover the remaining 50 percent. Level 3 fees allow the school district to impose 100 percent of the cost of the school facility or mitigation when State funds for new school facility construction have been exhausted after 2006. (Gov. Code, § 65995.7.) Both Level 2 and Level 3 funds only may be levied if the school districts have conducted and adopted a school facility needs analysis. As discussed on Draft EIR page 4.11-22, the project will fully mitigate school impacts in accordance with the Development Agreements and funding agreements with affected school districts. The project applicants will undertake these measures that go beyond what is required under State law.

All fees are levied at the time the building permit is issued. District certification of payment of the applicable fee is required before the City or County can issue a building permit.

### **Class Size Reduction Program**

The Class Size Reduction program, which was established by the state in 1996, is intended to improve education, especially in reading and mathematics, of children in kindergarten through third grade. There are financial penalties for schools that exceed classroom sizes greater than 20. It should be noted that it is within the school district's discretion whether it will opt into the program and receive the associated funding, and thus the program is not a requirement.

### **Department of Education Standards**

The California Department of Education has published the *Guide to School Site Analysis and Development* in order to establish a valid technique for determining acreage for new school development. Rather than assigning a strict student/acreage ratio, this guide provides flexible formulas that permit each district to tailor its answers as necessary to accommodate its

individual conditions. The Department of Education then recommends that a site utilization study be prepared for the site, based on these formulas.

### **SR2S Safe Routes to School**

Safe Routes to School is an international movement that has taken hold in communities throughout the United States. The state adopted a funding program through Streets & Highways Code Section 2330-2334. AB 57 extends program indefinitely. The concept is to increase the number of children who walk or bicycle to school by funding projects that remove the barriers that currently prevent them from doing so. Those barriers include lack of infrastructure, unsafe infrastructure, lack of programs that promote walking and bicycling through education/encouragement programs aimed at children, parents, and the community.

### **Local**

#### **City of Roseville**

The City of Roseville General Plan includes goals and policies for schools.

**Goal 1:** The provision of adequate school facilities is a community priority. The school districts and the City will work closely together to obtain adequate funding for new school facilities. If necessary, and where legally feasible, new development may be required to contribute, on the basis of need generated, 100% of the cost for new facilities.

**Goal 2:** The City and the school districts enjoy a mutually beneficial arrangement in the joint-use of school and public facilities. Joint-use facilities shall be encouraged in all cases unless there are overriding circumstances that make it impossible or detrimental to either the school district or the City's park and recreation facilities/programs.

**Goal 3:** School facilities shall be available for use in a timely manner.

**Goal 4:** The city will work with all school districts within the region to provide educational opportunities for all students.

**Policy 2:** Adequate facilities must be shown to be available in a timely manner before approval will be granted to new residential development.

**Policy 3:** Financing for new school facilities will be identified and secured before new development is approved.

**Policy 5:** The City and school districts will work together to develop criteria for the designation of school sites and consider the opportunities for reducing the cost of land for school facilities. The City shall encourage the school districts to comply with City standards in the design and landscaping of school facilities.

**Policy 6:** The city and school districts will prepare a joint-use study for each school facility to determine the feasibility of joint-use facilities. If determined to be feasible a joint-use agreement will be pursued to maximize public use of facilities, minimize duplication of services provided and facilitate shared financial and operational responsibilities.

**Policy 7:** Designate public/quasi-public land uses in clusters so that the use of schools, parks, open space, libraries, child care, and community activity and service centers create a community or activity focus.

**Policy 8:** Schools, where feasible, shall be located away from hazards or sensitive resource conservation areas, except where the proximity of resources may be of educational value and the protection of the resource reasonably assured.

### **School Facilities Funding and Fees**

To ensure adequate funding for new school facilities the City Council adopted Ordinance 2434 (School Facilities Mitigation Plan) in February 1991. This ordinance encourages the payment of fees, participation in a Mello-Roos community Facilities District, and school facility mitigation plans for new development proposed within over-crowded districts. With the enactment of SB 50, the measures cannot be mandatory, but can be negotiated as part of the development agreement process. With voluntary participation by the applicants, the fees established in the ordinance may be greater than the state-mandated fees. These mitigation fees vary depending upon the school district. If the applicant chooses to submit a mitigation

plan, the plan must explain how the project developer would participate in financing additional interim and permanent school facilities needed to serve the applicant's residential development project. The mitigation plan would be reviewed by the school district(s) in which the project is situated. The district(s) may approve, disapprove, or modify the mitigation plan based upon the funding and facilities needs identified in the construction schedule or plan by each district.

### **SVSP Measures**

The SVSP will fully mitigate school impacts in accordance with the draft Development Agreements and proposed funding agreements with the respective school districts. These measures are voluntary measures taken by the applicants that go beyond what state law would typically requires.

## **4.11.3-4 SCHOOLS IMPACTS**

### **Methods of Analysis**

The demand for school services is based upon the additional number of students generated by development of residential uses assumed in the project area. The student generation rates for Center Joint Unified School District, Roseville Joint Union High School District and the Roseville City School District are provided in Table 4.11.3-4.

To quantify the total number of students, the residential development identified in the SVSP is multiplied by the relevant student generation rates.

**TABLE 4.11.3-4  
STUDENT GENERATION RATES BY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

	LDR/ MDR	HDR	CMU	Students Generated	School Capacity	Schools Required
<b>Center Unified School District <sup>1</sup></b>						
Grades K-6	0.354	0.046	0.046	1,551	800	2
Grades 7-8	0.158	0.034	0.034	713	900	0.8
Grades 9-12	0.272	0.042	0.042	1,198	2,000	0.6
<b>Roseville City School District <sup>2</sup></b>						
Grades K-5	0.3390	0.1513	n/a	298	600	0.5
Grades 6-8	0.2038	0.886	n/a	272	1,000	0.27
<b>Roseville Joint Union High School District <sup>2</sup></b>						
Grades 9-12	.161	0.036	n/a	104	1,800	0.06

1. 4,158 LDR/MDR units, 1,465 HDR units, and 255 CMU units assumed.

2. 609 LDR/MDR units and 168 HDR units assumed.

Source: PBS&J and Roseville City School District

### Standards of Significance

For the purposes of this EIR, a significant impact would occur if development proposed in the project would:

- Create an increased demand for schools that would exceed existing school capacity or require the construction of new facilities or the physical alteration of existing facilities, which could result in substantial adverse environmental impacts.

IMPACT 4.11-3	INCREASED DEMAND FOR SCHOOL SERVICES	
<b>Applicable Policies and Regulations</b>	City of Roseville General Plan Public Facilities Element Roseville Ordinance 2434	
	SVSP	Urban Reserve
<b>Significance with Policies and Regulations</b>	Less than significant for school capacity, Potentially Significant for safe routes to schools.	Significant
<b>Mitigation Measures:</b>	MM 4.11.3-3 Safe Routes to School	WMM 4.10-7 Designate school sites and WMM 4.10-8 School Transportation Policies
<b>Significance after Mitigation:</b>	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

### SIERRA VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN

The total number of student generated in the project area would be approximately 1,551 elementary school children, 715 intermediate students, and 1,203 high school students within the CJUSD. As a result there would be a total need in the project area for approximately two elementary schools, and one intermediate school.

The remaining portion of the plan area is located with the RCSD and RJUHSD. At buildout the SVSP generates an estimated 228 elementary school (K-5) and 95 middle school (6-8) students in the RCSD and 104 high school students at RJUSD

All high school students would attend high schools outside the plan area. For CUSD, the SVSP students would attend Center High School south of the project area. The RJUHSD students would attend either the new Antelope High School, or a future high school located to the north in the West Roseville Specific Plan. The RCSD elementary students would also attend

schools in the WRSP. Both high school districts have adequate capacity to serve the SVSP high school student population.<sup>7</sup>

It should be noted that this is the first specific plan that the City of Roseville is processing that a majority of students would be attending a school outside of the Roseville school districts.

The proposed project includes two elementary and one middle school to serve Center School District students. School sites within the SVSP are reserved for the Center school district. Consistent with City policy, the applicants will voluntarily enter into mutual benefit impact fee agreements with all three school districts to fully mitigate school impacts in accordance with the Specific Plan Development Agreements and the funding agreements with the respective school districts. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

Students in the plan area would need to be bused or find other modes of transportation to access high schools in either CJUSD or the RJUSD. Elementary school children within the boundaries of RCSD would also need to be bused or find other modes of transportation, as no elementary schools are planned in the SVSP for that school district. MM 4.11.3-3 encourages the applicants to work with the school districts to accommodate safe routes to schools.

Further, elementary students and middle-school students in the CJUSD may also have to be bused or use other modes of transportation to nearby schools until such time as the schools within the SVSP are operational. Even attending schools within the project, depending on the neighborhood, some students would cross major arterial roadways to access the elementary or the middle school. Given the size of the project, it would be infeasible for many students to bike or walk to the schools. Potential impacts include increased traffic congestion, and air quality impacts. This is considered a **significant impact**.

## URBAN RESERVE

Development of the Urban Reserve would increase the demand for schools. As shown in Figure 4.11.3-1, a majority of the Urban Reserve (eastern portion of Richland) would be within the Roseville School District boundaries. A small area of the western portion of the Urban

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<sup>7</sup> Dr. Kevin Jolly, Superintendent Center School District

Reserve (Chan in its entirety and a portion of Richland) would be within the Center School District. Depending on land uses proposed, the number of students could exceed planned capacity for the school districts. This is a **significant impact**.

WMM 4.10-7 Designate School Sites would require that school sites be identified as needed in the Urban Reserve at the time development is proposed. Development would be encouraged to pay school impact fees. The provision of school site(s), along with implementation of the General Plan policies, would reduce impacts on the local school districts to a **less-than-significant** level.

Students in the plan area would need to be bused or find other modes of transportation to access high schools in either CJUSD or the RJUSD. Elementary school children within the boundaries of RCSD would also potentially need to be bused or find other modes of transportation. This would be a **significant** impact.

WMM 4.10-8 School Transportation Policies would encourage an appropriate mechanism for transporting students to schools outside the area in coordination with the school districts. This would reduce the impact to a **less than significant** level.

## 4.11.4 LIBRARIES

No comment letters were received relative to libraries during the NOP comment period (see Appendix B).

### 4.11.4-2 LIBRARIES ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Roseville operates its own library system. According to the General Plan, the City views libraries as an essential public service and contributing factor to the community's quality of life.

The Downtown Roseville Library is located at 225 Taylor Street, approximately four miles from the Project area. The Downtown Library is approximately 30,000 square feet. The Maidu Library is located at Maidu Regional Park, located in southeast Roseville. The Martha Riley Community Library is located approximately one mile from the project site at 1501 Pleasant Grove Boulevard and is the closest library to the project site. The Riley Library is approximately 14,000 square feet. It is located in Mahany Regional Park at the intersection of Pleasant Grove Boulevard and Woodcreek Oaks Boulevard. It is housed in the same 32,500 square foot building as the Utility Exploration Center, which provides education supporting sustainability, and the Roseville Community Television Studio.

The City libraries serve populations from the City of Roseville, as well as the surrounding counties of Placer, Sacramento, and Sutter.

### 4.11.4-3 LIBRARIES REGULATORY SETTING

#### Federal and State

There are no specific federal or state regulations pertaining to the provision of libraries.

#### Local

The City of Roseville General Plan includes goals and policies for libraries.

**Goal 1:** Recognize library services as a vital public service that contributes to the community's quality of life.

**Goal 2:** Provide services and locate library facilities to adequately serve all City residents.

**Policy 4:** Provide branch libraries to service population increments of  $\pm$  (approximately plus or minus) 20,000.

### **Placer County**

The County currently collects a public facilities fee which helps to fund library facilities. This fee is not collected in the City of Roseville.

#### **4.11.4-4 LIBRARIES IMPACTS**

##### **Methods of Analysis**

The demand for library services needed to serve the increased Roseville resident population resulting from development of the SVSP area and assumed, future development of the Urban Reserve area is estimated based on the General Plan guidelines for libraries. This impact analysis includes the calculation of additional library building area to serve the anticipated demand. As stated above, the General Plan policy calls for one branch library for every 20,000. The size of library branches is typically approximately 10,300 square feet.

##### **Standards of Significance**

- Create an increased demand for library services that would exceed the current or planned level of library services so that new or expanded facilities would be required which could result in substantial adverse environmental impacts.

IMPACT 4.11-4	INCREASED DEMAND ON LIBRARY SERVICES	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	City of Roseville General Plan Public Facilities Element	
	SVSP	Urban Reserve
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant
Mitigation Measures:	None Required	None Required
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

### SIERRA VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN

Development within the SVSP area would add approximately 16,891 people to the City of Roseville, which generates fewer residents than is warranted for a new branch library. Development of the SVSP would contribute to the General Fund that finances libraries. The City recently opened the Riley Library at Mahany Park, which is proximate to the proposed project area. Adequate capacity is available at this library to serve the entire new population in the SVSP area. The SVSP area would be adequately served by existing libraries. Therefore, there would be no physical impact on the environment as a result of the SVSP due to the need for new or expanded library facilities, and the impact would be **less than significant**. In addition, the use of libraries is evolving. The advent of the internet and general access to computers for research information is changing the way people use libraries. Hence, it is likely that the General Plan standard of one branch library for each 20,000 residents is a conservative requirement.

### URBAN RESERVE

Future development of the Urban Reserve area would increase demand for library services. Development of the Urban Reserve would contribute to the General Fund that finances libraries. If the Urban Reserve area were to develop at levels similar to the SVSP, the population would be well below the threshold of 20,000 population to warrant construction of an additional library. The nearby Martha Riley library currently has capacity to serve additional residents. The Urban Reserve area would be adequately served by existing libraries.

Therefore, there would be no physical impact on the environment as a result of the Urban Reserve area due to the need for new or expanded library facilities, and the impact is considered **less than significant**. In addition, for the same reasons discussed above in the analysis of the SVSP area, the City's library capacity requirement likely overstates the need for new library buildings in view of changing information technology.

## 4.11.5 PARKS AND RECREATION

No comment letters were received relative to parks and recreation during the NOP comments period (see Appendix B).

### 4.11.5-2 PARKS AND RECREATION ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project has relatively easy access to the Sierra Nevada mountain range, the Central Valley, and the Pacific Coast. Locally, recreational opportunities are commonly associated with lakes and community programs and facilities. The following discussion focuses on the existing parks and recreational facilities provided by the City of Roseville.

#### Park Types

The City has defined parklands to include developed parks, recreational open space, and joint-use park-school facilities. Parklands are further divided to distinguish between active and passive (open space) parks.

**TABLE 4.11.5-1  
2009 PARKS AND OPEN SPACE ACREAGE 2010**

<b>Use</b>	<b>Acres</b>
<b>Developed Parks</b>	1015
<b>Golf Courses</b>	678
<b>Open Space/Park Preserves</b>	4,257
<b>Undeveloped Park</b>	467.1
<b>Greenway/Paseos</b>	53

### **Traditional Parks**

Traditional parklands typically provide a variety of active facilities, such as ball fields, multi-use turf areas, hard court areas and picnic areas. These types of parks can be classified into Neighborhood, Neighborhood/School; and Community/Citywide (regional).

### **Non-Traditional Parks and Other Recreation Facilities**

The City also provides non-traditional, park/open space areas such as vernal pool preserves, oak woodlands, watershed/riparian areas, and greenbelts. These areas are typically used for passive recreation and visual and aesthetic enjoyment. Open space areas commonly include pathways for walking, jogging or bike riding.

There are four golf courses within the City. The City operates Diamond Oaks Golf Course, in the north central portion of the City and Woodcreek Oaks Golf Club, located in the Northwest Roseville Specific Plan Area. Other private courses include Del Webb, and the Sierra View Country Club.

The city operates three swimming pools- Johnson Pool, Oakmont Pool, and the Roseville Aquatics Complex. A fourth pool is planned at 10200 Fairway Drive, in Central Park, off of Pleasant Grove Boulevard, adjacent to the Thomas Jefferson Elementary school in the Highland Reserve North specific plan area. This indoor pool will provide opportunities for year-round swimming.

The Parks and Recreation and Alternative Transportation Departments together manage the pedestrian and bicycle pathways throughout the City (e.g., Miners Ravine, Dry Creek, and Linda Creek).

## **4.11.5-3 PARKS AND RECREATION REGULATORY SETTING**

### **Federal**

There are no specific federal regulations pertaining to the provision of local parks and recreation facilities.

**State**

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) permits local jurisdictions to require the dedication of land and/or the payment of in-lieu fees for park and recreation purposes. The Act sets a requirement at five-acres per 1,000 residents.

**Local**

City of Roseville Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan includes baseline data, policies and recommendations for the day-to-day tasks of the Department, as well as standards for planning future park and recreation facilities.

The City of Roseville General Plan contains policies and goals related to the provision of parks.

**Goal 1:** Provide adequate park land, recreational facilities and programs within the City of Roseville through public and private resources.

**Goal 2:** Provide residents with both active and passive recreation opportunities by maximizing the use of dedicated park lands and open space areas.

**Policy 1:** The city shall ensure the provision of 9 acres of park land per 1,000 residents.

**Policy 2:** Retain flexibility in applying parks standards, in terms of size, facilities and service areas so that existing and future needs can be met.

**Policy 3:** Consider allocating park credits for lands that provide active and passive recreational value.

**Policy 5:** cooperate with other jurisdictions to provide regional recreation facilities where appropriate.

**Policy 6:** Take into consideration energy efficiency and water conservation, including the use of treated wastewater in park development and design.

**Policy 12:** Ensure that new public parks and recreation facilities, open space, paseos, landscape areas and greenways provide adequate funding for initial development, as well as ongoing maintenance and operation.

As noted above, the City of Roseville General Plan establishes a park acreage standard of nine acres per 1,000 that exceeds the state standards. The requirement is broken down into three acres of neighborhood park land, three acres of citywide park land, and three acres of open space per 1,000 residents.

Park acreage credit can typically be obtained for property with a public recreational value; however, properties with less active recreation value typically receive less credit. A traditional “active” park is normally granted a 1:1 park acreage credit, while non-traditional “passive” parks are granted partial park acreage credits ranging from 10:1 to 5:1.

### ***Park Facility Funding***

Parks and recreation facilities are funded through a variety of mechanisms which vary depending on the location of the facility. The Neighborhood Park Fee is required by Roseville Municipal Code, Chapter 4.37, and varies in amount depending on the neighborhood (and corresponding population) in which the park is located. This fee increases annually (each July 1<sup>st</sup>) based on the inflation rate for construction costs from the previous year. It is collected from all new residential units and a park fee credits may apply. Based on neighborhoods, this fee is intended to provide sufficient funds to develop neighborhood parks within a specific plan area.

The Citywide Park Fee was established in 1989 by the Roseville Municipal Code, Chapter 4.38. This fee is collected from all new residential dwelling units within the City limits and is adjusted each July 1<sup>st</sup> based on the inflation rate for construction costs from the previous year. The Citywide Park Fee is allocated for large-scale active recreation facilities intended to serve the entire City, typically located within identified Citywide parks.

Park Fee Credits have been allowed in the past. This can occur for Neighborhood parks where improvements have been completed by developers on behalf of the City in advance of normal park development. The park fee credits vary by specific plan. However, park fee credits are not automatic and the SVSP’s fees will be based on the plan’s park program and credits may or may not apply.

### 4.11.5-4 PARKS AND RECREATION IMPACTS

#### Methods of Analysis

The amount and type of park acreage included in the project area has been compared to the standards established in the Parks Visions 2010 Master Plan. The following factors have been applied to determine the park acreage required by the project.

- 3 acres of Neighborhood/Neighborhood School Park land per 1,000 residents
- 3 acres of Community/Citywide Park land per 1,000 residents
- 3 acres Open Space/Passive land per 1,000 residents

#### Standards of Significance

For purposes of this EIR, a significant impact would occur if development proposed in the project would:

- Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreation facilities such that physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated;
- Include recreational facilities or require construction or expansion of recreational facilities the construction or expansion of which would have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

IMPACT 4.11.5	INCREASED DEMAND FOR PARK FACILITIES	
<b>Applicable Policies and Regulations</b>	City of Roseville General Plan Parks and Recreation Element Roseville Municipal Code Chapters 4.36, 4.37, and 4.38	
	SVSP	Urban Reserve
<b>Significance with Policies and Regulations</b>	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant
<b>Mitigation Measures:</b>	None Require	None Required
<b>Significance after Mitigation:</b>	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

### SIERRA VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN

The SVSP would result in a population increase of approximately 16,904 residents based on an average household size of 2.54. With this estimated population, the City's provision of nine acres per 1,000 residents requires a total of 152.1 credited acres of parkland in the Plan Area. This would result in a dedication requirement of 50.7 acres each of Community/Citywide, Neighborhood/Neighborhood School, and Open Space parkland. The SVSP includes approximately 373 acres of park uses. This is split into 39.9 acres for the Signature Citywide park, 50.0 acres of Neighborhood parks, and approximately 256 acres of open space. This results in a short-fall of approximately 10 acres of citywide parkland and .7 acres for Neighborhood parks for this proposed plan.

The parkland dedication shortfall is proposed to be made up via the City's park in-lieu fee pursuant to General Plan policy. The actual in lieu shortfall fee will be negotiated and will be based on actual land cost estimates. These funds will be used to enhance the proposed parks which will help to accommodate the park shortfall to better serve these additional recreation users.

Parks and recreation facilities in Roseville are funded through a variety of mechanisms. The Neighborhood and City Wide Park Fees would be collected from all residential units. The applicants of the SVSP would be required to dedicate the required parkland, to pay park development fees, and any identified in-lieu fees. As outlined in the draft Development Agreements, Community Facilities Districts (CFDs) will pay for ongoing maintenance of the parks. Further, the City of Roseville currently maintains 12 acres of parks per 1,000 population, which exceeds the City's standards. For these reasons, adequate park facilities would be provided, avoiding any adverse effects on existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreation facilities, and this impact is considered to be **less than Significant**. The adverse physical consequences of on-site recreational facilities such as parks are addressed in separate chapters addressing separate impact categories (e.g., Cultural Resources and Vegetation and Wildlife).

### URBAN RESERVE

The proposed Urban Reserve parcels would not generate a significant need for parks, until development is proposed at some time in the future. At that time additional environmental

review would be required and appropriate parkland dedication requirements would be identified. This impact is **less than significant**.

#### 4.11.6 PUBLIC SERVICES MITIGATION MEASURES

##### 4.11.1-5 LAW ENFORCEMENT

No Mitigation is required.

##### 4.11.2-5 FIRE PROTECTION

The project area was included in the program-level analysis of the West Roseville Specific Plan Final EIR. Mitigation adopted by the City Council at time of approval in 2004 is still applicable to the project, especially to the Urban Reserve areas. This document includes the WRSP mitigation as "WMM" and provides ~~strikeout~~ to language that is being eliminated or underline to denote new language.

**WMM 4.10-4 *Demonstrate Adequate Response Time or Provisions (Impact 4.11.2-1 Urban Reserve)***

Specific Plans and/or other development proposals for the ~~Remainder Area~~ Urban Reserve Area shall strive to meet the RFD's response time standard.

**WMM 4.10-6 *Adopt Fire Prevention and Suppression Policies (Impact 4.11.2-1 SVSP and Urban Reserve Parcels)***

Development shall either include specific policies or condition development to include the following:

- A 30-foot wide mowed or graded fire break maintained at the perimeter of all Open Space and Urban Reserve parcels.
- All fences at the perimeter of development shall be constructed of non-combustible materials, except that wood posts may be used

in post-and-cable barriers adjacent to landscape corridors and street edges.

- The Roseville Fire Department shall maintain a fire management plan that includes the maintenance of fire breaks and periodic fuel reduction.

#### 4.11.3-5 SCHOOLS

##### **WMM 4.10-7 *Designate School Sites (Impact 4.11.3-1- Urban Reserve)***

Specific Plans and/or other development proposals for the ~~Remainder Area~~ Urban Reserve shall designate school sites needed to serve that plan's student population, unless the appropriate school district confirms in writing that other existing and planned schools would have adequate capacity. Potentially significant environmental impacts associated with future development with the construction of new school sites, or the physical alteration of existing school facilities would be addressed on a project specific.

##### **WMM 4.10-8 *School Transportation Policies (Impact 4.11.3-1 Urban Reserve)***

Specific Plans and/or other development proposals for the ~~Remainder Area~~ Urban Reserve in the Center Unified School District should encourage an appropriate mechanism for transporting students to schools outside the ~~SOI Amendment~~ Urban Reserve Area in coordination with CUSD.

##### **MM. 4.11.3 *Safe Routes to School (Impact 4.11.3-1 SVSP)***

The applicants shall work with the school districts to identify safe routes to school. The school district should encourage an appropriate mechanism for transporting students to schools, both within the specific plan area, as well as outside the project area. Bus programs

would reduce traffic congestion and reduce potential air quality impacts.

#### **4.11.4-5 LIBRARIES**

No Mitigation is required.

#### **4.11.5-5 PARKS AND RECREATION**

No Mitigation is required.

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