4.11 PUBLIC SERVICES

4.11.1 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 the proposed CSP and from future development within the Urban Reserve parcel, and describes the potential adverse impacts of the project on fire services, schools, libraries, and parks and recreation. It should be noted that impact on these public services would not be considered an environmental impacts unless they result in the need to construct new facilities, the construction of which would have a physical impact on the environment.

Primary sources reviewed during preparation of this section include:

- Draft Creekview Specific Plan, 2010
- City of Roseville General Plan, as amended 2010
- West Roseville Specific Plan FEIR, February 2004

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

4.11.2 Environmental Setting

Public services are currently provided to the Project area by Placer County, special districts, other providers, and state agencies, as noted in Table 4.11-1.

TABLE 4.11.1

EXISTING PUBLIC SERVICE PROVIDERS

Service	Provider
Fire Protection	Placer County Fire under contract with California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE).
Law Enforcement	Placer County Sheriff and California Highway Patrol
Schools	Roseville City School District and Roseville Joint Union High School District
Library	Auburn Placer County Library District

As explained below, following annexation to the City, the services listed in Table 4.11-1 would all be provided by the City of Roseville with the exception of schools.

Placer County provides other public services that would continue to be provided such as social health services and the courts.

Placer County Mosquito Control District

The Placer County Mosquito Control District was established in 1996, and in spring 2000 Measure M was passed to provide funding for implementation of mosquito control in western Placer County. Currently, the City of Roseville provides mosquito abatement services to residents. The Placer County Animal Control responds to complaints associated with other wildlife creating a nuisance or presenting a danger within the County.

4.11.3 LAW ENFORCEMENT

One comment was received from the public in response to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) regarding law enforcement and the need to build satellite facilities for law enforcement. The NOP is found in Appendix A and NOP comments can be found in Appendix B.

4.11.3-1 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 CSP and Urban Reserve area. 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 CSP area. Sworn officers are responsible for emergency and law enforcement related activities. Non-sworn employees are responsible for other 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

¹ Personal communication, Dee Dee Gunther, Public Information Officer, April 2, 2009

assigned area 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 population. 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.

4.11.3-2 LAW ENFORCEMENT REGULATORY SETTING

Federal and State

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

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 CSP 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.

Thresholds of Significance

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

4.11.3-3 LAW ENFORCEMENT IMPACTS

IMPACT 4.11 -1	INCREASED DEMAND FOR POLICE PROTECTION SERVICES	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	City of Roseville General Plan Safety Element regarding police services	
	CSP 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

CREEKVIEW SPECIFIC PLAN

The increased residential population resulting from the proposed CSP would create additional demand for police services. The CSP would create additional neighborhood areas within the City's western patrol beat. The CSP would contribute a total of 5,108 new residents to the area. Based on a desired ratio of 1.2 officers per 1,000 population, approximately 6 new officers would be required. More administrative staff would be needed to support the additional police force. Expansion of the Police Headquarters would likely not be needed for the additional police staff and is not proposed as part of the CSP. Police provide service to geographic areas of the City, based on beat areas. A satellite facility would not be warranted by the proposed CSP

Revenues generated by sales tax and property taxes associated with development of the CSP 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, law enforcement services would be provided in the Urban Reserve area by the RPD. While the Urban Reserve use would ensure that the parcel remains 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 CSP, future development of the Urban Reserve area would increase the demand for police services. It is estimated, for purposes of this analysis, that 405 new residential units could be developed with an associated population of 1,029 new residents in the Urban Reserve area, which would generate the need for approximately one more police officer 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: CSP and Urban Reserve Areas

The California Highway Patrol based out of the Auburn area handles enforcement of traffic investigations, traffic control and other related traffic incidents within Placer County. Once annexed to the City, the Project area would be located entirely within the City of Roseville. The City of Roseville would provide adequate police services to patrol the Project area, including traffic investigations and traffic control. It is expected that the Blue Oaks Boulevard 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 CSP and future development of the Urban Reserve parcel 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 CSP and future development of the Urban Reserve area.

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

4.11.4 FIRE PROTECTION

4.11.4-1 FIRE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Roseville Fire Department (RFD) provides fire protection, fire suppression, emergency medical services, and hazardous materials 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 area. 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 (Existing and Planned Fire Stations)²;

- 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 (expected to be complete by Spring 2012)
- Fire Training Center 2030 Hilltop Circle

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

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)

² City of Roseville website, www.roseville.ca.us/fire

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.

4.11.4-2 FIRE PROTECTION REGULATORY SETTING

Federal and State

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

Local

City of Roseville

The City of Roseville General Plan includes goals and polices 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.

Through December 31, 2009 the RFD had received a portion of its budget from the City's General Fund. In 1984, to compensate for City growth, the Fire Facilities Tax was approved. The tax expired in December 2009. In fiscal year 2008-2009, for example, the RFD received approximately \$450,000 from the Fire Facilities Tax for capital improvements, such as fire stations and fire equipment. None of these funds were allocated for operating expenses, such as salaries or training. Without the Fire Facilities Tax, additional funding from development fees or user fees will be needed to be secured to fund capital improvements and the construction of new stations. Although the Fire Facilities Tax expired in 2009, the project proposes to pay it to fund capital improvements.

4.11.4-3 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.

Thresholds of Significance

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

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

CREEKVIEW SPECIFIC PLAN

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

At buildout, 2,011 units would be built in the project area. These residences, as well as commercial and public uses, would require fire protection services.

The Creekview Development Agreement will require the project applicant to fund 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 CSP applicant whereby a percentage of the funds necessary to increase staff to serve the CSP would come from the project.

The open space preserve areas would include large open grassland areas that could be subject to wildland fires. A 50-foot wide open space buffer area would be maintained at the southern boundary of the Northern Preserve (adjacent to development) and along the north and south edges of the Pleasant Grove Creek Open Space Preserve, for fuel modification and fire management, among other uses. All fences at the edges 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 and other measures), subject to the management standards included in the USACE 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 CSP area in the event of a wildland fire.

Future Fire Station No.9 on Hayden Parkway, planned south of the project site within the WRSP area, would provide primary emergency response. Existing Fire Station No. 5, located east of the project site in Mahany Park on Pleasant Grove Boulevard, and future permanent Fire Station No. 8, planned for the area of Blue Oaks Boulevard and Woodcreek Oaks Boulevard would provide secondary response.

Fire Station No. 9 within the WRSP area would meet City response times and standards for serving CSP residents and businesses. Further, it is expected that phasing would ensure that the project will not create traffic congestion during construction or operation that would substantially impede response times on City streets. At buildout, two access points to the Project area would be provided from Westbrook Boulevard and Holt Parkway. Therefore, the CSP area would not require construction of new fire protection facilities. The proposed project also would not impair implementation of, or physically interfere with emergency response or an emergency evacuation plan. Nor is it expected that there would be an increase in fire protection services leading to wildfires because adequate buffer areas will be maintained around the perimeter of the proposed open

space areas. Therefore, the impact on fire protection services would be considered **less** than significant.

URBAN RESERVE

If annexed into the City, fire protection services in the Urban Reserve area would be provided by the RFD. It is expected that the area would remain rural in the near term and not result in substantial hazards. This is considered a **less than 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 future that new development strive to meet RFD's fire response times, and that RFD personnel and facilities must maintain sufficient fire breaks between development and open space and in the 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 taxes (CFDs).

4.11.5 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 related to schools were received during the NOP comment period (see Appendix B).

4.11.5-1 SCHOOLS ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Roseville Joint Union High School District

The RJUHSD serves 9th through 12th grades and receives students from three main elementary school districts: Roseville City School District (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. The enrollment in the RJUHSD in 2009 was 9,472, excluding the Roseville Adult School as outlined in the Table 4.11-2³.

TABLE 4.11.2

ROSEVILLE JOINT UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
HIGH SCHOOL CAPACITIES AND ENROLLMENT - 2010

School	Maximum Capacity	Enrollment	Percent of Capacity
Adelante	N/A	197	N/A
Antelope	2,300	894	39%
Granite Bay	2,300	2,092	91%
Independence	N/A	239	N/A
Oakmont	2,300	1,856	81%
Roseville	2,300	2,097	91%
Woodcreek	2,300	2,097	91%

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 area 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 enrollment and existing capacity of each school is shown in Table 4.11-3⁴.

³ Source: RJUHSD Website, 2010

⁴ Roseville City School District School Accountability Report Card School, Published during 2009-2010. WWW:rcsdk8.org/SARC

TABLE 4.11.3

ROSEVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOOL CAPACITY

School	Maximum Capacity	Enrollment	Percent of Capacity
Blue Oaks Elementary	575	599	104
Brown Elementary	600	490	82
Cirby Elementary	800	408	51
Crestmont Elementary	575	450	78
Diamond Creek Elementary	N/A	634	N/A
Jefferson Elementary	N/A	517	N/a
Junction Elementary	N/A	277	N/A
Kaseberg Elementary	675	434	63
Sargeant Elementary	600	433	64
Sierra Gardens Elementary	625	477	76
Spanger Elementary	625	457	73
Gates Elementary	600	633	106
Diamond Creek Elementary	600	612	102
Woodbridge Elementary	625	277	44
Stoneridge Elementary	400	519	130
Cooley Middle School	999	956	96
Buljan Middle School	891	1029	115
Eich Intermediate School	810	575	71

In general, most of the schools have enough capacity to accommodate students.

4.11.5-2 SCHOOLS REGULATORY SETTING

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." 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).). The law does identify, however, certain circumstances under which the statutory fee can be exceeded. As described below, these increases require preparation and adoption of a "needs analysis", eligibility for state funding, and other provisions.

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.

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.

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.

Safe Routes to School (SR2S)

Safe Routes to School is an international movement that has taken hold in communities throughout the United States. 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 students from doing so. Barriers include lack of infrastructure, unsafe infrastructure, lack of programs that promote walking and bicycling. Education/encouragement programs are aimed at children, parents, and the community. The State adopted a funding program through Streets and Highways Code Sections 2330-2334 to implement a competitive "Safe Routes to School" grant program, administered by Caltrans and the California Highway Patrol, which allows local governments to compete for funding for construction of bicycle and pedestrian safety projects that will allow more children to walk or bike to school safely (Streets and Highways Code Section 2333.5. AB 57 extended the program indefinitely.

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, Ordinance 2434 cannot be made mandatory, but can be negotiated as part of the development agreement process. With voluntary participation by the applicants, however, the funding sources encouraged by Ordinance 2434 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 districts(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.

4.11.5-3 SCHOOLS IMPACTS

Methods of Analysis

The estimated demand for school services due to the proposed project is based on the additional number of students generated by development of residential uses in the project area. The student generation rates for Roseville Joint Union High School District and the Roseville City School District are provided in Table 4.11-4.

To quantify the total number of students, the residential development identified in the CSP was multiplied by the applicable student generation rates.

TABLE 4.11.4
STUDENT GENERATION RATES BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

	LDR/ MDR	HDR	Students ⁵ Generated	School Capacity	Schools Required
Roseville City School District					
Grades K-5	0.2930	0.1365	508	600	0.85
Grades 6-8	0.1247	0.0407	207	1,000	0.21
Roseville Joint Union High School District					
Grades 9-12	0.161	0.036	259	1,800	0.14

Source: Roseville City School District, 2010

⁵ 1,491 LDR/MDR units, 520 HDR units.

Thresholds 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	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	City of Roseville General Plan Public Facilities Element Roseville Ordinance 2434	
	CSP Urban Reserve	
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Less than Significant for school capacity, Potentially Significant for safe routes to schools.	Potentially Significant for School Capacity, Potentially Significant for safe routes to schools
Mitigation Measures:	MM 4.11-3 Safe Routes to School	WMM 4.10-7 Designate School Sites and WMM 4.10-8 School Transportation Policies
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

CREEKVIEW SPECIFIC PLAN

At buildout the CSP generates an estimated 207 middle school (6-8) students in the RCSD and 259 high school students in the RJUSD. The project would also generate approximately 508 elementary school children and as a result would require construction of one elementary school.

All high school students would attend high school outside the plan area. High school students would attend either Oakmont or Roseville High Schools, or a future high school

located to the south in the West Roseville Specific Plan area. The high school district has adequate capacity to serve the high school student population.

Middle school capacity is available at schools outside of the CSP, such as Cooley Middle School or Chilton Middle school. Middle School students (grades 6-8) would attend school in the WRSP area. Elementary (K-5) school students would attend the new elementary school to be located within the CSP area.

Consistent with City policy, the project applicant will voluntarily enter into mutual benefit impact fee agreements with the school districts to fully mitigate school impacts in accordance with the proposed Creekview Development Agreement 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 transported by buses or other modes to middle and high schools. Some students attending the elementary school, depending on the neighborhood, would cross major arterial roadways to access school. Potential impacts include increased traffic congestion, and air quality impacts. This is considered a **potentially significant impact**.

MM 4.11-3 encourages the project applicant to work with the school districts to accommodate safe routes to schools. Trip generation and traffic associated with school trips is evaluated in Section 4.3 Traffic. Air quality impacts are evaluated in Section 4.4 Air Quality. With mitigation this impact is considered **less than significant**.

URBAN RESERVE

Depending on land uses proposed for future development of the Urban Reserve parcel, the number of students could exceed planned capacity for the school districts. This is a **potentially significant impact.**

Previously WMM 4.10-7 Designate School Sites, identified in the WRSP EIR, 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 al **less than significant** level.

Students in the Urban Reserve area would need to be transported by buses or other to attend schools. Elementary school children would be expected to attend the school within the boundaries of the project area. This would be a **potentially significant** impact.

Previously adopted WMM 4.10-8 School Transportation Policies, identified in the WRSP, 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.

4.11.6 LIBRARIES

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

4.11.6-1 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 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.

4.11.6-2 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.

4.11.6-3 LIBRARIES IMPACTS

Methods of Analysis

The demand for library services needed to serve the increased Roseville resident population resulting from development of the CSP 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 population. The size of library branches is typically approximately 10,300 square feet.

Thresholds 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		
	CSP 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	

CREEKVIEW SPECIFIC PLAN

Development within the CSP area would add approximately 5,108 people to the City of Roseville, which is fewer residents than is warranted for a new branch library. Development of the CSP would contribute to the General Fund that finances libraries, such as the Riley Library at Mahany Park, which is proximate to the project area. Adequate capacity is available at this library to serve the entire new population in the CSP area. The CSP area would be adequately served by existing libraries. Therefore, there would be no physical impact on the environment as a result of the CSP 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 CSP, the population of approximately 1,029, 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 CSP area, the City's library capacity requirement likely overstates the need for new library buildings in view of changing information technology.

4.11.7 PARKS AND RECREATION

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

4.11.7-1 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
EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

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

In addition to traditional parks, 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 often used for passive recreation and visual and aesthetic enjoyment. Open space areas also 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 in the Northwest Roseville Specific Plan Area. The two private courses are Del Webb and the Sierra View Country Club.

The City operates four swimming pools: Johnson Pool, Oakmont Pool, the Roseville Aquatics Complex and the newest pool, the Mike Shellito Indoor Pool at 10200 Fairway Drive, in Central Park. The Mike Shellito indoor pool provides 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).

4.11.7-2 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 or the payment of fees in-lieu of land for parks and recreational purposes as a condition for approval of a new development's tentative or parcel map. The Act sets the requirement at three to five-acres per 1,000 residents, based on the existing park-to-population ratio of the surrounding community.

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 which 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. The City currently has approximately 12 acres of parks per 1,000 population, which exceeds the City's standards.

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 1st) based on the inflation rate for construction costs from the previous year. It is collected from all new residential units, although 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 1st 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 for example when neighborhood parks 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 CSP fees will be based on the plan's park program and credits may or may not apply.

4.11.7-3 PARKS AND RECREATION IMPACTS

Methods of Analysis

The amount and type of park acreage included in the project area was 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

Thresholds 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		
Applicable Policies and Regulations	City of Roseville General Plan Parks and Recreation Element Roseville Municipal Code Chapters 4.36, 4.37, and 4.38		
	CSP Urban Reserve		
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant	
Mitigation Measures:	None Require	None Required	
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant	

CREEKVIEW SPECIFIC PLAN

The CSP would result in a population increase of approximately 5,108 residents based on an average household size of 2.54. With this estimated population, the City's General Plan standard of nine acres of parkland per 1,000 residents requires a total of 45.9 credited acres of parkland in the Plan Area. This standard would result in a dedication requirement of 15.3 acres each of Community/Citywide,

Neighborhood/Neighborhood School, and Open Space parkland. The proposed CSP includes approximately 15.7 acres of neighborhood park uses and approximately 136.2 acres of open space. This results in a short-fall of approximately 15.3-acres of citywide parkland.

The parkland dedication shortfall is proposed to be made up by the City's park in-lieu fee pursuant to General Plan policy. The actual in-lieu shortfall fee will be determined based on actual land cost estimates. These in-lieu fees will be used to construct the proposed city-wide parks.

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 CSP project developers would be required to dedicate the required parkland, to pay

park development fees, and to pay any identified in-lieu fees. As outlined in the Creekview Development Agreement, Community Facilities Districts (CFDs) will pay for ongoing maintenance of the CSP parks. Further, existing park acreage per 1,000 population exceeds the City's General Plan 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., Sections 4.1 Land use, 4.3 Traffic, 4.9 Cultural Resources, 4.12 Utilities, and 4.8 Vegetation and Wildlife) and include impacts such as grading, air quality, traffic, noise, and lighting.

URBAN RESERVE

The proposed Urban Reserve parcel would not generate a significant need for parks until development is proposed at some time in the future. It is estimated that if the Urban Reserve were to be build out it could accommodate an additional population of approximately 1,029 people resulting in the need for 9.3 acres of parkland, consistent with city standards. At that time, additional environmental review would be required and appropriate parkland dedication requirements would be identified. This impact is **less than significant**.

4.11.8 PUBLIC SERVICES MITIGATION MEASURES

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 in the CSP area unless superseded by CSP project-specific mitigation, and will continue to apply to the Urban Reserve area unless noted. This following refers to the previously adopted WRSP mitigation measures as "WMM", and will show either strikeout for language that is being eliminated from the previously adopted WMMs or underline for language that is proposed to be added to the previously adopted WMMs.

4.11.8-1 LAW ENFORCEMENT

No mitigation is required.

4.11.8-2 FIRE PROTECTION

WMM 4.10-4 Demonstrate Adequate Response Time or Provisions (Impact 4.11-2 Urban Reserve)

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

WMM 4.10-6 Adopt Fire Prevention and Suppression Policies (Impact 4.11.-2 Urban Reserve)

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.

4.11.8-3 **SCHOOLS**

WMM 4.10-7 Designate School Sites (Impact 4.11-3- 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 due to the construction of new school sites, or
the physical alteration of existing school facilities would be addressed on
a project specific basis.

WMM 4.10-8 School Transportation Policies (Impact 4.11-3 Urban Reserve)

Specific Plans and/or other development proposals for the Urban Reserve should encourage an appropriate mechanism for transporting students to schools outside the Urban Reserve Area in coordination with RJUSD.

MM. 4.11.3 Safe Routes to School (Impact 4.11-3 CSP)

The applicants shall work with the school districts to identify safe routes to school. The school districts should encourage an appropriate mechanism for transporting students to schools, both within the specific plan area, as well as and outside the project area. Bus programs would reduce traffic congestion and reduce potential air quality impacts.

LIBRARIES 4.11.8-4

No mitigation is required.

PARKS AND RECREATION 4.11.8-5

No mitigation is required.