4.11 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

4.11.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes potential impacts related to the provision of public services and facilities, including fire protection, law enforcement, public schools, and parks and recreation. To provide context for the impact analysis, this section begins with an environmental setting describing the existing conditions in the Planning Area related to public services and recreation. Next, the regulatory framework is described, which informs the selection of the significance thresholds used in the impact analysis. The regulatory framework also includes existing General Plan policies related to the impact analysis of this section. The section concludes with the applicable significance thresholds, the impacts of the proposed changes to adopted General Plan policies, recommended mitigation measures, and the significance conclusions.

As part of the impact analysis, Notice of Preparation (NOP) comments were reviewed to help guide the analysis, and any comments were integrated into the analysis. No NOP comments related to public services or recreation were received.

4.11.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.11.2.1 POLICE PROTECTION SERVICES

The Placer County Sheriff’s Department is responsible for providing law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas immediately adjacent to the City, including the City’s sphere of influence and Urban Reserve area. The Sheriff’s Department also acts as the County coroner and serves legal papers in all areas of the County. The City of Roseville maintains an inter-agency coordination program between the Roseville Police Department and the Sheriff’s Department. In addition, the City 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 City of Roseville Police Department, headquartered at 1051 Junction Boulevard, provides primary law and traffic enforcement services within the City limits. In 2019, the police department was authorized for 137 sworn police officers and 65 civilian positions (Roseville Police Department 2019).

The department provides patrol duty, including parks and open space areas; responds to and investigates crimes and other calls for service; provides animal control services; and traffic safety (i.e., enforcing the Vehicle Code and responding to traffic collision or traffic hazard calls). The Roseville Police Department has divided the City into seven major patrol beats, east and west of I-80, that are further divided into reporting districts or neighborhood areas (Roseville Police Department 2019). In addition to routine patrol, traffic enforcement, and responding to calls for service, the Roseville Police Department assigns a beat officer to neighborhood areas on a long-term basis. Each beat officer monitors his or her assigned area for recurring crime, helps organize neighborhood groups, attends community meetings, and works with residents and businesses to solve problems. In 2019, patrol units responded to 77,872 calls for service, which resulted in 4,390 arrests and misdemeanor citations (Roseville Police Department 2018).

The Roseville Police Department staffs and houses its own communications center, which is the 9-1-1 PSAP (public safety answering point) for the City of Roseville. The communications center dispatches for Roseville Police and Fire. The Roseville Police Department has inter-agency agreements with the Placer County Sheriff’s
Office, as well as the Cities of Rocklin and Lincoln to provide 911 and dispatching services in the event of an evacuation or system failure. In addition, the Roseville Police Department cooperates with the Union Pacific Railroad’s private police department ensure provision of back-up services within the Union Pacific rail yard as needed.

The Roseville Police Department also offers non-traditional police services. Currently the department assigns sworn police officers to every public high school campus and offers numerous low- or no-cost recreational programs for youth through the Roseville Police Activities League. The Social Services Unit coordinates the department’s response to social service-related problems, such as unsheltered individuals, delinquent or out-of-control youth, elder abuse, child neglect, and individuals with mental health concerns. The department also staffs a Crime Suppression Unit that focuses on community specific problems related to drugs, gangs, and human exploitation.

The police department sets a response goal of 3 minutes or less for 90 percent of emergency calls (City of Roseville 2016). However, the department has not adopted a formal staffing standard for the police department. This allows the department to better respond to changes in the frequency and nature of crimes in the city (City of Roseville 2016).

### 4.11.2.2 Fire Protection Services

The Roseville Fire Department provides fire protection, fire suppression, emergency medical services, and hazardous materials management within the City. The Roseville Fire Department employs approximately 119 personnel and operates from eight fire stations within the City limits (City of Roseville 2019, Roseville Fire Department 2019). As shown on Exhibit 4.11-1, these fire stations are located at:

- 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 at 1430 E. Roseville Parkway
- Station No. 7 at 911 Highland Pointe Drive
- Station No. 9 at 2451 Hayden Parkway

The department’s frontline fire apparatus fleet consists of staffed engines, aerial ladder trucks, wildland engines, a hazardous materials response vehicle, a technical rescue vehicle, and command vehicles. Each station is staffed by a three-person paramedic engine company. Fire Stations 1 and 7 also include a four-person paramedic truck company. Stations 7 and 9 are designed to serve the Northwest, North Central, and the West Roseville Specific Plan areas. In addition, the department maintains an appropriate number of reserve apparatus and one engine is dedicated to the Fire Training Center.

Fire Department responses can generally be grouped into three categories. The first, fire calls, are defined as those related to fires, including structural, vegetation, and vehicle. Emergency medical service calls are identified as those calls related to medical emergencies. Non-fire calls refer to all other calls, such as investigations of possible fire hazards, citizen assists, false alarms, and other miscellaneous calls. As the City grows, the number of
Exhibit 4.11-1

Existing and Planned Fire Stations

Source: City of Roseville, 2017
incidents requiring a Fire Department has increased, with emergency medical service incidents making up the majority of responses. With improvements to building standards, fire prevention activities, and public education, fires represent approximately five percent of the total call volume.

Fire hazards include those related to structures and those related to vegetation in open spaces. Buildings constructed prior to 1980 pose a relatively greater fire risk since building codes have become progressively more effective, through design and construction standards, in improving fire safety. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has established a fire hazard severity classification system to assess the potential for wildland fires. The Planning Area is designated by CAL FIRE as a Local Responsibility Area, and there are no Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. However, the Fire Department reviews development that proposes open space or is located adjacent to open spaces to ensure appropriate fire safety provisions are included.

Fire stations are located strategically throughout the community in order to place resources within an acceptable response distance. Response time from these stations is one of the most important measurements of fire department performance. Time is critical – two commonly referred to criteria used to quantify the importance of fire department response time include (1) the time of flashover in a structure fire (where a fire goes beyond the control capability of a single alarm) and (2) the time where irreversible brain damage and chances of survival are greatly reduced for patients that are pulseless and non-breathing. The Fire Department has established response performance measures based on the Fire Department’s current capabilities and resources, which are outlined in the Department’s Standards of Cover document.

The Insurance Service Office (ISO) rating measures fire departments’ effectiveness, based on available facilities and equipment, personnel, and quantity of water available for firefighting. Roseville rates high for urban areas among its neighboring jurisdictions, with an ISO rating of 2 on a scale of 1 to 10 (the lower the number, the higher the rating). Roseville’s supply and availability of water for firefighting needs is sufficient to serve demands with buildout of the General Plan. Water pressure must be sufficient, but adequate water supply is the key to effective fire suppression.

The Roseville Fire Department has planned for three additional fire stations to meet future demands for fire protection services and to maintain adequate levels of service in the city. Station No. 8 is planned for the North Industrial planning area, Station No. 10 is planned for the Sierra Vista Specific Plan area, and Station No. 11 is planned for the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan area (City of Roseville 2016).

The City maintains mutual and automatic aid agreements with the Placer County Fire Department, which provides fire protection to areas west of the City; the South Placer Fire Protection District, which provides fire protection to areas east of the City; the Rocklin Fire Department, which provides fire protection to the north; and the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District, which provides fire protection to the south. Virtually all fire departments and districts, including the City, are part of the statewide mutual aid agreement. This agreement provides that a fire department will help any other fire department when the need arises. A similar agreement exists between all fire agencies in Placer County.

4.11.2.3 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

School services in Roseville are provided by the Roseville City School District, Eureka Union School District, Dry Creek Joint Elementary School District, Center Joint Unified School District, and Roseville Joint Union High
School District. District boundaries are shown on Exhibit 4.11-2. Table 4.11-1 shows 2018-2019 enrollment and design capacity for schools from these districts that serve the City.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.11-1 Schools Serving the City of Roseville</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>School</strong></td>
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<td>Roseville City School District</td>
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<td><strong>Elementary</strong></td>
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<td>Woodbridge</td>
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<td>Stoneridge</td>
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<td>Barbara Chilton</td>
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<td>Roseville Joint Union High School District</td>
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<td>Oakmont</td>
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<td>Eureka Union School District</td>
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<td>Excelsior</td>
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<td>Maidu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olympus Junior High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Creek Joint Elementary School District</td>
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<td>Coyote Ridge</td>
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<td>Quail Glen</td>
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<td>Silverado Middle</td>
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<td>Center Union School District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oak Hill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilson Riles Middle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Center High</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: California Department of Education 2019, City of Roseville 2010, City of Roseville 2016, Dry Creek Joint Elementary School District 2015, Roseville City School District 2018
The Roseville City School District serves the majority of elementary and intermediate school needs in the City. The district has fifteen elementary schools (grades K–5) and four middle schools (grades 6–8) (Exhibit 4.11-2). Enrollment for the 2018–2019 school year for the Roseville City School District was 11,344 students (California Department of Education 2019).

The Roseville Joint Union High School District provides educational services for the majority of the City’s high school students (grades 9–12). The Roseville Joint Union High School District currently operates three comprehensive high schools, a continuation school, adult school, and an independent study school within the City limits; one comprehensive high school within unincorporated Placer County; and one comprehensive high school within unincorporated Sacramento County. High school students within the City limits currently attend Roseville High School, Oakmont High School, Woodcreek High School (Exhibit 4.11-2). Enrollment for the 2018–2019 school year for the entire Roseville Joint Union High School District was 10,304 students and enrollment for district high schools serving the City was 6,139 (California Department of Education 2019).

The Eureka Union School District provides educational services for students in elementary (grades K-6) and middle (grades 7-8) school in the community of Granite Bay and the City. The district operates three schools that serve grades K-3, two schools that serve grades 4-6, and two schools that serve grades 7-8. Excelsior Elementary School, Maidu Elementary School, Olympus Junior High School are within the City limits and serve students in the eastern portion of the City (Exhibit 4.11-2). Enrollment for the 2018-2019 school year for the entire Eureka Union School District was 3,836 students and enrollment for district schools serving the City was 1,407 (California Department of Education 2019).

Dry Creek Joint Union School District provides educational services for students in portions of unincorporated Sacramento and Placer Counties and the City. The district operates six elementary schools (grades K-5), one K-8 school, and two middle schools (grades 6-8). Coyote Ridge Elementary School, Heritage Oak Elementary School, Quail Glen Elementary School, and Silverado Middle School are within the City limits and serve students in the southwestern portion of the City (Exhibit 4.11-2). Enrollment for the 2018-2019 school year for the entire Dry Creek Joint Union School District was 6,808 students and enrollment for district schools serving the City was 2,952 (California Department of Education 2019).

Center Unified School District provides educational services for students in elementary (grades K-6), middle (grades 7-8), and high (grades 9-12) school. The district operates four elementary schools, one middle school and two high schools in unincorporated Sacramento County. Three of these schools, Oak Hills Elementary School, Wilson Rile Middle School, and Center High School, serve students within the southwestern portion of the City (Exhibit 4.11-2). Enrollment for the 2018-2019 school year for the entire Center Unified School District was 4,229 students and enrollment for district schools serving the City was 2,672 (California Department of Education 2019).

**Planned Facilities**

The Roseville City School District anticipates needing six elementary schools, one in the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan area, three in the West Roseville Specific Plan area, one in the Creekview Specific Plan area, and one in the Sierra Vista Specific Plan area, and one middle school in the West Roseville Specific Plan area to meet future growth within the City (City of Roseville 2016, Roseville City School District 2018). One of these planned elementary schools, Riego Creek Elementary, located at 3255 Pruett Drive in the West Roseville Specific Plan area, is currently under construction. Riego Creek Elementary School is expected to be operational by August
2020 and have a design capacity for 800 elementary school students (Roseville City School District 2019). The
district’s elementary school planned for the Sierra Vista Specific Plan area is expected to be constructed and
operational by 2022 and have a design capacity for 600 elementary school students (Roseville City School
District 2018).

The Roseville Joint Union High School District’s West Park High School, located at 2401 High School Road, is
under construction in the West Roseville Specific Plan area. The West Park High School is expected to be
operational by August 2020 and have a design capacity for 2,300 high school students. Students in the West Park
High School attendance boundary will attend Oakmont High School until completion of the West Park High
School (Roseville Joint Union High School District 2019).

The Center Joint Unified School District has two elementary schools and one middle school planned for the Sierra
Vista Specific Plan area (City of Roseville 2016). There is currently no timeframe for construction of these
schools.

4.11.2.4 PARKS

Roseville’s park and recreation facilities are operated by the City of Roseville Parks, Recreation & Libraries
Department. The Department is responsible for the development and maintenance of the City’s various
recreational facilities, including community centers (Maidu Regional and Mahany), parks, public golf courses,
public swimming pools, and open space areas. In addition, the Department manages a full range of recreation
programs for the residents of the community.

The City of Roseville has an adopted standard of nine acres of parkland per 1,000 residents and defines
“parkland” to include public developed parks, recreational open space, and joint-use park-school facilities. The
nine-acre standard is further divided into six acres of developed parks per 1,000 residents and three acres of open
space per 1,000 residents. The City parkland standard has historically been met through the dedication of parkland
as a part of development. Developed parks include existing and planned City parks, as well as joint-use park-
school parks and are shown on Exhibit 4.11-3 and discussed further below. In 2016, the City had 1,043 acres of
parkland.

Parkland Definitions

The following discussion describes the components of Roseville’s park and recreation system.

Traditional Parklands

Traditional parklands refer to City-owned sites that provide a variety of active and passive recreational spaces and
facilities. These sites are the type of facilities most people envision when describing a park. Traditional parklands
typically include formal/programmable facilities such as ball fields, multi-use turf areas, hard court areas and
informal/self-directed amenities, such as walking and bicycling paths, non-programmed turf areas, and picnic and
play areas. Such areas are normally counted on a 1:1 ratio toward the nine acres per 1,000 population standard.

The City has classified its traditional parkland sites into the following three primary categories. These include
neighborhood parks, neighborhood/school parks, and citywide (regional) parks. These categories are based on
factors including the size of the site, facilities provided, location, and area served.
► **Neighborhood Park.** A neighborhood park range in size from 3 to 5 acres and can be generally defined as a landscaped park designed to serve a concentrated population or neighborhood. They are often developed as a recreation facility with a balance of passive/informal/self-directed and active/formal/programmable recreation areas serving all ages. Typical improvements are play areas, picnic tables (covered or uncovered), athletic fields, multi-use turf, hard courts, natural areas, pathways, security lighting, and in some cases, unique or single-purpose amenities. Park improvements shall consider a one hour to one-and-a-half hour stay per visit.

► **Neighborhood/School Park.** School park areas range in size from 5 to 10 acres and are facilities developed adjacent to school land that is available for City use. Facilities would focus on clustering active ball fields whenever possible in order to alleviate impacts to neighborhood parks and to provide more cost effective maintenance practices. The school and park facilities may be jointly used, and/or developed. They are often developed as an active/formal/programmable recreation facility serving all ages. Typical facilities may include play areas, athletic fields (non-lighted, except adjacent to high school sites), picnic areas, hard courts, game courts, joint off-street parking, pathways, and security lighting. Shared or joint-use facilities could include swimming pools, splash pads, gymnasiums, hard courts, sports courts, and specialty elements. Restrooms may be included, but are not required. The facilities could be subject to use restriction and/or maintenance agreements defined in a specific joint-use agreement between the school districts and the City. Park standards include consideration of a two- to two-and-a-half-hour stay per visit.

► **Citywide Park.** Citywide parks range in size from 4 to 200 acres or more and are designed to accommodate a wider variety and higher intensity of recreational uses than neighborhood parks, and are frequently identified as unique recreational centers serving the entire Roseville population and region. These facilities are designed to “cluster” active sport elements to accommodate city-wide or regional needs such as sports tournaments, special events, and/or tourism to provide more cost-effective maintenance practices. These parks may include unique recreational amenities, such as plazas, town centers, large specialty recreation facilities, swimming pools, splash pads, libraries, community centers, outdoor areas, competitive sports complexes, tennis courts, sports courts and sports lighting, concessions, nature centers, large children’s play areas, large group picnic facilities, trail systems, transit stops, outdoor amphitheaters, water-oriented facilities for boating, swimming, and fishing, restrooms, and park-and-ride within parking lots. Citywide facilities may be stand-alone or located adjacent to schools. Park standards include consideration of half-day, all-day, or multiple-day stays per visit.

**Open Space Lands**

Open space areas are defined as wetlands, vernal pool preserves, oak woodlands, watershed/riparian areas, and undeveloped buffer lands (aka greenbelts). These lands may be used as passive/informal/self-directed recreation for visual and aesthetic enjoyment. In addition, such areas may accommodate bikeway or other multi-use trail connections. Open space areas also provide value in terms of counteracting the effects of climate change and protecting special-status species and their habitat.

**Other Green Space**

Other green spaces include greenways and paseos. In most instances, these other green spaces are not included in the City’s parkland standard. Greenways/paseos are generally located in the West Riverside Specific Plan, Sierra

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1 The multi-use of school and park facilities is also addressed in the school component of the Public Facilities Element.
Vista Specific Plan/Westbrook, Creekview, the Hewlett-Packard Campus Oaks Master Plan, and Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan Areas, as well as the one existing greenway along the Sunrise Corridor.

- **Paseos.** Paseos are provided to promote walking and biking by establishing connectivity between residences, parks, schools, local businesses, trail systems, and other connections. They may include landscaping components, such as sidewalks, plant materials, and bike/pedestrian trails. Paseos vary in width from 25-100 feet, depending on the intended use and location. Paseos are open to the surrounding neighborhood by maintaining a street frontage to one side ensuring that paseos are not hidden.

- **Greenways.** Greenways are defined as wide, usually linear, landscape corridors. They usually consist of very simple landscaping features, such as turf, trees, shrubs, or no landscaping at all, and usually include sidewalks and bike/pedestrian trails. They typically link streets together to provide opportunities such as walking or biking, and they may be a prominent component of a Class I bike path system. They differ from paseos in that they can be undeveloped, may imply transportation and movement, and usually have greater widths and lengths. While containing some characteristics of open space areas, they may also contain some formal landscaping features and irrigation.

### 4.11.2.5 LIBRARIES

The City’s library system provides facilities and services for people within the city as well as Placer, Sacramento, and Sutter Counties. The Downtown Library is located at 225 Taylor Street in Downtown Roseville adjacent to the Civic Center. The Maidu Library located in Maidu Regional Park in southeast Roseville. The Martha Riley Community Library is located at 1501 Pleasant Grove Boulevard within Mahany Park that includes meeting rooms and the Utility Exploration Center.

### 4.11.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

#### 4.11.3.1 FEDERAL

There are no relevant federal policies, regulations, or laws related to public services and recreation.

#### 4.11.3.2 STATE

**California Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

In accordance with California Code of Regulations Title 8 Sections 1270 “Fire Prevention” and 6773 “Fire Protection and Fire Equipment,” the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include, but are not limited to, guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials; fire hose sizing requirements; restrictions on the use of compressed air; access roads; and the testing, maintenance, and use of all firefighting equipment.

**Fire Codes and Guidelines**

The California Fire Code (CFC) contains regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire safety requirements.
for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The California Fire Code contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety.²

State School Funding

California Education Code Section 17620 authorizes school districts to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against any development project for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities, provided that the district can show justification for levying of fees. California Government Code Section 65995 limits the fee to be collected to the statutory fee unless a school district conducts a School Facility Needs Assessment (California Government Code Section 65995.6) and meets certain conditions.

Senate Bill 50 (Chapter 407, Statutes of 1998) instituted a school facility program by which school districts can apply for state construction and modernization funds. This legislation imposed limitations on the power of cities and counties to require mitigation of school facilities impacts as a condition of approving new development. It also provided the authority for school districts to levy fees at three different levels:

- **Level I fees** are the current statutory fees allowed under Education Code Section 17620. As mentioned above, this code section authorizes school districts to levy a fee against residential and commercial construction to fund school construction or reconstruction. These fees are adjusted every 2 years in accordance with the statewide cost index for Class B construction as determined by the State Allocation Board.

- **Level II developer fees** are outlined in Government Code Section 65995.5. This code section allows a school district to impose a higher fee on residential construction if certain conditions are met. These conditions include having a substantial percentage of students on multitrack year-round scheduling, having an assumed debt equal to 15–30% of the district’s bonding capacity (the percentage is based on revenue sources for repayment), having at least 20% of the district’s teaching stations housed in relocatable classrooms, and having placed a local bond on the ballot in the past 4 years that received at least 50% plus one of the votes cast. A facility needs assessment must demonstrate that the need for new school facilities for unhoused pupils is attributable to projected enrollment growth from the construction of new residential units over the next 5 years.

- **Level III developer fees** are outlined in Government Code Section 65995.7. This code section authorizes a school district that has been approved to collect Level II fees to collect a higher fee on residential construction if state funding becomes unavailable. This fee is equal to twice the amount of Level II fees. However, if a district eventually receives state funding, this excess fee may be reimbursed to the developers or subtracted from the amount of state funding.

² An important requirement for fire suppression is adequate fire flow, which is the amount of water, expressed in gallons per minute (gpm), available to control a given fire and the length of time that this flow is available. The availability of sufficient water flows and pressure is a basic requirement of the California Building Standards Code. The total fire flow needed to extinguish a structural fire is based on a variety of factors, including building design, internal square footage, construction materials, dominant use, height, number of floors, and distance to adjacent buildings. Minimum requirements for available fire flow at a given building are dependent on standards set in the California Fire Code. These fire flow requirements are 1,500 gpm for low- and medium-density residential (2-hour duration) and 2,500 gpm for high-density residential (3-hour duration).
School Site Selection and Criteria

CDE School Facilities Planning Division (SFPD) has prepared the *Guide to School Site Analysis and Development* (CDE 2000), which provides criteria for locating appropriate school sites in California. CDE’s authority for approving proposed sites is contained in Education Code Section 17251 and in Title 5, CCR Section 14010. CDE’s approval is a condition for school districts to receive state funds for the acquisition of sites under the state’s School Facilities Program administered by the State Allocation Board. Districts using only local funds are still encouraged to seek CDE approval for the benefits that such outside review can provide.

CDE provides specific recommendations for school size in the publication *Guide to School Site Analysis and Development* (CDE 2000). This document suggests a ratio of 1:2 between buildings area and development grounds area. CDE is aware that in a number of cases, primarily in urban settings, smaller sites cannot accommodate this ratio. In such cases, CDE’s SFPD may approve an amount of acreage less than the recommended gross site size and building-to-grounds ratio.

Certain health and safety requirements for school site selection are governed by state regulations and SFPD policies. These requirements are outlined in the *School Site Selection and Approval Guide* and relate to:

- proximity to airports, high-voltage power transmission lines, railroads, and major roadways;
- presence of toxic and hazardous substances;
- hazardous facilities and hazardous air emissions within 1/4-mile;
- proximity to high-pressure natural-gas lines, propane storage facilities, gasoline lines, pressurized sewer lines, or high-pressure water pipelines;
- noise;
- results of geological studies or soil analyses;
- traffic and school bus safety; and
- safety issues related to joint-use facilities.

Quimby Act (California Code 66477)

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) was established by the California Legislature in 1965 to preserve open space and parkland in rapidly urbanizing areas of the state. The Quimby Act provides two standards for the dedication of land for use as parkland. If the existing area of parkland in a community is greater than 3 acres per 1,000 residents, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of up to 5 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision based on the current ratio of parkland per 1,000 residents. If the existing amount of parkland in a community is less than 3 acres per 1,000 residents, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of only 3 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision.

The Quimby Act requires a city or county to adopt standards for recreational facilities in its general plan if it is to adopt a parkland dedication or fee ordinance. The City has adopted its own parkland standards that exceeds the Quimby Act standards of 3 acres per 1,000 persons and currently provides approximately 8 acres per thousand.
It should be noted that the Quimby Act applies only to the acquisition of new parkland; it does not apply to the physical development of new park facilities or associated operations and maintenance costs. Therefore, the Quimby Act effectively preserves open space needed to develop park and recreation facilities, but it does not ensure the development of the land or the provision of park and recreation services to residents. In addition, the Quimby Act applies only to residential subdivisions. Nonresidential projects could contribute to the demand for park and recreation facilities without providing land or funding for such facilities. Quimby Act fees are collected by the local agency (e.g., park district, city, or county) in which the new residential development is located.

4.11.3.3 LOCAL

Existing City of Roseville General Plan

The existing Roseville General Plan (City of Roseville 2016) includes the following goals and policies related to public services and recreation.

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

Parks and Recreation 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 nine acres of park land per 1,000 residents, except in certain instances in the Riverside and Downtown Specific Plan areas.

► 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 4: Base the provision of parks and recreation facilities on the needs of Roseville residents and assess these needs periodically.

► Policy 5: Cooperate with other jurisdictions to provide regional recreation facilities, where appropriate.

► Policy 8: Require that parks and recreational facilities be phased or fully completed so as to be available as adjacent residential uses are developed.

► Policy 10: Continue to provide a wide variety of programs, activities, and educational opportunities for the community.

► 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.

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

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

- **Policy 1:** The City and the school districts will work cooperatively to explore all local and State funding sources in order to secure adequate funding for new school facilities.

- **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 4:** State facilities will be provided in response to needs identified by the districts and the City.

- **Policy 5:** The City and the 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 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.

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.

- **Policy 3:** Ensure that the Police Department utilizes modern technology and provides adequate training to maximize job performance.

- **Policy 5:** Provide extensive community-based service and education programs designed to prevent crime and emphasizes citizen protection and involvement.

- **Policy 6:** Continue to enforce, update, and expand the Building Security Ordinance.

- **Policy 8:** Coordinate with park rangers in patrolling parks and open space areas and continue coordination with other law enforcement agencies.

Fire Protection Goal 1: Protect against the loss of life, property, and the environment by the application of appropriate prevention, education, and operational measures.

- **Policy 1:** Continue to pursue and promote fire prevention programs and standards.

- **Policy 2:** Strive to achieve the following service levels:
• 8 minute 12 second Total Response Time
• 11 minute 30 second Effective Response Force
• 90 Second Call Processing Time
• 90 Second Turnout Time
• 5 minute 12 second Travel Time
• Maintain ISO rating of 3 or better

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

► Policy 4: Provide highly trained personnel to ensure effective suppression of fires, and safety for firefighters.

► Policy 5: Seek to reduce fires by fully investigating the cause, origin and circumstances of each fire; collect and preserve evidence; coordinate with authorities in detection, apprehension, and prosecution of arsonists; pursue each investigation to its conclusion; and use resultant findings to develop more effective fire prevention programs.

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

Circulation–Functional Classification Goal 1: Provide guidance to the long-range planning of the City’s roadway system including design standards, right-of-way requirements and coordination with surrounding jurisdictions.

► Circulation–Functional Classification Policy 5: Design intersections and public rights-of-ways in accordance with state and federal accessibility requirements.

City of Roseville 2019 Design and Construction Standards

Section 8 of the Roseville design standards require a minimum flow of water for fire protection in accordance with the Roseville Fire Department and California Fire Code. For single-family detached houses, water mains must provide a flow of 1,500 gallons per minute in addition to the peak normal maximum daily consumption needs for a neighborhood. The required fire flow for multi-family, commercial, business, industrial, and school areas is determined on a case-by-case basis by the Roseville Fire Department, but may not exceed 4,000 gallons per minute, in addition to the peak normal daily consumption needs.

Fire hydrants shall be placed at street intersections wherever possible. Fire hydrants and blow-offs not located at intersections shall be installed on property lines between lots. Fire hydrants and blow-offs shall have a maximum spacing of 500 feet measured along the street frontage in residential areas and a maximum spacing of 350 feet in all other areas. Hydrants shall be required within a cul-de-sac or dead-end street measuring more than 250 feet as measured from the curb return of the intersecting street and the end of the bulb or street.
Sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Roseville design standards contain requirements that are intended to provide safe access to property and on streets throughout the City for motorists and emergency vehicles, including driveways, turn lanes, streets, and traffic lights.

**City of Roseville Municipal Code**

**Neighborhood Park Fee**

Chapter 4.37, “Neighborhood Park Fee,” of Title 4 is intended to implement the general plan by assuring that adequate neighborhood and school/parks and recreation facilities are financed and provided to serve the city. The fee 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. Based on neighborhoods, this fee is intended to provide sufficient funds to develop neighborhood parks within a specific plan area.

**Citywide Park Fee**

Chapter 4.38, “Citywide Park Fee,” of Title 4 ensures compliance with the applicable zoning ordinance and general plan requirements for the city-wide park and recreation infrastructure funding. 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.

**Public Facilities Fee**

Chapter 4.52, “Public Facilities Fee,” of Title 4 is intended to provide funds for capital projects, necessary to maintain service required by the general plan within existing service areas and existing portions of the city which are developed or for which land use has already been granted, and to ensure compliance with the applicable zoning ordinance and general plan requirements for the facilities funding. Fees are imposed on new residential development, commercial, industrial, and business/professional development in accordance with Sections 4.52.050 to 4.52.090 of Chapter 4.52.

**Ordinance 2434 (School Facilities Mitigation Plan)**

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.
**Adopted Specific Plans and Mitigation Measures**

Currently, the City has adopted 14 Specific Plans. A Specific Plan is a comprehensive planning and zoning document that implements the General Plan by providing development and conservation standards for a defined geographic location within the Planning Area. Each Specific Plan contains guidelines for site, architectural, landscaping, lighting, roadway networks, pedestrian/bicycle paths, open space corridors, parks, and other aspects of design. Each adopted Specific Plan involved preparation of an EIR, which evaluated potential impacts related to public services and recreation. All impacts were found to be less than significant, and no mitigation measures were required. Copies of the adopted Specific Plans and their associated EIRs are available upon request from the City of Roseville Development Services Department, Planning Division.

**4.11.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

**4.11.4.1 METHODOLOGY**

This proposed General Plan Update does not include any changes to land use designations, expansion of the City’s Planning Area, or other major physical changes to areas planned for development compared to the existing General Plan, but does include changes to goals, policies, and implementation measures, which are analyzed as a part of this EIR. This EIR analyzes buildout of the Planning Area consistent with the existing General Plan land use designations and compares this to the existing physical conditions, which constitute the baseline for determining whether potential impacts are significant.

Impacts related to public services were identified by comparing existing service capacity and facilities, staffing, and equipment against future demand associated with the full buildout of the General Plan Land Use Map. The City describes the new or expanded public facilities that may be required to serve development consistent with the General Plan. The analysis determines whether the changes in service levels would require new or expanded public facilities, the construction of which could result in adverse impacts on the physical environment. Policies and implementation measures of the proposed General Plan Update that would reduce these impacts have been identified throughout this EIR. The City will review future projects for environmental impacts, applying proposed General Plan Update policies and implementation measures to reduce impacts, as feasible.

**4.11.4.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a public services or recreation impact is considered significant if the proposed project would:

- result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection, police protection, schools, or parks;

- increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or

- include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.
4.11.4.3 **ISSUES NOT CONSIDERED FURTHER IN THIS EIR**

All issues related to public services and recreation are discussed below.

4.11.4.4 **IMPACT ANALYSIS**

**IMPACT**

4.11-1

**Increased Demand for Police Protection Facilities.** The increase in the number of people in the City and amount of development would require additional Roseville Police Department staff in order for the department to maintain its present level of service. The addition of new staff would not result in the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities, the construction of which could potentially have adverse impacts on the physical environment, to maintain acceptable response times or other performance objectives for police protection. This impact is considered less than significant.

Law enforcement services in Roseville are provided by the Roseville Police Department. The Roseville Police Department provides patrol duty, including in parks and open space areas; responds to and investigates crimes and other calls for service; provides animal control services; and enforces vehicle laws. The Roseville Police Department has not adopted a formal staffing standard for the police department. Rather, the police department sets a response goal of 3 minutes or less for 90 percent of emergency calls.

Buildout of the Planning Area would accommodate the development of new homes, businesses, and facilities within the planning area, which would result in additional population and visitors coming to the City. The increase in the number of people in the City and amount of development would require additional Roseville Police Department staff in order for the department to maintain its present level of service (City of Roseville 2016). The City’s General Fund, primarily supported by sales tax and property tax revenues, funds Roseville Police Department services and staffing. Additional development within the City will also generate additional tax revenue to support the hiring of the necessary additional personnel. Analyses conducted for the adopted Specific Plans within the City (see the Regulatory Framework section above), found that sufficient additional physical facilities would be provided within each Specific Plan Area, as necessary, to support adequate law enforcement services in the City. Since the City has determined that facilities would be sufficient to accommodate demand anticipated with buildout of the General Plan, the addition of new staff would not result in the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities, the construction of which could potentially have adverse impacts on the physical environment, to maintain acceptable response times or other performance objectives for police protection (City of Roseville 2016). The City has determined that the City’s existing facilities will be used to accommodate future demand under buildout of the General Plan.

There are no proposed General Plan Update goals and policies related to police protection services that are proposed for revision.

**Conclusion**

Implementation of existing General Plan Police Services Goal 1 and Policies 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8 (listed previously in the Regulatory Framework section, and which have been renumbered for the proposed General Plan Update), would ensure adequate police protection services would meet the needs of the increasing population and non-residential development consistent with the General Plan, and would allow the Roseville Police Department to meet its response goal of three minutes or less for 90 percent of all emergency calls. The goals and polices of the existing General Plan emphasize the use of modern technology and adequate training to maximize effective law
enforcement services for the community. Community-based service and education programs would be designed to prevent crime and emphasize citizen protection and involvement that allow citizens to monitor their communities for criminal activity. In addition, implementation measures require the Roseville Police Department staff to review all development proposals to ensure crime prevention considerations are addressed (see Appendix A of the existing General Plan).

As stated above, it is not expected that implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would result in the need for additional police protection facilities. If future requests for land use amendments cause the need for new facilities, the facilities would be located within the planning area analyzed in this EIR. The existing General Plan includes policies and implementation measures that are specifically designed to reduce or avoid environmental impacts of construction, including construction of public facilities. The policies and implementation measures related to each environmental topic area are shown throughout Chapter 4.0 of this EIR. There are no additional significant impacts related to construction of law enforcement facilities beyond the construction impacts that are analyzed throughout this EIR. As appropriate, future facility construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation, allowing additional opportunities for mitigation, if necessary. Therefore, there would be no significant adverse physical environmental effect associated with construction and operation of new police protection facilities, and this impact is considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation is required.

**IMPACT 4.11-2 Increased Demand for Fire Protection Services and Facilities.** Buildout of the General Plan would result in additional population and structures within the Planning Area that would create additional demands for fire protection services over current demand levels. The addition of new staff would not result in the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities, the construction of which could potentially have adverse impacts on the physical environment, to maintain acceptable response times or other performance objectives for fire protection. This impact is considered less than significant.

Buildout of the General Plan would result in additional population and structures within the planning area that would create additional demands for fire protection services over current demand levels. Fire stations, equipment, and personnel must be planned in coordination with development to ensure adequate fire suppression in the City’s growing areas. New fire stations have been planned for the North Industrial planning area (Station No. 8), the Sierra Vista Specific Plan area (Station No. 10), and the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan area (Station No. 11) to meet new demands for fire suppression and maintain adequate response times.

The construction of these new fire protection facilities could have adverse effects on the physical environment. All new fire protection facilities would be constructed within the Planning Area. The locations of Station No. 8, Station No. 10, and Station No. 11 were identified in the Campus Oaks Master Plan Addendum and Initial Study, the Sierra Vista Specific Plan EIR, and the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan EIR, respectively, and the environmental impacts of the construction and operation of these stations were analyzed at a programmatic level in those CEQA documents (City of Roseville 2010, City of Roseville 2015, City of Roseville 2016). Future facility construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation, if necessary.
The following proposed General Plan Update goals and policies related to fire protection services in Roseville are proposed for revision, with **bold, underlined** text for additions and **strikethrough** text for deletions:

- **Policy SAFE4.2: Continue to follow service level response times, as listed in the City’s Standards of Cover document.** Strive to achieve the following service levels:
  - 8 minute 12 second Total Response Time
  - 11 minute 30 second Effective Response Force
  - 90 Second Call Processing Time
  - 90 Second Turnout Time
  - 5 minute 12 second Travel Time
  - Maintain ISO rating of 3 or better

- **Policy CIRC1.5: Design intersections and public rights-of-ways in accordance with state and federal accessibility requirements.**

The change to Policy SAFE4.2 responds to updates to the adopted Standards of Cover document that have occurred since the existing General Plan was adopted. Instead of repeating the information in the Standards of Cover, the policy has been amended to require following the service level response times in the Standards of Cover document as updated, ensuring the General Plan will always reference the latest information related to the City’s level of service for fire protection. The new Policy CIRC1.5 ensures appropriate access, including for fire response. These policy changes would not result in any adverse environmental impacts.

**Conclusion**

Existing General Plan Circulation–Functional Classification Goal 1, Fire Protection Goals 1 and 2 and Policies 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (listed previously in the Regulatory Framework section, and which have been renumbered for the proposed General Plan Update), as well as revised proposed General Plan Update Policy CIRC1.5, listed above, are intended to protect against the loss of life, property, and the environment by providing emergency access, promoting fire prevention programs and standards, monitoring department service levels, providing highly trained personnel to ensure effective suppression of fires, and phasing the timing of the construction of fire stations to be available to serve the surrounding service area. In addition, the Roseville Fire Department staff will review all development proposals to ensure development plans comply with California Fire Code and City Design and Construction Standards. Incorporation of all California Fire Code and City Design and Construction Standards into new development would reduce the dependence on fire department equipment and personnel by reducing fire hazards. In addition, implementation measures require the Roseville Fire Department staff to review all development proposals to ensure access to lands for firefighting purposes, street access to all structures, fire prevention programs, and the enforcement of building and fire codes and City ordinances are addressed and require Specific Plans to identify location and size of fire facilities (see Appendix A of the proposed General Plan Update).
There are no additional significant impacts related to construction of new fire facilities beyond the construction impacts that are analyzed throughout this EIR. As appropriate, future facility construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation, further ensuring compliance with regulations and allowing additional opportunities for mitigation, if necessary. Therefore, there would be no significant adverse physical environmental effect associated with construction and operation of new fire protection facilities, and this impact is considered less than significant.

**Mitigation Measure**

No mitigation is required.

**IMPACT 4.11-3**  
**Increased Demand for School Services and Facilities.** Buildout of the General Plan accommodates the construction of between 20,000 to 25,000 housing units that generate approximately 10,000 additional K-12 students. The impacts of construction and operation of school facilities has been analyzed throughout this EIR. The proposed General Plan Update includes mitigating policies and measures, where necessary, that would reduce or avoid impacts. School impact fees would be collected in accordance with SB 50 to ensure the development of adequate school facilities, and the California Legislature has declared that payment of the State-mandated school impact fee is deemed to be full and adequate mitigation under CEQA (California Government Code Section 65996). The impact is considered less than significant.

Buildout of the General Plan could accommodate the construction of between 20,000 to 25,000 housing units that could generate approximately 10,000 additional K-12 students. School services in Roseville are provided by the Roseville City School District, Eureka Union School District, Dry Creek Joint Elementary School District, Center Joint Unified School District, and Roseville Joint Union High School District.

Based upon the growth projections, it is anticipated that the Roseville City School District will require six additional elementary schools and one additional middle school in the West Roseville, Creekview, Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan areas, and the Center Joint Unified School District will require two additional elementary schools and one additional middle school in the Sierra Vista Specific Plan area to meet growth demands associated with the current General Plan land use allocation. Locations for these facilities have been identified in the West Roseville, Creekview, Amoruso Ranch, and Sierra Vista Specific Plans.

The construction of these new school facilities shown in Exhibit 4.11-2 could have adverse effects on the physical environment. New school facilities would be constructed within the Planning Area. The locations of new schools have been identified in the West Roseville, Creekview, Amoruso Ranch, and Sierra Vista Specific Plan areas and the environmental impacts of the construction and operation of these school facilities were analyzed at a programmatic level in the EIRs prepared for those specific plans as discussed in the Regulatory Framework section above. Future facility construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation, if necessary.

New development would pay the State-mandated school impact fees that are being levied at the time of development in accordance with SB 50. Furthermore, project applicants for future development consistent with the General Plan may enter into voluntary mutual benefit impact fee agreements to further mitigate school impacts in accordance with City Ordinance 2434. Developer fees may be used to finance new schools and equipment and to reconstruct existing facilities to maintain adequate housing for all students.
It is possible that future residential development within the City would generate demand for school facilities that cannot be met within the City or cannot be met for some period of time while additional schools are under construction. For example, future students in the Sierra Vista Specific Plan area may require busing to Center Joint Unified School District schools in Sacramento County while schools planned for the specific plan area are under construction. Transportation of future students to schools with additional capacity could result in indirect impacts related to transportation, such as air pollutant emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, and transportation noise. The timing and specifics necessary to fully evaluate construction of school projects are unknown and would be determined by the respective school districts. It is speculative to assess whether any future school project would create an impact that is different from the impacts analyzed in this EIR.

The following goal and policies related to school facilities and services would be revised as a part of the proposed General Plan Update, with **bold, underlined** text for additions and strikethrough text for deletions:

**Goal PF3.1**: The provision of adequate school facilities is a community priority. The school districts and the City will work closely together to obtain adequate funding and site identify locations 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.

► **Policy PF3.1**: The City and the school districts will work cooperatively with the school districts to explore all local and State funding sources in order to secure adequate funding for new school facilities.

► **Policy PF3.2**: Financing for new school facilities will be encouraged to should be identified and secured before new development is approved, where feasible.

► **Policy PF3.4**: The City and the 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, and work to minimize the impact of school traffic on the adjacent neighborhoods vehicular traffic by ensuring Encourage opportunities for bicycle and pedestrian connections. The City shall encourage the school districts to comply with City standards in the design and landscaping of school facilities.

► **Policy PF3.5**: For proposed joint-use facilities, The City and the 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 will pursue joint-use agreements to maximize public use of facilities, minimize duplication of services provided, and identify operational and maintenance responsibilities, and facilitate shared financial and operational responsibilities.

The proposed General Plan Update policy changes listed above reflect the role of the City in ensuring adequate school facilities. The policy changes improve the clarity of the General Plan, improve school safety by reducing traffic, and provide mutual benefits through joint-use agreements for school and park facilities. No adverse environmental impacts would occur.

**Conclusion**

The focus of the existing General Plan School Services Goal 3 and Policies 3 and 6 (listed previously in the Regulatory Framework section, and which have been renumbered for the proposed General Plan Update), as well as revised proposed General Plan Update Goal PF3.1 and Policies PF3.1–3.5 listed above, is on financing, timing,
and siting of school facilities. The City would ensure through the development review process that development proposals would be provided to the affected school district(s) for review and comment and the City will consider district comments in reviewing development proposals.

The siting of new schools is regulated by the California Department of Education, not the City of Roseville. Development of new school facilities will depend on the pace, location, and character of residential development, future regulations and standards of the California Department of Education, and changes in the City’s demographics, among other factors. As appropriate, future facility construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation, further ensuring compliance with laws and regulations and allowing additional opportunities for mitigation, if necessary. School impact fees would be collected in accordance with SB 50 to ensure the development of adequate school facilities. Because the California Legislature has declared that payment of the State-mandated school impact fee is deemed to be full and adequate mitigation under CEQA (California Government Code Section 65996), this impact is considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation is required.

**IMPACT 4.11-4**

Need for New or Expanded Parks and/or Recreation Facilities and Potential for Accelerated or Substantial Deterioration of Existing Parks and Recreation Facilities from Increased Use. Buildout of the General Plan would result in the development of new residences in Roseville, which would add new population and increase demand for new and existing parks, as well as recreation facilities. This additional population would be likely to use existing park facilities potentially resulting in the accelerated physical deterioration of existing facilities. Buildout of the General Plan could accommodate approximately 1,100 additional acres of developed parkland, the construction of which could result in adverse impacts on the physical environment. However, the impacts of construction and operation of these facilities has been analyzed throughout this EIR, and within EIRs for each of the City’s Specific Plans. The proposed General Plan Update includes mitigating policies and measures, where necessary, that would reduce or avoid impacts. In addition, dedication of parkland or payment of in-lieu fees could also be used by the City to improve, expand, and maintain existing City parks to ensure that accelerated deterioration does not occur. This impact is considered less than significant.

The City has defined park lands to include public developed parks, recreational open space, and joint-use park-school facilities. The City has an adopted standard of 9 acres of park land per 1,000 residents, which has historically been met through the dedication of parkland as a part of development. As of 2018, the City had approximately six acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents. This is because, although all new development in the City is required to dedicate sufficient land to meet the City’s parkland standard, portions of the City were developed prior to the adoption of this standard.

Buildout of the General Plan could accommodate the construction of between 20,000 to 25,000 housing units that generate approximately 198,000 persons. This new population would increase demand for new and existing parks, as well as recreation facilities. This additional population would be likely to use existing park facilities. It is likely that, for local and community-serving parks, residents would use park facilities closest to their homes. Regional serving park facilities would be anticipated to have a broader draw.
It is estimated that the updated General Plan could accommodate 1,100 acres additional acres of developed parkland, the construction of which could result in adverse impacts on the physical environment. New park facilities would be constructed within the Planning Area, and therefore, the impacts of construction and operation of these facilities has been analyzed throughout this EIR.

The following goals and policies related to parks and recreation and services would be revised as a part of the proposed General Plan Update, with bold, underlined text for additions and strikethrough text for deletions:

**Goal PR1.1:** Provide adequate park land, recreational facilities, and a wide variety of programs, activities, and educational opportunities programs within the City of Roseville through using public and private resources.

**Goal PR1.2:** Maximize the use of dedicated park lands and open space areas to provide residents with both active/formal/programmable and passive/informal/non-programmed recreation opportunities by maximizing the use of dedicated park lands and open space areas.

- **Policy PR1.1:** The City shall ensure the provision of nine acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, but may waive parkland acreage and fee requirements in targeted reinvestment areas, such as along mixed-use corridors in the Infill Area and the Downtown and Riverside Gateway Specific Plan Areas except in certain instances in the Riverside and Downtown Specific Plan areas.

- **Policy PR1.2:** Retain flexibility in applying parkland standards, in terms of size, facilities, and service areas, so that existing and future needs can be met.

- **Policy PR1.3:** The City may consider allocating park credits for lands that provide active and/or passive recreational value to residents as counting toward the parkland standards.

- **Policy PR1.4:** The City will consider payment of in-lieu fees for both development and parkland as an alternative to dedication of land in order to achieve the parkland standard.

- **Policy PR1.5:** The City shall prioritize discretionary and grant funding for areas of the community that are underserved in terms of access to passive and active recreation opportunities.

- **Policy PR1.6:** Identify opportunities to develop additional parks or other public recreation facilities in underserved areas of the community where access to such facilities exceeds a one-half mile walking distance for residents.

- **Policy PR1.7:** Continue to collaborate with the local school district on planning, financing, and development of joint-use park and recreational facilities.

- **Policy PR1.12:** Require that parks and recreational facilities in new development areas be phased or fully completed so as to be available as by the time adjacent residential uses are developed occupied.

- **Policy PR1.14:** Ensure that adequate funding is provided for initial development and ongoing maintenance and operation of 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.
Most of the proposed General Plan Update policy changes listed above are intended to improve clarity and would help to ensure that adequate numbers and types of park facilities are designated, developed, maintained, and operated to serve Roseville citizens, with a focus on underserved areas. The City standard of nine acres of parkland per 1,000 residents is proposed to be amended to include a provision allowing the standard to be waived in targeted reinvestment areas. This change would respond to infill and corridor redevelopment projects, which due to their location in developed areas do not have the same opportunities to dedicate parkland acreage. All projects would continue to be required by state law to meet Quimby Act parkland dedication standards, but the proposed policy change allows the City to evaluate its own, more stringent standard, and determine the most appropriate application for reinvestment projects. Because minimum parkland standards would continue to be met, this change would not have any adverse impacts related to the provision of parkland. The proposed policy changes would not have any adverse environmental impact.

Conclusion

As the city’s population increases and demographics shift, continual assessment will be required to determine whether the quantity of parklands and quality of recreational programs are meeting the changing needs of City residents. Existing General Plan Parks and Recreation Policies 4 and 5 (listed previously in the Regulatory Framework section, and which have been renumbered for the proposed General Plan Update), as well as revised proposed General Plan Update Goals PR1.1 and 1.2 and Policies PR1.1–1.7, 1.12 and 1.14 listed above, identify the City’s policy approach to ensuring adequate provision of parkland as the City grows. This will protect against overuse of existing facilities that may cause their deterioration. The proposed General Plan Update establishes the overall parkland standard as nine acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. General Plan policies and measures provide flexibility in applying parks standards, in terms of size, facilities, and service areas, so that existing and future needs can be met. As a method to achieve the City’s parkland standards, alternative land dedications may be considered for lands that provide active and passive recreational value and/or by the payment of in-lieu fees. In-lieu fees provided by new development can also be used by the City to improve, expand, and maintain existing city parks to ensure that accelerated deterioration does not occur. In addition, implementation measures ensure new development provides parklands dedication or pays in-lieu fees and require Specific Plans to include parks facilities consistent with existing General Plan policies and consider future recreation needs based on projected population (see Appendix A of the existing General Plan).

There are no additional significant impacts related to construction of parks beyond the construction impacts that are analyzed throughout this EIR. As appropriate, future construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation, further ensuring compliance with regulations and allowing additional opportunities for mitigation, if necessary. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation is required.