

3.13.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the existing public services that serve the project site, its vicinity, and potential impacts to these services from the implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives. The public services addressed in this section include law enforcement, fire protection, schools, and libraries. Regulations and policies affecting the public services in the project area are also described.

Sources of information used in this analysis include:

- Sierra Vista Specific Plan EIR prepared by the City of Roseville;
- Westbrook Specific Plan Amendment Initial Study, prepared by the City of Roseville; and
- City of Roseville General Plan.

3.13.2 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.13.2.1 Proposed Action and On-Site Alternatives

Law Enforcement Services

The Roseville Police Department (RPD) provides law enforcement 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 4 miles (6.4 kilometers) from the project site (City of Roseville 2010a). Funding for law enforcement services comes from the City's General Fund.

The City has not adopted a service ratio standard, but strives to keep a ratio above 1.2 officers per 1,000 persons. The department is currently below the desired ratio. The RPD also has not adopted a formal response time standard, but the current response time is approximately 6.5 minutes or less for an emergency call (Gunther 2012).

The Placer County Sheriff's Department is responsible for providing law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas immediately adjacent to the City. The area around the project site is served by the South Placer Sheriff's substation. There is an interagency coordination program between RPD and the Sheriff's Department. 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.

Fire Protection Services

The Roseville Fire Department (RFD) provides fire protection, fire suppression, emergency medical services, and hazardous material management within the City of Roseville. The RFD operates eight fire stations within the City of Roseville, with an additional station proposed within the West Roseville Specific Plan. The RFD employs approximately 100 staff members for fire operations, eight fire prevention personnel, one fire training professional, and seven administrative support personnel (City of Roseville 2010a). The existing and planned fire stations and facilities are shown on **Figure 3.13-1, Existing and Planned Fire Stations**. Fire Station No. 5, an interim station currently located in Mahany Park east of

the project site, is the nearest existing fire station and is currently the first responder to a fire at the project site. A new fire station (Fire Station No. 9) approved as part of the West Roseville Specific Plan is expected to be built and operational by the winter of 2013. As the new fire station would be built and operational before any residential or commercial uses are built on the project site, in the future Fire Station No. 9 would be the first responding station for the project site. The Sierra Vista Specific Plan, which is directly to the south of the project site, also includes a site for a future fire station. When that station is built, it is expected that the new station would be a one-company station, with three personnel each shift and three 24-hour shifts. Each station has specific equipment (such as grass engines or rescue units), and can share the equipment as necessary.

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

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 4 minutes, 90 percent of the time; (2) maintain an Insurance Services Office (ISO¹) rating of 3; and (3) deliver 500 gallons per minute (gpm) of water to a fire scene within 10 minutes. The RFD currently maintains an ISO rating of 3. After construction of Fire Station No. 9, the RFD would be reevaluated by ISO to determine if it maintains this ISO rating.

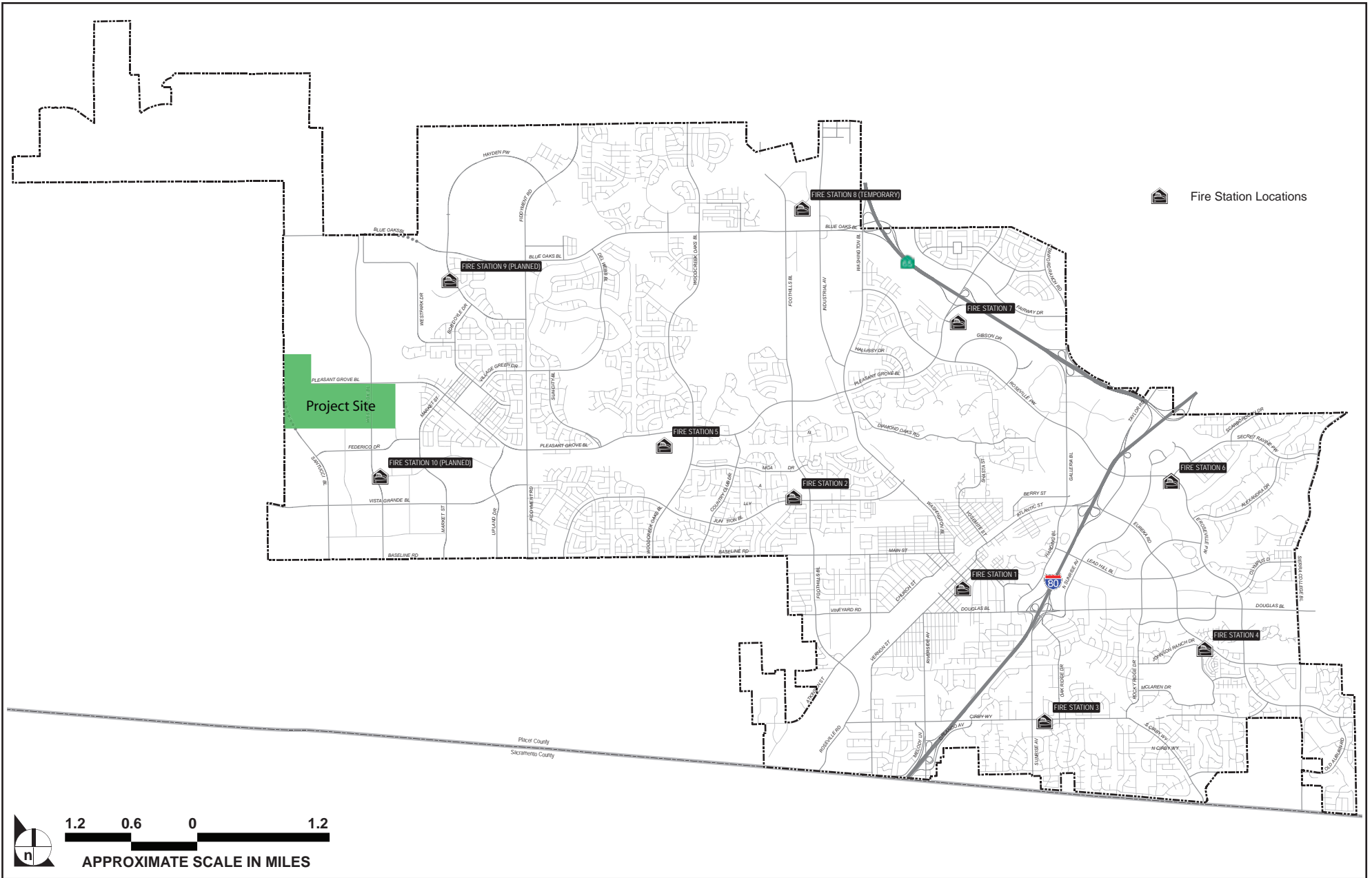
Schools

The project site falls within the boundaries of three school districts: Center Joint Unified School District (CJUSD), Roseville Joint Union High School District (RJUHS), and the Roseville City School District (RCSD). The boundaries of these school districts are shown in **Figure 3.13-2, Existing and Planned Schools and District Boundaries**. These districts and the existing and planned school facilities that would serve the Proposed Action or alternatives are described below.

Center Joint Unified School District

The CJUSD provides elementary, intermediate, and high school facilities for portions of the City of Roseville, including a majority of the project site. CJUSD is a relatively small school district, located at the northern edge of Sacramento County, and southern edge of Placer County. The district is composed of two high schools (Center High School and McClellan High School), one middle School (Wilson Riles Middle School), four elementary schools (North Country Elementary, Oak Hill Elementary, Spinelli Elementary, and Dudley Elementary), two charter schools (Antelope View and Global Youth), and one adult school (Center Adult School). Excluding the Center Adult School, enrollment in CJUSD was approximately 4,849 students for the school year 2011 to 2012 (California Department of Education 2012).

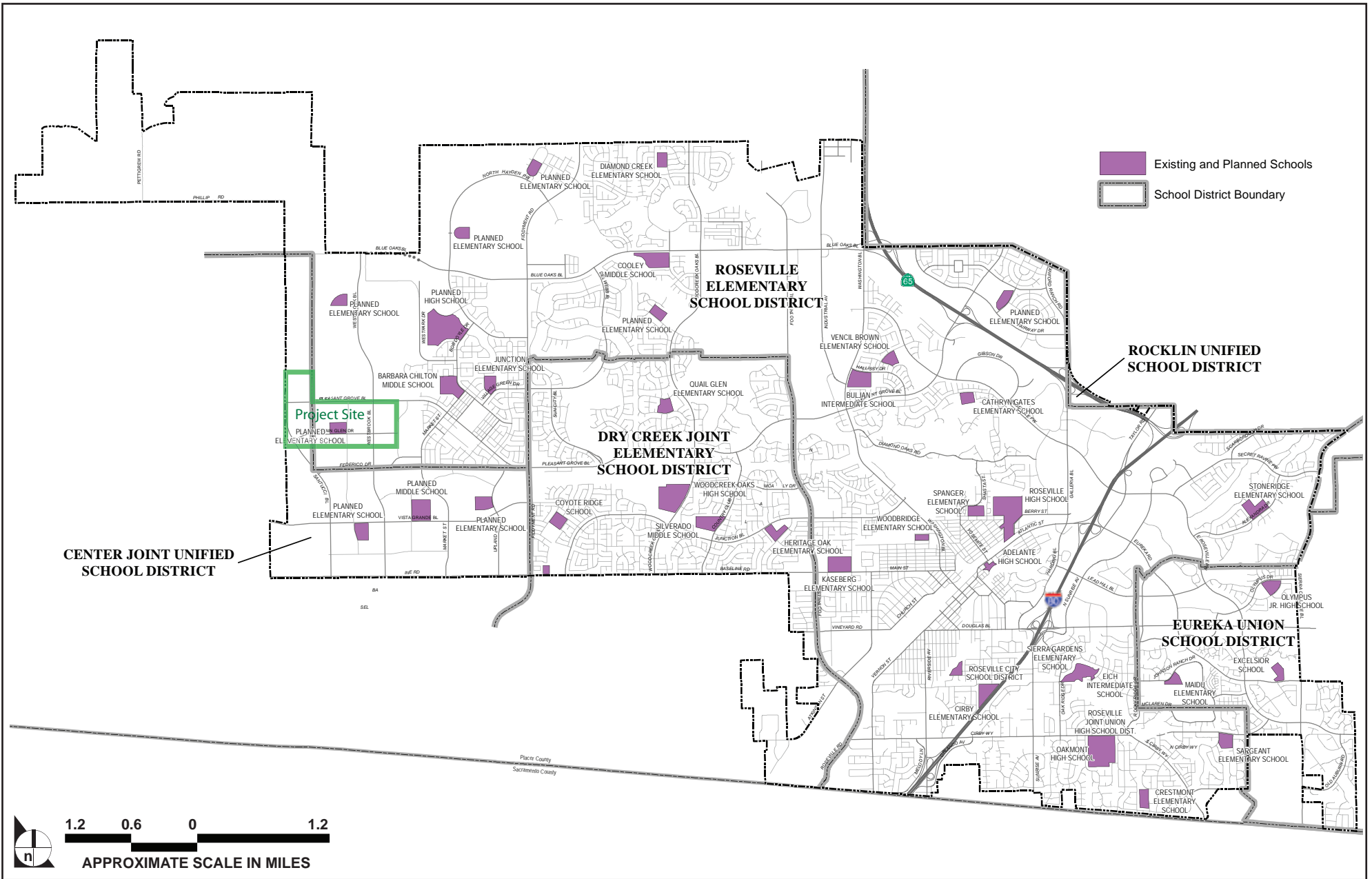
¹ ISO is a for-profit organization that provides communities and insurance companies with statistical information on risk. The rating, established by ISO, evaluates the performance of municipal fire suppression capabilities. The City rating schedule consists of three main areas: receiving and handling of fire alarms, the Fire Department, and water distribution and supply. The ranking of these items leads to an overall Public Protection Classification, which is one element used to determine fire insurance rates. The ISO rating for fire services ranges from 10 to 1, with 1 being the best.



SOURCE: City of Roseville General Plan – August 2012

FIGURE 3.13-1

Existing and Planned Fire Stations



SOURCE: City of Roseville General Plan – August 2012

FIGURE 3.13-2

Existing and Planned Schools and District Boundaries

Roseville Joint Union High School District

The RJUHSD serves 9th through 12th grades and receives students from three main elementary school districts including RCSD, the Dry Creek Joint Elementary School District, and the Eureka School District. The RJUHSD boundaries overlap numerous jurisdictions, including the City of Roseville, Placer County, and Sacramento County. The RJUHSD currently operates eight high schools: Adelante, Granite Bay, Independence, Oakmont, Roseville, Woodcreek, Antelope, and Roseville Adult School. School year 2011 to 2012 enrollment in the RJUHSD was approximately 10,058 students, excluding the Roseville Adult School (California Department of Education 2012).

The RJUHSD Board of Trustees adopted the District Facilities Master Plan in 2004. Over a 10-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 (21.4-hectare) 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 and Placer County. The RCSD currently operates 14 elementary schools and three middle schools with a current enrollment of 9,879 students (California Department of Education 2012).

Libraries

The City of Roseville operates its own library system. The Downtown Roseville Library, which is approximately 30,000 square feet (2,787 square meters) in size, is located at 225 Taylor Street, approximately 4 miles (6.4 kilometers) from the project site. The closest library to the project site is the Martha Riley Community Library, which is located approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers) from the project site in Mahany Regional Park at 1501 Pleasant Grove Boulevard. The City also operates the Maidu Library, which is located at Maidu Regional Park in southeast Roseville, about 7 miles (11 kilometers) from the project site (City of Roseville 2010a).

3.13.2.2 Alternative Site

Law Enforcement Services

The Roseville Police Department, as described above, provides general law enforcement services to the alternative site.

Fire Protection Services

Fire protection services in the area of the alternative site are provided by the RFD, described above. The alternative site would be served by Fire Station No. 8, located at 1020 Winding Creek Way. The station is a temporary site until Fire Station No. 9 is completed in late 2012. The station houses a fire engine, grass rig, and Battalion 8. The station is equipped to handle wildland fires, as well as structure fires, and multi-vehicle car accidents.

Schools

The alternative site is located within the Roseville City School District, described above.

Libraries

Library services for the alternative site are provided by the City of Roseville. The nearest library is at 1501 Pleasant Grove Boulevard operated by the City of Roseville, approximately 3 miles (5 kilometers) to the east.

3.13.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK – APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS, PLANS, AND POLICIES

3.13.3.1 Federal Laws, Regulations, Plans, and Policies

There are no federal regulations pertaining to the provision of law enforcement services, fire protection services, schools, or libraries.

3.13.3.2 State Laws, Regulations, Plans, and Policies

Senate Bill 50

The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, or Senate Bill 50 (SB 50) (Government Code Section 65995), restricts the ability of a local agency to deny project approvals on the basis that public school facilities (classrooms, auditoriums, etc.) are inadequate. School impact fees are collected at the time building permits are issued. These fees are used by the local schools to accommodate the new students added by the project, thereby reducing potential impacts on schools. Payment of school impact fees is required by SB 50 for all new residential development projects and is considered full and complete mitigation of school impacts under state regulations.

The law does identify certain circumstances under which the statutory fee can be exceeded. These include preparation and adoption of a needs analysis, eligibility for state funding, and other provisions.

Assuming a district can meet the test for exceeding the statutory fee, the law establishes ultimate fee caps of 50 percent of costs where the state makes a 50 percent match, or 100 percent of costs where the state match is unavailable. All fees are levied at the time the building permit is issued. District certification of payment of the applicable fees is required before the City or County can issue a building permit.

3.13.3.3 Local Plans and Policies

City of Roseville General Plan

The Safety Element of the City of Roseville General Plan provides goals and policies related to police services and fire protection. The Public Facilities Element provides goals and policies related to schools and the public library system. **Table 3.13-1** presents the goals and policies in the General Plan that are relevant to the Proposed Action and its alternatives.

**Table 3.13-1
Relevant City of Roseville General Plan Goals and Policies**

Goals	Policies
Police Services	
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.	<p>1: Provide a high level of visible patrol services within the City.</p> <p>2: Respond to both emergency and routine calls for service in a timely manner consistent with department.</p> <p>8: Work with other city departments to review public and private development plans, ensuring that crime prevention is addressed.</p>
Fire Protection	
1: Protect against the loss of life, property, and the environment by appropriate prevention, education, and suppression measures.	
2: Provide emergency services in a well-planned, cost-effective, and professional manner through the best utilization of equipment, facilities, and training available.	<p>2: Strive to achieve the following services levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four minute response time for all emergency calls • ISO rating of 3 or better • 5,000 gallons of water per minute within 10 minutes of alarm <p>3: Monitor Fire Department service levels annually, concurrent with the City budget process and via quarterly reports.</p> <p>6: Phase the timing of the construction of fire stations to be available to serve the surrounding service area.</p> <p>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.</p>
Schools	
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 percent of the cost for new facilities.	
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.	
3: School facilities shall be available for use in a timely manner.	

Goals	Policies
<p>4: The City will work with all school districts within the region to provide educational opportunities for all students.</p>	<p>2: Adequate facilities must be shown to be available in a timely manner before approval will be granted to new residential development.</p> <p>3: Financing for new school facilities will be identified and secured before new development is approved.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Public Library System</p>	
<p>2: Provide library services and locate library facilities to adequately serve all City residents.</p>	<p>3: Provide libraries throughout the City to service residents within a 5-mile (eight kilometer) radius of each facility.</p> <p>4: Provide branch libraries to service population increments of approximately 40,000 persons.</p> <p>5: Plan for the clustering and connection of community facilities in neighborhood centers, including parks, libraries, and community centers.</p>

Source: City of Roseville 2010b

Auburn-Placer County Library Long-Range Plan

The Auburn-Placer County Library Long-Range Plan, adopted in 2002, projects facilities needed to serve the existing and future population of Placer County. The Long-Range Plan identifies current facility standard as 0.40 square foot (0.04 square meter) of library space and 2.2 volumes of library materials per capita.

3.13.4 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS AND ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

3.13.4.1 Significance Thresholds

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidance requires an evaluation of a proposed action's effect on the human environment. The USACE has determined that the Proposed Action or its alternatives would result in significant effects related to public services if the Proposed Action or an alternative would:

- Substantially impede the provision of service to other areas, or
- Increase the risk of wildland fires.

3.13.4.2 Analysis Methodology

Public services-related impacts would occur if development under the Proposed Action or its alternatives would result in adverse physical effects associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, including law enforcement, fire protection, schools, and libraries.

3.13.5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact PUB-1 Demand for Law Enforcement Services

No Action Alt. With compliance with the City process of enhancing police services as needed, the **indirect** effect of the No Action Alternative on law enforcement services would be **less than significant**. Mitigation is not required. **No direct** effects would occur.

The increased residential population resulting from implementation of the No Action Alternative would create additional demand for law enforcement services. Based on the desired service ratio, at buildout, the No Action Alternative's approximately 3,586 new residents would require approximately 4 new officers and additional administrative staff to support the additional police force. As the No Action Alternative is progressively built out, in compliance with the General Plan policy that requires the City to provide adequate law enforcement services to all areas within the City, the City would assess the need for additional law enforcement officers and add them as necessary. With respect to funding for these services, City law enforcement services are funded by the City's General Fund which in turn is funded by property taxes, sales tax, and special assessments, including an assessment that would be levied in conjunction with a Community Facilities District (CFD) established for the No Action Alternative pursuant to the development agreements between the City and the Applicant. Revenues generated by taxes and assessments associated with development of the No Action Alternative would increase the City's General Fund, which would pay for the additional law enforcement personnel needed to serve the No Action Alternative. With the generation of tax revenue to finance additional law enforcement personnel, the No Action Alternative would not directly or indirectly have an adverse effect on law enforcement services in the City of Roseville. As additional personnel would be hired to serve the development, the

No Action Alternative would not divert law enforcement services from other neighborhoods within the City's western patrol beat and would not substantially impede the provision of service to other areas. This **indirect** effect would be **less than significant**. Mitigation is not required.

The additional staff would not require expansion of the Police Headquarters at 1051 Junction Boulevard. As no new police facilities would be needed, there would be no effects from the construction of new facilities and no mitigation is required. **No direct** effects would occur.

**Proposed
Action, Alts.
1 through 5**

The **indirect** effect of the Proposed Action and on-site alternatives on law enforcement services would be **less than significant**. Mitigation is not required. **No direct** effects would occur.

The Proposed Action and all of the on-site alternatives would construct a large-scale, mixed-use residential community on the project site. Based on the desired service ratio, at buildout, the Proposed Action's approximately 5,154 new residents would require approximately 6 new police officers and additional administrative staff to support the additional police force. The other on-site alternatives would require similar numbers of new police officers. Similar to the No Action Alternative, the RPD would not be able to adequately serve the populations associated with the Proposed Action and the on-site alternatives because it is currently below its desired service ratio. Funding for the additional law enforcement personnel would be provided as described above, including an assessment that would be levied in conjunction with a Community Facilities District (CFD) established for the Proposed Action or alternative pursuant to the development agreements between the City and the Applicant. With the generation of tax revenue to finance additional law enforcement personnel, the Proposed Action and on-site alternatives would not directly or indirectly have an adverse effect on law enforcement services in the City of Roseville. Furthermore, as additional personnel would be hired to serve the development, the Proposed Action and on-site alternatives would not divert law enforcement services from other neighborhoods within the City's western patrol beat and would not substantially impede the provision of service to other areas. This **indirect** effect would be **less than significant**. Mitigation is not required.

The additional staff would not require expansion of the Police Headquarters at 1051 Junction Boulevard (City of Roseville 2010a). As no new police facilities would be needed, there would be no effects from the construction of new facilities and no mitigation is required. **No direct** effects would occur.

Off-Site Alt.

The Off-Site Alternative would develop a project broadly similar to the Proposed Action at a site approximately 3 miles (4.8 kilometers) northwest of the project site in unincorporated Placer County. In addition, the Off-Site Alternative would require the installation of off-site infrastructure consisting of water, recycled water, and sewer lines,

and roadway improvements.

The alternative site would be annexed into the City of Roseville. Based on the City's desired ratio of 1.2 officers per 1,000 residents, approximately five new officers would be required to serve approximately 3,962 residents associated with the Off-Site Alternative. The additional law enforcement personnel needed would be funded by sales tax and property tax revenues (including an assessment under the CFD). With the additional personnel, this alternative would not directly or indirectly have an adverse effect on law enforcement services in the City of Roseville. Furthermore, as additional personnel would be hired to serve the development, the Off-Site Alternative would not divert law enforcement services from other neighborhoods within the City's western patrol beat and would not substantially impede the provision of service to other areas. This **indirect** effect would be **less than significant**. Mitigation is not required.

As with the No Action Alternative, the Off-Site Alternative would not require the construction of new police facilities. There would be no effect and mitigation is not required. **No direct** effects would occur.

Impact PUB-2 Demand for Fire Protection Services

No Action Alt. The **indirect** effect of the No Action Alternative on fire protection services would be **less than significant**. Mitigation is not required. **No effect** would occur with regard to increased risk from wildland fire. **No direct** effects would occur.

The 1,412 residential units proposed under buildout of the No Action Alternative, as well as commercial and public uses, would require fire protection services. As indicated in **Section 3.13.2** above, a new fire station (Fire Station No. 9) approved as part of the West Roseville Specific Plan is expected to be built and operational by the winter of 2013. As the new fire station would be built before any residential or commercial uses are built on the project site, Fire Station No. 9 would be the first responding station for the project site. The Sierra Vista Specific Plan (SVSP), which is directly to the south of the project site, also includes a site for a future fire station and, if built, that fire station would be the closest station to serve the project site. However, until such time that the SVSP fire station is built, the City Fire Department's existing and planned fire stations would serve the project development. The existing and planned fire stations are adequately equipped to serve the No Action Alternative.

To address the City's cost of constructing new or expanded fire stations stemming from the No Action Alternative's demand for fire services, the Applicant is required to pay a fire tax, which would require 0.5 percent of the value of any new construction be collected as part of the building fee and designated for additional fire suppression and protection resources to serve the project site. Funding to cover the operational expenses

of the fire department, including the salaries of the additional fire fighters, would come from the General Fund, which would be funded by sales and property taxes generated by the No Action Alternative. As mentioned above, the Westbrook project site would eventually be served by a new fire station that would be centrally located within the SVSP area. Timing of construction and staffing of the new fire station would be consistent with the City of Roseville Fire Department's Standards of Response Coverage Study. The station would likely be equipped with one engine, a ladder truck, and a Battalion Chief's command vehicle. Staffing of the station would require approximately three operations personnel plus fire prevention, inspection, training, and administrative staff, consistent with City of Roseville General Plan goals for provision of fire services. According to the RFD's model, development at full buildout within the Westbrook project site would be adequately served by the new fire station (City of Roseville 2010a). The RFD would monitor response times to ensure that the response time standard is met. However, if the No Action Alternative were built out before the SVSP fire station was built, Station No. 9 located to the north in the West Roseville Specific Plan area would be able to adequately serve the project site (Pease 2012). As the nearby SVSP fire station or Station No. 9 would meet City standards for serving residents and businesses, the No Action Alternative would not adversely affect the provision of fire protection services to the project site or to the surrounding areas. This **indirect** effect would be **less than significant**. Mitigation is not required. **No direct** effects would occur.

In addition to providing fire protection services from existing and new fire stations, to minimize the risk from wildland fires, the RFD would implement a fire management plan that includes maintenance of firebreaks and periodic fuel reduction (mowing, grazing etc.) especially within the open space areas on the site, subject to the management standards included in the Section 404 permits. All fences at the perimeter of the open space preserves would be constructed of non-combustible materials, except that wood posts may be used in post and cable barriers adjacent to landscape corridors and street edges. Firebreaks would 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 No Action Alternative area in the event of a wildland fire. **No effect** with respect to increased risk from wildfires would occur.

**Proposed
Action, Alts.
1 through 5**

The 2,029 residential units proposed under buildout of the Proposed Action, as well as commercial and public uses, would require fire protection services. Similar numbers of residential units and commercial uses would be developed on-site under Alternatives 1 through 5. Similar to the No Action Alternative, development under the Proposed Action and on-site alternatives would be adequately served by the RFD from existing and planned fire stations until such time that the City determines there is a need to construct

a new fire station on the SVSP site to serve the project site. The new fire station would be developed to have adequate capacity to meet City standards for serving residents and businesses at buildout. Therefore, the Proposed Action and on-site alternatives would not adversely affect the provision of fire protection services to the project site or to the surrounding areas. Based on the significance criteria listed above and for the same reasons presented above for the No Action Alternative, this **indirect** effect would be **less than significant**. Mitigation is not required. **No direct** effects would occur.

Risk from wildland fires would be minimized through maintenance of firebreaks and periodic fuel reduction. **No effect** would occur.

Off-Site Alt. Under the Off-Site Alternative, the proposed mixed-use community would be annexed into the City of Roseville and would be served by the RFD. Similar to the No Action Alternative, development under this alternative would be adequately served by the RFD as Fire Station No. 9 would be completed. The new fire station would have adequate capacity to meet City standards for serving residents and businesses at buildout. Therefore, the Off-Site Alternative would not adversely affect the provision of fire protection services to the project site or to the surrounding areas. Based on the significance criteria listed above and for the same reasons presented above for the No Action Alternative, this **indirect** effect would be **less than significant**. Mitigation is not required. **No direct** effects would occur.

Risk from wildland fires would be minimized through maintenance of firebreaks and periodic fuel reduction. **No effect** would occur.

Impact PUB-3 Demand for School Facilities

No Action Alt. The buildout of the No Action Alternative would increase the number of elementary, middle, and high school students in the area. The land use plan for the No Action Alternative provides a site for an elementary school. It is anticipated that the on-site school would serve the elementary school students associated with the No Action Alternative. With respect to the impact on other schools in the area from the additional school children associated with the No Action Alternative, the addition of these children could require the hiring of additional teachers and staff and construction of additional classrooms at the affected schools. According to state law (SB 50), all impacts of new development on schools shall be mitigated by payment of school impact fees. School impact fees are collected at the time building permits are issued. These fees are used by the local schools to accommodate the new students added by the project, thereby reducing potential impacts on schools. Payment of school impact fees is considered full and complete mitigation of school impacts under state law.

Consistent with City policy, the Applicant would be required to enter into mutual benefit

impact fee agreements with the school districts to pay for the development of the new schools proposed under the No Action Alternative. With payment of school impact fees which are required of and a part of all new development, the No Action Alternative would not substantially impede the provision of school services to other areas or adversely affect the provision of school services to the project site or to the surrounding areas. Therefore, the No Action Alternative would have a **less than significant indirect** effect on schools and mitigation is not required. **No direct** effects would occur.

**Proposed
Action, Alts.
1 through 5**

The buildout of the Proposed Action in the portion of the project site that is within the CJUSD service area would generate approximately 82 elementary school students, 44 middle school students, and 66 high school students. All students on the project site with the CJUSD boundaries would attend schools outside the project site. The remaining portion of the project site is located within the service areas of RCSD and RJUHSD. At buildout, it is estimated that the Proposed Action would generate 424 elementary school students and 384 middle school students in the RCSD and 195 high school students at RJUHSD. The Proposed Action includes one elementary school, which would be within the RCSD boundaries on the project site. All elementary students on the project site within the RCSD boundaries would attend this school. All middle school and high school students would attend schools outside the project site.

The generation of students on the project site under the Proposed Action and all on-site alternatives could exceed the capacities of existing and proposed schools in the area. In particular, as buildout of the Proposed Action and all on-site alternatives would occur between 15 and 30 years depending on market conditions, schools in the area that currently have excess capacity could have inadequate capacity when some of the later phases of development on the site occur. As explained above under the No Action Alternative, consistent with City policy and as required by state law, the Applicant would enter into school fee agreements with all three school districts to pay impact fees to fully mitigate effects of the development on the school districts. The collected fees would be used by the affected school districts to provide the necessary facilities. Therefore, with adequate funding provided through the payment of school impact fees, the Proposed Action and all on-site alternatives would not substantially impede the provision of school service to other areas or adversely affect the provision of school services to the project site or to the surrounding areas. The **indirect** effect on schools would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required. **No direct** effects would occur.

Off-Site Alt.

Under the Off-Site Alternative, the mixed-use community would be located within the boundaries of the RCSD/RJUHSD. This alternative would include development of one elementary school to serve the residential development. As stated above, school capacities could be inadequate, especially during later phases of development on this site. As required by state law and City policy, the Applicant would enter into school fee agreements with the affected school district to fully mitigate school effects. The collected

fees would be used by the affected school districts to provide the necessary facilities. With adequate funding provided through the payment of school impact fees, the alternative would not substantially impede the provision of school service to other areas or adversely affect the provision of school services to the project residents or to the surrounding areas. The **indirect** effect on schools would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required. **No direct** effects would occur.

Impact PUB-4 Demand for Library Services

No Action Alt. The No Action Alternative would add approximately 3,586 new residents to the City of Roseville. This number is substantially below the threshold in the City's General Plan that requires the provision of a new branch library for approximately 40,000 residents (see **Table 3.13-1**). Therefore the No Action Alternative on its own would not require the construction of a new branch library.

The City recently opened the Riley Library at Mahany Park, which is near the project site. The addition of residents to the project site under the No Action Alternative could increase the total population in this library's service area such that it would exceed 40,000 residents. However, tax revenues generated by the development under the Proposed Action would contribute to the General Fund that finances libraries and the City would use the funds to enhance libraries in the project site's vicinity as needed. Therefore, with the implementation of the City process for provision of library services, development of the No Action Alternative would not substantially impede the provision of library service to other areas or otherwise adversely affect the provision of library services. The indirect effect on public libraries would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required. **No direct** effects would occur.

Proposed Action, Alts. 1 through 5 Development under the Proposed Action would add approximately 5,154 residents to the City of Roseville, which is also below the threshold in the City's General Plan that requires provision of a new branch library. All of the on-site alternatives would add new population to the City of Roseville, although the number of persons added would be lower in the case of the on-site alternatives compared to the Proposed Action. Similar to the No Action Alternative, the addition of residents on the project site under the Proposed Action and all on-site alternatives could exceed the capacity of the Riley Library. However, the Proposed Action and on-site alternatives would generate tax revenues that would contribute to the General Fund that finances libraries and the City would use the funds to enhance libraries in the project site's vicinity as needed. Therefore, with the implementation of the City process for provision of library services, the Proposed Action and on-site alternatives would not substantially impede the provision of library service to other areas or otherwise affect library services, and the **indirect** effect would be **less than significant**. Mitigation is not required. **No direct** effects would occur.

Off-Site Alt. The Off-Site Alternative would develop a project broadly similar to the Proposed Action that would be located approximately 3.5 miles (5.6 kilometers) northwest of the project site in an area that would be annexed into the City of Roseville. In addition, the Off-Site Alternative would require the installation of off-site infrastructure consisting of water, recycled water and sewer lines and roadway improvements. Similar to the No Action Alternative, the addition of approximately 3,962 residents on the alternative site under the Off-Site Alternative could exceed the capacity of the library facilities in the City of Roseville. However, this alternative would also generate tax revenues that would contribute to the General Fund that finances libraries and the City would use the funds to enhance libraries in the alternative site's vicinity as needed. Therefore, the Off-Site Alternative would not substantially impede the provision of library service to other areas or otherwise affect library services, and the indirect effect of the Off-Site Alternative on the provision of library services would be **less than significant**. Mitigation is not required. **No direct** effects would occur.

3.13.6 RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

All of the effects on public services would be **less than significant**. There would be no residual significant effects for the Proposed Action and any of the alternatives.

3.13.7 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The analysis presented above is in essence a cumulative analysis as it evaluates the need for public services associated with the buildout of the Proposed Action in 2025 (or an alternative) when combined with the need for services associated with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the service area of the service providers. No further evaluation of cumulative impacts is required.

3.13.8 REFERENCES

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