

3.10 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

This section provides an overview of existing public services in the City of Roseville and evaluates the potential for implementation of the proposed Phillip Road Project to affect availability, service level, and/or capacity of public services, including fire protection services, police protection services, public schools, parks, and libraries, and, if such an effect is determined to occur, whether new or expanded facilities would be required that could result in a potentially significant impact to the environment. Other publicly provided utility services, such as water and wastewater treatment, stormwater management, electricity, and natural gas services, are addressed in Section 3.11, "Utilities and Service Systems."

Additionally, this section describes the existing recreational facilities in the City of Roseville and evaluates the potential impacts of the project on these facilities. This section also evaluates the adequacy of the recreational facilities included as part of the project in meeting the demand generated by the proposed development.

Several comment letters regarding public services and recreation were received in response to the notice of preparation (see Appendix A). The letters, from members of the public, expressed concerns related to the provision of parks and recreational areas, bicycle and pedestrian paths, and schools. These comments are addressed in this section and impacts related to bicycle and pedestrian paths are addressed in Section 3.3, "Transportation and Circulation."

3.10.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

No federal plans, policies, regulations, or laws related to public services and recreation are applicable to the project.

STATE

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code, which incorporates by adoption the International Fire Code, contains regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the California Fire 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.

California Health and Safety Code

State fire regulations are set forth in Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code. This includes regulations for building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

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 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 and emergency medical equipment.

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 (SB) 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 percent of the district’s bonding capacity (the percentage is based on revenue sources for repayment), having at least 20 percent 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.

The Quimby Act

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) preserves open space and parkland in urbanizing areas of the state by authorizing local governments to establish ordinances requiring developers of new subdivisions to dedicate land for parks, pay an in-lieu fee, or perform a combination of the two. The Quimby Act requires a city or county to adopt standards for recreational facilities in its general plan recreation element if it is to adopt a parkland dedication/fee ordinance.

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 three acres of developed neighborhood parks per 1,000 residents, three acres of citywide parks per 1,000 residents, and three acres of open space per 1,000 residents.

LOCAL

City of Roseville General Plan

The *City of Roseville General Plan* (City of Roseville 2020a) contains the following policies that may be applicable to the project:

Fire Protection

- ▶ **Policy SAFE4.2:** Continue to follow service level response times, as listed in the City’s Standards of Cover document.

- ▶ **Policy SAFE4.4:** Provide a comprehensive emergency medical services program to deliver basic and advanced life support services.
- ▶ **Policy SAFE4.5:** Provide highly trained personnel to ensure effective suppression of fires and safety for firefighters.
- ▶ **Policy SAFE4.7:** Phase the timing of the construction of fire stations to be available to serve the surrounding service area.

Police Services

- ▶ **Policy SAFE3.1:** Provide a high level of visible patrol services within the City.
- ▶ **Policy SAFE3.2:** Respond to both emergency and routine calls for service in a timely manner consistent with department policy.
- ▶ **Policy SAFE3.7:** Design parks that are conducive to surveillance by adjoining residents, security services, and police.
- ▶ **Policy SAFE3.8:** Work with other city departments to review public and private development plans, ensuring that crime prevention is addressed.
- ▶ **Policy SAFE3.9:** Coordinate with patrol officers in patrolling parks, open space and trails, and continue coordination with other law enforcement agencies.

Schools

- ▶ **Policy PF3.2:** Financing for new school facilities should be identified and secured before new development is approved, where feasible.

Public Library System

- ▶ **Policy PF2.4:** Provide branch libraries to serve population increments of approximately 40,000. The City shall give priority to the construction of new libraries in communities that are deficient in library services.

Parks and Recreation

- ▶ **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.
- ▶ **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 open space lands that provide active and/or passive recreational value to residents as counting towards 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 PR1.11:** Plan for safe and secure parks and recreation areas.
- ▶ **Policy PR1.12:** Require that parks and recreational facilities be phased or fully completed so as to be available as adjacent residential uses are developed.
- ▶ **Policy PR1.14:** Ensure that adequate funding is provided for initial development and ongoing maintenance and operation of new public parks, recreation facilities, open space, paseos, and greenways.

City of Roseville 2025 Design and Construction Standards

Section 8 of the Roseville design standards require a minimum flow of water for fire protection in accordance with the California Fire Code, as adopted by the Roseville Fire Department. For single-family detached houses, water mains must provide a flow of 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm). The required fire flow for multi-family, commercial, business, industrial, and school district areas is determined on a case-by-case basis by the Roseville Fire Department, but may not exceed 4,000 gpm, provided the buildings are fully sprinklered. For buildings that are not sprinklered, project applicants must contact the Roseville Fire Department.

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

Chapter 4.37, "Neighborhood Park Fee," of Municipal Code 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 1 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.

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 1 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.

In-lieu (of land) fees are applied to projects that have a shortfall of dedicated parkland (neighborhood, citywide, or open space). Construction cost indexes are applied to these projects and the funds can be used to offset costs in the applicable type of parkland for which the fee is assessed.

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.

Roseville Fire Department Standards of Cover

The Roseville Fire Department's Standards of Cover report establishes both baseline emergency response and benchmark performance measures (Roseville Fire Department 2020). Baseline measures reflect historical performance and benchmarks are Total Response Time (TRT) goals. TRT is measured in two ways: first-arriving unit and effective response force (ERF) (i.e., total number of personnel necessary to address the emergency situation). TRT is composed of call processing time, turnout time, and travel time. The Roseville Fire Department observes the 90th percentile of performance as opposed to the average response time (i.e., 50th percentile in a normally distributed set of data). This depicts more efficiently what is done the majority of the time as opposed to what is done approximately half the time. Based on the City of Roseville's adopted General Plan, comprehensive risk assessment that included historical data sets, fiscal resources, and input from community stakeholders, the Standards of Cover report establishes the following three primary benchmark performance measures in terms of deployment and emergency response:

- ▶ First Unit –Total Response Time – EMS Calls for Service = **7 Minutes at 90th Percentile**
- ▶ First Unit –Total Response Time – Fire, Hazardous Material and Technical Rescue Calls for Service = **8 Minutes at 90th Percentile**
- ▶ Effective Response Force – Fire Calls for Service = **11 Minutes and 30 Seconds at 90th Percentile**

Emergency medical services (EMS) 90th percentile performance benchmarks are 7 minutes for the first-arriving unit and 10 minutes and 30 seconds for the ERF. Fire suppression, hazardous materials, and technical rescue benchmarks

have been set at 8 minutes for the first-arriving unit and 11 minutes and 30 seconds for the ERF. Baseline performance measures for EMS are 8 minutes and 12 seconds for the first-arriving unit, and there were not enough ERF incidents requiring a complete ERF to determine an accurate total response time. Baseline performance measures for fire suppression are 9 minutes and 36 seconds for the first-arriving unit, 14 minutes and 6 seconds for an initial moderate fire ERF, and 22 minutes and 30 seconds for a high ERF. Baseline performance measures for hazardous materials first-arriving unit are 9 minutes and 30 seconds, and ERF is 16 minutes and 48 seconds. Baseline performance measures for technical rescue are 9 minutes and 48 seconds for the first-arriving unit and ERF is 19 minutes and 30 seconds. (Roseville Fire Department 2020)

City 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 overcrowded 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 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 is reviewed by the school district(s) in which the project is located. 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.

City of Roseville Parks, Recreation & Libraries Strategic Master Plan

The City of Roseville Parks, Recreation & Libraries (PRL) Strategic Master Plan provides recommendations to facilitate the successful operation, maintenance, and development of Roseville's parks, open space, amenities, facilities, programs, libraries, museum, and services (City of Roseville 2022).

City of Roseville Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan

The City of Roseville Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan (OSPOMP), last updated in 2021, provides a City-wide approach to open space management, maintenance, and monitoring (City of Roseville 2021). The OSPOMP applies to all City-designated open space currently owned and managed by the City or that will be managed by the City following dedication as outlined in an approved Development Agreement.

The project site does not currently contain any designated open space preserve or general open space; however, open space preserve areas are located to the north, east, and south of the project site.

3.10.2 Environmental Setting

Public services are currently provided to the project site primarily by the City of Roseville, as noted in Table 3.10-1.

Table 3.10-1 Public Services Providers in the City of Roseville

Service	Providers
Fire and Police Protection	City of Roseville
Schools	Roseville City School District, Roseville Joint Union High School District, Eureka Union School District, Dry Creek Joint Elementary School District, and Center Joint Unified School District
Parks and Recreation	City of Roseville
Libraries	City of Roseville

Source: City of Roseville 2020a.

FIRE PROTECTION

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 eight fire stations within the city limits (City of Roseville 2020a: VIII-21). The Roseville Fire Department also provides fire code enforcement, fire safety inspections, plan review, hazardous materials enforcement and inspections, hazard abatement, public information, and public education activities, emergency preparedness, and other services. Additionally, the City maintains mutual and automatic aid agreements with the Placer County Fire Department, the South Placer Fire Protection District, the Rocklin Fire Department, and the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District.

The project site is located within District 9, which is served by Fire Station #9 (2451 Hayden Parkway). Future Fire Station #11 would be located to the northeast of the project site (in the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan area).

Each of Roseville's eight fire stations houses a fire engine, a Captain that supervises the assigned personnel, an Engineer that drives the truck and operates the fire pump, and a Firefighter-paramedic that performs firefighting and life-saving skills (Roseville Fire Department n.d.). Additionally, two of the fire stations also house a fire truck, containing a variety of specialized tools and ladders. Several of the fire stations also have smaller wildland fire engines, which are designed to operate off-road to fight wildland fires.

The Roseville Fire Department's benchmark response time is 8 minutes, 90 percent of the time (Roseville Fire Department 2020). As shown in Table 3.14-2, most response times were under nine minutes for an emergency call in 2020. In 2023, the Roseville Fire Department responded to over 19,647 calls for service with 90 percent of responses within nine minutes and 12 seconds (City of Roseville 2024a: D-59).

Table 3.10-2 Roseville Fire Department Response Times

Response Time Goal	2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate
Total response time (call to arrival) for 90% of the total emergency hazardous materials incidents	12:18	12:38	12:48	08:00
Total response time (call to arrival) for 90% of the total emergency technical rescue incidents	10:31	10:45	09:50	08:00
Total response time (call to arrival) for 90% of the total emergency fire incidents	09:22	08:35	09:59	08:00
Total response time (call to arrival) for 90% of the total emergency medical incidents	09:08	09:20	09:14	07:00

Source: City of Roseville 2024a: D-60.

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 City's Planning Area is designated by CAL FIRE as a Local Responsibility Area, and there are no Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. For a discussion of the project's potential effects on wildfire and wildfire-related risks, see Section 3.9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials." Nevertheless, the Roseville Fire Department reviews proposed development that includes open space or is located adjacent to open spaces to ensure appropriate fire safety provisions are included.

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 this flow is available. 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. According to the City of Roseville General Plan, Roseville's supply and availability of water for firefighting needs is sufficient to serve the demands of buildout of the General Plan, which includes the project site (City of Roseville 2020a: VIII-21).

POLICE PROTECTION

The Roseville Police Department provides primary law and traffic enforcement services within Roseville. Police headquarters are located at 1051 Junction Boulevard. The Roseville Police Department is responsible for patrol duty within the city limits, including parks and open space areas, responding to and investigating crimes and other calls for service, providing animal control services, and ensuring traffic safety (City of Roseville 2020a: VIII-19).

The Roseville Police Department staffs and houses its own communications center, which is the 911 public safety answering point for the City (City of Roseville 2020a: VIII-19). The communications center dispatches for Roseville Police and Fire.

The Roseville Police Department supports 226 full time equivalent positions, including 155 sworn officers and 71 professional personnel (Roseville Police Department 2024). The Police Department's Fiscal Year 2024-2025 budget provides funding to support 228 positions (City of Roseville 2024a: D-54). Funding for law enforcement services primarily comes from the City's General Fund.

The City has not adopted a police-to-population ratio; rather, the police department sets a response goal of 3 minutes or less for 90 percent of emergency calls (City of Roseville 2020b).

SCHOOLS

The project site is located within the boundaries of the Roseville City School District and the Roseville Joint Union High School District.

The Roseville City School District consists of 15 elementary schools (grades K–5) and four middle schools (grades 6–8). Enrollment for the 2023–2024 school year for the Roseville City School District was 12,004 students (California Department of Education 2023).

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. Enrollment for the 2023–2024 school year for the entire Roseville Joint Union High School District was 12,626 students (California Department of Education 2023).

According to the City of Roseville General Plan EIR, multiple new schools are planned in the above school districts and several schools are currently under construction or will be constructed in the next few years (City of Roseville 2020b: 4.11-9).

LIBRARIES

The City's library system provides facilities and services for people within the city as well as Placer, Sacramento, and Sutter Counties. There are currently a total of three libraries within the city, serving approximately 163,000 residents, as well as residents of adjacent communities. The Downtown Library is located at 225 Taylor Street in downtown Roseville adjacent to the Civic Center. The Maidu Library is located in Maidu Regional Park in southeast Roseville. The Martha Riley Community Library is located at 1501 Pleasant Grove Boulevard within Mahany Park. The Martha Riley Community Library is the closest library to the project site, approximately 5 miles to the southeast.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Roseville's parks and recreation facilities are operated by the PRL Department. In 2016, the City had 1,043 acres of parkland (City of Roseville 2020b: 4.11-10). The City 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.

Recreational facilities in the vicinity of the project site include Campus Oaks Park (580 Roseville Parkway), Astill Family Park (1401 Grand Junction Way), and Sierra Crossing Park (4251 Brookstone Drive) to the southwest and Kay Sakamoto Park (8160 Challis Circle) and Riego Creek Park (2800 N. Hayden Parkway) to the east (City of Roseville 2024b). Additionally, Lower Bank Park on Lemonade Drive in the Creekview Specific Plan area and Rockholm Park in Sierra Vista have recently been completed. In addition to traditional parklands, the City also provides open space lands, other green space, multi-use paths, and other recreational facilities such as golf courses and swimming pools.

The Al Johnson Wildlife Area is located to the northwest of the project site and is part of site planned to accommodate the City's stormwater Regional Retention facility (known as the Pleasant Grove Stormwater Retention Basin) and potential recreation uses.

A series of multi-use paths for cyclists, pedestrians, and non-motorized vehicles are provided throughout Roseville. Multi-use paths are located to the south of the project site within the West Roseville Specific Plan area and are currently under construction to the west of the project site within the Creekview Specific Plan area (City of Roseville 2024b).

3.10.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential public service impacts was based on a review of documents pertaining to the project, including the *City of Roseville General Plan* (City of Roseville 2020a), *City of Roseville 2035 General Plan Update Final Environmental Impact Report* (City of Roseville 2020b), and consultation with appropriate public service providers. Impacts on public services and recreation that would result from the project were identified by comparing existing service capacity and facilities against future demand associated with project implementation.

Additionally, the following analysis assesses the environmental effects of the project with respect to the existing recreation uses in the project area. This analysis is based on review of existing documents, policies, ordinances, and other regulations pertinent to recreation.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. The project would cause a significant impact related to public services if it would:

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

Additionally, the project would cause a significant impact related to recreation if it would:

- ▶ increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional/citywide 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 that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

All potential public services and recreation issues identified in the above thresholds are evaluated below.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.10-1: Result in the Need for New or Expanded Fire Service Facilities

Project development could result in an increased demand for fire protection services. However, because the project would be required to adhere to all applicable standards and fire codes, would contribute funding for fire protection services, and would not adversely affect existing fire response and performance, implementation of the project would not necessitate the construction of new or expanded fire service facilities within the City of Roseville. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

The project site is located within the Roseville Fire Department's service area. The project would be required to be designed and operated according to applicable federal, state, and local requirements, which include provisions for smoke detectors, sprinklers, building and emergency access, and hydrant sizing, pressure, and siting.

Project development has the potential to adversely affect the ability of the Roseville Fire Department to adequately respond to fire emergencies. The project would add 664 new residences (which would provide housing for 1,550–1,650 residents) and jobs for 910–980 employees. Implementation of the project would not create a substantial demand on fire protection resources and would not interfere with existing services. As part of the City's development review process, the City will ensure that existing fire protection services and facilities are adequate to serve the project once construction is complete. Fire services are a general fund department funded primarily by sales tax and property tax revenue. As part of project operation, sales tax and property tax revenue generated by the project would help fund existing and future fire protection needs. Additionally, the Development Agreement for the project will include a requirement for the applicant to pay into a Community Facilities District (CFD), which provides funding for fire protection and other public services. Compliance with existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans would ensure that fire protection services are adequate. The Roseville Fire Department reviewed the project application, and did not indicate that the CFD would not meet their needs.

Additionally, according to the City of Roseville General Plan EIR, future Fire Station #11 is planned to be located in the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan area, to the northeast of the project site (City of Roseville 2020b: 4.11-3). This new fire station would be expected to be funded through development fees (including from this project) as well as funding from other sources. While the new fire station is planned to better serve the west Roseville area, implementation of the project would not require construction of new or expanded facilities.

The project would adhere to all applicable requirements related to fire protection, would generate sales tax revenue used to fund general fund departments such as the Fire Department, is within the Fire Department's existing service area, and, most importantly, and would not require the need for new or expanded facilities. Therefore, impacts related to fire protection would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.10-2: Result in the Need for New or Expanded Police Facilities

Project development could result in an increased demand for law enforcement services; however, the project would generate sales tax and property tax revenue used to fund general fund departments such as the Police Department and the project would not result in an increased need for new or expanded police facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

As described above, the project is located within the city limits of Roseville and is served by the City of Roseville Police Department. The project includes development of mixed-use development on undeveloped grazing land in

the northwest corner of Roseville. Similar to fire protection, project development could adversely affect the ability of the Roseville Police Department to adequately respond to emergencies. The project would add 664 new residences (which would provide housing for 1,550–1,650 residents) and jobs for 910–980 employees.

Police services are a general fund department funded primarily by sales tax and property tax revenue. As part of project operation, sales tax and property tax revenue generated by the project would help fund existing and future law enforcement needs. Additionally, the Development Agreement for the project will include a requirement for the applicant to pay into a CFD, which provides funding for police protection and other public services. Compliance with existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans would ensure that police protection services are adequate. The Roseville Police Department reviewed the project application, and did not indicate that the CFD would not meet their needs.

The Roseville Police Department currently supports 226 full time equivalent positions, including 155 sworn officers and 71 professional personnel (Roseville Police Department 2024). The Police Department's Fiscal Year 2024-2025 budget provides funding to support 228 positions (City of Roseville 2024a: D-54). The funding for future positions would expand the Police Department's current staffing to better serve the City, including the project, but would not result in the construction of new or expanded facilities that could generate significant environmental impacts. Additionally, the City will be beginning a police station expansion in 2026 that will allow the Roseville Police Department to continue to meet and improve current levels of service and increase staffing as needed to serve growth contemplated in the General Plan, which includes the project. Because the project would generate sales tax and property tax revenue used to fund general fund departments such as the Police Department and the project would not result in an increased need for new or expanded facilities, impacts related to police protection would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.10-3: Result in the Need for New or Expanded Schools

The project would add an estimated 1,550–1,650 new residents to Roseville, resulting in an increased student population. The proposed increase in new students from the project would result in an increased demand on existing school facilities and may require new or expanded school facilities. The impacts of construction and operation of school facilities have been analyzed in the General Plan EIR and in the specific plan EIRs in which new schools are proposed. Future facility construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation, if necessary. Additionally, 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). Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Development of the project would add an estimated 1,550–1,650 new residents to Roseville, which would increase the local student population. Based upon the City's growth projections, the General Plan EIR identified that the Roseville City School District will require six additional elementary schools and one additional middle school in the West Roseville, Creekview, and Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan areas to meet growth demands associated with the current General Plan land use allocation (City of Roseville 2020b). Locations for these facilities have been identified in the West Roseville, Creekview, and Amoruso Ranch Specific Plans. (Note: the proposed school for the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan area is no longer proposed by the School District.)

The construction of these new school facilities could have adverse effects on the physical environment, which were analyzed at a programmatic level in the EIRs prepared for those specific plans. Future school projects would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation, if necessary. New development would pay the State-mandated school impact fees that are 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.

In accordance with SB 50, payment of school fees constitutes mitigation related to school impacts. Government Code Section 65995(h) states that the payment or satisfaction of a fee, charge, or other requirement levied or imposed under Section 17620 of the Education Code is deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impact for the planning, use, development, or provision of adequate school facilities. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.10-4: Result in the Need for New or Expanded Library Facilities

The project would result in 1,550–1,650 new residents within the project site and may increase demand for library services. The project would increase demand on an already overburdened library system, but would not meet the criteria to build a new library. However, the project applicant would be required to pay the necessary development impact fees to the CFD, the project would generate sales tax and property tax revenue used to fund public services such as the City's library system. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

The project would be served by the City's library system, which 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 is located in Maidu Regional Park in southeast Roseville. The Martha Riley Community Library is located at 1501 Pleasant Grove Boulevard within Mahany Park, approximately 5 miles southeast of the project site.

The project would result in 1,550–1,650 new residents within the project site and may increase demand for library services. The project would increase demand on an already overburdened library system, but would not meet the criteria to build a new library. However, the project applicant would be required to pay the necessary development impact fees to the City's Public Facilities Fee Program the project would generate sales tax and property tax revenue used to fund public services such as the City's library system.

The project applicant would be required to pay the necessary development impact fees to the Public Facilities Fee Program, which is responsible for funding fire, police, and other City services. Additionally, library services are funded primarily by sales tax and property tax revenue. As part of project operation, sales tax and property tax revenue generated by the project would help fund existing and future library needs. Because the project would be required to pay the necessary development impact fees to the Public Facilities Fee Program and would generate sales tax and property tax revenue used to fund library services, this would ensure that the project's individual impact on libraries would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.10-5: Result in the 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

The project includes the development of new residences on the project site, which would add new population and increase demand for new and existing parks and recreation facilities. This additional population would be likely to use existing park facilities potentially resulting in the accelerated physical deterioration of existing facilities. Additionally, the project includes 4.9 acres of developed parkland and 13.6 acres of open space, in addition to 1.3 acres of bike trails on the project site, the construction of which could result in adverse impacts. However, the impacts of construction and operation of these park, open space, and bike facilities are analyzed throughout this EIR and mitigation measures are provided where necessary to reduce or avoid impacts. Therefore, this impact would be **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 nine 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 2025, the City has 1,037.44 acres of developed parkland, or a ratio of 6.74 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents.

Table 3.10-3 presents the parkland calculations for the project. The table identifies the amount of parkland that the project is required to provide to meet the Quimby Act and the City's General Plan standards, the amount of parkland proposed to be developed, and the difference between the two. On the basis of the City's General Plan standards of 9 acres of parkland (3 acres of developed neighborhood parks, 3 acres of citywide parks, and 3 acres of open space) per 1,000 residents, the project would require 4.65–4.9 acres each of developed neighborhood parks, citywide parks, and open space. The project would include 4.9 acres of developed neighborhood parkland and 13.8 acres of open space, in addition to 1 acre of bike trails. Thus, the project would meet the requirements for developed neighborhood parkland and open space, but would not meet the requirements for citywide parks.

Table 3.10-3 Parkland Calculations

	Standard	Requirement	Project Calculations	Difference
Dwelling Units	—	—	664	—
Population	—	—	1,550–1,650	—
Developed Neighborhood Parks	3 acres/1,000 people	4.65–4.95 acres	4.9 acres	- 0.05 to + 0.25 acres
Citywide Parks	3 acres/1,000 people	4.65–4.95 acres	0	- 4.65–4.95 acres
Open Space	3 acres/1,000 people	4.65–4.95 acres	13.8 acres	+ 8.85–9.15 acres
Subtotal Parks	9 acres/1,000 people	13.95–14.85 acres	18.7 acres	—
Bike Trails	—	—	1 acre	—
Total Parks + Bike Trails	—	—	19.7 acres	—

Note: Sizes and locations of parks subject to City review and approval.

Source: Compiled by Ascent in 2025.

Because the project would not provide the required acreage of dedicated citywide parks, in-lieu (of land) fees would be applied to the project to address this shortfall of dedicated parkland. As described in the regulatory setting under "City of Roseville Municipal Code," construction cost indexes would be applied to the project and the funds would be used by the City to offset the costs of constructing new citywide parks.

Construction and operation of parks and recreation facilities could result in physical impacts on the environment, including construction noise, generation of fugitive dust, and increased traffic. The physical impacts on the environment associated with providing recreation facilities are addressed throughout this EIR, including in Section 3.3, "Transportation and Circulation"; Section 3.4, "Air Quality"; Section 3.6, "Noise and Vibration"; Section 3.12, "Hydrology and Water Quality"; and Section 3.13, "Aesthetics"; and mitigation measures are provided where necessary to reduce or avoid impacts. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.