

4.3 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section evaluates the potential impacts on public services from implementation of the proposed project. Public services include fire protection, police protection, public schools, parks, and other public facilities. Impacts are evaluated in relation to increased demand for public services associated with the proposed project and actions needed to provide increased services that could potentially lead to physical environmental effects. Other utility services, such as water and wastewater treatment, stormwater management, electricity, and natural gas services, are addressed in Section 4.2, “Public Utilities.”

This project DEIR has been prepared to meet the requirements of a project-level EIR. The City’s intention in preparing this project EIR is that no further environmental review under CEQA would be required for subsequent projects which are consistent with the Specific Plan to provide for the streamlined approval of projects proposed within the Plan area that are consistent with land use designations, adhere to design guidelines (specifically prototype development), or fall within the scope of the Specific Plan and EIR.

4.3.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The City of Roseville Police Department (RPD), headquartered at 1051 Junction Boulevard, provides primary law and traffic enforcement services within the City. Currently, the police department has 128 sworn police officers and 72 civilian positions. Although the City has not adopted a formal staffing standard for the police department, the department’s current goal is to maintain a sworn staffing level of approximately 1.2 sworn officers per 1,000 residents in the City along with other staff as needed to support the department’s mission and meet community needs.

The RPD is responsible for patrol duty within the City limits, responding to and investigating crimes and other calls for service, providing animal control services, and traffic safety. Cooperation with the UPRR’s private police department ensures provision of back-up services within the rail yard as needed.

The RPD staffs and houses its own communications center, including the 9-1-1 public safety answering point for the City. The communications center provides dispatch services for Roseville Police, Fire, and Animal Control. The RPD headquarters building houses a 40-bed jail which is staffed by non-sworn correctional officers. The jail is classified by the California Board of Corrections as a Type I jail which identifies it as being capable to house pre-sentenced arrestees up to 96 hours or until arraignment. The department’s current policy is to hold inmates no longer than 24 hours; those that cannot be released by that time on a promise to appear are transported to the Placer County Jail.

FIRE PROTECTION

The City of Roseville provides primary fire protection services within the City. Currently the City of Roseville Fire Department has 113 full-time employees and operates from seven fire stations and has two additional fire stations in the planning stages. Fire Station #1 is located at 401 Oak Street, within the Plan area, and is staffed with a four-person paramedic truck company and a Battalion Chief. The Fire Department operates a fleet consisting of strategically located engines, aerial ladder trucks, wildland engines, a hazardous materials response vehicle, a technical rescue vehicle, and command vehicles. The Fire Department also utilizes a Fire Training Center which is located at the Corporation Yard on PFE Road and includes a storage building, training tower, classrooms, and field training facilities.

Fire Department responses are generally grouped into three categories: fire calls, emergency medical service (EMS), and non-fire calls. Fire calls are defined as related to fires including structural, grass, and automobile.

EMS calls are identified as related to medical emergencies. Non-fire calls refer to all other calls such as investigations of possible fire hazards, false alarms, and other miscellaneous calls.

The Insurance Service Office (ISO) rating measures a fire department's effectiveness and is based on a municipality's facilities and equipment, personnel, and quantity of water available for fire fighting. Roseville has an ISO rating of 3 on a scale of 1 to 10 (Rostam, pers. comm., 2008). The lower the number, the higher the effectiveness rating.

The City has established a response time standard to determine the effectiveness of fire services in the city. A four-minute response time, from the time the call is received to the arrival of the first engine on the scene, has been determined to be the critical target for lifesaving purposes. The Roseville Fire Department during the last quarter of 2007 achieved a four-minute standard of 83% of the time for first engine arrival, which meets the response goal of 80% (Rostam, pers. comm., 2008).

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Plan area is served by Roseville City School District (RCSD), which serves kindergarten to 8th grade. RCSD currently operates 16 schools, with one additional elementary school planned to open in fall 2008. The Roseville Joint Unified High School District (RJUHS) serves 9th through 12th grades for the City of Roseville. RJUHS currently operates four comprehensive high schools, a continuation school, an adult school, an independent study school, and a small school for high-risk freshmen and sophomores.

RCSD serves approximately 8,400 students and three of the district's schools operate at exceeding capacity. RJUHS serves approximately 9,000 students and all of the district's high schools operate at exceeding capacity. Table 4.3-1 shows the enrollment for RCSD and RJUHS schools for the 2006–2007 school years and provides an assessment of the capacity of those schools during that time. It should be noted that the exact capacity levels and enrollment figures can change frequently as more portable classrooms are added, and additional students enroll in the district.

Table 4.3-1 Roseville City School District and Roseville Joint Unified High School District Enrollment, 2006–2007 School Year					
School Name	Grade Levels	Current Enrollment ¹	Student Capacity (# of students)	% of Capacity	Remaining Capacity (# of students)
Blue Oaks Elementary	K–5	559	600	93	41
Vencil Brown Elementary	K–5	512	600	85	88
George Kirby Elementary	K–5	374	600	62	226
Crestmont Elementary	K–6	469	575	82	106
Diamond Creek Elementary	K–5	567	600	95	33
Cathryn Gates Elementary	K–5	606	600	101	-6
William Kaseberg Elementary	K–5	428	675	63	247
George Sargeant Elementary	K–6	454	600	76	146
Sierra Gardens Elementary	K–6	481	625	77	144
Ferris Spanger Elementary	K–5	440	625	70	185
Bradford Woodbridge Fundamental School	K–3	268	625	43	407
Stoneridge Elementary	K–6	475	400	119	-75

**Table 4.3-1
Roseville City School District and Roseville Joint Unified High School District Enrollment,
2006–2007 School Year**

School Name	Grade Levels	Current Enrollment ¹	Student Capacity (# of students)	% of Capacity	Remaining Capacity (# of students)
Thomas Jefferson Elementary	K-5	370	600	62	230
Robert Cooley Middle School	6–8	866	999	87	133
George Buljan Intermediate	6–8	983	891	110	-92
Warren T. Eich Intermediate	7–8	570	810	70	240
Adelante High School	10–12	202	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²
Granite Bay High School	9–12	2,096	1,600	131	-496
Independence High School	9–12	277	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²
Oakmont High School	9–12	2,115	1,600	132	-515
Roseville High School	9–12	2,134	1,600	133	-534
Woodcreek High School	9–12	2,094	1,600	131	-494

¹ Student enrollment in the district changes daily as more students enroll and others leave; therefore, this table cannot reflect exact current enrollment.

² Adelante and Independence high schools are a continuation or an alternative education school and do not have an established student capacity.

Sources: Education Data Partnership 2008; Chris Grimes, pers. comm., 2007 (RJUHSD); City of Roseville 2004.

School districts typically fund new facilities with 50% state and 50% local sources. To ensure adequate funding for new school facilities to accommodate substantial new development and population growth within Roseville, the City Council adopted Ordinance 2434 (School Facilities Mitigation Plan) in February 1991. This ordinance requires the payment of fees, participation in a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District, and school facility mitigation plans for new development proposed in overcrowded districts. The mitigation fees established in the ordinance may be greater than the state-mandated fees. These fees vary depending on the school district. In addition to these fees, landowners/developers are required to pay the following fees before building permits are issued: standard single-family housing fee, \$2.97 per square foot; multifamily fee (includes duplexes), \$2.97 per square foot; and standard commercial/industrial fee, \$0.26 per square foot (City of Roseville 2007a and 2007b).

LIBRARY SYSTEM

The City of Roseville owns and operates civic facilities comprised of buildings and properties that are used not only for the daily operation of City government, but for community-based activities of its local citizens. These facilities include libraries. The library system provides facilities and services for people within the community as a vital public service and contributor to the community's quality of life. The facilities consist of the Main Library in the Civic Center located at 225 Taylor Street and the Maidu Branch located at 1530 Maidu Drive. The new Martha Riley Community Library and Utility Exploration Center, located in the Northwest Specific Plan area at Mahaney Park, recently opened to the public.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

The City of Roseville adopted standard for park land is nine acres per 1,000 residents. The nine-acre requirement is divided into three acres each for neighborhood, city-wide, and open space areas. The City defines park lands as public developed parks, recreational open space, and joint-use park-school facilities. Based upon the current

General Plan land use allocation at buildout, Roseville provides approximately 12 acres of park land per 1,000 residents, not including golf courses or private recreational facilities.

Royer/Saugstad Park is a community/city-wide park located in the Plan area and is designed to accommodate a variety of recreational uses. A community/city-wide park is designed to cluster active sport elements to accommodate city-wide or regional needs such as tournaments, special events, and or tourism and typically include unique recreational amenities (e.g., plaza, swimming pool, library, tennis courts, nature center, picnic facility, trail systems, transit stops). Royer/Saugstad Park is also identified as a unique recreational center serving the entire Roseville population, and in particular serving Downtown Roseville.

4.3.2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

FEDERAL

Americans with Disabilities Act

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 (42 U.S. Code (USC) 12181) prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in public accommodation and state and local government services. Under the ADA, the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board issues guidelines to ensure that facilities, public sidewalks, and street crossings are accessible to individuals with disabilities. Typical ADA improvements include creating handicap parking spaces, restroom modifications, door hardware requirements, and lighting upgrades. Play areas, meeting rooms, park restrooms, and other buildings and park structures are required to meet ADA compliance requirements. Park facilities under the proposed project would be required to be ADA compliant.

STATE

California Department of Education

The California Department of Education (CDE) School Facilities Planning Division (SFPD) has prepared a School Site Selection and Approval Guide that provides criteria for locating appropriate school sites in the State of California. These criteria originate in the Education Code (e.g., Sections 17212, 17212.5, 17213, 17213.1, 17215, and 17215.5) and in Title 5, Section 14010, of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). (See also Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21151.8 and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15186.) CDE's authority for approving proposed sites is contained in Education Code Section 17251. School districts must receive CDE approval to be able 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.

School site and size recommendations were changed by CDE in 2000 to reflect various changes in educational conditions, such as reduction of class sizes and use of advanced technology. The expanded use of school buildings and grounds for joint use by agencies and the community, along with concern for the safety of students and staff members, also influenced the modification of the CDE recommendations.

CDE provides specific recommendations for school size in the *Guide to School Site Analysis and Development* (CDE 2000). This document suggests an acreage ratio of 1:2 between buildings and grounds. CDE is aware that in many cases, primarily in urban settings, smaller sites cannot accommodate this ratio. In such cases, 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 the policies of SFPD relating to:

- ▶ proximity to airports, high-voltage power transmission lines, railroads, and major roadways;

- ▶ presence of toxic and hazardous substances;
- ▶ proximity to hazardous facilities and hazardous air emissions sources;
- ▶ 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.

LOCAL

City of Roseville General Plan 2020

The *City of Roseville General Plan 2020* (City of Roseville 2007a) includes the following goals and policies related to the proposed project:

Police Services Goal 1: 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.

- ▶ **Police Services Policy 7:** Design parks to facilitate surveillance by adjoining residents, security services, and police.

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

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

- ▶ **Fire Protection Policy 2:** Strive to achieve the following service levels:
 - Four-minute response time for all emergency calls
 - ISO rating of 3 or better
 - 500 gallons of water per minute within 10 minutes of an alarm
- ▶ **Fire Protection Policy 6:** Phase the timing of the construction of fire stations to be available to serve the surrounding service area.

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

- ▶ **Library Policy 3:** Provide branch libraries at the neighborhood level to service residents within a five-mile radius of each facility.
- ▶ **Library Policy 4:** Provide branch libraries to service population increments of +20,000
- ▶ **Library Policy 5:** Plan for the clustering and connection of community facilities in neighborhood centers, including parks, libraries, and community centers.

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 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.
- ▶ **Schools Policy 2:** Adequate facilities must be shown to be available in a timely manner before approval will be granted to new residential development.
- ▶ **Schools Policy 3:** Financing for new school facilities will be identified and secured before new development is approved.
- ▶ **Schools 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.

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.

- ▶ **Parks and Recreation Policy 1:** The City shall ensure the provision of 9 acres of park land per 1,000 residents.
- ▶ **Parks and Recreation Policy 8:** Require that parks and recreational facilities be phased or fully completed so as to be available as adjacent residential uses are developed.

4.3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Impacts on public services that would result from the Specific Plan were identified by comparing existing service capacity and facilities against future demand associated with project implementation. Evaluation of potential public service impacts were based on a review of documents pertaining to the proposed Plan area, including the City General Plan. Additional background information on current services, staffing, and equipment was obtained through consultation with appropriate agencies such as the Roseville Fire Department, the RPD, and the RCSD and RJUHSD.

The following analysis assumes the proposed project would consist of new residential housing (approximately 1,275 units), new commercial land uses (approximately 3,227,045 square feet), and 36.4 acres of parks and public facilities. Construction is anticipated to be in phases over an estimated 20-year period.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

As identified in the State CEQA Guidelines (Appendix G), an impact related to the provision of public services would be considered a significant environmental impact if the proposed project would:

- ▶ Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provisions of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or 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 following public services:
 - Fire protection
 - Law enforcement

- Schools
 - Parks
 - Other public facilities
- ▶ increase demand on existing neighborhood and community parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or
 - ▶ result in the substantial loss of open space resources.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

IMPACT 4.3-1 **Public Services – Increased Demand for Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Facilities, Systems, Equipment, and Services.** *Development in the Plan area would result in increased demand for fire protection and emergency medical services, potentially resulting in the need for additional staff and equipment to maintain an adequate level of service. Fire Station #1, serving the Plan area, currently functions at its operational limits. However, construction of a new Fire Station #1 has been identified by the City which would have sufficient capability to serve increased demand. This impact would be less than significant.*

Buildings constructed prior to 1983 are a greater fire risk than those built subsequently with higher structural and material standards under the new building code. Most of the older structures, which comprise the highest hazards, are concentrated within the infill regions of the City, including the Plan area. The Plan area is located within the service area of the City of Roseville Fire Station #1, located at 401 Oak Street. Fire Station #1 would provide first-response service to the Plan area.

As stated in the City's General Plan, minimum feasible response times for fire and emergency calls would be maintained through staffing and station locations; although the General Plan does not specify a firefighter per population ratio. However, the City has a policy to achieve a four-minute response time for all emergency calls (City General Plan, Fire Protection Policy 2).

Fire Station #1 is currently functioning at its operational limits because of existing cumbersome and insufficient space for staff, training, equipment, and administration to efficiently serve the community (Rostam 2008). As a result, the City recently identified options to meet current demands including expansion at the station's current location and construction of a new station at a different site (RRM Design Group 2007). After analyzing four options, the City is moving forward with construction of a new fire station north and adjacent to the intersection of Lincoln and Oak Streets. Construction of the new Fire Station #1 would allow the Fire Department to adequately provide fire protection and emergency services, including maintaining a four-minute response time for all emergency calls, in the Plan area. Because improvements to fire protection and emergency services have been identified for the Plan area, implementation of the proposed project is considered to result in a less-than-significant impact.

IMPACT 4.3-2 **Public Services – Increased Demand for Fire Flow.** *The proposed Specific Plan would include the development of residential and commercial uses that would require adequate water flow for fire suppression. Future redevelopment projects in the Plan area would incorporate City fire flow requirements into project designs. This impact would be less than significant.*

The Roseville Fire Department maintains oversight authority to ensure that adequate water volume and pressure are available in the City. Methods to calculate minimum fire flow involve design-specific calculations including the density of structures, height, number of stories, square footage, building materials, and structural design. A firefighting standard of 500 gallons per minute within 10 minutes of alarm is the standard adopted by the City of Roseville as adequate to meet fire protection needs. Lack of adequate fire flow would impede the ability of the Roseville Fire Department to provide effective fire suppression service in the Plan area.

The California Fire Code and City Fire Code (Section 16.16.190) require developers to provide minimum fire flow and flow duration for fire protection to all premises on which buildings or portions of buildings are constructed. Future redevelopment projects in the Plan area would incorporate the California Fire Code and City Fire Code requirements into project designs. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

IMPACT **Public Services – Increased Demand for Law Enforcement Facilities, Services, and Equipment.**
4.3-3 *Redevelopment projects in the Plan area would increase the demand for law enforcement facilities and services, resulting in the need for additional staff and equipment to maintain adequate levels of service. The City General Plan recognizes the need for additional police officers as population increases in the City and the Roseville Police Department currently provides adequate service to the community. Therefore, project impacts to law enforcement services would be less than significant.*

The RPD operates out of their headquarters located at 1051 Junction Boulevard, which is located approximately 1 mile from the Plan area. This station would provide first-response service for the Plan area. Although the City has not adopted a formal staffing standard for the police department, the department's current goal is to maintain a sworn staffing level of approximately 1.2 sworn officers per 1,000 residents in the city (Allison, pers. comm., 2007). The Plan is estimated to increase residential population in Downtown Roseville at project buildout by 3,315 persons (1,275 new residential units with an average of 2.6 persons per household) (U.S. Census 2008). Using the City's ratio of 1.2 sworn officers per 1,000 residents, a minimum of 3 new sworn officers would be needed to serve redevelopment projects associated with the Plan at buildout. Because the Plan area is located in close proximity to the RPD headquarters and because RPD uses automobile patrols to cover the entire geographic area of the City, no new police facilities would be required to serve the Plan area.

The City's General Plan identifies that as population grows the demand for both traditional and non-traditional law enforcement services is also expected to increase. As a result, the RPD would require additional staff as the City's population grows to continue providing present levels of service. Although redevelopment projects in the Plan area would increase population in the City as a whole, the City General Plan recognizes additional police officers would be needed to serve future population increases. In addition, the RPD is currently able to provide more than adequate law enforcement services to the city (Allison, pers. comm., 2007). Therefore, implementation of the Plan is considered to result in a less-than-significant impact.

IMPACT **Public Services – Increased Demand for Public School Facilities and Services.** *Implementation of the proposed project would increase demand for elementary school (K–5), middle school (6–8), and high school (8–12) services in RCSD and RJUHSD. Elementary and middle schools nearest the project site are operating below capacity; therefore, the proposed project would not have a significant impact on these schools in the area. However, the high schools nearest the project site are close to or exceeding capacity. Therefore, the impact on high schools in the Plan area is considered potentially significant.*
4.3-4

The proposed project would increase the demand for elementary, middle, and high school facilities in RCSD and RJUHSD. George Cirby Elementary and William Kaseberg Elementary are the closest elementary schools to the project site. George Cirby Elementary is at 62% of capacity and William Kaseberg Elementary is at 63% of capacity (Table 4.3-1). The middle school serving the Plan area is Warren T. Eich Intermediate School, which is at 70% of capacity (Table 4.3-1). The closest high schools to the Plan area are Roseville High School and Oakmont High School. Currently, Roseville High School is operating at 133% of capacity and Oakmont is operating at 132% of capacity (Table 4.3-1).

Although the proposed project would increase the population in the Plan area, the increase in student population would be small relative to the number of new residences in the greater Roseville area. Approximate student generation rates for similar mixed-use residential developments were used to determine the increase in number of students that would result from implementation of the proposed project. Because mixed-use residential

developments are a relatively new type of development, RCSD and RJUHSD currently do not have established student generation rates for mixed-use residential developments.

The results of this analysis, as provided in Table 4.3-2, reflects that low density residential uses would generate a greater number of high school students, a greater number of students in grades 6–8, and a greater number of students in K–5th grade than high density residential – based on the student generation rates provided by the respective school districts. This analysis suggests that on average, low density residential households generally represent families with more children (in these associated age groups) than those families that live in high density residential housing. For example, families, couples, or singles that live in studio apartments, loft space, or one or two-bedroom apartments with relatively less square footage than larger “low density” mixed-use residences are less inclined to have school-aged children living with them in those housing types (over a defined geographical area) than families or single parents that own or rent larger homes.

Table 4.3-2 Student Generation Rates for Mixed-Use Residential for Roseville City School District and Roseville Joint Unified High School District			
	High School	Middle School	Elementary School
Generation Rates for Low Density Mixed-use Residential	$0.161^{1/2.5}$ $= 0.064^2$	$0.092^{1/2.5}$ $= 0.037^2$	$0.246^{1/2.5}$ $= 0.098^2$
Number of Students Generated from Low-density Mixed-use Residential³	82	47	125
Generation Rates for High Density Mixed-use Residential	$0.045^{1/2.5}$ $= 0.018^2$	$0.028^{1/2.5}$ $= 0.011^2$	$0.076^{1/2.5}$ $= 0.030^2$
Number of Students Generated from High-density Mixed-use Residential³	23	14	38
¹ Generation rates provided by RCSD and RJUHSD. ² Mixed-use residential generation rates were calculated by dividing generation rates provided by respective school districts by 2.5. This approximation of mixed-use residential generation rates has been used for other similar types of developments. RCSD and RJUHSD do not have generation rates for mixed-use residential developments. ³ Assumes construction of 1,275 residential dwelling units.			

Table 4.3-2 shows the projected increase in students for both low density and high density residential uses. However, these projections are used in this analysis in order to present the most conservative scenario because the generation rates for low density mixed-use residential result in more students for each age/grade bracket.

Based on the approximate student generation rates for mixed-use residential, it is estimated that the Plan could generate 163 additional elementary school students and 61 additional middle school students (Table 4.3-2). Because the elementary and middle schools nearest the Plan area are operating below capacity and can sufficiently accommodate the additional students generated, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on these schools in the area.

Although the population increase associated with the Plan would be relatively small, the two high schools nearest the Plan area are currently operating beyond capacity (Grimes, pers. comm., 2008). Based on approximate student generation rates for mixed-use residential, it is estimated that the Plan would generate 105 new high school students (Table 4.3-2). Although this number of students is small compared to the total number of students in the RJUHSD and RCSD, the nearest high schools are already operating at or above capacity. As a result, new school facilities would be needed to accommodate the new development associated with the proposed project.

In response to the need for new high school facilities, the RJUHSD plans to purchase a piece of property in 2011 that is located at the intersection of Hayden Parkway and Bob Doyle Drive. After purchasing the property, RJUHSD plans to construct a new high school and begin operation in 2013 (Grimes, pers. comm., 2008).

Although new high school facilities would be constructed to serve high school students generated by the proposed project, students would be required to attend existing, overcrowded high school facilities until new high school facilities become available.

In addition, construction of these new high school facilities could result in adverse physical and environmental impacts. RJUHSD would be the agency responsible for preparing the required environmental analysis to evaluate potential impacts associated with development of a new high school. The development of a new high school could result in several environmental impacts (e.g., biological habitat, construction-related air quality and noise), beyond those impacts evaluated throughout this DEIR some of which may remain significant even with implementation of recommended mitigation. Because the proposed project would contribute to the need to construct a new high school, this impact is considered **potentially significant**.

IMPACT 4.3-5 **Public Services – Increased Demand for Library Services.** *The proposed Specific Plan would include the development of residential uses that would demand library services. The City of Roseville Main Library is located inside the Plan area and would provide adequate library services to future residents. This impact would be less than significant.*

Implementation of the project would increase the number of people living in Downtown Roseville who would demand library services. The City of Roseville Main Library is located within the Plan area at 225 Taylor Street. The Main Library would continue to provide library services to future residents in Downtown Roseville with implementation of the project. In addition, the City of Roseville opened the new Martha Riley Community Library at Mahany Park in December 2007 to further expand library services available to the community. The Main Library has indicated that they can adequately serve future residents of Downtown Roseville (Bish, pers. comm., 2007). Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

IMPACT 4.3-6 **Public Services – Increased Demand for Parks and Recreation Facilities.** *The proposed Specific Plan would include the development of residential uses that would demand park and recreation facilities. The City of Roseville has sufficient park land to serve the needs of the community. Therefore, increased demand for parks and recreation uses would be met by existing facilities. This impact would be less than significant.*

The number of residents in Downtown Roseville would increase with implementation of the Plan and subsequently increase demand for parks and recreational facilities. Royer/Saugstad Park is located in the Plan area and improvements to existing recreational facilities are proposed as part of the project including replacing tennis courts, constructing a new amphitheater, extension of bikeways, and construction of a lighted pitch-putt golf course. The environmental impacts associated with these recreational improvements are considered in this DEIR in the appropriate resource sections.

The City of Roseville has an adopted standard to provide 9 acres of parks per 1,000 residents. The 9-acre requirement is divided into 3 acres each for neighborhood, citywide, and open space areas. Based on the City's current General Plan land use allocations at buildout, the City currently has approximately 12 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons.

Royer and Saugstad Parks are located in the Plan area and this facility is considered one of three citywide park facilities. Citywide park facilities are designed to accommodate a wider variety and higher intensity of recreational uses and are identified as unique recreational centers serving the entire Roseville population. Royer and Saugstad Parks combined consist of 36.3 acres. The Specific Plan would also create a Town Square at the Civic Center which is envisioned to provide a variety of passive and active amenities with more of an urban recreational focus. The Town Square would encompass approximately 1.1 acres. Combined, the Town Square and Royer/Saugstad Parks provide 37.4 acres of parkland in the Plan area.

Infill and non-specific plan areas are typically required to meet the 9-acre requirement or satisfy the requirement through an in-lieu park land dedication. Based on these criteria, implementation of the Plan would add 1,275 new

residential units and approximately 3,188 new residents which would require, or create the demand for, approximately 28.7 acres of overall parkland dedication. However, the Specific Plan includes a policy to waive the park dedication or in-lieu fee requirement for the Plan area as an incentive to residential development in Downtown Roseville (Policy 8.2.1). In addition, the Specific Plan includes a policy to assign or allocate park fees collected with development of residential housing in the Plan area specifically to Plan area (Policy 8.2.2).

With approval of the Specific Plan, including Policy 8.2.2, development of land uses identified for the Plan area would increase demand for parks and recreational facilities but would not substantially deteriorate existing facilities. In addition, the Specific Plan would be consistent with City policy requiring park dedication or in-lieu fees because approval of the Specific Plan, including Policy 8.2.1, would exempt new development from this requirement. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

4.3.4 MITIGATION MEASURE

No mitigation measures are necessary for the following less-than-significant impact:

4.3-1: Public Services – Increased Demand for Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Facilities, Systems, Equipment, and Services

4.3-2: Public Services – Increased Demand for Fire Flow

4.3-3: Public Services – Increased Demand for Law Enforcement Facilities, Services, and Equipment

4.3-5: Public Services – Increased Demand for Library Services

4.3-6: Public Services – Increased Demand for Parks and Recreation Facilities

The following mitigation measures are provided for significant impacts.

Mitigation Measure 4.3-4: Increased Demand for Public School Facilities and Services.

The proposed project would generate approximately 23 high school students. To ensure adequate funding is available for high school facilities necessary to accommodate the increase in student population caused by the proposed project, landowners and developers shall pay school mitigation fees in accordance with the City of Roseville Ordinance 2434 before issuance of building permits for construction in the Plan area. Development projects in the Plan area that include only residential land uses shall enter into a Mutual Benefit Agreement (MBA) with school districts serving that area.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.3-4 would ensure adequate funding is made available to school districts to pay for construction and operation of new school facilities as needed to serve development. School impact fees are typically an insufficient amount to fund 100% of new school facility construction. However, the California Legislature has declared that the school impact fee is deemed to be full and adequate mitigation under CEQA (Government Code Section 65996). With payment of the state-mandate fees, impacts on school services and facilities would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

4.3.5 RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

All impacts associated with public services are considered less than significant. Therefore, there are no residual significant impacts.

