

4.6 UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

This section provides an overview of existing utilities and public services for the City of Rocklin and the proposed project area, including water supply, wastewater service, solid waste management, electrical service, natural gas service, telephone service, fire protection, police protection, public schools, and parks. Impacts are evaluated in relation to increased demand for utilities and public services associated with the proposed project and actions needed to provide the services that could potentially lead to physical environmental effects.

Analysis provided in this section is based on a review of agency documents and consultation with local public service providers. Impacts related to stormwater management and water quality are addressed in Section 4.10, Hydrology and Water Quality.

4.6.1 EXISTING SETTING

WATER SUPPLY

This section addresses groundwater, and local, area, and regional water resource issues. Information in this Draft EIR has been excerpted from descriptions contained in the PCWA *American River Pump Station EIS/EIR* (PCWA and Reclamation, 2001) and the *American River Basin Cumulative Report* prepared by Reclamation as part of the referenced EIS/EIR (August 2001). The analysis from these documents pertaining to surface water supply is incorporated herein.

Background

Water service would be provided to the site by the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA). The PCWA was created under State legislation adopted in 1957 by the California Legislature. PCWA carries out a broad range of responsibilities, including water resource planning and management, retail and wholesale supply of irrigation water and drinking water, and production of hydroelectric energy.

The City of Rocklin is located entirely within PCWA Zone 1, which includes Rocklin and the rest of the Loomis Basin, the City of Lincoln, an industrial corridor along Highway 65, and residential areas south of Baseline Road and west of Roseville. Agricultural lands near Highway 65 are within Zone 5, and the PCWA has determined that the sources of water to meet demands in Zone 1 and Zone 5 were the same. PCWA does not have significant amounts of groundwater rights for use in Zones 1 and 5, and relies on surface water entitlements, which include:

- ▶ 100,400 acre-feet of water per year (afy) from the Yuba/Bear River system that is purchased from PG&E. This is PCWA's primary source of supply for Zone 1. This has been PCWA's primary source of supply for Zone 1 since PCWA began retailing water in 1968. The term of this contract is to 2013, but PCWA expects the contract to be renewed after the expiration of the present term. This water supply has a high reliability during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, but the supply is fully utilized. For example, between 1987 and 1992 the State experienced five years of drought, during which many areas in the State had reduced supplies. During that period, PCWA had a full Yuba/Bear River supply each year. 1977 was the only year in which PCWA had to impose drought restrictions on its customers due to reduced PG&E supply. PCWA's *Urban Water Management Plan* was adopted on December 15, 2005, and contains a water shortage contingency analysis that includes a five stage rationing plan that would be invoked during a declared water shortage.
- ▶ 120,000 afy from the Middle Fork Project on the American River. PCWA's Middle Fork Project (MFP) water right permits provide that this water supply may be diverted from the American River at either Auburn or at Folsom Reservoir. This water supply has historically been very reliable, even during drought periods. PCWA has done extensive modeling of the MFP system to determine its reliability during drought events

using California's hydrologic record, which dates back to 1921. The conclusion of that analysis is that the MFP can provide 120,000 afy, even in dry years as severe as the 1976-1977 hydrologic event.

PCWA is currently completing the permanent American River Pump Station (ARPS) and designing the Auburn Tunnel Pump Station and the Ophir Water Treatment Plant project (PCWA 2006) in order to have the necessary facilities in place to fully exercise their rights to this American River water. When completed, the ARPS will divert for treatment 35,500 afy of MFP water rights water, some of which will also be delivered to the existing Foothill Water Treatment Plant. Diversions from the MFP at the American River Pump Station location were previously evaluated in the *American River Pump Station Final EIS/EIR, American River Basin Cumulative Impact Report*, 2001.

- ▶ 35,000 afy from the Central Valley Project water supply contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. This water supply has been cut back up to 25 percent during single-dry and multiple-dry years. This water was originally to be provided to PCWA at Auburn Reservoir but the contract as amended now provides for its diversion at Folsom Dam or other locations mutually agreed on by the parties. However, PCWA is pursuing a diversion at the Sacramento River in accordance with the Water Forum Agreement in order to ensure the long-term availability of this supply, as described in more detail below.

According to PCWA's October 2005 Draft *Integrated Water Resources Plan*, PCWA plans to supplement its CVP contract supply with groundwater in dry years to improve the reliability to the point where the full contract amount can be relied upon to serve the urban development needs.

- ▶ 5,000 afy purchased from South Sutter Water District (SSWD). This supply is only available when it is surplus to SSWD's needs, and this water would be made available only as a supplemental supply to agricultural customers in Zone 5. Water is not expected to be available from this source during dry years. Additionally, this source is considered temporary because it is expected that the available supply will eventually be fully utilized by SSWD.

The total water available to Zones 1 and 5 is 255,400 afy of permanent water supply and 5,000 afy of temporary water. Out of that permanent supply, PCWA has contracted to deliver up to 25,000 afy to San Juan Water District for use within the Placer County portion of its service area and up to 30,000 afy to Roseville. Deliveries to the San Juan Water District and the City of Roseville would only occur during surplus water years.

In 2004, PCWA used 112,768 af to meet the needs of its Zone 1 and Zone 5 customers. In addition to this amount, to date PCWA has approved applications for water service totaling an additional 5,753 afy, resulting in a total current committed demand of 118,521 afy. In 2004, PCWA delivered 13,562 af to San Juan and 465 af to Roseville.

Table 4.6-1 summarizes PCWA's existing water supply entitlements and demands, and shows the total surface water available for future demands.

PCWA's permanent water supply includes the 35,000 afy of Central Valley Project water from the American River described above. PCWA is authorized through a contract with Reclamation to take 35,000 afy of Central Valley Project contract water at Folsom Reservoir or other places that are agreed to by the affected parties. PCWA is currently pursuing a 35,000 afy diversion at the Sacramento River in accordance with the Water Forum Agreement. A separate EIR/EIS is currently in process for the water diversion project and an initial alternatives analysis has now been completed (*Sacramento River Water Reliability Study Initial Alternatives Report*). The Draft EIR/EIS is currently still in production and is projected for public release some time in late 2007 (Placer County 2007).

There is a reasonable certainty that the water supply from the Sacramento River will become available in the future. First, as noted above, PCWA has Middle Fork American River water rights. Thus, the Sacramento River diversion entitlement is not analogous to the uncertain State Water Project (SWP) "entitlements" – a term no

longer used -- that the appellate courts have said included substantial amounts of “paper water.” (See *Planning and Conservation League v. Department of Water Resources* (2000) 83 Cal. App. 4th 892, see also *Santa Clarita Organization for Planning the Environment v. County of Los Angeles* (2003) 106 Cal. App. 4th 715) (Placer County 2007).

Table 4.6-1 Water Supply Entitlements and Demands	
Source	Total Water Supply (afy)
Entitlements	
Yuba/Bear River water through PG&E	100,400
Middle Fork Project on the American River	120,000
Central Valley Project through the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	35,000
Total Entitlements	255,400 ¹
Demands	
2004 usage by Zones 1 and 5	112,768
Approved applications for water service	5,753
Total Demand	118,521 ²
Surface water availability for future demands	136,879
Source: PCWA 2006	
¹ The total entitlements sum shown here does not include the 5,000 afy from South Sutter Water District because this supply is only available when it is surplus to SSWD’s needs, and would be made available only as a supplemental supply to agricultural customers in Zone 5.	
² The 2004 delivery to San Juan was 13,562 af, and the 2004 delivery to Roseville was 465 af; however, because of the surplus nature of the water supply contracts to these areas, these figures are not included in permanent demand for PCWA.	

Second, quite notably, the Sacramento River diversion project has the support of both the Water Forum Agreement signatories and, it appears, the U.S. Congress. The Water Forum Agreement represents a regional consensus that water purveyors, such as PCWA, with unexercised water rights on the American River could reduce the environmental impacts of their future diversions based on those rights if they agreed instead to pursue diversions of like amounts of water from the Sacramento River. Because of local environmentalist support for this approach, the Sacramento River supply is less likely to encounter environmental opposition than would supplies taken from the American River. Thus, on page 14 of the Introduction and Summary of the Water Forum Agreement (January 2000), “expansion of Sacramento River diversion and treatment facilities” is listed as one of the major water supply projects that will receive Water Forum support upon signing the Water Forum Agreement, which has long since occurred. The project is also contemplated by federal legislation known as Public Law 106-554, Appendix D, Division B, Section 103 (April 24, 2000). Subdivision (a) of Section 103 provides:

The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a feasibility study for a Sacramento River, California, diversion project that is consistent with the Water Forum Agreement among the members of the Sacramento, California, Water Forum dated April 24, 2000, and that considers –

- (1) consolidation of several of the Natomas Central Mutual Water Company’s diversions;
- (2) upgrading fish screens at the consolidated diversion;
- (3) the diversion of 35,000 acre-feet of water by the Placer County Water Agency;
- (4) the diversion of 29,000 acre-feet of water for delivery to the Northridge Water District;

- (5) the potential to accommodate other diversions of water from the Sacramento River, subject to additional negotiations and agreement among the Water Forum signatories and potentially affected parties upstream on the Sacramento River; and
- (6) an inter-tie between the diversions referred to in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) with the Northridge Water District's pipeline that delivers water from the American River.

Third, for reasons suggested above in discussing the Water Forum Agreement, the Sacramento River diversion project is relatively benign from an environmental perspective. Essentially, the project would take water from the Sacramento River rather than the American River, thereby avoiding potential adverse environmental impacts on the American River, which, with its lower flows, is much more environmentally sensitive than the Sacramento River (Placer County 2007).

The Sacramento River diversion project must overcome regulatory hurdles before it can come to fruition. First, the project must complete the environmental review processes under both CEQA (with PCWA as lead agency) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (with Reclamation as the federal lead agency) (Placer County 2007).

Among the approvals the project will need are (i) an exchange agreement between PCWA and Reclamation, (ii) an application from Reclamation to the State Water Resources Control Board for an additional point of "rediversion" at the Sacramento River diversion project site, and (iii) actions by PCWA and Reclamation amending their water delivery contract to provide for delivery at the site. The project must also obtain a "Section 404" wetlands fill permit under the Clean Water Act from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). As the federal lead agency, Reclamation is obligated under section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act to consult with both the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to determine whether the direct or indirect effects of the project could jeopardize the continued existence of any federally listed endangered or threatened species or cause the destruction or adverse modification of the designated critical habitat of any such species. Given the ecological pressures on both aquatic and terrestrial species from continuing population growth and agricultural activities in California, there is always the chance that these environmental processes and Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements could lead to delays, which could postpone the acquisition by PCWA of this water supply. Further, although it is not anticipated, there is always the chance that alternatives other than PCWA's entire 35,000 afy could be approved (Placer County 2007).

The local agencies participating in the Sacramento River diversion project, namely, the City of Sacramento, PCWA, the City of Roseville, and Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD) intend to try to minimize the indirect effects of the water supply on federally listed terrestrial species by agreeing that they will not undertake to provide new water service from Sacramento River diversion project facilities to any new projects unless such new development can demonstrate that it is in compliance with the ESA. Under such a self-imposed limitation, the partners in the Sacramento River diversion project would not provide water to any developer who cannot prove "ESA compliance" in connection with its development plans (Placer County 2007).

Finally, virtually all water supplies in California that have yet to be perfected suffer from some uncertainty due to combination of evolving environmental factors. One such factor is possible future species listings under the ESA and its State analogue, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), which could affect both Central Valley Project (CVP) and SWP operations, as well as the timing and extent of other water diversions throughout California (Placer County 2007).

WATER CONVEYANCE AND TREATMENT

The only facility that PCWA currently has to deliver water to its service area from its American River supplies is the temporary American River Pump Station at Auburn. Under an agreement between PCWA and Reclamation, Reclamation is required to install temporary pumps in the American River so that PCWA can access up to 25,000

AFA of its MFP water at a rate of 50 cubic feet per second (cfs). Because of flooding concerns that necessitate the seasonal removal of the temporary pumps, and other technical limitations, PCWA estimates that it can only reliably divert up to 13,000 AFA with the current configuration installed by Reclamation.

As limited by the temporary American River Pump Station, the total current raw water delivery capacity available to Zones 1 & 5 (western Placer County) is 113,400 AFA on a permanent basis and 118,400 AFA on a temporary basis in normal/wet years.

Progress by PCWA and Reclamation is being made in completing a new permanent American River Pump Station. On June 13, 2003, Reclamation entered into a contract to construct Phase I of the American River Pump Station. Completion of this project will increase PCWA's raw water delivery capacity to Zone 1 and western Placer County to 135,900 AFA on a permanent basis in normal/wet years. Subtracting 113,563 AFA of current and committed demands will leave 22,337 AFA of uncommitted raw water delivery capacity available for new development once the permanent American River Pump Station is complete in 2008.

In the vicinity of the proposed project, existing water conveyance facilities are located west of Interstate 80 in Taylor Road and in Sierra College Boulevard, Rocklin Road, and Barton Road. PCWA has indicated that the 20-inch water main in Taylor Road by way of Sierra College Boulevard would serve the proposed project; however, the agency has stated that there is a large demand currently placed on this pipeline from existing development in the surrounding area (PCWA 2006).

On the project site, the Eastside Canal pipeline traverses parcels abutting Interstate 80. This pipeline delivers raw untreated water for irrigation purposes to existing customers down stream of the site.

PCWA treats water for the City of Rocklin at two treatment facilities, the Foothill Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Sunset WTP. The Foothill WTP is located one mile south of Newcastle, northeast of the City. In addition to serving the City, this plant serves Penryn and Loomis. PCWA completed the most recent expansion of its Foothill WTP in 2005 and treatment plant capacity of this facility was increased from 27 mgd to 55 mgd. The Sunset WTP plant is located northeast of the City. The maximum design flow for the Sunset WTP is 8 mgd. The total treatment capacity for the Sunset/Foothill water treatment system is 63 mgd. PCWA has indicated that the project would be served by the Foothill WTP via the 20-inch pipeline in Taylor Road. (PCWA 2006.)

WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

Wastewater treatment for the City of Rocklin is provided by the South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD) through its membership in the South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA). SPMUD and the SPWA operate sewer collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities and provide sewer maintenance and engineering services. In the vicinity of the proposed project there is a 6-inch sewer main along Sierra College Boulevard.

SPMUD's 1986 Sewer Master Plan concluded that there would be increasing greenfield development activity, in addition to infill development, in the northwest portion of the City and in the areas east of Interstate 80. The plan envisioned that Rocklin would have a total of 52,604 sewered equivalent dwelling units at ultimate buildout. SPMUD has planned for growth in the City and the sizing of sewer infrastructure has been based on long-term plan projections (City of Rocklin 2005).

The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant provides wastewater treatment facilities for the SPMUD. This plant serves the Dry Creek Basin, consisting of the cities of Roseville, Rocklin, and Loomis, as well as the surrounding unincorporated areas. The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant's current design capacity is 18 mgd Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF) and 45 mgd Average Wet Weather Flows (AWWF). The plant's flows average 12 mgd ADWF and 30 mgd AWWF. The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant provides tertiary level wastewater treatment through the process of screening, grit removal, primary clarification, aeration, secondary clarification, full nitrification capacity, filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. The plant discharges into Dry Creek under

standards established by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. An additional regional wastewater treatment facility, the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant, was recently constructed with an initial design capacity of 12 mgd ADWF and 30 mgd AWWF, respectively.

SOLID WASTE

In western Placer County, Auburn-Placer Disposal Service provides garbage pickup services. The company also provides pickup service for recyclable materials. The project site is within the service area of Auburn-Placer Disposal Service.

Once collected, solid waste is transported to the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill at the southeast corner of Athens Avenue and Fiddymont Road, west of the City. The 281-acre landfill is operated by the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA), a joint powers authority that includes Placer County and Roseville, Rocklin, and Lincoln. Waste disposal services at the landfill are provided to these cities, as well as for Auburn, Colfax, and Loomis. An additional 465 acres of land for landfill expansion is located to the west of the current landfill site. The additional acreage is not yet permitted for landfill uses.

The landfill accepts municipal solid waste from the adjacent Western Regional Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), as well as sewage sludge and other materials. The landfill is permitted to accept Class II and Class III wastes. At present, the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill is permitted to accept 1,900 tons per day (tpd) of solid waste. The landfill has a total capacity of 36 million cubic yards and a remaining capacity of 29 million cubic yards. At the current remaining capacity, the landfill could continue to accept waste until 2036. (California Integrated Waste Management Board 2005.)

RECYCLING FACILITIES

The WPWMA developed the 29-acre MRF adjacent to the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill to recover recyclable materials from the waste stream within the County. The MRF has the flexibility to handle all waste, whether mixed waste from the Auburn-Placer Disposal Service, or source-separated recyclables from other recycling programs in the community. The MRF recovers recyclable materials such as glass, metals, paper, plastics, wood waste and other compostable materials. Unrecyclable solid waste received at the MRF is then disposed of at the adjacent Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. Currently, the MRF diverts approximately 40% of the material received from the landfill. To continue meeting recycling goals, the MRF is currently undergoing an expansion that is scheduled for completion in fall 2007. This expansion will double its processing capacity and increase the amount of recyclable materials recovered from the waste stream by about 20 percent. (WPWMA 2007.)

ELECTRICAL SERVICE

PG&E provides electrical service to the City through State-regulated public utility contracts. PG&E delivers approximately 81,923 million kilowatt-hours of electricity to its 13 million customers throughout the 70,000-square-mile service area in northern and central California. Two 60 kilovolt (kV) lines supply three electric substations that serve the City planning area electric distribution load. Existing substations within the planning area include the Rocklin Substation on South Grove Street and the Del Mar Substation on Corporation Yard Road located along Sierra Meadows Drive. The third substation is the Pleasant Grove Substation located on Industrial Boulevard north of Sunset Boulevard.

The City recently worked with PG&E and the State Public Utilities Commission to design and locate a 115-kV transmission line corridor through the City. The preferred PG&E route located the line along the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way between the Roseville city limits and Sierra Meadows Drive to the Delmar substation (City of Rocklin 2005).

PG&E has existing 12 kV and 21 kV overhead power lines on the west side of Sierra College Boulevard. In addition, 12 kV overhead power lines are located in the southern portion of the project property.

NATURAL GAS SERVICE

PG&E provides natural gas service to the City through State-regulated public utility contracts. Gas is delivered to the City and the proposed project area through portions of PG&E's 46,000 miles of natural gas pipelines. In the project area, gas transmission lines are located along Granite Drive, east of the project site and along Rocklin Road, south of the site.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephone service is provided to the area by Pacific Bell. There is an existing underground telephone cable on the east side of Sierra College Boulevard.

Cable service for the proposed project is provided to the area by Wave Broadband Services. In the project vicinity, underground conduit runs parallel to Interstate 80.

FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE

The project site is served by the Rocklin Fire Department. The following information on the department was obtained, in part, from the department's website (City of Rocklin Fire Department 2006). The department provides fire prevention, suppression, emergency medical, and technical rescue services to the City. In addition to emergency response and rescue, the department maintains the fire stations, fire apparatus, and water systems essential for fighting fires in the community. The department also conducts weed abatement and fuel modification programs, and provides a variety of public safety and educational programs.

The Rocklin Fire Department currently has 45 full-time personnel, including administration, prevention, and suppression staff, with an additional volunteer firefighting and support force. The department maintains a service ratio of one employee per 1,000 residents. The Rocklin Fire Department operates three fire stations:

- ▶ Fire Station No. 1 at 4060 Rocklin Road
- ▶ Fire Station No. 2 at 3401 Crest Drive.
- ▶ Fire Station No. 3 at 2001 Wildcat Boulevard

A fourth station is now in the planning stage at the future intersection of Park Drive and Valley View Parkway. The nearest fire station to the project site is Fire Station No. 1 approximately 2 miles southwest of the project site.

The Rocklin Fire Department responded to approximately 3,000 calls in 2005. Response times averaged less than five minutes 80 percent of the time. The City also belongs to a statewide mutual aid system, through which fire suppression assistance is provided to a member agency when it has exhausted its own resources. Bordering fire jurisdictions participate with the City in the statewide mutual aid system.

Funding for department operations comes from the City's general fund. In addition, the City collects a Capital Improvements Fee on new construction for the development of new capital facilities including fire stations, equipment, and engines.

American Medical Response (AMR) provides ambulance services to the City, and maintains response times under 10 minutes for the majority of calls. AMR serves western Placer County and strategically locates ambulances throughout the region, including within the City (City of Rocklin 2005).

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Rocklin Police Department provides law enforcement services for the project site. The Police Department is headquartered at 4080 Rocklin Road, approximately 2 miles southwest of the project site. The following information on the department was obtained, in part, from the department's website (Rocklin Police Department 2006). As of September 2006, the department employed approximately 57 sworn officers, 37 administrative personnel, 15 reserve police officers, and citizen volunteers. The department has a number of units and specialties including: uniformed patrol, traffic enforcement, neighborhood and school resources, investigations, canine units, crime prevention programs, dispatch, records, evidence, and animal control. The City is divided geographically into four patrol beats and 35 Reporting Districts. The department currently provides a service ratio of 1.2 sworn officers per 1,000 people.

The Rocklin Police Department responds to approximately 3,000 incidents per month. The department currently has a response time of just over four minutes for Priority 1 calls, which range from office alarms to burglaries and violent felonies. For calls deemed an imminent danger, the response time is generally substantially lower than four minutes. In 2005, the City's crime rate was approximately 27.2 crimes per 1,000 people. The City also has an interagency agreement with the Placer County Sheriff's Department, whereby each agency provides supplementary support in the other's jurisdiction.

Funding for department operations comes from the City's general fund. The department is currently working on a five-year strategic plan to address additional growth in the City (Nottoli pers. comm. 2006). New police services, including officers and equipment, are funded on an as-needed basis through approval from the City Council.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Placer County Office of Education oversees 18 school districts and the provision of education to students from kindergarten through 12th grade (Placer County Office of Education 2006). The project site is within the boundaries of the Loomis Union School District (grades kindergarten through eight) and the Placer Union High School District (grades 9 through 12).

Loomis Union School District

The Loomis Union School District serves the City in areas east of Sierra College Boulevard, south of Pacific Street, east of Del Mar Avenue, and north of Pacific Street. The Loomis Union School District currently operates five elementary schools (Loomis Union School District 2006):

- ▶ Loomis Elementary at 3505 Taylor Road
- ▶ Franklin Elementary at 7050 Franklin School Road
- ▶ Placer Elementary at 8650 Horseshoe Bar Road
- ▶ Penryn Elementary at 6885 English Colony Way
- ▶ H. Clarke Powers Elementary at 3296 Humphrey Road

For the 2005-2006 school year, the Loomis Union School District had an enrollment of approximately 2,157 student (Education Data Partnership 2006). The district is currently exceeding its design capacity of 1,884 students. Elementary school students in the project area attend Franklin Elementary School, approximately 2.1 miles southwest of the project site.

Placer Union High School District

Students within the Loomis Union School District attend Del Oro High School at 3301 Taylor Road, which is part of the Placer Union High School District. The Placer Union High School District encompasses approximately 900 square miles in Placer County. The district serves the communities of Loomis, Penryn, Newcastle, Ophir, Auburn,

Bowman, Christian Valley, Meadow Vista, Applegate, Weimar, Foresthill, Colfax, Dutch Flat, and Alta (Placer Union High School District 2006).

During the 2005-2006 school year, enrollment at Del Oro High School was 1,622 students and the school's capacity was 1,650 students (California Department of Education 2006). Del Oro High School is approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the project site. However, the district has an open enrollment policy that allows students to request attendance at any district school site, as space is available.

School Funding

The school district is funded by 50 percent State and 50 percent local sources. The district can receive local funding through developer impact fees, tax revenue from Mello-Roos districts, and General Obligation bonds. Developer impact fees comprise the major source of funding for the district. The statutory fee (Level I) as of January 2006 is \$2.63 per square foot for residential construction and \$0.42 per square foot for commercial/industrial construction. Developer fees may be used to finance new schools and equipment, and to reconstruct existing facilities.

The proposed project would not construct residential uses and it is anticipated that the majority of employees would be hired from the local and regional population base. Therefore, the project is not expected to result in substantial population growth that would increase the use of parks and recreational facilities, libraries, or other public facilities; result in the need for new facilities; or increase the long-term demand for these services. As such, public service impacts related to parks and recreational facilities, libraries, and other public facilities are not evaluated further in this Draft EIR.

4.6.2 REGULATORY SETTING

STATE

Senate Bill 610

SB 610 (Section 21151.9 of the Public Resources Code and Section 10910 et seq. of the Water Code) requires the preparation of "water supply assessments" (WSA) for large developments (e.g., for projects of 500 or more residential units, 500,000 square feet or more of retail commercial space, or 250,000 square feet or more of office commercial space). These assessments, prepared by "public water systems" responsible for service, address whether there are adequate existing or projected water supplies available to serve proposed projects, in addition to urban and agricultural demands and other anticipated development in the service area in which the project is located. Where a WSA concludes that insufficient supplies are available, the WSA must lay out steps that would be required to obtain the necessary supply. The content requirements for the assessment include, but are not limited to, identification of the existing and future water suppliers and quantification of water demand and supply by source in five-year increments over a 20-year projection. This information must be provided for average normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. The absence of an adequate current water supply does not preclude project approval, but does require a lead agency to address a water supply shortfall in its project approval findings.

A WSA has been prepared for the project by PCWA and is included as Appendix F. The conclusions of the WSA are summarized in the Impacts and Mitigation Measures portion of this section.

California Integrated Waste Management Act

To minimize the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of by transformation and land disposal, the State Legislature passed the California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA) of 1989 (AB 939), effective January 1990. According to the CIWMA, all cities and counties were required to divert 25 percent of all solid

waste from landfill facilities by January 1, 1995, and 50 percent by January 1, 2000. Each city is required to develop solid waste plans demonstrating integration of the CIWMA plan with the county plan. The plans must promote (in order of priority) source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and land disposal.

California Public Utilities Commission

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Decision 95-08-038 contains the rules for the planning and construction of new transmission facilities, distribution facilities, and substations. The decision requires permits for the construction of certain power line facilities or substations if the voltages would exceed 50 kV or the substation would require the acquisition of land or an increase in voltage rating above 50 kV. Distribution lines and substations with voltages less than 50 kV do not need to comply with this decision; however, the utility must obtain any nondiscretionary local permits required for the construction and operation of these projects. CEQA compliance is required for construction of facilities constructed in accordance with the decision.

Building Energy Efficiency Standards

The project would be required to comply with Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations regarding energy efficiency. Energy efficiency standards were developed in 2005, partly in response to the State's energy crisis, as well as Assembly Bill 970, which requires improving residential and nonresidential building energy efficiency, minimizing impacts to peak energy usage periods, and reducing impacts on overall state energy needs.

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 Facility Needs Assessment (Government Code Section 65995.6) and meets certain conditions.

Senate Bill 50 (Chapter 407, Statutes of 1998) instituted a new 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 two years in accordance with the statewide cost index for Class B construction as determined by the State Allocation Board. As of January 2006, the maximum Level I fees are \$2.63 per square foot for residential construction and \$0.42 per square foot for commercial construction.

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 to 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 percent 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 five 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.

Quimby Act

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) was established by the California legislature in 1965 to preserve open space and parkland in the rapidly urbanizing areas of the state. This legislation was in response to California's increased rate of urbanization and the need to preserve open space and provide parks and recreation facilities for California's growing communities. The Quimby Act authorizes 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 provides two standards for the dedication of land for use as parkland. If the existing area of parkland in a community is greater than 3 acres per 1,000 persons, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of up to 5 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. If the existing amount of parkland in a community is less than 3 acres per 1,000 persons, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of only 3 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. The Quimby Act requires a city or county to adopt standards for recreational facilities in its general plan recreation element if it is to adopt a parkland dedication/fee ordinance.

The City collects Quimby Act in-lieu fees. These fees contribute to a fund that would be used to acquire properties for parkland. The City's standards for parkland dedication under the Quimby Act are provided in the discussion of local regulations below.

LOCAL

City of Rocklin General Plan

The following goals and policies from the Public Facilities and Services Element of the City General Plan (1991) are applicable to the proposed project:

Goal: To ensure that adequate public services and facilities are provided to meet the needs of residents of the City.

- ▶ **Policy 1:** To maintain the provision of adequate public services and facilities to the exiting areas of the City and to ensure that new development is served by a full range of public services.
- ▶ **Policy 2:** To cooperate with school districts serving the City to meet their adopted district standards and State standards. All residential development project applications shall be evaluated for the impact on school services and facilities. Where an impact is found, the project may be conditioned to the extent and in the manner allowed by law, to mitigate the impact, such as requiring payment of school district fees and participation in a community facilities district to fund school facilities.
- ▶ **Policy 6:** To require garbage collection services to ensure the maintenance of health standards.
- ▶ **Policy 7:** To maintain existing public services and provide new facilities consistent with community needs.
- ▶ **Policy 8:** To require developer participation in providing public services and facilities (including equipment) where development proceeds in advance of the City's ability to provide the services of facilities. Participation could consist of the formation of assessment districts, payment of fees, and/or the construction and dedication of facilities.

- ▶ **Policy 17:** To encourage the undergrounding of existing and proposed utility lines, where possible.
- ▶ **Policy 18:** To encourage programs to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste materials to the extent possible.

The following policy from the Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation Element of the City General Plan (1991) is applicable to the proposed project:

- ▶ **Policy 5:** To encourage energy conservation in new developments.

The following policies from the Community Safety Element of the City General Plan (1991) are applicable to the proposed project:

- ▶ **Policy 10:** To enforce the City building code, fire code, and City ordinances in regard to fire safety and fire protection.
- ▶ **Policy 13:** To require new annexations, and projects proposing land use changes to the General Plan resulting in higher densities or intensity, to annex into the City’s existing Community Facilities District No. 1 for the maintenance of fire suppression service, or to create other financing districts as necessary.
- ▶ **Policy 15:** To encourage residential development to locate within approximately two road miles from a fire station, and to encourage high density commercial development to be located approximately one and one-half road miles from a fire station, unless special fire suppression measures are incorporated into the development.

4.6.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Impacts on utilities and public services that would result from the project were identified by comparing existing service capacity against future demand associated with project implementation. When possible, a quantitative comparison was used to determine impacts of the proposed project on future demands. Evaluations of potential utilities and public service impacts are based on a review of documents pertaining to the proposed project area, including the City General Plan (1991) and the WSA for the project (PCWA 2006). Additional information was obtained through consultation with appropriate agencies and field review of the project site and surroundings.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, a utilities impact is considered significant if implementation of the proposed project under consideration would do any of the following:

- ▶ Create a water supply demand in excess of existing entitlements and resources;
- ▶ Result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand in addition to the provider’s existing commitments;
- ▶ Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB;
- ▶ Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- ▶ Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;

- ▶ Require or result in the construction of new or expanded landfill facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; or
- ▶ Exceed capabilities of electrical, natural gas service or telecommunications providers to serve the project.

A public service impact is considered significant if implementation of the proposed project under consideration would do any of the following:

- ▶ result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of 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
 - fire protection,
 - police protection,
 - schools,
 - parks, and
 - other public facilities;
- ▶ create circumstances where existing services and facilities could not meet established performance standards (i.e., response times, provider per resident ratios); or
- ▶ result in the increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT 4.6-1 **Increased Demand for Water Supply, Treatment, and Conveyance Facilities.** *PCWA has sufficient water supplies to meet existing and projected future uses in addition to the proposed project's demands under all water year types (e.g., normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years). The project site would be served by the Foothill WTP and the proposed project's estimated maximum daily water treatment demands would not exceed the plant's permitted capacity. This impact would be **less than significant**. However, the project would require the construction of water conveyance facilities to ensure adequate water conveyance to the site. The construction of these conveyance facilities could cause short-term environmental impacts. These short-term impacts would be considered **significant**.*

On September 7, 2006, the PCWA Board of Directors discussed and approved the City's request to provide a water supply analysis for the proposed project. A WSA has been prepared for the proposed project consistent with Water Code Section 10912 (Appendix F). This assessment includes a determination as to whether the projected water supplies available would meet the water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the existing and planned future uses. According to the WSA assessment, project development would require 130 afy, with a maximum daily demand of 230,000 gallons per day and a fire flow of 4,000 gallons per minute (gpm).

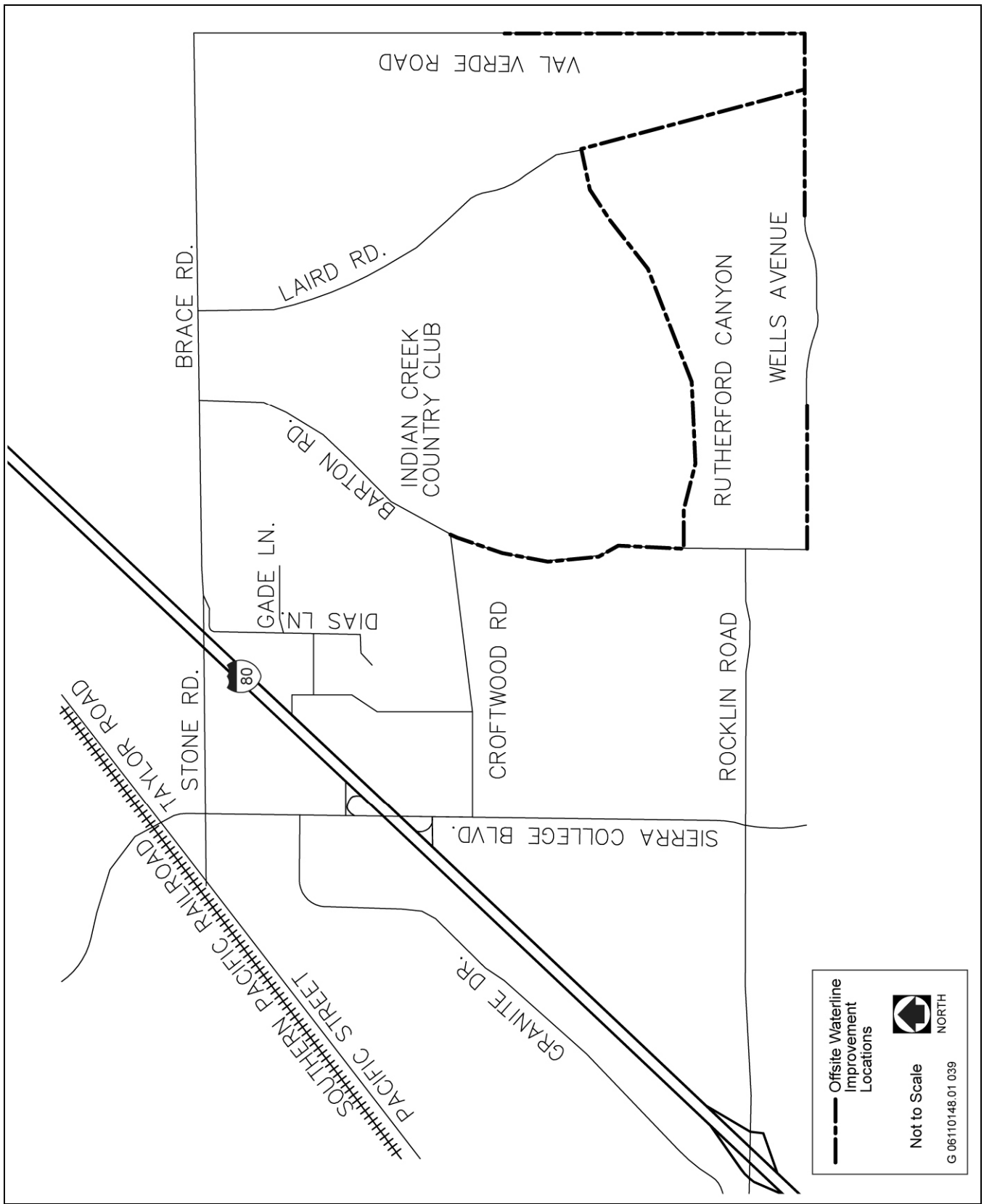
Based on the information provided in the WSA, sufficient water supplies are available to serve the project during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years based on existing the integrated use of existing surface water entitlements, recycled water and demand reduction resources and groundwater. This conclusion is based on a total current committed demand of 118,521 afy and an available supply of 255,400 afy. This latter supply figure assumes that the 35,000 afy diversion from the Sacramento River will be available in the future. However, even without this supply, PCWA has sufficient excess water supply to meet the proposed project's water demands from the American River Pump Station project, expected to be completed in 2008 (or from the temporary American River Pump Station if the permanent facility is delayed).

The project site would be served by the Foothill WTP. PCWA completed the most recent expansion of the Foothill WTP in 2005 and the capacity of this facility was increased from 27 mgd to 55 mgd. Combined with the Sunset WTP, which has a capacity of 8 mgd, the Foothill/Sunset system has a treatment capacity of 63 mgd. In 2005, the maximum daily demand for the Foothill/Sunset system was 50 mgd, leaving 13 mgd of unused capacity that is available to serve new demands. The proposed project would require an estimated 0.23 mgd of water treatment; therefore, the proposed project would not exceed the plant's permitted capacity.

The project's water supply would be provided from the 20-inch pipeline in Taylor Road via the 20-inch pipeline in Sierra College Boulevard and the 16-inch pipeline in the Croftwood Access Road. The Taylor Road pipeline currently has a large demand placed upon it from existing development and the water demands of the proposed project and other zoned and planned development cannot be served solely from this pipeline under Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) pressure and velocity criteria (PCWA 2006). To provide adequate water conveyance to the project site, some or all of the following off-site conveyance facilities within existing roadway rights-of-ways may need to be constructed or partially funded by the project (subject to reimbursement):

- ▶ Installation of a 16-inch water main in Barton Road that would begin its connection from the existing 16-inch water main near La Vista Road and travel south to connect with the existing 12-inch water main in Barton Road at Rutherford Canyon Road.
- ▶ Installation of a 12-inch water main in Wells Avenue that would begin its connection from the existing 12-inch water main in Barton Road and travel east to connect with the existing 12-inch water main in Wells Avenue at Rickety-Rack Road.
- ▶ Installation of a parallel 12-inch water main in Rutherford Canyon Road that would begin its connection from the proposed 16-inch water main in Barton Road and travel east to connect with the proposed parallel 12-inch water main in Laird Road.
- ▶ Installation of a parallel 12-inch water main in Laird Road that would begin its connection from the proposed parallel 12-inch water main in Rutherford Canyon Road and travel south to connect with the proposed parallel 12-inch water main in Wells Avenue.
- ▶ Installation of a parallel 12-inch water main in Wells Avenue that would begin its connection from the existing 12-inch water main in Wells Avenue from Morgan Place and travel east to connect with the proposed 12-inch water main at Laird Road.
- ▶ Installation of a parallel 12-inch water main in Wells Avenue that would begin its connection from the proposed parallel 12-inch water main in Laird Road and travel east to connect with the proposed parallel 18-inch water main in Val Verde Road.
- ▶ Installation of a parallel 18-inch water main in Val Verde Road that would begin its connection from the proposed parallel 12-inch water main in Wells Avenue and travel north to connect to a proposed pressure reducing station in Val Verde and then connect to the existing 24-inch water main in Val Verde Road at Dick Cook Road, or
- ▶ Installation of other improvements intended to accomplish the same purpose (supplying water with adequate pressure to the project site).

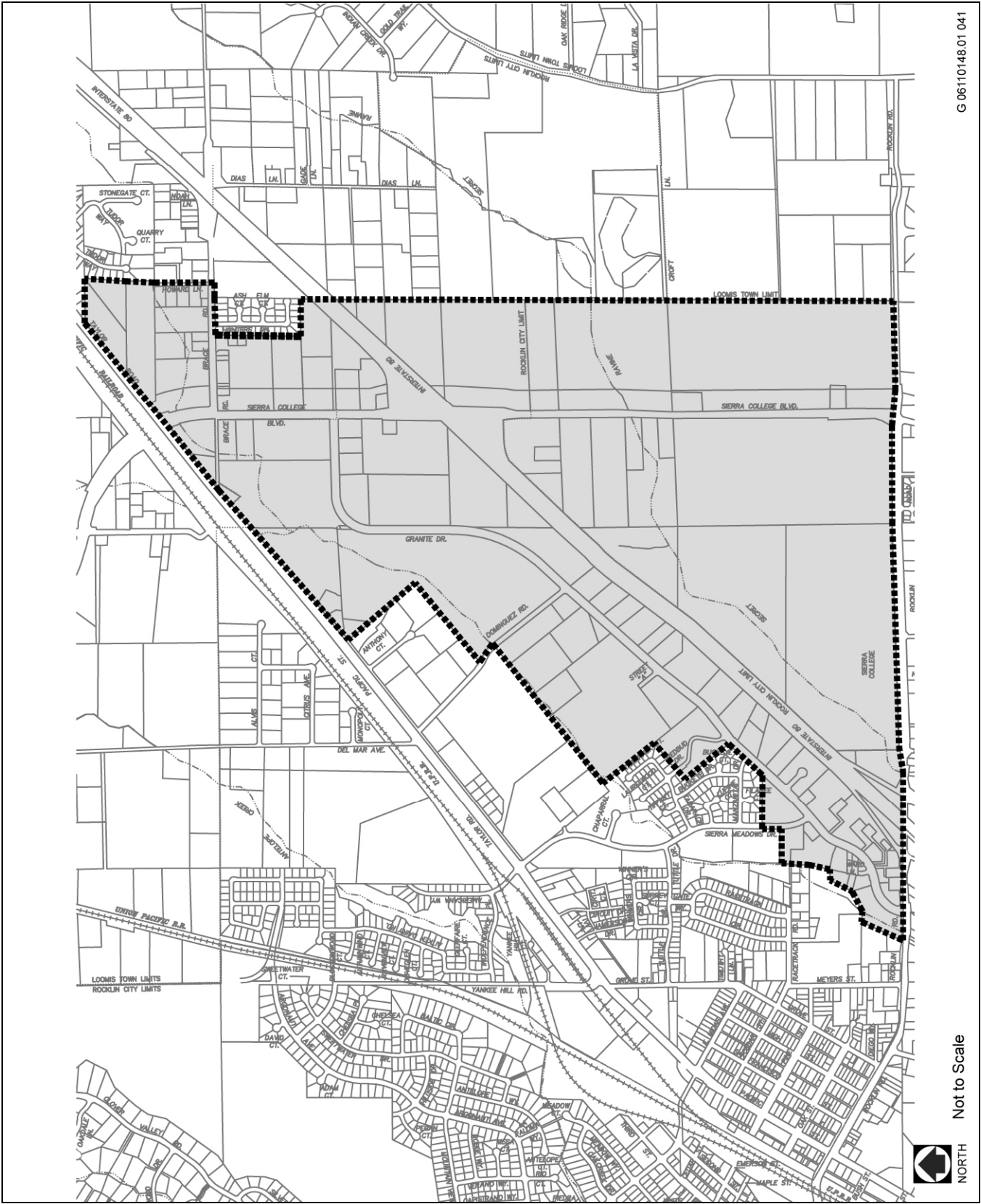
Off-site conveyance facilities are shown in Exhibit 4.6-1. These PCWA improvements are intended to ensure that PCWA's system can provide service for and meet the water demands (as it pertains to peak fire flow) of the proposed project and other commercial developments that may or are expected to occur within the area of benefit, further identified as the Sierra College Boulevard/Interstate 80 interchange area (as depicted in Exhibit 4.6-2) without adversely affecting the pressure or velocity requirements of PCWA's system elsewhere.



Source: City of Rocklin 2007

Offsite Water Line Improvements

Exhibit 4.6-1



Source: Placer County Water Agency, 2007

Not to Scale

NORTH

Area Affected by Water Line Improvements

Exhibit 4.6-2

All of these pipelines would be installed within existing roadway rights-of-way, consistent with PCWA standards. Due to their relatively small size, the pipelines could be installed relatively quickly with standard trenching equipment. However, the trenching activities would generate air emissions, including particulate matter and ozone, contributing to regional air pollution. If homes or schools are located near the construction area, they could be disturbed by dust. Construction activities would also generate substantial noise. If residents or other sensitive receptors are located near construction areas, they could be disturbed by noise. Minor traffic delays could occur if a lane closure is required for this trenching activity. Because the trenching would occur within existing paved and/or gravel roadway rights-of-way, no impacts on biological or cultural resources would be anticipated. The potential temporary construction impacts associated with installation of water line improvements would be considered **significant**.

The project applicant would be required to relocate the Eastside Canal pipe that traverses the portion of the property abutting Interstate 80 within the project site. PCWA would require the canal pipe to be relocated before construction of the proposed project to avoid being located under permanent structures. The project applicant would be required to prepare plans and enter into a Facilities Agreement with the PCWA to relocate the canal pipe. The existing canal pipe would remain in service until the replacement pipe is in service.

Once the above-described Sacramento River diversion is in place, PCWA would have sufficient water supplies to meet their existing and projected future demands in addition to the proposed project's water demands under all water year conditions (e.g., normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years). Because the project, if approved by the City Council, is expected to be built out within a very few years, the project should receive all the water it needs from the permanent American River Pump Station. Although PCWA provides binding commitments to supply water to new development on a first come, first served, basis, PCWA anticipates that the project will be ready for water hookup years before all of the 35,500 afy is spoken for and the new Sacramento River diversion is needed. The recent slow-down in the housing market has caused PCWA to adjust backward in time its former estimate for when the Sacramento River water supply will be needed. The most current estimate is that this new supply will not be needed until approximately 2015 or possibly later. Once the ARPS supply is fully allocated, the remaining unapproved development anticipated within PCWA's service area will, in all likelihood, have to rely on the Sacramento River supply.

The project site would be served by the Foothill WTP and the proposed project's estimated maximum daily water treatment demands would not exceed the plant's permitted capacity. In addition, the project includes the relocation of the portion of the Eastside Canal on the project site necessary to ensure its long-term operation. Because the proposed project would be served by a water treatment plant that has adequate capacity to meet the project's projected demand and would not require the construction of a new water treatment plant, the proposed project's water supply and treatment facility impacts would be considered **less than significant**. However, construction of the necessary off-site water conveyance facilities to serve the project could result in adverse environmental impacts. These offsite construction impacts would be considered **significant**.

Mitigation Measure 4.6-1 Increased Demand for Water Supply, Treatment, and Facilities

The mitigation measures recommended in Chapter 4 of this Draft shall be applied (where applicable) to mitigate any water conveyance construction impacts, if significant, to less-than-significant levels. For example, PCAPCD measures shall be implemented to minimize fugitive dust and construction equipment emissions, and construction equipment shall be effectively muffled and limited to daytime operations. As part of any necessary encroachment permits for work within the roadway, construction traffic control plans shall be prepared and implemented in order to minimize construction traffic hazards.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

The project's impacts on water supply, treatment, and conveyance facilities would be reduced to a less-than-significant impact following implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

IMPACT **Demand for Wastewater Treatment and Conveyance Facilities.** *Implementation of the project would increase the demand for wastewater treatment and conveyance facilities. Existing wastewater treatment facilities and the planned wastewater conveyance facilities currently under construction would be adequate to serve the project. This impact is considered less than significant.*

4.6-2

Based on the project's estimated water demand, the maximum wastewater generation at the site is estimated to be 0.12 mgd. SPMUD has planned for growth in the City and sized the City's sewer infrastructure to meet this growth (City of Rocklin 2005). The project wastewater infrastructure would connect to, and be served by, the wastewater trunk lines currently being installed south of the project site for the Croftwood Subdivision project (The Planning Center 1991 and South Placer Municipal Utility District 2005). This new trunk line and the other conveyance facilities have adequate capacity to accommodate the proposed project's anticipated wastewater demands (South Placer Municipal Utility District 2005).

Wastewater generated by the project would be treated at the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. The project's wastewater generation would represent approximately 0.6 percent of the treatment plant's total capacity. This increased demand would not be expected to adversely affect the wastewater treatment plant's capacity. Because the proposed project would be served by a wastewater treatment plant that has adequate capacity to meet the project's projected demand and would not require the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant, the proposed project's wastewater impacts would be considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure 4.6-2 Demand for Wastewater Treatment and Conveyance Facilities

No mitigation is necessary.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

The project's impacts on wastewater treatment and conveyance facilities would be considered less than significant.

IMPACT **Increased Generation of Solid Waste.** *The proposed project would incrementally increase the amount of solid waste generated in the City. However, adequate long-term landfill disposal capacity is available at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill, which would receive the solid waste generated from the project site. Therefore, the project's impacts on solid waste disposal would be considered less than significant.*

4.6-3

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) provides average per-capita solid waste disposal rates that range from 0.3 tons per employee per year for general merchandise stores to 3.1 tons per employee per year for food stores (CIWMB 2007). Based on a worst-case waste generation scenario of 3.1 tons of waste per year per employee and a total of approximately 800 employees, the project would generate approximately 2,480 tons of waste per year.

Solid waste collected from the project site would be sorted at the Western Regional Materials Recovery Facility with the remaining refuse taken to the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. The landfill is permitted to accept 1,900 tpd of solid waste. On a daily basis, the worst-case waste volume generated by the proposed project (approximately 6.8 tpd) would represent approximately 0.3% of the landfill's maximum daily disposal capacity. The landfill has a total capacity of 36 million cubic yards and a remaining capacity of 29 million cubic yards. The estimated closure date for the landfill is approximately 2036 (CIWMB 2005). The worst-case waste volume generated by the proposed project until landfill closure would reduce the total life span of the landfill by less than 30 days. Therefore, the landfill has sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. The project would also be required to comply with all federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste reduction and recycling. Because the proposed project would not require the construction of new or expanded landfill facilities, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure 4.6-3 Increased Generation of Solid Waste

No mitigation is necessary.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

The project's impacts on solid waste services would be considered less than significant.

IMPACT 4.6-4 *Increased Demand for Electricity. Implementation of the proposed project would increase the demand for electricity and electrical infrastructure. The project area would be supplied with electrical services by PG&E. Electrical services are currently being provided adjacent to the project site and extension of these services to the site would not cause any physical disturbances beyond that already anticipated at the project site. For these reasons, the provision of electrical services to the project site would result in **less-than-significant** impacts.*

Implementing the proposed project would increase electrical demand in the project area. PG&E provides electrical services to the City through State-regulated public utility contracts and would provide electric service within the project site. In the project area, PG&E has existing 12-kV and 21-kV overhead power lines on the west side of Sierra College Boulevard. In addition, 12-kV overhead power lines are located in the southern portion of the property. New power lines within the project site would connect to the existing service lines, with the ultimate on-site configuration to be approved by PG&E. No new off-site electrical lines would be required for development of the proposed project.

As part of the project approval process, the project applicant would be required to coordinate with the City and PG&E regarding the extension and locations of on-site infrastructure. The proposed electrical utility improvements would be required to comply with all existing City, PG&E, and CPUC requirements, and applicable Uniform Building Code requirements. PG&E staff have indicated that they would be able to serve the project and the project would not adversely affect their ability to provide services within the area. Because the proposed project would not cause an exceedance of PG&E's electrical service capabilities, the project's impact on electrical services would be considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure 4.6-4 Increased Demand for Electricity

No mitigation is necessary.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

The project's impacts on electrical services would be considered less than significant.

IMPACT 4.6-5 *Increased Demand for Natural Gas. Implementation of the proposed project would increase the demand for natural gas. PG&E would provide natural gas to the project site through existing utility easements. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.*

Implementing the proposed project would increase natural gas demand in the project area. PG&E provides natural gas services to the City through State-regulated public utility contracts and would provide natural gas to the project site. Natural gas lines are in the vicinity of the project site parallel to existing road rights-of-way. Project development would connect to extensions of the existing off-site service lines, with the ultimate configuration to be approved by PG&E. If PG&E determines additional off-site infrastructure is required for development of the proposed project, the project applicant would be required to coordinate with PG&E. All new off-site infrastructure would be installed in existing utility rights-of-way. On-site service lines would be sized to meet the demands of the project and public utility easements would be dedicated for all underground facilities. The on-site location of the natural gas infrastructure would be identified in the final project design. As part of the project

approval process, the project applicant would be required to coordinate with and meet the requirements of the City and PG&E regarding any extensions of off-site infrastructure and the locations of on-site infrastructure. Because the proposed project would connect to existing off-site service lines consistent with the requirements of PG&E and the City, it would not exceed the capabilities of PG&E to serve the project site and this impact would be considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure 4.6-5 Increased Demand for Natural Gas

No mitigation is necessary.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

The project's impacts on natural gas services would be considered less than significant.

IMPACT 4.6-6 **Required Extension of Telecommunications Services.** *Implementation of the proposed project would require extension of existing telecommunication services. Pacific Bell and Wave Broadband Services would provide telephone and cable services, respectively, to the project site and upgrade existing facilities, as necessary, to serve the project. This impact would be less than significant.*

Telecommunications infrastructure is currently located throughout the City and in the vicinity of the project site. Telephone service would be provided by Pacific Bell from an existing underground telephone cable located on the east side of Sierra College Boulevard. Cable service for the proposed project would be provided by Wave Broadband Services from an underground conduit that runs parallel to Interstate 80.

As part of the project approval process, the project applicant would be required to coordinate with and meet the requirements of Pacific Bell and Wave Broadband Services regarding the extension and locations of on-site infrastructure. All new on-site infrastructure would be required to be installed in conformance with City, Pacific Bell and Wave Broadband Services standards. Because the proposed project would connect to existing telecommunications infrastructure adjacent to the project site, it would not exceed the capabilities of telecommunications providers to serve the project site and this impact would be considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure 4.6-6 Required Extension of Telecommunications Services

No mitigation is necessary.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

The project's impacts on telecommunication services would be considered less than significant.

IMPACT 4.6-7 **Increased Demand for Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services.** *Development of the proposed project would increase the demand for fire protection and emergency medical services. The proposed project would be required to be designed and constructed consistent with the Uniform Fire Code requirements and the project applicant would be required to pay impact fees to offset the increased demand. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.*

Development of the proposed project would result in increased demand for fire protection and emergency medical services. The project would increase the potential for fires and medical emergencies due to the high concentration of people, structures and vehicles on the project site. Fire Station No. 1, which is located approximately 2 miles to the southwest, is the nearest fire station to the project site. Response times within the City generally average five minutes or less, 80 percent of the time.

The project applicant would be required to incorporate Uniform Fire Code requirements into the project's design. This includes the installation of fire hydrants spaced according to the distribution of buildings on the site, the installation of sprinkler systems in buildings, the provision of multiple emergency vehicle access points, and the inclusion of fire extinguishers and other fire suppression equipment within individual buildings. The water system supplying the fire hydrants would be required to meet specific pressure and water flow duration requirements, as dictated in the Uniform Fire Code.

The City of Rocklin requires new development projects to pay specific impact fees (a portion of which is directed to the Fire Department). In addition, the project would be required to annex into the City-wide Community Facility District No. 1 and pay yearly City-wide Fire Department impact fees, which are adjusted, as needed. The City Fire Department has indicated that the department has no concern regarding the proposed project (Petitclerc 2005).

Due to the project's direct access to Interstate 80 and Sierra College Boulevard, fire and emergency medical response vehicles could easily access the site from multiple directions. The project would not include any components that would impede the Fire Department's current response times and would not be expected to include any unique uses that would substantially increase the demand for fire protection facilities or equipment. The project designs would be required to incorporate all Uniform Fire Code requirements and the project applicant would be required to pay its fair share of costs through the payment of the Public Facilities Impact Fees. In addition, the project would generate sales tax revenues that could support additional fire protection requirements deemed necessary by the City Council. For these reasons, the project's impacts on fire protection services would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure 4.6-7 Increased Demand for Fire Protection Services

No mitigation is necessary.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

The project's impacts on fire protection services would be considered less than significant.

IMPACT 4.6-8 **Increased Demand for Police Protection Services.** *Development of the proposed project would increase the demand for police protection services. The City would add personnel to the police department on an as-needed basis to meet service goals and the project includes the implementation of site security measures to minimize new demands on law enforcement. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.*

Development of the proposed project would result in increased demand for police protection services. The project could increase petty theft, vandalism, and car-related crimes that are typically associated with large shopping centers and parking lots. In order to minimize crime at the project site, the project includes the implementation of security measures that are intended to ensure the safety of employees and the public. In particular, the proposed Wal-Mart Supercenter would install closed-circuit camera systems (surveillance cameras) inside and outside the store; would provide a parking lot patrol during the day and nighttime hours; would use a plainclothes patrol inside the store, and would have a risk control team responsible for safety and security issues at the site.

The project site is currently served by the Rocklin Police Department, which is headquartered at 4080 Rocklin Road, approximately 2 miles southwest of the project site. The department currently has a response time of just over four minutes for Priority 1 calls. The department is currently working on a five-year strategic plan to address additional growth in the City (Nottoli pers. comm. 2006). Funding for department operations comes from the City's general fund. New police services, including officers and equipment, are funded on an as-needed basis through approval from the City Council.

Due to the project's direct access to Interstate 80 and Sierra College Boulevard, police patrol vehicles could easily access the site from multiple directions. The project would not include any components that would impede the Police Department's current response times and because of the onsite security measures, would not be expected to substantially increase the demand for police protection facilities or equipment. In addition, the project would generate sales tax revenues that could support additional police protection requirements deemed necessary by the City Council. For these reasons, the project's impacts on law enforcement services would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure 4.6-8 Increased Demand for Police Protection Services

No mitigation is necessary.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

The project's impacts on police protection services would be considered less than significant.

IMPACT 4.6-9 **Increased Demand for Public School Facilities and Services.** *The proposed project is not expected to result in substantial population growth or new student generation. The project would be subject to development impact fees that would provide the legal maximum required level of funding under State law. The payment of school impact fees is deemed to be full and adequate mitigation under CEQA (Government Code Section 65996). As a result, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on school services and facilities.*

The project site is within the Loomis Union School District and Placer Union High School District. The proposed project does not include a residential component and the majority of employees are anticipated to be hired from the local and regional population base. Therefore, the project is not expected to result in substantial population growth or new student generation.

The project would be subject to development impact fees. As allowed by State law, the project applicant would be required to pay the State-mandated school impact fees. As of January 2006, developers are charged Level I fees of \$0.42 per square foot for commercial development. This fee is typically an insufficient amount to fund 100 percent 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). Section 65996 does not provide for remediation of existing deficiencies in school services. With payment of the State-mandated school impact fees, the project's impacts on school services and facilities would be considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure 4.6-9 Increased Demand for Public School Facilities and Services

No mitigation is necessary.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

The project's impacts on public school facilities and services would be considered less than significant.