

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

4.12.1 Setting

This section addresses the public services and utilities required to serve The Village at Loomis (proposed project). These services and utilities include water supply, treatment, and conveyance; wastewater treatment and conveyance; electricity, gas, and communication utilities; parks and recreational facilities; schools; fire protection; law enforcement; solid waste disposal; and library services.

There were five comment letters received in response to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) that addressed public services resources and utilities. The Rocklin Unified School District indicated they had no comments. The Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) stated that potable water can be made available to the project and that a hydraulic analysis should be conducted to determine if there is adequate pressure for domestic and fire protection purposes and included design specifications for the location of water lines. In addition, PCWA provided information on the Eastside Canal and the easement that traverses a portion of the project site. The City of Rocklin requested that the environmental impact report (EIR) assess potential effects on police and fire services and the potential need for mutual aid from the City's police and fire departments, as well as effects on water supply, water quality and wastewater treatment. The Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) provided information on electrical facilities and infrastructure they own and requirements for relocating existing facilities or installation of new facilities. The South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD) commented that there are existing deficiencies in the sewer system downstream that serves the project site. As noted in the NOP, these capacity issues would be addressed as conditions of approval, prior to project implementation. Copies of the NOP and comments received are included in Appendix A.

Water Supply

Domestic water service to this portion of Placer County, including the ±66-acre project site, is provided by the PCWA. The PCWA service area is divided into five zones that provide treated and raw water to Colfax, Auburn, Loomis, Rocklin, Lincoln, a small portion of Roseville, unincorporated areas of western Placer County, and a small community in Martis Valley near Truckee. The project area is located entirely within Zone 1, which is the largest of the five zones and provides water service to Auburn, Bowman, Ophir, Newcastle, Penryn, Loomis, Rocklin, Lincoln, and portions of Granite Bay. Zone 1 includes four water treatment facilities, 16 storage tanks providing approximately 49 million gallons of storage capacity, and approximately 496 miles of treated-water piping (PCWA 2011).

Surface Water

PCWA's contracted surface water supplies for western Placer County communities are obtained from three watersheds: the American River, the Yuba River, and the Bear River. Treated water for the vicinity of the project area is supplied from the Yuba and Bear River watersheds and is supplemented with American River water. Additionally, PCWA has future plans to divert 35,000 acre-feet per year (afy) from the Sacramento River (PCWA 2011). PCWA has prepared an Integrated Water Resources Plan that presents a detailed assessment of water supply and demand in western Placer County and analyzes a variety of available water supply resources to meet future water needs.

Groundwater

Western Placer County lies within the northeastern section of the North American Groundwater sub-basin. Although groundwater use in western Placer County by individual homes, farms, and businesses is estimated to total approximately 97,000 afy, at this time, PCWA does not use substantial amounts of groundwater to meet its customers' demands (PCWA 2011). Three water wells were present on the project site, two of which have been destroyed in accordance with a permit from the Placer County Environmental Health Division. The third well is still present on site.

Treatment, Transmission, and Storage

The PCWA system consists of eight water treatment plants (WTP). The Foothill WTP, located in the southern portion of Newcastle, and the Sunset WTP, located northwest of Loomis, serve the project vicinity. PCWA completed the most recent expansion of its Foothill WTP in 2011. The capacity of this facility is presently 55 million gallons per day (mgd). The capacity of the Sunset WTP is 8 mgd. In addition, PCWA is in the design phase for a new water treatment plant that would be located on Ophir Road in the Newcastle/Ophir area with an anticipated capacity of 30 mgd (PCWA 2011).

An existing 30-inch-diameter transmission line delivers treated water from the Foothill WTP in Newcastle to various communities south of the facility. A 24-inch-diameter line located on the western side of Taylor Road carries the treated water to the project site. Smaller water lines ranging from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter feed off the main line to serve the various subdivisions in the area (PCWA 2011).

PCWA reserves capacity for new customers upon payment of the agency's water connection charge. The water connection charge is due upon approval of the project and prior to the issuance of building permits. Typically, there is an average lag time of approximately 18 months between the payment of the water connection charge and full development of demand from the occupied units.

Wastewater

The South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA) is a joint powers authority formed to fund regional wastewater and recycled water facilities in southwestern Placer County. There are three partner agencies that compose SPWA (the “participants”): the City of Roseville, SPMUD, and Placer County. The regional facilities funded by the SPWA thus far include recycled water facilities, trunk sewer lines, and two wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs). All three participants transmit wastewater to these WWTPs.

The project site is within the SPMUD service boundary. SPMUD provides wastewater collection and conveyance service to the Town of Loomis (Town), the City of Rocklin, the community of Penryn, and a portion of the community of Granite Bay. As of 2015, SPMUD provides sewer collection services more than 21,000 connections, serving an equivalent population of approximately 75,000. SPMUD’s customer base has tripled over the last 25 years from 10,000 estimated dwelling units (EDUs) to more than 31,000 EDUs (SPMUD 2015).

Each SPWA participant is committed to meeting the operational criteria established in the SPWA Funding Agreement and the SPWA Operations Agreement. The Funding Agreement outlines each participant’s responsibility for debt service on SPWA’s bonds and funding of regional facilities. The Operations Agreement documents maintenance and operations responsibilities for regional facilities (primarily the wastewater treatment plants) and establishes the City of Roseville as the owner and operator of the two WWTPs. The Operations Agreement also identifies a regional service area boundary (SAB), which delineates the area served by SPWA-funded regional facilities, as discussed further below.

Wastewater Service Area

The City of Roseville prepared the South Placer Regional Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems Evaluation (Systems Evaluation 2007 and updated 2009), which delineates the 2005 regional wastewater service area boundary (2005 SAB) and provides baseline and projected characterizations of the regional wastewater (and associated recycled water) system. The 2005 SAB includes areas within Roseville, Rocklin, Loomis, and portions of unincorporated Placer County. The proposed project site is included in the 2005 SAB.

The Systems Evaluation is also the long-term planning tool to project wastewater treatment needs and identify necessary capital improvement projects to accommodate urban growth within the 2005 SAB. The Systems Evaluation addressed system conditions as of June 2004 and anticipated buildout conditions within the 2005 SAB. Buildout within the 2005 SAB would result in 16.34 mgd average dry weather flow (ADWF) at the Dry Creek WWTP and 16.52 mgd ADWF at the Pleasant Grove WWTP (City of Roseville 2009) totaling 32.86 mgd ADWF in the 2005 SAB.

In addition to buildout of the 2005 SAB, the Systems Evaluation evaluates future Urban Growth Areas to determine an ultimate SPWA service area boundary. The Urban Growth Areas include recently approved and pending specific plans and other development proposals, and thus include areas that have not yet been approved for development (City of Roseville 2009). The Urban Growth Areas considered in the System Evaluation are as follows:

- Curry Creek
- Regional University
- Invero Tech
- Portions of Placer County
- Orchard Creek
- Placer Ranch
- Placer Vineyards
- Placer County Sewer Maintenance District 3
- SPMUD
- Creekview including the panhandle
- Sierra Vista
- Amoruso Ranch Study Area

Buildout of this ultimate SPWA Service Area would result in 25.67 mgd ADWF at the Pleasant Grove WWTP and 19.98 mgd ADWF at the Dry Creek WWTP with total buildout of 45.65 mgd ADWF in the Service Area (City of Roseville 2009).

The Dry Creek WWTP, located on Booth Road along Dry Creek in the southwest portion of the City, provides tertiary-level wastewater treatment through the process of screening, grit removal, primary clarification, aeration, secondary clarification, filtration and ultraviolet disinfection; in addition, the Dry Creek WWTP provides full nitrification and de-nitrification. The current ADWF is approximately 10 mgd, of which approximately 6 mgd come from the City of Roseville (City of Roseville 2009). The plant can discharge up to 18 mgd ADWF into Dry Creek under an existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CA0079502 adopted on June 12, 2008. It is anticipated that this plant would serve the proposed project.

The project vicinity has existing sewer lines in the region to the west of Interstate 80 (I-80). The area is served by sewer lines ranging from 6 inches to 12 inches in diameter. The primary service line is a 15-inch-diameter pipe located along Taylor Road known as the Lower Loomis Trunk Sewer. The project would require on-site improvements such as gravity sewer laterals and collectors. These sewer lines would connect to the main sewer system in one of two off-site alignments.

Electric/Natural Gas/Telephone

Electricity

Electric service in this portion of the Town is provided by PG&E. PG&E's power is generated in fossil-fueled plants, hydroelectric powerhouses, geothermal generators, a nuclear power plant, and ten combustion turbines. PG&E also buys power from independent power producers and other utilities. According to their website, PG&E provides service to approximately 5.1 million customers in Northern and Central California and has approximately 18,616 miles of interconnected transmission lines and 141,215 miles of distribution lines (PG&E 2015).

PG&E's services are provided in accordance with California Public Utilities Commission rules and regulations. Electric connections would be provided to the site from the existing transmission network in the project vicinity. The project applicant would be responsible for the costs associated with extension of electrical service infrastructure to the project site.

Natural Gas

PG&E supplies natural gas to homes and businesses in the project area. PG&E has 42,141 miles of distribution pipelines supplying 4.3 million residential gas customers (PG&E 2015). Extension of the natural gas infrastructure by PG&E is financed through the collection of developer fees and through consumer payment for service.

Energy

Energy consumption in the project area takes many forms, including electrical and natural gas use by residences, and fossil-fuel consumption associated with transportation. There is currently no significant energy consumption associated with the project site.

Cable Services

Wave Broadband provides cable services to residents in this part of the Town. Wave Broadband is one of the three brand names of WaveDivision Holdings. WaveDivision Holdings currently serves approximately 415,000 customers in Washington, Oregon, and California. Wave Broadband offers cable television services and high-speed internet access to residents in the cities of Auburn, Granite Bay, Lincoln, Loomis, Newcastle, Penryn, and Rocklin.

Telephone

Telephone service, both long distance and local, is available from AT&T. Cellular telephone and data services are available from several major and local carriers.

Schools

Public education would be provided through the Loomis Union School District (K–8), Placer Union High School District, and Sierra College School District. The Loomis Union School District has seven elementary schools that provide K–8 education to the school-age children in the community. Loomis Grammar School on Taylor Road is approximately 0.25 mile from the proposed project site and would principally serve the kindergarten through eighth-grade students living at the project site. However, current enrollment is 504 students (Axiom 2014), which is the school’s maximum capacity. Until improvements are completed at Loomis Grammar School to increase capacity, students living at the project site would be housed at other schools throughout the district. This could include H. Clarke Powers Elementary, approximately 1.5 miles away from the project site, and Franklin Elementary, approximately 3 miles away. Placer Union High School District currently operates six high schools. Del Oro High School, located in Loomis, would serve high school students residing at the proposed project site. The current student enrollment at Del Oro High School is approximately 1,700 students (Del Oro High School 2015).

In accordance with California Education Code Section 17620, the Loomis and Placer Union School Districts have adopted School Facilities Fees to provide funding for school construction, reconstruction, and modernization efforts necessary to accommodate projected enrollment from new development. The two districts collect and share development impact fees of \$3.20 per square foot of residential development and \$0.51 per square foot of commercial/industrial development as well as the development of senior housing.

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

The project site lies within the service area of four fire districts: Penryn Fire Protection District, Loomis Fire Protection District (Loomis FPD), South Placer Fire District, and Newcastle Fire District. Service for the project area is primarily provided by Loomis FPD. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) also provides fire protection services for the area and has primary jurisdiction over all wildland fires. To increase the level of fire protection any one district is capable of providing, the four fire districts and the CAL FIRE cooperate on fire calls. This cooperation is achieved through mutual aid, continuous aid, and automatic aid agreements.

The proposed project site is located within the jurisdiction of the Loomis FPD. Currently, the Loomis FPD operates as an all-risk service provider, providing fire protection, emergency medical services, basic hazardous materials response, and other services relating to the protection of lives and property within its jurisdictional boundaries, as well as providing assistance to neighboring communities. Along the western slope of Placer County, a Closest Resource Agreement exists among the Loomis FPD, nine other fire districts, and the Sheriff’s Dispatch

Center. The participating agencies have dropped their traditional boundaries to allow the closest resources to respond into neighboring jurisdictions. The Loomis FPD operates two fire stations. The main staffed station is located in Loomis near the intersection of Horseshoe Bar Road and Taylor Road in Loomis, less than 0.5 mile from the project site. The Loomis FPD also has another unstaffed station located in the rural, eastern portion of the district at Horseshoe Bar Road and Tudsbury Road. The Loomis FPD serves approximately 11,600 residents and receives around 1,000 emergency calls per year, with the majority of calls being requests for emergency services (Loomis FPD 2015a).

The district staff currently consists of a part-time chief, three full-time engineers, three part-time captains, three full-time captains, three apprentice firefighters, and twelve resident volunteer firefighters. To respond to emergency calls, the district staffs at least two qualified personnel at the station at all times. Emergency response equipment at the district includes two Type I fire engines (pumpers), two Type III brush engine, one Type IV grass unit, and two staff vehicles (Loomis FPD 2015a).

Law Enforcement

The Town contracts for its law enforcement services with the Placer County Sheriff's Department (PCSD). The PCSD currently provides general law enforcement services to the project area. The Sheriff's Department currently has a sheriff, an under-sheriff, and four captains overseeing divisions within the department, including 253 sworn staff, and 54 additional part-time sworn staff. The PCSD currently has nearly 50 vehicles, including deputy-marked patrol units, 10 K-9 units, three aircraft, three patrol boats, and other miscellaneous vehicles. Local funding for the PCSD comes from the County general fund.

The PCSD operates five stations. The stations are located in Auburn, Loomis, Foresthill, Colfax, and Tahoe City. The project area is served by two of the five stations, the main office in Auburn and a substation in Loomis. The offices serving the area are staffed at all times. Staffing at the South Placer Substation in Loomis includes 33 patrol positions, three detectives, four patrol sergeants, one Community Services/School Safety sergeant, four Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) officers, four school resource officers, one community services officer, several reserve deputies, numerous volunteers, and other professional staff. In addition, the Sheriff's Team of Active Residents (S.T.A.R.S.) is based at the South Placer Substation in Loomis. The S.T.A.R.S. organization provides various services to residents and communities throughout the county including vacation checks of homes, abandoned vehicle abatement, traffic control at parades and other events, and supervising inmate worker car wash crews for county vehicles (Placer County 2015).

The Placer County General Plan policies 4.H.1, 4.H.2 provide the levels of service that the PCSD strives to meet. Specifically, policy 4.H.1 requires that the following staffing ratios are met: one officer per 1,000 people in unincorporated areas, one officer to seven inmates, and one court/civil officer per 16,000 people. In addition, policy 4.H.2 requires that the PCSD maintain the following average emergency call response times: 6 minutes in urban areas, 8 minutes in suburban areas, 15 minutes in rural areas, and 20 minutes in remote rural areas.

In January 2006, the PCSD prepared the Placer County Sheriff's Office Strategic Plan (PCSD 2006) to examine all facets, programs, and challenges facing the department. Specifically the plan's foremost priority is to increase the ability of the PCSD to be competitive and recruit, train, and retain deputy sheriffs, correctional officers, and other professional staff. The Plan outlines the need to modernize the PCSD facilities including the new state-of-the-art Auburn Justice Center and South Placer Justice Center. The plan also recognizes the need to keep pace with Placer County's historic population growth and to intelligently plan for the future.

The mission contained in the Placer County Sheriff's Office Strategic Plan is to maintain the quality of life the Placer County citizens enjoy and to ensure the County is a safe place to live, work and visit. This will be accomplished through safeguarding individual liberties, building community partnerships, preventing crime, and resolving those crimes that do occur. The PCSD is also responsible for the professional care and custody of those confined within jail facilities. Other duties include those of marshal, security of the courts, and efficient investigation of coroner cases.

Library Services

The Auburn-Placer County Library provides library service to the region and operates several branches throughout Placer County. The Loomis Branch Library is the only library within the Loomis General Plan area. This facility is located in Loomis on Library Drive, adjacent to the western boundary of the project site. Other libraries that may serve the residents of the proposed development include those in Penryn, Rocklin, Auburn, and Granite Bay.

In 2013, the Placer County Board of Supervisors approved the Placer County Library Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan incorporates input from members of the community as well as the technological and financial needs of contemporary library use in Placer County. The County's Library Services division has proposed closing the Loomis branch library due to significant systemwide budgetary shortfalls and the County's goal to modernize and have a more sustainable library network. The largest traditional source of income for the County library system is property taxes, which fell substantially as a result of declining property values stemming from the housing crisis and the recession that started in 2008. Between fiscal year 2008-2009 and 2011-2012, property tax collections for the library system fell from a high of \$4.13 million to a low of \$3.71 million (Placer County Library 2013). The County continues to conduct public outreach to investigate alternative solutions for the library system.

Solid Waste

Weekly solid waste collection service is provided to the area by Recology Auburn Placer. Recology Auburn Placer provides residential garbage service, debris box service, and recycling to the Town, as well as to the Cities of Rocklin and Auburn and unincorporated Placer County. Residences served by Recology Auburn Placer are provided with a 90-gallon container for the domestic refuse generated during the week. A materials recovery facility, which includes a composting area, is located on Athens Avenue in the City of Lincoln, approximately 9 miles from the proposed project site. The owner and operator of the landfill and the materials recovery facility, Western Placer Waste Management Authority, is a joint powers organization that includes members from Placer County and the cities of Lincoln, Roseville, and Rocklin. The materials recovery facility supports the Western Placer Waste Management Authority in complying with the state law requirement to divert 50% of its waste from landfills.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

The Town owns and operates two park sites, the Sunrise-Loomis Neighborhood Park, and the skate park and tot lot adjacent to the Loomis Train Depot. The 4-acre Sunrise-Loomis Neighborhood Park is located on Arcadia Avenue, between Humphrey and Swetzer Roads. The park has two softball fields, one tot-lot, a picnic area, and open space. The Town also contributes funds to the Loomis Union School District through a joint use agreement to provide recreational improvements to their facilities. Although schools limit the use of their facilities, they represent a significant source for meeting recreational needs for Loomis residents. In addition, Sierra Community College, located 2.5 miles south of the project site in the City of Rocklin, has recreational facilities available for limited use by non-students. Those facilities include bikeways, hiking and equestrian trails. Loomis Elementary School, located at the intersection of Taylor and King Roads, has two softball fields, three soccer fields, two volleyball courts, three basketball courts, a track/field, a multi-purpose gym, and three tot lots.

Placer County operates the Loomis Basin Regional Park on the northeast border of the Town. The Loomis Basin Regional Park is regularly used by Loomis residents and is located at the intersection of King and Winters Road, approximately 0.25 mile from the project site. The 33-acre park comprises softball and baseball fields, a soccer field, an equestrian center, jogging trail, tot lot, picnic area, snack bar, portable restrooms, and basketball court.

4.12.2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulatory guidance, and general plan goals and policies that govern public services and utilities in the Town. Where services are provided by external agencies, such as Placer County, goals and policies of the applicable jurisdiction providing the service have been incorporated into this section.

Water

Federal Regulations

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the main federal law that regulates the quality of potable water for the public. The SDWA authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish national health-based standards for drinking water quality. These standards may apply to naturally occurring and human-caused constituents in drinking water. The national standards are established using scientific methods to evaluate health risks and consider available technology and costs to achieve the standards. The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations establish maximum contaminant levels or mandated methods for water treatment to remove contaminants, and requirements for regular water quality testing to make sure standards are achieved. In addition to setting these standards, the EPA provides guidance, assistance, and public information about drinking water, collects drinking water data, and oversees state drinking water programs. States can apply to the EPA for authority to implement SDWA within their jurisdictions by showing that they will adopt standards at least as stringent as the national standards and adequately enforce these standards. California has been granted this authority, and the California Department of Public Health establishes and enforces statewide drinking water standards.

The SDWA was passed by Congress in 1974 and amended in 1986 and 1996. The original focus of the law was on treatment of water supplies as a means of providing safe drinking water. However, the 1996 amendments expanded the focus to recognize protection of water quality at the source. Under this expanded focus, SDWA requires many actions to protect rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells that provide sources of drinking water supplies. The 1996 amendments also recognized operator training, funding for water system improvements, and public information as important components of safe drinking water.

State Regulations

California Safe Drinking Water Act

The California Department of Public Health administers the state's SDWA through the Drinking Water Program. This program implements the regulatory authority of the Department of Public Health over public water systems in the state. Public water system operators are required to regularly monitor their drinking water sources and supplies for microbiological, chemical, and radiological contaminants to demonstrate that the water meets the regulatory requirements regarding primary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) listed in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. MCLs have been established for ± 80 specific inorganic and organic contaminants and six radiological contaminants. Monitoring is also required for a number of other contaminants and characteristics that deal with the aesthetic properties of drinking water, such as taste, odor, and appearance. These are known as secondary MCLs.

Department of Public Health staff at three Field Operations Branches perform field inspections; issue operating permits; review plans and specifications for new facilities; take enforcement actions for non-compliance with laws and regulations; review water quality monitoring results; and support and promote water system security. The Drinking Water Program also works toward funding infrastructure improvements, conducting source water assessments, and evaluating projects using recycled treated wastewater. The Drinking Water Program is implemented by the Department of Public Health in cooperation with the EPA, the State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), and other state and local agencies, including county health departments, planning departments, and boards of supervisors.

Sacramento Basin Plan

The Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the project region was adopted by the Central Valley RWQCB in 1998 and amended in 2015 (Central Valley RWQCB 2015). The Basin Plan establishes water quality objectives for the Sacramento River Basin to protect the beneficial uses of these waters, which include providing drinking water supplies. The Basin covers 27,210 square miles and includes all watersheds tributary to the Sacramento River that are north of the Cosumnes River watershed, the closed basin of Goose Lake, and the drainage sub-basins of Cache and Putah Creeks.

Principal streams of the Basin are the Sacramento River and its larger tributaries: the Pit, Feather, Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers to the east, and Cottonwood, Stony, Cache, and Putah Creeks to the west. Major reservoirs included in the Basin are Shasta, Oroville, Folsom, Clear Lake, and Lake Berryessa. Beneficial uses of the surface waters include municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; industrial service, process, and power supply; contact and non-contact recreation; freshwater, migration, spawning and wildlife habitat; and navigation.

Basin Plans establish protective standards for ground waters in addition to surface waters. At least 63 groundwater basins are in the Sacramento River Basin. Beneficial uses for groundwater include municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, and industrial service and process supply.

To protect the beneficial uses, the Basin Plan establishes objectives for both surface and ground waters. Surface water objectives cover the following characteristics/qualities: bacteria, biostimulatory substances, chemical constituents, color, dissolved oxygen, pesticides, radioactivity, salinity, sediment, settleable material, suspended material, tastes and odors, temperature, toxicity, and turbidity. Groundwater quality objectives cover the topics of bacteria, chemical constituents, radioactivity, tastes and odors, and toxicity.

In addition to protection of beneficial uses, the Basin Plan includes additional resolutions to protect the waters of the Sacramento River Basin. For example, Resolution 68-16, Statement of

Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Water in California, states that discharges to surface or groundwater within the Basin that might reduce water quality should not be allowed even if the water quality reduction would not be sufficient to impair the recognized beneficial uses of the water.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

California Water Code Section 10610 et seq. requires that all public water systems that provide water to more than 3,000 customers or supply more than 3,000 afy must prepare an Urban Water Management Plan. The California Department of Water Resources provides guidance to urban water suppliers in the preparation and implementation of Urban Water Management Plans. These plans must be updated at least every 5 years. The current PCWA Urban Water Management Plan was adopted in June 2011.

Senate Bill 610 – Water Supply Assessments

Senate Bill (SB) 610, adopted in 2001, requires analysis of water supplies for projects that meet certain size requirements. For residential projects, the requirements of SB 610 apply to projects consisting of 500 or more new residences.

Local Regulations

The Town of Loomis General Plan

The Town's General Plan also establishes goals and policies for public services. The Town's General Plan contains the following goal in the Public Services, Facilities, and Finance section (Town of Loomis 2001):

- To achieve and maintain high levels of public services and facilities for Loomis residents, when appropriate through coordination with outside service agencies.

Placer County General Plan

The Placer County General Plan sets forth the following goal for water supply and delivery (Placer County 2013). Appendix B of this draft EIR provides an analysis of the project's consistency with General Plan policies adopted to support this goal.

Goal 4.C: To ensure the availability of an adequate and safe water supply and the maintenance of high quality water in water bodies and aquifers used as sources of domestic supply.

Placer County Water Agency Policies

PCWA's policies, improvement standards, technical provisions, standard drawings, and the current PCWA Rules, Regulations, Rates, and Charges Governing the Distribution and Use of

Water are applicable to portions of the project involving supply and delivery of treated domestic water.

In particular, PCWA’s General Design Criteria set forth specific requirements for engineering design of water system improvements that are intended to “provide a water system that will dependably and safely convey the required amount of high-quality water throughout the distribution system at the least cost” (PCWA 2010).

Additionally, PCWA’s improvement standards require that the design of all PCWA facilities comply with the following:

- Laws and standards of the State of California Department of Public Health pertaining to domestic water supply.
- Title 17, Chapter V, Sections 7583–7622 of the California Administrative Code (pertaining to cross-connections).
- Applicable ordinances, rules, and regulations of all other local agencies.

Wastewater

Federal Regulations

The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of treated effluent from wastewater treatment plants. This authority is administered through the Central Valley RWQCB. Wastewater generated at the site would be collected by SPMUD and conveyed to the Dry Creek Regional WWTP.

State Regulations

Several state laws regulate the operation of wastewater treatment plants. Wastewater generated at the site would be collected by SPMUD and conveyed to the Dry Creek Regional WWTP for treatment.

Local Regulations

The Town of Loomis General Plan

The Town’s General Plan also establishes goals and policies for public services. The Town’s General Plan contains the following goal in the Public Services, Facilities, and Finance section (Town of Loomis 2001):

- To achieve and maintain high levels of public services and facilities for Loomis residents, when appropriate through coordination with outside service agencies.

Electric/Natural Gas/Telephone

State Regulations

Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations requires the use of energy-efficient appliances in all new residential, commercial, and educational facilities. No special permits for electrical hook-up, gas hook-up, or other energy sources are required; however, building permits and compliance with adopted building codes would be required for these services. PG&E electric and gas services are provided in accordance with the California Public Utilities Commission rules and regulations.

Cable and telephone services are required to be provided in accordance with the California Public Utilities Commission rules and regulations.

Local Regulations

Town of Loomis General Plan

Goal 1: To achieve and maintain high levels of public services and facilities for Loomis residents, when appropriate through coordination with outside service agencies.

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

State Regulations

California Government Code

Effective January 1, 2005, California Government Code Section 51182 and Public Resources Code Section 4291 were modified with respect to fire risk reduction measures required to be enforced by local agencies and CAL FIRE for occupied dwellings or structures. These measures require the following:

- Maintaining a fire break made by removing and clearing away, for a distance of not less than 100 feet on each side of a dwelling or structure, or to the property line whichever is nearer, all flammable vegetation or other combustible growth. This does not apply to single specimen trees, ornamental shrubbery, or similar plants that are used as ground cover, if they do not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from the native growth to any dwelling or structure.
- Maintaining additional fire protection or firebreaks made by removing all brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth that is located within 100 feet from an occupied dwelling or occupied structure or to the property line, or at a greater distance if required by State law, or local ordinance, rule, or regulation. Grass and other vegetation located more than 100 feet from a dwelling or structure and less than 18 inches in height above the ground may be maintained where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion.

- Removal of that portion of any tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of any chimney or stovepipe.
- Maintaining any tree adjacent to or overhanging any building free of dead or dying wood.
- Maintaining the roof of any structure free of leaves, needles, or other dead vegetative material.
- Providing and maintaining at all times a screen over the outlet of every chimney or stovepipe that is attached to any fireplace, stove, or other device that burns any solid or liquid fuel. The screen shall be constructed and installed in accordance with the California Building Standards Code.
- Prior to constructing a new dwelling or structure that will be occupied or rebuilding an occupied dwelling or occupied structure damaged by a fire, the construction or rebuilding of which requires a building permit, the owner shall obtain a certification from the local building official that the dwelling or structure, as proposed to be built, complies with all applicable State and local building standards.

Local Regulations

Town of Loomis General Plan

Goal 1: To achieve and maintain high levels of public services and facilities for Loomis residents, when appropriate through coordination with outside service agencies.

Law Enforcement

Local Regulations

Town of Loomis General Plan

Goal 1: To achieve and maintain high levels of public services and facilities for Loomis residents, when appropriate through coordination with outside service agencies.

Schools

State Regulations

California Education Code – Section 17620 and Senate Bill 50

The California Senate Bill 50 (SB 50), the School Facilities Act of 1998, and the bond procedures under Proposition 1A of 1998 amended Education Code Section 17620 to regulate school facilities financing and the mitigation of land use through the implementation of fee caps,

the removal of development application denial authority from lead agencies, and setting the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) standard for full and complete mitigation for school facilities. Prior to enactment of the legislation, a local agency had the authority to deny or require full mitigation for projects that required an amendment to a General Plan and/or a zone change. State law now prohibits a local agency from either denying approval of a land use project because of inadequate school facilities, or imposing school impact mitigation measures other than the designated fees provided for in the Government Code. Effective January 2006, if a statewide bond measure fails, SB 50 would again permit a City or County to deny a development approval that requires a legislative act on the basis of the inadequacy of school facilities.

As amended by SB 50, Education Code Section 17620 authorizes school districts to levy a fee against new development within the district to fund the construction, reconstruction, or modernization of school facilities. The district must demonstrate that the need for school construction or reconstruction results from development and that the fee does not exceed the cost of construction or reconstruction necessary to meet this need.

California Education Code – Sections 35500 and 35700

School district reorganizations are governed by Sections 35500 and 35700 of the California Education Code. District boundary reorganization may be initiated by “petition” by a developer or group of citizens, as well as by the majority of a school district governing body. A developer may initiate proceedings for a reorganization of a school district boundary for an uninhabited area. The more common form of school district boundary reorganization is through a petition of a majority vote of the governing body of one or more school districts that have jurisdiction in the area proposed to be reorganized. No reorganization is planned for the proposed project since the residential areas of the project are located within the existing Roseville Joint Unified School District, the Roseville City School District, and the Western Placer Unified School District.

Local Regulations

Town of Loomis General Plan

Goal 2: To assist local school districts as feasible in providing adequate educational facilities for Loomis students, and cooperate in developing joint community and recreational uses.

Library Services

Local Regulations

Library services in Placer County are provided by the Auburn-Placer County Library District. The libraries in this district serve all of Placer County with the exception of the Cities of

Roseville and Lincoln, which own and operate their own municipal library systems. The Auburn-Placer County Library District operates a main branch in the City of Auburn, a law library, nine other branch libraries, and a bookmobile that serves many areas throughout rural Placer County.

The service goal as identified by the Board of Supervisors in the Auburn-Placer County Library Facilities Master Plan, 2002–2010, is 0.4 square foot of library space per capita. In addition, a library collection size of 2.2 volumes per capita was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in the Auburn-Placer County Library Services Plan, 2002–2010 (both plans were adopted on September 10, 2002). The Board of Supervisors has not adopted an update to the Library Facilities Master Plan. However, the Placer County Library Strategic Plan, adopted in 2013, states that the total square footage of the libraries has not kept pace with the increases in population within the County. This deficit is primarily due to lack of funding (Placer County Library 2013).

Town of Loomis General Plan

Goal 1: To achieve and maintain high levels of public services and facilities for Loomis residents, when appropriate through coordination with outside service agencies.

Solid Waste

State Regulations

California Integrated Solid Waste Management Act – Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939)

AB 939, passed in 1989, mandated a focus on the conservation of natural resources. Cities and counties were required to create comprehensive source reduction, recycling, and composting programs. The goal of these programs is to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills by 50%. AB 939 also requires counties to prepare an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan—for the purposes of this project, the Placer County Solid Waste Management Plan.

The focus of this bill was a major change, shifting the emphasis from landfill disposal toward waste reduction, recycling and composting whenever possible. This approach conserves natural resources and saves energy, decreases pollution, and provides new jobs in the waste industry.

AB 939 established the following priorities for waste management:

- Waste reduction
- Recycling and composting
- Controlled combustion of waste to generate electricity
- Landfilling

The Western Placer Waste Management Authority developed the materials recovery facility to help the communities of western Placer County meet the goal of AB 939.

Local Regulations

Town of Loomis General Plan

Goal 1: To achieve and maintain high levels of public services and facilities for Loomis residents, when appropriate through coordination with outside service agencies.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

State Regulations

Quimby Act

In 1975, the Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477, as amended in 1982) granted cities and counties authority to pass ordinances requiring developers to set aside land, donate conservation easements, or pay fees for park improvements through in-lieu fees. The goal of the Quimby Act was to require developers to help mitigate the impacts of their developments. Special districts must work with cities, and/or counties to receive parkland dedication and/or in-lieu fees. The fees must be paid and land conveyed directly to the local public agencies that provide park and recreation services to the affected community. Revenues generated through the Quimby Act cannot be used for the operation and maintenance of park facilities.

Local Regulations

As established in Chapter 12.24 of the Loomis Municipal Code, the Town has four fees related to parks, open space and park facilities. These include a parkland dedication/in-lieu fee, which encompasses the Quimby Act as set forth above; a parkland fee, which is imposed on projects that are not subject to the Quimby Act; a park facilities fee, which is imposed on all new development and is used to defray the cost of constructing park facilities and other park improvements; and a passive park/open space fee, which is imposed on all new development and is used to defray the cost of acquiring passive parkland and open space (Town of Loomis 2015).

Town of Loomis General Plan

Goal 1: To ensure adequate park and recreation facilities.

4.12.3 Impacts

Methods of Analysis

This section identifies and discusses environmental impacts resulting from the proposed project, and suggests mitigation measures to reduce the levels of impact. Potential impacts to public services and facilities were determined by comparing the proposed project to the existing conditions. The need for new or expanded services or facilities and the related physical impacts that could occur were analyzed qualitatively.

The cumulative context includes the projected buildout conditions of the Town's General Plan as well as the additional projects both within the Town and in surrounding areas, as identified in Section 4.1, Land Use. The geographic scope of cumulative impacts to public services includes the areas within the service areas of the providers discussed below, including PCWA, SPMUD, PG&E, Loomis Union School District, Auburn-Placer County Libraries, Loomis FPD, PCSD, and Recology Auburn Placer.

Significance Criteria

Water Supply

Impacts of the proposed project to water resources would be considered significant if one or more of the following conditions would result from implementation of the proposed project. Would the project:

- Result in the inability of available water supply to meet the proposed project demand?
- Cause provision for water system modifications to be insufficient to meet proposed project demand?

Wastewater

A wastewater impact would be significant if any of the following conditions would result with implementation of the proposed project. Would the project:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB?
- Require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?
- Result in a 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?

Electric, Natural Gas, and Telephone

An impact to electrical and gas utilities would be significant if any of the following conditions would result from implementation of the proposed project. Would the project:

- Result in increased demand for gas or electricity requiring new production facilities to supply the development?
- Require extension of infrastructure to the project area, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts?
- Encourage activities that result in the use of large amounts of energy or fuel, or use energy in a wasteful manner?
- Affect the ability of suppliers to accommodate the energy needs of the proposed project?

Schools, Libraries, and Recreation

Schools

An impact to schools would be significant if any of the following conditions would result from implementation of the proposed project. Would the project:

- Substantially increase school enrollment in any district that is near or over capacity?

Libraries

An impact to libraries would be significant if the following condition would result from implementation of the proposed project. Would the project:

- Increase demand for library services that would require expansion of library facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts?

Parks and Recreation

An impact to parks and recreational opportunities would be significant if any of the following conditions would result from implementation of the proposed project. Would the project:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered park facilities?
- Result in the need for new or physically altered park facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or park standards?

- Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?
- Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreation facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

An impact to fire protection and emergency medical services would be significant if any of the following conditions would result from implementation of the proposed project. Would the project:

- Result in physical prevention of the routine extension of fire protection and emergency service to the project?
- Result in inadequacy of water volume and/or pressure to provide water for firefighting at the project site?
- Result in increased demands on existing fire services that would require additional fire protection facilities, the construction of which would result in significant environmental impacts?
- Result in increased demands on fire protection resources that would reduce overall fire protection adequacy within the Town?

Law Enforcement

An impact to law enforcement services would be significant if any of the following conditions would result from implementation of the proposed project. Would the project:

- Require new or physically altered law enforcement facilities, the construction of which would result in significant environmental impacts?
- Creation of a physical obstacle preventing the provision of law enforcement activities?
- Result in any conflict with the ability of the Sheriff's Department to provide law enforcement services?

Solid Waste

An impact to solid waste collection services would be significant if the following condition would result from implementation of the proposed project. Would the project:

- Generate a volume of solid waste which cannot be accommodated by the existing solid waste collection service or landfill or generate a daily volume of waste which cannot be accommodated by the existing disposal facilities and services?

Impact Discussion

IMPACT 4.12-1: Inadequate water supply and distribution infrastructure requiring construction of new facilities.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

Development of the project would increase the demand for water supplies at the project site over what currently exists. The Town is located within PCWA service Zone 1. Zone 1 includes four water treatment facilities, 16 storage tanks providing approximately 49 million gallons of storage capacity, and approximately 496 miles of treated-water piping (PCWA 2011). In commenting on the NOP for this EIR, PCWA (2014; see Appendix A) indicates that potable water can be made available to the project site. The letter further states that, “in order to obtain service, the project would have to enter into a facilities agreement with the Agency to provide any on site or off site pipelines or other facilities if they are needed to supply water for domestic or fire protection purposes and pay all fees and charges required by PCWA, including the Water Connection Charges.”

A memorandum was prepared by Tully & Young in 2015 to detail the availability and sufficiency of potable water to serve the water demands of proposed project (see Appendix H). As discussed in the Tully & Young memorandum, preparation of a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) pursuant to Section 10912 of the California Water Code is not required for the proposed project. A formal WSA is required for residential developments of more than 500 dwelling units, shopping centers or business establishments employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space, commercial office buildings employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space and projects that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project (Tully & Young 2015 citing California Water Code Section 10912(a); see Appendix H). As detailed in the Tully & Young memorandum, the proposed project does not meet the thresholds requiring a formal WSA.

Although the proposed project does not require a formal WSA, the Tully & Young memorandum provides an evaluation of the PCWA Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and other adopted PCWA information in a fashion similar to that allowed for a formal WSA. Applying PCWA demand factors, the analysis determined that the proposed project would create approximately 141 afy of new demands on PCWA’s water supply system. To determine water

supply availability to the project site, PCWA’s 2010 UWMP was reviewed. In the UWMP, PCWA estimated the Town’s existing and future water demands. For the Town build-out conditions and future anticipated water demands, PCWA derived information from the Town’s General Plan. Comparing the demand calculations for the project site in the PCWA 2010 UWMP with the proposed project land uses, the Tully & Young memorandum concluded that there is sufficient supply accounted for in PCWA’s 2010 UWMP to serve the proposed project (see Appendix H). As detailed in UWMP, PCWA has sufficient water supplies to meet the Town’s future demands in all conditions. Therefore, PCWA would have sufficient supply to meet the proposed project’s estimated 141 afy water demand. The project would be predicted to consume about 24 afy less than PCWA has allocated for the area, 15% less than the PCWA UWMP assumptions for the site. Based on this information, impacts on existing water supplies from the proposed project would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-2:	Inadequate water supply and distribution infrastructure requiring construction of new facilities in the cumulative scenario.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION:	None
RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant

The geographic area for consideration of cumulative impacts associated with water supply is the entire PCWA service area. As detailed in the PCWA UWMP, PCWA has sufficient water supplies to meet the anticipated future water demands in normal, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions. The UWMP forecasts water supplies and demands through 2035 for each service zone based on historic annual growth rates and concludes that there will be sufficient water supplies to serve existing and future development (PCWA 2011). Therefore, there cumulative impacts related to water supply would be **less than significant** and there is no significant cumulative impact to which the project would contribute.

The UWMP also notes that as new development puts more emphasis on higher density housing products and fewer large-lot developments, PCWA anticipates that there will be more service connections within Zone 1 but that overall water demand would be reduced “as yards become smaller or are replaced with community space where irrigation efficiency can be controlled” (PCWA 2011). As discussed in Impact 4.12-1, the proposed project is estimated to consume about 24 afy less than the water demand assumed for the site in the UWMP.

IMPACT 4.12-3:	Exceed existing treatment, collection, and disposal facilities, resulting in the need for expansion or new wastewater infrastructure.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Potentially Significant
MITIGATION:	Mitigation Measure 4.12a
RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant

SPMUD has connections to two regional WWTPs: Dry Creek Regional WWTP and Pleasant Grove WWTP. Both are operated by the City of Roseville on behalf of the South Placer Joint Powers Authority, which includes SPMUD, the City of Roseville, and Placer County.

Wastewater generated at the site would be collected by SPMUD and conveyed to the Dry Creek Regional WWTP. The Dry Creek WWTP provides tertiary-level treatment and produces recycled water that meets requirements for Title 22 regulations for full, unrestricted use (excluding use as potable water). Treatment at the Dry Creek WWTP consists of screening, primary clarification, aeration, secondary clarification, filtering and disinfection. The project site is included in the Systems Evaluation for the SPWA facilities as an assumed growth area in accordance with the Town of Loomis General Plan (Town of Loomis 2001). With an existing capacity of 18 mgd and existing operations at 10 mgd, the Dry Creek WWTP has sufficient capacity to treat wastewater generated at the project site. At the ADWF data provided in the Systems Evaluation, single-family residential units are expected to generate 190 gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater, multi-family development generates 1,920 gpd per acre, and commercial and office development generates 850 gpd per acre. At these rates, the proposed project is expected to generate 71,845 gpd of wastewater. This is within the 1.11 mgd ADWF assumed to come from buildout of the SPMUD urban growth area in the Systems Evaluation.

All wastewater infrastructure on the project site would be engineered and constructed according to the SPMUD's design criteria for wastewater flows. Development of such on-site infrastructure is included in the proposed project, and the environmental impacts associated with its development are analyzed in the appropriate technical sections of this EIR.

As discussed in Chapter 3, Project Description, the existing sewer line that would serve the project, the Lower Loomis Trunk Line, is currently operating at full capacity and cannot accommodate any new connections in its current condition. SPMUD and the Town have begun efforts leading to construction of the Loomis Diversion Line, which is part of SPMUD's adopted master plan. In July 2015, SPMUD published a Diversion Pipeline Project MND for the expansion of the sewer system in the area, part of which runs through the project site. The CEQA document for the project was approved by the Town Council on August 11, 2015.

The Loomis Diversion Line would have adequate capacity to serve the proposed project as well as other locations in the Town and surrounding vicinity. The alignment begins on the project site at manhole 13-008 and runs 220 linear feet under I-80 at a 15-degree angle and connects to an existing 50-foot public utility easement 10 feet from the Caltrans right-of-way and within APN 043-080-045-510. The piping used would be a 15- to 16-inch VCP or PVC pipe in a 30- to 33-inch welded steel casing pipe. Trenchless boring would be implemented and thus would require the creation of a 50-foot by 20-foot insertion pit and a 20-foot by 20-foot extraction pit. As per SPMUD, 95% of the project’s extracted soil would be used on the Turtle Island property or as fill for the trenches dug on other legs of the project. The remaining 5% would be hauled off site to be used within 1 mile of the project site. Construction is anticipated in 2016 and could be complete by 2017.

The SPMUD Diversion Pipeline document is public record and can be found on the SPMUD website or with the SCH No. 2015062050. This specific information referenced is on pages 16 and 21.

SPMUD also recently relined the Lower Loomis Trunk Line by inserting a new liner within an approximately 10,500-foot-long section of the existing 10-inch sewer line. The new liner allows for faster flows through the Lower Loomis Trunk Line, which increased its conveyance capacity by an estimated 200 to 300 new connections. However, even with these improvements, the Lower Loomis Trunk Line would not have adequate capacity to serve the project. This is considered a **potentially significant impact**. **Mitigation Measure 4.12a** would require the project applicant to submit written communication from SPMUD that confirms sufficient wastewater collection and conveyance capacity is available to serve the proposed development prior to issuance of building permits. This would reduce the project’s impact to **less than significant** by ensuring that wastewater service is available to the project site prior to construction of any new residences or non-residential buildings.

IMPACT 4.12-4: Exceed existing treatment, collection, and disposal facilities, resulting in the need for expansion or new wastewater infrastructure in the cumulative condition.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

As discussed previously, wastewater from the project site would be collected by SPMUD and conveyed to the Dry Creek WWTP, which has a capacity of 18 mgd and an anticipated future capacity of 19.98 mgd at full buildout of the SPWA service area. The cumulative context for

impacts associated with wastewater conveyance and treatment is the SPWA Service Area and the Urban Growth Areas identified in the SPWA Systems Evaluation.

The current ADWF at the Dry Creek WWTP is approximately 10 mgd, of which approximately 6 mgd come from the City of Roseville. The plant can discharge up to 18 mgd ADWF into Dry Creek under an existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CA0079502 adopted on June 12, 2008. Thus, in the cumulative condition, expansion or modification of the Dry Creek WWTP may be necessary to achieve a minimum 19.98 mgd ADWF capacity.

Potential expansion of both the Dry Creek and Pleasant Grove WWTPs was identified in the Roseville Regional Wastewater Treatment Service Area Master Plan Final EIR (City of Roseville 1996). The operating and funding agreements between the parties within the SPWA include mechanisms, terms, and conditions that provide for the expansion of the regional WWTPs to serve the needs of the parties. Expansion of either plant to accommodate wastewater flows from cumulative development in the SPWA service area could result in environmental impacts, including loss of natural resources, degradation of water quality as a result of increased discharges to Pleasant Grove Creek and/or Dry Creek, and increases in traffic, noise, and air pollution. The NPDES discharge permit for either wastewater treatment plant would need to be amended to reflect higher flows.

The anticipated increase in ADWF resulting from buildout of the SAB and Urban Growth Areas would not significantly exceed the SPWA’s wastewater treatment demand projections for the Dry Creek WWTP, and no expansions or improvements to the regional WWTPs beyond those that have already been analyzed and approved would be needed. Thus, the cumulative impact would be **less than significant**. Further, the proposed project would not trigger the need for wastewater treatment facility upgrades not already anticipated. Therefore there is no significant cumulative impact to which the proposed project could contribute.

IMPACT 4.12-5:	Increased demand for gas or electricity requiring new production facilities.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION:	None
RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant

The proposed project would increase energy use in the area to support commercial and residential uses. Chapter 6 Other CEQA Considerations provides a summary of the project’s

anticipated energy needs, impacts, and conservation measures, in accordance with Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines. The demand for electricity resulting from development of the proposed project would not require new production facilities. Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations ensures minimal increases in energy demands by requiring the use of energy-efficient appliances in all new residential, commercial, and educational facilities. Compliance with Title 24 would ensure that energy use at the project site is minimized. The project applicant would be responsible for the costs associated with extension of electrical service infrastructure to the project site. Based on the existing capacity within PG&E’s system and the energy demand associated with the proposed project, impacts related to requiring construction of new energy production facilities would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-6:	Increased demand for gas or electricity requiring new production facilities in the cumulative condition.
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SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION:	None
RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant

The cumulative context for impacts associated with electricity demand is buildout of the Town of Loomis General Plan and the other projects discussed in Section 4.1, Land Use. This area is within the service area of the Sacramento-Sierra Division of PG&E. All new development within the service area must meet the energy efficiency requirements of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. Additionally, PG&E offers several energy efficiency programs and incentives to help all customers, including residential, commercial, and agricultural customers, reduce their water and energy usage, and cut their energy costs. The Title 24 requirements and PG&E’s ongoing efforts to improve energy efficiency in the region would ensure that energy use in the cumulative scenario is minimized such that substantial new sources of energy generation are not needed. Thus, cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-7:	Extension of dry utility infrastructure to the site that could cause significant environmental impacts.
<hr/>	
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION:	None
RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant

Electric, gas, and communication services connections would be provided to the site from the existing transmission network in the project vicinity. There are existing power poles within the project site and power lines within and adjacent to the site. There are existing natural gas lines in Horseshoe Bar Road, and existing overhead telephone lines along the adjacent roadways to the project site. However, there are areas where existing infrastructure would be abandoned and others where infrastructure would need to be constructed. Construction and installation of electricity, gas, and communications lines could contribute to physical impacts associated with construction activities, including air pollutant emissions, soil erosion, and reduced quality of stormwater runoff. Grading and construction activities associated with the provision of these services to the proposed residences are reflected on the proposed grading plans, and the impacts associated with these activities are evaluated throughout the resource sections of this draft EIR. With implementation of the construction-related best management practices (BMPs) and adherence to the Town's policies identified throughout other sections in this EIR, it is expected that impacts from construction and installation of dry utilities would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-8: Extension of dry utility infrastructure to the site that could cause significant environmental impacts in the cumulative condition.

SIGNIFICANCE: No Impact

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: No Impact

Extension of dry utility infrastructure to and within the project site would occur only at the time of project construction. While other development projects in the area would also be required to extend dry utility infrastructure to other project sites, the impacts, such as temporarily increased noise levels, and would not combine with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable project impacts. Thus there would be **no significant cumulative impact** to which the project could contribute.

IMPACT 4.12-9: Conflict with school district ability to provide educational services or create a substantial increase in school population.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

The proposed project would result in an increase in the existing student population. As discussed in Section 4.12.1, the elementary school in Loomis (Loomis Grammar School) is currently at capacity and no additional space to accommodate the students that would be generated by the proposed project without the need for construction of additional school facilities. The standard student generation rate per household of 0.343 for K–8 students is used by the Loomis Union School District to calculate the number of elementary school students a proposed project would be expected to generate (School Facility Consultants 2012). Student generation rates of the Loomis Union School District indicate that the proposed project would result in approximately 146 elementary school students ($0.343 \text{ students per household} \times 426 \text{ units} = 146.118 \text{ K–8 students}$). The addition of 146 students would exceed capacity at this school under the existing plus project conditions. Until improvements are completed at Loomis Grammar School to increase capacity, students living at the project site would be housed at other schools throughout the district. This could include H. Clarke Powers Elementary, approximately 1.5 miles away from the project site, and Franklin Elementary, approximately 3 miles away. Preliminary and conceptual planning for capacity increases at the Loomis Grammar School includes replacing existing portables with permanent construction, and construction of a new gym or cafeteria. The on-site improvements would not contribute to significant environmental effects; they would occur in areas already paved or within/adjacent to the athletic fields.

The standard student generation rate per household of 0.2362 for high school students is used by the Placer Union School District to calculate the number of high school students a proposed project would be expected to generate (School Site Solutions 2008). Student generation rates of the Placer Union High School District indicate that the proposed project would result in approximately 103 high school students ($0.2362 \text{ students per household} \times 426 \text{ residential units} = 100.6212 \text{ high school students}$). Del Oro High School currently has 1,700 students and is over capacity. The additional 100 students generated by the proposed project would exacerbate existing overcrowding at the school.

Government Code 65996 requires the project applicant to pay impact fees to the school districts at the time of construction to offset increased student enrollment. As provided in the Government Code, payment of these fees constitutes adequate mitigation of impacts to the provision of school facilities. The applicant would be required to pay school impact fees to the Loomis Union School District and the Placer Union High School District. Specific school facility developments would be subject to CEQA review on a project-by-project basis. Payment of the school impact fees, which would occur at the time building permits are issued, would ensure impacts associated with the addition of students to the over-capacity elementary and high schools would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-10: Conflict with school district ability to provide educational services or create a substantial increase in school population in the cumulative condition.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

The cumulative context for impacts to schools is the district boundaries for the Loomis Union School District and the Placer Union School District attendance area for Del Oro High School. With the expected growth in and surrounding Loomis as discussed in Section 4.1, Land Use, including the Bickford Ranch project, Loomis Grammar School will be over capacity. Anticipated physical modifications to the Loomis Grammar School include replacing existing portables with permanent construction, and construction of a new gym or cafeteria. As discussed previously, the on-site improvements would not contribute to significant environmental effects; they would occur in areas already paved or within/adjacent to the athletic fields. Further, these improvements would be funded through developer impact fees to adequately address the project's fair share of demand for increased capacity. Therefore, while there may be temporary impacts related to school over crowding, the cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-11: Increase demand for library services.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

The Placer County Library operates three library facilities within 3 miles of the project site. The Rocklin Branch library is approximately 2.5 miles southwest of the project and serves a population of approximately 60,000 residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2014). The Penryn Library is located at 2215 Rippey Road, approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the project site. The Loomis Branch Library is immediately adjacent to the project site and currently serves a population of 6,700 (U.S. Census Bureau 2014). The proposed project would result in the addition of $\pm 1,231$ residents to the Town. It is expected that the library services demands of the project residents would be minimal and would be accommodated by the existing Auburn-Placer County Libraries. The Auburn-Placer County Library maintains one library located immediately adjacent to the project site, although the County Library Services has recently proposed closing this branch location. In the event that the Loomis Library closes, the Town's residents, including residents of the project site, could access library services in the City of Rocklin and the community of Penryn.

Library planning documents indicate a goal of providing 0.4 square foot of library space per capita and 2.2 volumes per capita. The population of the proposed project would represent a demand for 504 square feet of library space and 2,772 new volumes in the library collection. These demands are not sufficient to require construction of new or expanded library facilities. Revenue generated by the proposed project in the form of special taxes, assessments, and fees would cover the costs of providing library services to the project site, including costs of acquiring new volumes for the library collection. All required fees and taxes paid by the developer and each future lot owner would ensure that project impacts to library services within the Town would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-12: Increase demand for library services in the cumulative condition.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

The cumulative context for consideration of impacts to libraries is buildout of the Town of Loomis General Plan and the other regional projects discussed in Section 4.1, Land Use. The three libraries nearest and within the Town would be sufficient to serve the population of the area. It is noted that Placer County is studying whether or not to close one or more libraries. Should the County proceed with library closure, patrons of the local three libraries may have to rely on fewer libraries. The County is engaging in a community outreach and planning process to determine which, if any, libraries should close, and would work to ensure that any closure would not result in substantial hardships for individuals to access library services. Thus, the potential cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-13: Need to construct new or expand existing parks and facilities.

SIGNIFICANCE: Significant

MITIGATION: Mitigation Measure 4.12b

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

The Town of Loomis General Plan notes that the Town’s adopted parks and recreation needs assessment indicated that a standard requiring five acres of park area per 1,000 population is appropriate within the Town. Municipal Code Section 14.60.030 provides a specific formula for ensuring that this standard is met. According to the standards described in the Municipal Code, the

proposed project would require 11.17 acres of park or open space, and that this must include 5.585 acres of active parkland and 5.585 acres of passive parkland or open space (Town of Loomis 2015).

Policy 4 in the General Plan Community Development Element states that “new residential developments shall provide for the recreational open space needs of their residents” (Town of Loomis 2001), but Municipal Code Section 14.60.080 indicates that the Town may determine whether land must be offered for dedication to the Town or if a developer may pay a fee in lieu of land dedication, or a combination of both (Town of Loomis 2015). This determination must include consideration of the Town’s parks and recreation plan and General Plan; topography, geology, and access to a potential park site; size and shape of the subdivision and availability of land; and availability of previously acquired parkland.

Under the General Plan and Municipal Code, the project would be required to provide a minimum of 5.585 acres of parks and 5.585 acres of open space. The project proposes to provide 1.80 acres of active parks, 1.33 acres of trails, 0.93 acres of bicycle pathways and 10.0 acres of open space in the central portion of the site and 0.13 acre in the northwestern portion of the project site. Where a proposed project does not provide sufficient park acreage to meet its required parkland dedication, the project applicant may pay the Town’s parkland in-lieu fee, as identified in Municipal Code Sections 12.24.010 and 14.60.

The Town’s General Plan Community Development – Parks and Recreation Element includes several policies, including policies 2, 4, 5, 7, and 9, that require new residential developments to provide recreational open spaces for new residents; encourage compatible recreational use of riparian and stream corridors; require open space areas within new developments to be integrated with the Town-wide network; and require new lighting of park facilities to be reviewed for potential off-site impacts on adjacent land uses.

The open space proposed as part of the project includes approximately 10 acres that would be offered for dedication to the Town as public open space. As discussed in the Town’s Trails Master Plan, trails would be constructed along the west and east edges of the open space that runs north/south throughout the project site (Town of Loomis 2010). The project would include four public parks. The two passive parks would be located around a prominent rock outcropping south of Library Drive and at the end of Library Drive adjacent to the open space. The two active parks, which would be 11,051 square feet and 7,826 square feet, respectively, would include turf, decorative landscape areas, benches, and tot lot play equipment for younger children. In total, proposed project includes 0.59 acre of parks, 1.33 acres of trails, 0.93 acre of bicycle pathways, 1.25 acres of passive parks, and 9.55 acres of open space. This is summarized in Table 4.12-1 and further described below. Figure 4.1-2 in Section 4.1, Land Use, identifies each of the proposed park sites, open space parcels, and trails.

**Table 4.12-1
Summary of Parks, Trails, and Open Space**

Facility Type	Acreage
<i>Parks</i>	
Parcel D (active park)	0.41
Parcel H (active park)	0.18
Parcel A-A (passive park)	0.48
Parcel F (passive park)	0.77
<i>Trails along Open Space</i>	
West edge trail (+/-1,650' x 10' wide)	0.38
East edge trail (+/-900' x 10' wide)	0.21
Multi-Use Trail (+/-4,050' x 8')	0.74
Total – Parks+Trails	3.14
<i>Open Space</i>	
Center of project site (excluding trails)	9.42
End of Monument Rock Court (Parcel I)	0.13
Total – Open Space	9.55

Parks

The plan includes four designated park sites, totaling 1.84 acres. These are parcels D (18,051 square feet), H (7,826 square feet), A-A (21,092 square feet), and F (33,129 square feet). Parcel D is located in the Village Residential area, Parcel H in the Village Single-Family area, Parcel A-A in the Multi-Family area, and Parcel F at the end of Library Drive. (Note: Parcel F may have approximately 1,238 square feet in the post-development floodplain. Thus, 32,192 square feet of this parcel will be outside of the floodplain; 1,238 square feet is assumed to be within the post-development floodplain. The acreage total in Table 4.12-1 reflects 32,192 square feet as Park.) Parcels D and H are proposed to be designed as active tot lot parks and would include tot lot play equipment, such as climbing structures and swings, benches and shade structures. Parcels A-A and F would be designed to incorporate an existing rock outcropping and trees, and would include more passive amenities such as picnic tables and benches for outdoor enjoyment.

Trails

The plan includes pedestrian trails and on- and off-street bicycle pathways. Two pedestrian trails would be constructed in the open space corridor between the end of Sun Knoll Drive and the future Doc Barnes Drive. These trails are anticipated in the Loomis Trails Master Plan and would be the first such trails to be constructed since the Plan's adoption in 2010 (Town of Loomis 2010). One trail would run along the west side of the open space corridor, while the other trail would be constructed along the east side. The trails would be unpaved, 10 feet wide, and

constructed of decomposed granite. The trail along the west side would be approximately 1,650 feet long; the trail along the east side would be approximately 900 feet long. The trail on the west would include a connection to the end of Library Drive and with Doc Barnes Drive, and the trail on the east would include a connection to the future Blue Anchor Drive.

Multi-Use Trail

The plan also includes a multi-use bicycle/pedestrian pathway along the north side of Doc Barnes Drive from Horseshoe Bar Road to King Road, a distance of approximately 4,050 feet. This paved pathway would be 8 feet wide with a painted lane stripe for shared use by bicyclists and pedestrians (Town of Loomis 2010).

Bicycle Pathways

The plan includes Class II bicycle lanes that would be constructed along both directions of Doc Barnes Drive from Horseshoe Bar Road to King Road. These bicycle lanes would be 5 feet wide and approximately 4,050 feet long each (Town of Loomis 2010). The bicycle pathways are not included in the acreage totals, above, for parks, trails and open space.

Open Space

The project would create a 9.42-acre open space area extending from north to south across the site and encompassing the drainage corridor and associated natural areas. (The area to which the Public/Quasi-Public land use designation would be applied is approximately 10 acres, however approximately 0.59 acres of that area would be used to support the trails discussed previously.) The area would be dedicated to the Town of Loomis to retain it as a public amenity and ensure public access to the on-site trails. The “Trails along Open Space,” identified above would be constructed along the west and east edges, respectively, of this open space corridor, and the passive park site in Parcel F would also connect to the open space corridor, providing for public views of the open space area.

The Loomis General Plan requires provision of 5 acres of active parks for every 1,000 people in the Town’s population; the General Plan also requires provision of 5 acres of passive parks and/or open space for every 1,000 people. The project has a projected population of 1,231. Using the park and open space ratio of 5 acres/1,000 population, this results in a requirement for 6.16 acres of active park and 6.16 acres of passive park/open space. The project includes 0.59 acres of active park, 1.24 acres of passive park, 1.33 acres of trails, 0.93 acres of bicycle pathways, and 9.55 acres of open space. This provides a total of 2.85 acres of active parks and recreation facilities, 1.24 acres of passive park, and 9.55 acres of open space. This is 3.31 acres less than the active park requirement and 4.63 acres greater than the open space requirement. The project meets 46.3% of the park requirement and 175.3% of the open space requirement. Overall, parks,

trails and open space represent 19% of the entire project site. Because the proposed project would not provide the full 6.16 acres of active parkland, the project would have a **significant impact** associated with unmet demands for park facilities.

Consistent with the requirements of the Municipal Code, the proposed project would include more than 11 acres of open space, public parks, and recreation facilities. While the project does not meet the General Plan park requirement, it would provide a substantial contribution of open space for public benefit that exceeds the Town’s requirements and would provide pedestrian and multi-use trails and bicycle pathways that provide a community-wide recreation benefit and provide linkages and connections with other neighborhoods and destinations, including downtown (via connections to existing sidewalk on Horseshoe Bar Road and Webb Street), Loomis Grammar School (via connection to existing sidewalk on Sun Knoll Drive), and the Raley’s shopping center. Further the proposed project supports implementation of the Town’s plans for a pedestrian-oriented and mixed use Town Center area built around trails and accessible open space. Additionally, the project is located within 0.25 mile of the existing park and recreation facilities available at Loomis Grammar School and 0.5 mile of the existing Loomis Basin Regional Park (which is outside of the Town limits and operated by Placer County but is used by Loomis residents). Project residents would have additional park and recreation facilities within close proximity. To ensure that the project provides sufficient recreational facilities for the project site residents, **Mitigation Measure 4.12b** requires the project applicant to pay parkland dedication and park facilities fees to fully meet the Town’s park development standards, consistent with Municipal Code Sections 12.24 and 14.60. Since the proposed project is proposing to incorporate parks and open space into the design of the development, and would be subject to payment of the Town’s adopted parkland and park facilities fees under **Mitigation Measure 4.12b**, the project impacts associated with environmental effects due to increased use of existing parks, park facilities, and open space within the Town would be reduced to **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-14: Need to construct new or expand existing parks and facilities in the cumulative condition.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

The geographic area for consideration of cumulative impacts related to parks and recreation is buildout of the Town of Loomis General Plan and other development identified in Section 4.1, Land Use. Under the General Plan, all projects in the area would be required to provide a minimum of 5 acres of parks and 5 acres of open space for every 1,000 people supported by the

project. Where a proposed project does not provide sufficient park acreage to meet its required parkland dedication, the project applicant may pay the Town’s parkland in-lieu fee, as dictated by Chapter 14.60 in the Municipal Code. This provides for each project applicant to contribute a fair share amount toward establishment of parks and open space and, thus, the cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-15: Prevention of emergency access or evacuation plans or inadequacy of water supply for firefighting.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

The proposed project site is located in the jurisdiction of the Loomis FPD. In compliance with the Town’s General Plan Public Health and Safety Element policy number 1, all new development must meet applicable building codes and maintain street widths and turning radii to accommodate fire protection equipment. In addition, this policy mandates that new development ensure adequate fire pressure and water volume is available for firefighting. Implementation of the Town’s fire safety requirements will be required prior to issuance of a construction permit and will ensure that no obstacles to the routine extension of fire protection and emergency services to the project occur; therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-16: Increased demand for fire protection and emergency services requiring new facilities or reducing overall fire protection.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

Development of the proposed project is likely to result in an increased demand for fire protection and emergency services. The proposed project site is in the jurisdiction of the Loomis FPD, which provides fire protection and emergency medical services in the project area. The Loomis FPD is supported by cooperative agreements with the Penryn Fire Department, the South Placer Fire District, and the Rocklin City Fire Department. The project proposes residential and commercial development in an area adjacent to existing urbanized land uses. The project is not

expected to substantially increase the risk of fire in the area and would reduce the risk of wildland fires adjacent to the existing residential subdivisions north of the project site.

The Loomis FPD receives approximately 1,000 calls per year; the majority of which are for medical aid (Loomis FPD 2015b). Further, the population within the Loomis FPD jurisdiction is approximately 11,600 people. Thus the existing call volume is just below one call for every 11 people. The project would have the potential to increase the Town’s population by ±1,231 residents. An additional 106 calls per year would be expected from the proposed project. This would be an increase of approximately 10% over the number of calls currently received. It is noted that the increase in call volume would occur incrementally over time as the project is constructed and occupied.

The proposed project would subdivide the existing parcels that comprise the project site into 301 single-family residential parcels and several additional parcels for office, commercial, and multi-family space. This would increase the number of parcels within the Loomis FPD service area, and increase the total revenue that the Loomis FPD collects through parcel taxes. Additionally, the Loomis FPD collects development impact fees in accordance with the district’s Capital Improvement Program and Fee Nexus Study. The development impact fees and additional parcel taxes generated by the development would provide funding to the Loomis FPD that could be used to fund additional Loomis FPD staff and equipment to handle this increase in calls. No improvements or additions to Loomis FPD facilities would be necessary as a result of this project (pers. comm. Walder). This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is required.

IMPACT 4.12-17: Interference with emergency response or evacuation or increased demand for fire protection and emergency services requiring new facilities or reducing overall fire protection in the cumulative condition.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

The cumulative context for consideration of impacts to emergency response and fire protection is buildout of projects within the jurisdiction of the Loomis FPD. Prevention of emergency access or evacuation is typically related to physical improvements constructed within a project site. These types of impacts are site-specific and do not combine with other offsite impacts to create a larger cumulative impact. In compliance with the Town’s General Plan Public Health and Safety Element policy number 1, all new development must meet applicable building codes and maintain street widths and turning radii to accommodate fire

protection equipment. In addition, this policy mandates that new development ensure adequate fire pressure and water volume is available for firefighting. By complying with these requirements, each project would avoid creating obstacles to the routine extension of fire protection and emergency services in the vicinity.

As development continues in the area, the increased population could warrant improvements to the Loomis FPD facilities and/or acquisition of new equipment and new staff. It could also warrant increased responses from neighboring fire districts. As the call volume increases over time as projects are constructed and occupied, the development fees and additional parcel taxes generated by the development would provide funding to Loomis FPD to fund additional Loomis FPD staff and equipment to handle the cumulative increase in calls. Therefore, cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-18: Require new law enforcement facilities.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

The proposed project would establish 426 new dwelling units and 81,000 square feet of new commercial/retail space within the Town. The project area is currently served by the PCSD. The Department operates a substation in Loomis, less than 0.5 mile from the proposed project site. Although this increase in population would be expected to generate a slight increase in the demand for law enforcement services, it is not anticipated to generate sufficient demand to require construction of new law enforcement facilities. This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is required.

IMPACT 4.12-19: Interfere with ability to provide law enforcement services.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

The design of the proposed project would not create any obstacles to the provision of law enforcement services to the project site or to surrounding land/land uses. Roadway access is provided to all portions of the project area. The proposed project is expected to have no impact

associated with creation of a physical obstacle to police protection. In addition, the proposed project would add ±1,231 new residents. As discussed in Section 4.12.1, Placer County General Plan Policy 4.H.1 requires that the County provide one Sheriff’s Department officer for every 1,000 residents. With a population of 1,231 residents, the project represents a demand for two new officers.

Revenue generated by the proposed project in the form of parcel and property taxes, assessments, and development fees could be used to increase funding for PCSD services within the Town. All required fees would be paid by the developer and each future lot owner to the Town. The PCSD has provided an estimate of costs to serve the project, and that the revenue generated by the project may not be sufficient to meet all of those costs. However, the costs to provide service do not directly relate to any physical environmental effects. PCSD has not identified a need for construction of any new facilities to allow PCSD to provide services to the project site. Since the project is not expected to present physical obstacles for law enforcement officers responding to calls, or require law enforcement officers to travel to remote locations (infill development), the project is not expected to lengthen response times to levels above PCSD standards. Further, it is not expected that construction of any new facilities (which could result in additional environmental effects) would be needed. Therefore, impacts related to law enforcement response times and physical improvements needed to support law enforcement service to the site would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-20:	Require new law enforcement facilities or interfere with law enforcement response in the cumulative condition.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION:	None
RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant

Anticipated development within the Town of Loomis as discussed in Section 4.1, Land Use, and development in the areas immediately surrounding the Town define the cumulative condition for this impact. Prevention of emergency response is typically related to physical improvements constructed within a project site. These types of impacts are site-specific and do not combine with other offsite impacts to create a larger cumulative impact.

It is expected that call volume for law enforcement services would increase proportionally to the increase in population in the cumulative scenario. As development continues in the area, the increased population could warrant improvements to the PCSD facilities and/or acquisition of new equipment and new staff to ensure that call response time remains within the limits set by

Placer County. The call volume would increase over time as projects are constructed and occupied; at the same time the development impact fees paid by developers and additional property taxes generated by development would provide funding to the Town that could be used to fund additional PCSD staff to handle this increase in calls. Therefore, cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-21: Generate waste of a daily volume that cannot be accommodated by the Recology Auburn Placer, the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill, or the materials recovery facility.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

The project proposes to create 426 residences and 81,000 square feet of commercial/retail space on the project site. The proposed project buildout would result in a population increase of ±1,231 residents. According to information available from the California Integrated Waste Management Board, per-capita solid waste generation in the Central Valley region is approximately 0.85 tons per year (California Integrated Waste Management Board 2015). Using this generation rate, the 1,231 residents expected to occupy the proposed project’s residential component would generate approximately 1,046 tons of solid waste annually (approximately 2.9 tons per day). Based on the average solid waste collection at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL) of 694 tons per day, and the permitted capacity of 1,900 tons per day, the generation of 1,046 tons annually of solid waste is not expected to significantly affect the overall capacity or lifespan of the WRSL.

To ensure that solid waste collection services are provided at the project site, the proposed project will be required to obtain a will-serve letter from Recology Auburn Placer. Collection fees must be paid by individual homeowners and commercial/retail businesses to offset the costs of providing these services. With payment of the required fees, the proposed project is not expected to significantly affect Recology Auburn Placer’s ability to continue to provide solid waste collection services in the project region, and project impacts associated with solid waste generation would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.12-22: Generate waste of a daily volume that cannot be accommodated by the Recology Auburn Placer, the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill, or the materials recovery facility in the cumulative condition.

SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

MITIGATION: None

RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

Ongoing development in and surrounding the Town of Loomis, and development throughout western Placer County, would contribute solid waste to the WRSL. However, the WRSL operates substantially below its permitted capacity of 1,900 tons per day, and ongoing development in the region consistent with adopted plans of the local jurisdictions would not generate a volume of trash that exceeds the daily capacity or lifespan of the WRSL. Thus, cumulative impacts related to solid waste disposal would be **less than significant**.

4.12.4 Mitigation Measures

4.12a Prior to issuance of any building permits for the project site, the project applicant shall obtain a will-serve letter from the South Placer Municipal Utility District confirming there is sufficient capacity for wastewater collection and conveyance to serve the project.

4.12b Prior to issuance of any building permits for the project site, the project applicant shall pay the Town of Loomis parkland in-lieu fees sufficient to comply with Chapter 12.24 of the Loomis Municipal Code.

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