

4.10 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

This section addresses the public services and utilities required to serve the proposed Mitchell Farms Subdivision (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 one comment letter received in response to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) that addressed public services resources and utilities. The letter provided comments from the Sacramento Area Sewer District regarding the types of information and analysis that would be necessary prior to project construction. Copies of the NOP and comments received are included in Appendix A.

4.10.1 Environmental Setting

Water Supply

Domestic water service to the City of Citrus Heights is provided by three water districts. The water provider in the project vicinity is the Citrus Heights Water District (CHWD). The CHWD was formed on October 25, 1920, and is one of the oldest public agencies in the City. The CHWD receives surface water from the San Juan Water District (SJWD). As documented in the SJWD Urban Water Management Plan, SJWD operates a 150 million gallon per day (mgd) water treatment plant (WTP); storage facilities; several pump stations; and 17 miles of transmission facilities. SJWD's wholesale customers include the City of Folsom, north of the American River; CHWD; Fair Oaks Water District; Orangevale Water Company; and San Juan Water District Retail. SJWD has three primary sources of surface water supplies: (1) pre-1914 water rights, (2) a long-term Central Valley Project contractual supply, and (3) a long-term contract with Placer County Water Agency. Surface water from these three sources is diverted through U.S. Bureau of Reclamation facilities at Folsom Dam and delivered to the Sidney N. Peterson Water Treatment Plant, and then sent to the Hinkle Reservoir before being distributed to (Kennedy Jenks 2016).

CHWD and the other wholesale customer agencies of SJWD routinely coordinate supply planning and other issues, such as through membership and participation in the Regional Water Authority and the Sacramento Groundwater Authority. The Regional Water Authority coordinates regional water supply planning and represents member agencies regarding state-wide water issues. The Sacramento Groundwater Authority helps support management and monitoring of the groundwater basin to maintain sustainability.

The CHWD participated in the Water Forum, a regional stakeholder effort to ensure reliable water supplies for the region through the year 2030 and to protect the environmental, aesthetic, and recreational values of the Lower American River. The Water Forum process began in the early 1990s and a comprehensive Water Forum Agreement (WFA) was adopted by the Water Forum participants in 2000. In addition, purveyor-specific agreements for each water purveyor based on the commitments made in the WFA were signed in 2000.

Water Forum stakeholders developed the WFA as an integrated package of actions that will meet the two primary objectives of the Water Forum. Each element of the WFA is necessary for a regional solution to work. These elements are:

- Increase surface water divisions;
- Actions to meet customers' needs while reducing diversion impacts on the lower American River in drier years;
- An improved pattern of fishery flow releases from Folsom Reservoir;
- Lower American River Habitat Management, which also addresses recreation in the lower American River;
- Water conservation;
- Groundwater management; and
- Water Forum successor efforts.

Under the WFA and the purveyor-specific agreements, water agencies may be expected to reduce their surface water diversions in certain dry years, depending on the inflow of water into Folsom Reservoir. As occurred in the recent drought, the WFA envisions that water agencies will meet customer demands during the dry years through a mix of conjunctive use and conservation programs to reduce customer demands (CHWD 2016).

Surface Water

SJWD treats water from Folsom Lake at Peterson WTP located near the southeastern edge of Folsom Lake in Granite Bay (CHWD 2018). The Peterson WTP provides domestic water supply meeting federal and state drinking water standards, with a treatment capacity of 150 million gallons per day (SJWD 2016). SJWD serves five wholesale customer agencies, with a total population of 151,131 and 50,850 connections. The CHWD territory includes a population of 65,093 (43% of the total population) through 19,785 connections (39% of the total connections) (SJWD 2018a). In 2015, the CHWD supplied a total of 9,974 acre-feet of water, with 78% of this water going to residential customers. In the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, CHWD

projects relatively low population growth, with a 0.5% annual increase in connections. The population is estimated to increase to 66,720 by 2020 and 68,348 by 2025 (CHWD 2016).

SJWD has supplied the CHWD with between 17,000 acre-feet to 20,500 acre-feet of surface water annually between 1998 and 2008 (City of Citrus Heights 2011). In 2015, SJWD projected total wholesale demands of 31,223 acre-feet of water, of which 30,276 acre-feet were sold to other agencies. The remaining demands were for flows to Baldwin reservoir, process water used at the Peterson WTP, golf course irrigation, and estimated system losses. Annual water demand between 2000 and 2008 had been higher, ranging between 50,000 and 60,000 acre-feet per year, and has been trending downward since 2008. In 2015, SJWD’s retail customers exceeded the 36% reduction in water use mandated by the State Water Resources Control Board in 2015. (SJWD 2016).

SJWD’s water supply includes pre-1914 rights to 33,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water from Folsom Reservoir. It also includes an additional 24,200 AFY of Central Valley Project water from Folsom Reservoir through a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and 25,000 AFY through a contract with the Placer County Water Agency. However these can be substantially reduced in dry years. In 2015, SJWD was allowed only 796 acre-feet under its contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and 10,000 acre-feet from the Placer County Water Agency (SJWD 2016). SJWD has water rights to 53,700 acre-feet in 2018 and 46,000 acre-feet in 2019, as shown in Table 4.10-1. According to the SJWD, even in the driest water year, sufficient water supply is available to serve its retail water agencies (SJWD 2018b).

**Table 4.10-1
SJWD Water Supply**

Supply Source	Water Year 2017	Water Year 2018	Water Year 2019
Water Rights	33,000	33,000	33,000
Placer County Water Agency contract	20,300	17,000	10,000
Central Valley Project	24,200	3,000	3,000
Total Supply	77,500	53,700	46,000

Source: SJWD 2018b

Groundwater

The groundwater basin underlying the region is located in the North American Subbasin, which is part of the larger Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR Bulletin 118 DW, 2003). The North American subbasin comprises approximately 350,000 acres. The Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin is not adjudicated (this is the process by which the rights of basin drafters is officially reviewed and declared by a judge or arbiter). “DWR Bulletin 118 does not specifically identify the sub-basin as being in overdraft, but does identify the previous issues with groundwater

levels. Groundwater management efforts by the region through Sacramento Groundwater Authority and other partnerships have improved and stabilized basin levels” (CHWD 2016). Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA) the assigned basin priority is medium/high, and therefore a groundwater sustainability plan must be adopted for the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin. As a result, there may be future changes to the management of the basin, the impacts of which cannot be forecast at this time (SJWD 2016).

The water-bearing deposits underlying the CHWD and SJWD include the Fair Oaks and Mehrten Formations. The Mehrten Formation is the most productive fresh water-bearing unit in the eastern Sacramento Valley, though some of the permeable layers of the Fair Oaks Formation produce moderate amounts of water. Much of the recharge of these aquifer systems comes from the Sacramento and American Rivers and their tributaries where gravel deposits exist (CHWD 2016).

CHWD supplements its surface water supply with five groundwater wells; this provides additional capacity for CHWD to meet peaking, pressure, shortage, and emergency demands. During normal supply years, CHWD draws 900 acre-feet of groundwater to supplement surface water supply. CHWD’s wells do not exhibit any water quality issues that impact its use as potable water supply or require treatment other than disinfection prior to service (CHWD 2016). Four of CHWD’s groundwater wells are located within the City, with a fifth well located just south of the City limits. The CHWD groundwater system provides total well capacity of 6,750 gallons per minute (City of Citrus Heights 2011). Typically, as pressure decreases in the distribution pipeline system during peak demand conditions, CHWD wells start automatically.

Transmission and Storage

CHWD is supplied surface water from SJWD’s Peterson WTP through a gravity flow transmission system. This system provides relatively high pressure throughout CHWD through approximately 255 miles of distribution pipelines.

The project would connect to existing water lines located in Fair Oaks Boulevard and Arcadia Drive. The project would also connect to water lines within the adjacent Citrus Town Center (west) and Heather Downs Apartments and Montage Apartments, north of the project site.

Wastewater

The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD) and the Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD) are separate political subdivisions of the State of California formed under the State of California Health and Safety Code. The SRCSD provides public wastewater conveyance, treatment, and disposal in the urbanized portions of Sacramento County. SRCSD is a publicly owned wastewater agency serving over one million people in the Sacramento Metropolitan Area through its three contributing agencies: the City of Folsom; the City of

Sacramento; and SASD, of which Citrus Heights and adjacent portions of unincorporated Sacramento County are a part. The SRCSD requires a regional connection fee be paid to the District for any users connecting to or expanding sewer collection systems. Effective July 2017, the fees are \$5,827 per single-family residence. This is reduced to \$3,358 per single-family residence when located in an infill area (SRCSD 2018). SASD also charges a connection fee for single-family residential projects of \$3,968 per net acre (SASD 2018).

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

The main SASD collection system includes over 2,800 miles of sewer pipelines ranging in size from 4 inches to 75 inches in diameter. The collection system pipelines are based on size, function and hydraulic capacity. In general, sewer collectors are pipes that receive flows from homes and businesses and are 10 inches or smaller in diameter. In contrast, trunk sewers are pipes that function as conveyance facilities to transport the collected wastewater flows to the SRCSD interceptor system and are 12 inches in diameter or larger.

SRCSD owns and operates the regional wastewater conveyance system and the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWWTP) located near Elk Grove. This facility serves a population of approximately 1.4 million residents in the region. The SRWWTP has an average daily wastewater flow (ADWF) of 150 mgd, with the peak wastewater flow reaching 312 mgd. The total projected ADWF at buildout within the Service Area is estimated to be 350 mgd (City of Citrus Heights 2011). Treated wastewater flows into the Sacramento River through an outlet near the Freeport Bridge.

In April 2016, the Central Valley Regional Quality Water Board issued a new discharge permit for SRCSD. The 2016 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge permit largely continued the requirements from the prior 2010 NPDES discharge permit (Permit No. CA0077682). The 2010 discharge permit required the Sacramento region to move to an advanced, or “tertiary,” treatment process (known as the EchoWater Project). Regional San is now in the process of constructing significant new treatment processes to at the SRWWTP to (1) remove ammonia and nitrates and (2) add filtration and enhanced disinfection to inactivate pathogens. This new system, which must be in place by 2021–2023, will produce cleaner water for discharge into the Sacramento River, as well as for potential reuse as recycled water (e.g., for landscape and agricultural irrigation).

Under the 2016 NPDES discharge permit, the ADWF cannot exceed 181 mgd. The current average dry weather flows are approximately 119 mgd (Central Valley RWQCB 2016). The ongoing improvements to the SRWWTP are not expected to change or increase the current capacity of the plant.

Existing trunk sewer lines are located along the South Branch of Arcade Creek. The SASD would provide sewer conveyance from the project to the SRWTP interceptor system and then to the SRWTP for treatment.

Energy Supply

Electricity

Electric service is provided by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). SMUD's power is generated mainly from natural gas and hydroelectric powerhouses and serves all of Sacramento County and a small portion of Placer County. According to their website, SMUD is the sixth largest community-owned electricity provider in the United States. SMUD provides electricity for 1.4 million people across 900 square miles and generates 50% of its power from non-carbon-emitting sources (SMUD 2017).

SMUD'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

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) supplies natural gas to homes and businesses in the project area. PG&E has 42,000 miles of distribution pipelines that deliver 970 billion cubic feet of natural gas annually, which is approximately 2.6 billion cubic feet daily, over a natural gas service area of 70,000 square miles (PG&E 2018). 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. Existing energy consumption associated with the project site is associated with vehicle traffic to and from the golf course, lighting, and operation of the restaurant and club house.

Schools

Public education would be provided through the San Juan Unified School District (SJUSD, K–12). The closest schools to the project site include Trajan Elementary School (K-5), Kingswood Elementary School (K-8), Faith Christian Academy, Sylvan Middle School, and San Juan High School. The 2016/2017 student enrollment at Trajan and Kingswood Elementary Schools was

approximately 477 and 604 students, respectively; Sylvan Middle School was 644 students; and San Juan High School was 712 students.

In accordance with California Education Code Section 17620, the SJUSD adopted School Facilities Fees to provide funding for school construction, reconstruction, and modernization efforts necessary to accommodate projected enrollment from new development. The 2016 development impact fees are \$3.48 per square foot of residential development and \$0.56 per square foot of commercial/industrial development (SJUSD 2017).

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

Fire protection would be provided by the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District (Metro Fire). The closest fire stations to the project site are the Sacramento Metro Fire District Station 29 located on Greenback Lane approximately 1 mile from the project site, and Metro Fire Station 28 located on Oak Avenue approximately 2 miles from the site. Metro Fire is a special district governed by a Board of Directors comprised of nine members. Each Board Member is elected by the voters within a geographical area, or division, of Metro Fire's operational area (Metro Fire 2012a).

Metro Fire is responsible for protecting life and property for over 738,000 citizens within 358 square miles of the District. All emergency response operations are supervised by the Deputy Chief of Operations, who reports directly to the Fire Chief. Operations include Fire Suppression; Emergency Medical Services (EMS); Special Operations (Air Operations, Hazardous Materials, Swiftwater Rescue, Homeland Security, and Technical Rescue); Training and Safety (Metro Fire 2012b).

The Operations Branch oversees all aspects of the Districts all-hazard emergency services delivered from forty stations with daily shift staffing of 160 personnel. The Operations Branch answered over 80,000 calls for service in 2012, a number that has steadily increased each year. The all-hazard nature of the District is exemplified by the Special Operations Division, staffed by over a hundred discipline specific, highly trained, qualified and experienced personnel. Metro Fire employs over 250 paramedics who are deployed on ambulances, engines, trucks, water craft, and a helicopter. Metro Fire also deploys two peak time ALS ambulances to augment the EMS system during busier times (Metro Fire 2012b).

Law Enforcement

The project site would be served by the City of Citrus Heights Police Department (CHPD) from the main police station located at the Fountain Square Civic Center campus. The CHPD organizes its peace officers into two divisions, the Patrol Division (67 officers) and the Investigative Services Division (27 officers). In addition, the CHPD includes the Support Services Division and an Administrative Unit. Local funding for the CHPD comes from the City's general fund.

Library Services

The project site is served by the Sacramento Public Library, which is the fifth largest library in California in terms of population served and the sixth largest in terms of materials held (about two million items). The Sacramento Public Library, provides service to the 1,269,000 residents of this area. The Library operates 27 facilities totaling 379,000 gross square feet; houses approximately 1,700,000 print volumes; employs more than 340 staff members; and provides over 48,500 hours of library service per year (Sacramento Public Library Authority 2007). The closest library to the project site is the Sylvan Oaks Library, on the corner of Auburn Boulevard and Van Maren Lane. Other nearby libraries include the Fair Oaks Library on Fair Oaks Boulevard and the Orangevale Branch Library located on Greenback Lane.

Solid Waste

Solid waste collection services in the City are generally provided by private haulers through either a contract or franchise. The City currently contracts residential solid waste collection and recycling services to Republic Services (formerly Allied Waste Systems), a private waste disposal company. Eight commercial haulers are currently franchised to provide commercial solid waste collection and recycling service in the City. Residential solid waste is tipped at the Elder Creek Transfer Station and transferred to Forward Landfill in San Joaquin County. Commercial solid waste is disposed of at a number of locations including the Elder Creek Transfer Station, Kiefer Landfill, Forward Landfill in San Joaquin County, L&D Landfill, Anderson Landfill, and Potrero Hills Landfill. The City of Citrus Heights General Plan EIR states that the Forward Landfill's remaining capacity was 25 million cubic yards at the time the General Plan EIR was prepared, and the landfill owners have plans to increase this capacity to 68.5 million cubic yards (City of Citrus Heights, 2011). The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) data shows that the available capacity has reduced to 22.1 million cubic yards and the landfill has a maximum permitted daily throughput of 8,668 tons per day (CalRecycle 2018).

Parks and Recreation Facilities

The Sunrise Recreation and Park District (SRPD) provides parks and recreation services to City residents. The SRPD currently manages 488 acres over 27 square miles in 43 park sites and offers more than 500 annual recreation programs in three distinct communities: the City of Citrus Heights, Antelope, and Foothill Farms (SRPD 2015). The SRPD Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update 2014-2024 (SRPD 2015) identifies the types of recreational facilities for which expected demand exceeds supply, and makes suggestions for where these should be developed. In addition, recommended renovations of existing facilities at some of the older parks are expected to increase capacity. Within the City there are 15 active parks that include play

equipment, tennis courts, picnic areas, restrooms and baseball fields. In addition, there are nine open space areas or unimproved parks that provide trails and parking areas. The closest parks to the project site include Arcade Creek Park Preserve (10+ acres), Tempo Park (23+ acres), and Van Maren Park (4+ acres). Arcade Creek Park Preserve includes play equipment and picnic areas. Tempo Park and Van Maren Park both include play equipment, picnic areas and tennis courts, with Tempo Park, which includes ball fields and restrooms, being the larger of the two.

4.10.2 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 City. Where services are provided by external agencies, such as Sacramento 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 is the main federal law that regulates the quality of potable water for the public. The Safe Drinking Water Act 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 the Safe Drinking Water Act 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.

State Regulations

California Safe Drinking Water Act

The California Department of Public Health administers the state's Safe Drinking Water Act 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 listed in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Maximum contaminant levels 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 maximum contaminant levels.

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 subbasins are in the Sacramento River Basin; the project site is in the North American Subbasin. 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 and qualities: bacteria, bio-stimulatory 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.

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 acre-feet per year must prepare an Urban Water Management Plan to document existing and projected water demands and water supply. 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 CHWD Urban Water Management Plan was adopted in June 2015. The current SJWD Urban Water Management Plan was adopted June 2016 (SASD 2016).

Local Regulations

The City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The City's General Plan also establishes goals and policies for public services. The General Plan contains the following policies in Chapter 4, Community Health (City of Citrus Heights 2011) that apply to water supply:

Goal 57: Provide for the timely development of public facilities and programs and the maintenance of service levels for these facilities and programs

Policy 57.1: Require new development that generates the need for new public facilities to fund its fair share of construction of those facilities.

Policy 57.2: Ensure that service demands created by new development do not erode existing service levels.

Policy 57.3: Ensure through the development review process that adequate public facilities and services are available to serve new development. The City shall not approve new development where existing facilities are inadequate unless:

- The applicant can demonstrate that all necessary public facilities will be installed or adequately financed (through fees or other means); and
- The facility improvements are consistent with applicable Facility Master Plans adopted by the City.

Goal 62: Facilitate a safe and abundant water supply and efficient wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system.

Policy 62.1: Ensure that adequate water supply and distribution facilities are available to serve the community.

Wastewater

Federal and State Regulations

The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of treated effluent from wastewater treatment plants. This authority is administered through the State’s Central Valley RWQCB. Wastewater generated at the site would be collected by the SASD collection system and conveyed to the SRWTP for treatment.

Local Regulations

City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The City’s General Plan also establishes goals and policies for public services. The General Plan contains the following policies in Chapter 4, Community Health (City of Citrus Heights 2011) that apply to wastewater:

Goal 62: Facilitate a safe and abundant water supply and efficient wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system.

Policy 62.6: Ensure adequate sewer collection, treatment and disposal services for all community residents.

Policy 62.7: Support efforts of the Sacramento County Regional Sanitation District in wastewater reclamation.

Energy Supply

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

City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The City’s General Plan also establishes goals and policies for public services. The General Plan contains the following policies in Chapter 4, Community Health (City of Citrus Heights 2011) that apply to electricity and cable services:

Goal 64: Support private utility companies and public utility districts to provide adequate levels of utility services to Citrus Heights residents and businesses, and ensure that necessary infrastructure is constructed to minimize negative effects on surrounding development.

Policy 64.2: Require undergrounding of utility lines in new development and areas are redeveloped, except where infeasible for operational reasons.

Policy 64.3: Promote technological improvements and upgrading of utility services in Citrus Heights.

Policy 64.4: Continue to actively use the cable television system as a communications tool in providing governmental information to the viewing public.

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

City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The City's General Plan also establishes goals and policies for public services. The General Plan contains the following policies in Chapter 4, Community Health (City of Citrus Heights 2011) that apply to fire protection and emergency medical services:

Goal 58: Ensure excellent public safety services and rapid and effective emergency response

Policy 58.7: Continue working with Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District to ensure coordination of fire and emergency medical services in the City and surrounding areas.

Policy 58.8: Provide fire/emergency staffing as necessary in proportion to population or other appropriate workload indicators.

Policy 58.9: Maintain mutual aid agreements with other fire protection agencies in the region to obtain additional emergency resources as necessary.

Policy 58.11: Ensure that new development is constructed, at a minimum, to the fire safety standards contained in the Citrus Heights Fire and Building Codes.

Policy 58.12: Ensure that anticipated fire response times and fire flows are taken into consideration as a part of the development review process.

Policy 58.13: Provide adequate access for emergency vehicles, particularly firefighting equipment, in all new development.

Law Enforcement

Local Regulations

City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The City’s General Plan also establishes goals and policies for public services. The General Plan contains the following policies in Chapter 4, Community Health (City of Citrus Heights 2011) that apply to law enforcement services:

Goal 58: Ensure excellent public safety services and rapid and effective emergency response

Policy 58.1: Provide police staffing as necessary to meet community needs.

Policy 58.2: Provide a high level of visible patrol services within the City.

Policy 58.5: Consider public safety issues in all aspects of public facility, commercial, and residential project design, including crime prevention through environmental design.

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.

Local Regulations

City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The City's General Plan also establishes goals and policies for public services. The General Plan contains the following policies in Chapter 4, Community Health (City of Citrus Heights 2011) that apply to schools:

- Goal 61:** Achieve academic excellence and provide high-quality educational facilities.
- Policy 61.2:** Work with the San Juan Unified School District and citizens to ensure sufficient school facilities to provide educational services to all local students.
- Policy 61.3:** Assess the potential for City use of San Juan Unified School District facilities for various community needs such as child care, recreational activities, and cultural and computer resources. Work with the school district to expand the availability of schools to the community for weekend and evening use.
- Policy 61.4:** Encourage the use of schools as community and neighborhood centers.
- Policy 61.8:** Assist the San Juan Unified School District in anticipating and addressing school expansion and development requirements.

Library Services

Local Regulations

The Sacramento Public Library, comprised of a central library (in downtown Sacramento), 26 branch libraries, and two bookmobiles, is the fifth largest library in California in terms of population served and is the sixth largest in terms of materials held at about two million items.

City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The City's General Plan also establishes goals and policies for public services. The General Plan contains the following policy in Chapter 4, Community Health (City of Citrus Heights 2011) that applies to libraries:

Goal 61: Achieve academic excellence and provide high-quality educational facilities.

Policy 61.9: Promote the public library as a valuable community resource.

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 Sacramento County Integrated Solid Waste Management System.

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 Sacramento County Department of Waste Management and Recycling (DWMR) developed a transfer station to help divert recyclables to help the communities within the within the City to meet the goal of AB 939.

Local Regulations

City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The City’s General Plan also establishes goals and policies for public services. The General Plan contains the following policy in Chapter 4, Community Health (City of Citrus Heights 2011) that applies to solid waste disposal:

- Goal 63:** Create an integrated, community-wide strategy to ensure efficient solid waste disposal by reducing waste volumes through recycling and other methods.
- Policy 63.1:** Continue to reduce solid waste through source reduction, curbside recycling, green waste collection, and recovery. Progress toward becoming a low-waste generating community.
- Policy 63.5:** Develop effective and efficient recycling programs for multifamily developments and businesses.
- Policy 63.7:** Encourage contractors hired by the City to use recycled materials.
- Policy 63.8:** Use recyclable material in City facilities, projects and programs to the maximum extent feasible.

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

New residential projects with 50 or fewer parcels are required to pay Quimby Act Park fees (City of Citrus Heights n.d.). However, the project is proposing more than 50 residences and would not be subject to this fee. Under Chapter 58, Article II of the City of Citrus Heights Municipal Code, the City may collect a park impact fee from new commercial and residential construction over 5,000 square feet. The purpose of this fee is to mitigate the impacts caused by new development activity and to provide new park and recreational facilities. However, because the project would construct the proposed multi-use trail and a park site within the open space corridor that would be offered for dedication to the Sunrise Recreation Park District, the project would not be subject to this fee.

City of Citrus Heights General Plan

The City's General Plan also establishes goals and policies for public services. The General Plan contains the following policy in Chapter 4, Community Health (City of Citrus Heights 2011) that applies to parks and recreation:

Goal 38: Establish a system of Creekside trails, passive open space and parks for public use

Policy 38.1: Provide for recreational trail rights-of-way along local creek channels through development easements and agreements.

Policy 38.2: Continue working with the Sunrise Recreation and Park District to develop an integrated creekside trail system including low impact development strategies.

Policy 38.3: Consider potential impacts to natural habitat areas when establishing links between developed areas. Identify alternative sites for linkages where sensitive habitat areas have the potential to be adversely impacted.

Goal 39: Create open spaces in future urban development with natural features for public use and enjoyment

Policy 39.1: Provide for appropriate open space amenities in new development, protecting existing usable open space to the extent feasible.

Policy 39.2: Require new development to provide linkages to existing and planned open space systems.

Policy 39.3: Require buildings to conform to existing natural topography, and minimize cutting and filling.

Goal 59: Ensure that ample and appropriate parks and recreation facilities and programs are available to all residents

Policy 59.1: Support the provision of recreation and leisure programs for all community residents.

Policy 59.2: Promote acquisition and improvement of both developed and undeveloped park sites and provide recreation facilities necessary to meet or exceed the level of 3.55 parkland acres per 1,000 residents.

Policy 59.5: Consider the special recreation needs of youths, teens, senior citizens, and other special needs populations in the community.

4.10.3 Impacts

Methods of Analysis

This section identifies and discusses environmental impacts resulting from the project, and suggests mitigation measures to reduce the levels of impact. Potential impacts to public services and facilities were determined by comparing the 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 City's General Plan as well as the additional projects both within the City 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 Citrus Heights Water District, SRWTP, PG&E, SJUSD, Sacramento Public Library, Metro Fire, and the Citrus Heights Police Department.

Significance Criteria

Water Supply

Impacts of the project to water resources would be considered significant if one or more of the following conditions would result from implementation of the 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 City?

Law Enforcement

An impact to law enforcement services would be significant if any of the following conditions would result from implementation of the 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 City’s Police 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 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?

Project Impacts

IMPACT 4.10-1:	Require construction of new water supply and distribution infrastructure
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

Development of the project would moderately increase the demand for water supplies at the project site over what currently exists. The project site is located in the service boundary of the CHWD, which receives its water from SJWD in Granite Bay (a neighboring community). SJWD currently maintains a 150 mgd WTP and supplies CHWD with 17,000 acre-feet to 20,500 acre-feet of water annually or 46.6 acre-feet to 56.2 acre-feet of water per day.

Based on water demands in 2015, when CHWD served a population of 65,093 people with 7,779.72 acre-feet of water, the project could generate demand for 72.93 AFY. The 2015 water demand per capita was lower than historic demand rates. This is due in part to the voluntary water conservation encouraged by the State in 2014 and the water conservation required by the State in 2015. For another guidepost in estimating future water demand, the generation rates listed in the 2007 Northern California Water Association Land Use/Water Supply Analysis Guidebook indicate the project would generate a demand for between 91.35 to 169.65 AFY (NCWA 2007). These demand estimates would be partially offset by curtailment of the existing water consumption at the project site in support of the onsite restaurant and golf course operations.

The CHWD Urban Water Management Plan projects total water demands in 2020 of 16,970 acre-feet. The estimates of the project’s future water demand indicate that the project would result in a 0.75% to 1.72% increase in water demand compared to the 9,974 AFY of water

demand in the CHWD in 2015 and a 0.43% and 1% increase in water demand compared to the projected demand for 2020.

Both CHWD and SJWD have sufficient water supplies to meet this additional water demand (CHWD 2016, SJWD 2016). The project would connect to existing water supply lines within and adjacent to the project site and would install necessary water distribution infrastructure within the project site to serve the proposed residences. Therefore, the project would not require the construction of new water supply and distribution infrastructure that could result in environmental impacts other than those evaluated in this EIR. The project would have **less than significant impacts** related to water supply and distribution.

IMPACT 4.10-2:	Contribute to the need for construction of new water supply and distribution infrastructure in the cumulative condition
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The geographic area for consideration of cumulative impacts associated with water supply is the entire CHWD service area. All future projects within the City of Citrus Heights would be required to comply with all applicable regulations and policies; specifically, General Plan policies 57.1, 57.2, and 57.3 would require all projects to contribute a fair share of funding towards construction of new public facilities, ensure that a new project does not erode existing service levels and that public facilities can adequately serve future projects. 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.

IMPACT 4.10-3:	Exceed existing treatment, collection, and disposal facilities, resulting in the need for expansion or new wastewater infrastructure
SIGNIFICANCE:	Potentially Significant
MITIGATION MEASURE:	Mitigation Measure 4.10a
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The project would be served by the SASD, which is one of three agencies that compose the SRCSD. Wastewater would be collected in sewer lines installed within the project site that would connect to existing onsite SASD sewer lines located within an easement along the South

Branch of Arcadia Creek. Wastewater would gravity flow from the project site to the SASD lines and then be conveyed to the SRWWTP, which is owned and operated by SRCSD.

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

SRCSD is in the process of upgrading the SRWWTP to a tertiary treatment process as a part of its 2016 NPDES discharge permit. This permit restricts the average daily wastewater flow to 181 mgd. Currently, the average dry-weather flows are 119 mgd. Single-family residential units are expected to generate 190 gallons per day of wastewater. At these rates, the project is expected to generate 49,590 gallons per day (or 0.0496 mgd) of wastewater. This represents a 0.042% increase in wastewater flows and, with the inclusion of the project, the average daily wastewater flows will stay below the 181 mgd limit. The project would not result in the need to increase capacity at the WWTP or construct a new WWTP.

SASD provided a comment in response to the Notice of Preparation for this EIR noting that a Level 3 sewer study that demonstrates the interim and permanent system connections is required to ensure the onsite wastewater collection is designed appropriately. Mitigation Measure 4.10a requires that the Level 3 sewer study be prepared prior to the approval of improvement plans and stipulate that the study document topography, phasing and timing of development, interceptors and their capacity, trunks and their capacity, reservation definition, any changes in sewage sheds, collector pipes, residential street layout, manhole details, and any exceptions to policy. This EIR and site plans provide details regarding project location and vicinity, zoning, topography, drainage and sewage sheds, project description, map of utilities, design of on-site sewer system (diameters, connections, etc.), and on-site and off-site flows. Along with the completion and approval of the Level 3 sewer study as required by Mitigation Measure 4.10a, the project’s design would ensure that the project’s impacts related to the need for new wastewater infrastructure would remain **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.10-4:	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 MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

As discussed previously, wastewater from the project site would be collected by SASD and conveyed to the SRWTP, which has a capacity of 181 mgd. The cumulative context for impacts associated with wastewater conveyance and treatment is the SASD service area and the larger SRCSD service area. The current ADWF at the SRWTP is approximately 119 mgd. The plant can discharge up to 181 mgd ADWF under an existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CA0077682 adopted in 2016. The planned improvements to the SRWTP will not increase the current capacity of the plant. The plant is currently operating under capacity and all future projects would be required to ensure that the existing infrastructure is sufficient to serve the project. Thus, the cumulative impact would be **less than significant**. Further, the project would not trigger the need for wastewater treatment facility upgrades not already anticipated. Therefore there is no significant cumulative impact to which the project could contribute.

IMPACT 4.10-5:	Increase demand for gas or electricity requiring new production facilities
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The project would increase energy use in the area to support 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 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 SMUD’s system and the energy demand associated with the project, impacts related to requiring construction of new energy production facilities would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.10-6:	Increase demand for gas or electricity requiring new production facilities in the cumulative condition
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The cumulative context for impacts associated with electricity demand consist of the project plus the other projects discussed in Section 4.1, Land Use. This area is within the service area of SMUD. All new development within the service area must meet the energy efficiency requirements of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. Additionally, SMUD 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 SMUD’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 4.10-7:	Extension of dry utility infrastructure to the site that could cause significant environmental impacts
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	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. 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. All utility line installation (e.g. electrical, natural gas, telephone, and cable television utility) would occur within the project site and is required to be installed underground; no off-site improvements are necessary to ensure service to the project. 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 and adherence to the City’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 4.10-8:	Extension of dry utility infrastructure to the site that could cause significant environmental impacts in the cumulative condition
SIGNIFICANCE:	No Impact
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	No Impact

Extension of dry utility infrastructure (e.g. electrical, natural gas, telephone, and cable television utility) to and within the project site would occur only at the time of project construction. The project is an infill project, surrounded by development on all sides; therefore, completion of the project would not extend dry utilities and allow for an easier completion of future projects. 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) 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 4.10-9:	Substantially increase school enrollment in any district that is near or over capacity
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The project would result in an increase in the existing student population. The standard student generation rate per household of 0.343 for K–8 students is used to calculate the number of elementary school students a proposed project would be expected to generate. Student generation rates indicate that the project would result in approximately 89 elementary school students ($0.343 \text{ students per household} \times 260 \text{ units} = 89.18 \text{ K–8 students}$). The local elementary schools have student:teacher ratios that are higher than the state average of 24.7:1 – both Trajan Elementary and Kingswood Elementary have a student:teacher ratio of 28:1. Sylvan Middle School currently has an enrollment of 644 and has a student:teacher ratio of 25:1 which is slightly higher than the state average of 23.6:1. The student to teacher ratios suggest that these three schools may be operating at capacity. Currently, SJUSD requires a development fee of \$3.48 per square foot of residential development which would provide funding for school construction, reconstruction, and modernization effects to accommodate the addition of 89 students from the project.

The standard student generation rate per household of 0.2362 for high school students is used by the SJUSD to calculate the number of high school students a proposed project would be expected to generate (School Site Solutions 2008). Student generation rates indicate that the project would result in approximately 61 high school students (0.2362 students per household × 260 residential units = 61.4 high school students). Currently, with the enrollment of 712 students, the student:teacher ratio is 20:1 which is lower than the state average of 23:1. Additionally, San Juan High school accepts applications for the enrollment of students from outside the district which further indicates that the school is operating at below capacity enrollment. If San Juan High School operated at the state average ratio, enrollment could increase by 107 students. With the addition of 61 students from the project, the student:teacher ratio would remain below the state average.

Government Code 65996 requires the project applicant to pay impact fees to the school districts at the time of construction to accommodate increased student enrollment. As provided in the Government Code, payment of these fees constitutes adequate mitigation for impacts that may result from the increased school enrollment associated with the project. The applicant would be required to pay school impact fees to the San Juan Unified School District at the time building permits are issued. This would ensure impacts associated with the addition of students to the SJUSD elementary and high schools would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.10-10:	Substantially increase school enrollment in any district that is near or over capacity in the cumulative condition
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The cumulative context for impacts to schools is the district boundaries for the SJUSD. All future projects (both residential and commercial) are required to pay development fees that will accommodate construction, reconstruction, and modernization of schools within the district to accommodate the increased capacity. Therefore, while there may be temporary impacts related to school overcrowding, the cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.10-11:	Increase demand for library services
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The Sacramento Public Library operates three library facilities within 3 miles of the project site. The Sylvan Oaks library is approximately 2.71 miles northwest of the project. The Fair Oaks Library is located at 11601 Fair Oaks Boulevard, approximately 1.06 miles southeast of the project site. The Orangevale Branch Library is located at 8820 Greenback Lane Suite L and is 1.5 miles east of the project site. The project would result in the addition of ±663 residents to the service area. It is expected that the library services demands of the project residents would be minimal and would be accommodated by the existing Sacramento Public Libraries.

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 project would represent a demand for 267 square feet of library space and 1,465 new volumes in the library collection. These demands are not sufficient to require construction of new or expanded library facilities. Revenue generated by the 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 City would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.10-12:	Increase demand for library services in the cumulative condition
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The cumulative context for consideration of impacts to libraries is buildout of the City of Citrus Heights General Plan and the other regional projects discussed in Section 4.1, Land Use. The three libraries nearest and within the City would be sufficient to serve the population of the area. Thus, the potential cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.10-13:	Need to construct new or expand existing parks and facilities
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The City of Citrus Heights Policy 59.2 outlines a parkland standard of 3.35 acres per 1,000 residents. Currently, SRPD maintains 488 acres of parkland and recreation areas and serves approximately 163,000 residents across three communities: Citrus Heights, Antelope, and Foothill Farms. Currently, the SRPD maintains a ratio of approximately 3 acres per 1,000 residents. Of the 488 acres maintained by SRPD, 307 acres are within the Citrus Heights area. With a population of ±87,500 within the SRPD service area, the ratio of park acres to 1,000 residents is 3.5. Under the standard outlined in Policy 59.2 and with the proposed addition of 663 residents, the project would need to create 2.35 acres of parkland to meet the City’s standard. The proposed project includes ±23 acres of open space, which would include a paved multi-use trail, picnic areas, and one play area. All of the open space, including the recreation amenities, would be offered for dedication to SRPD. The project will provide a substantial amount of passive open space and parkland and recreational amenities. The project would comply with the Quimby Act and the City’s parkland standard and therefore the project will result in a **less than significant** impact associated with the need to construct new or expand existing parks.

IMPACT 4.10-14:	Need to construct new or expand existing parks and facilities in the cumulative condition
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The geographic area for consideration of cumulative impacts related to parks and recreation is the City of Citrus Heights as well as the entirety of the SRPD. As discussed in the section 4.10.2 Regulatory Setting above, City requires that all new residential projects with fewer than 50 dwelling units are required to pay in-lieu Quimby Act Park fees. Further, all new projects within the City would be required to comply with General Plan Policies 59.1, 59.2, and 59.5 and thus support recreation and leisure programs for all community residents as well as promote and provide recreation and parkland to maintain or exceed the 3.55 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. New projects would be required to comply with these policies by establishing parks and open space within the project site and/or by contributing a fair share amount toward

establishment of parks and open space. Thus the cumulative impacts to recreation would be **less than significant** and there would be no cumulative impact to which the project could contribute.

IMPACT 4.10-15:	Prevention of emergency access or evacuation plans or inadequacy of water supply for firefighting
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

As discussed in Section 4.5, Transportation, the project would provide adequate vehicular access to and from the project site to support emergency response and evacuation. The project would have three primary points of access to public streets and one emergency vehicle access point. Further, the project would not substantially increase delay or congestion on area roads and intersections and therefore would not interfere with emergency response to the site.

The project site is located in the jurisdiction of Metro Fire. As discussed in the Regulatory Setting above, the project would be required to comply with General Plan Policies 57.1, 57.2, 58.7, 58.8, 58.9, 58.11, 58.12, 58.13, and 62.1. In accordance with these policies, 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. Compliance with the General Plan policies related to fire safety would be required prior to issuance of grading and building permits 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 4.10-16:	Increased demand for fire protection and emergency services requiring new facilities or reducing overall fire protection
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

Development of the project is likely to result in an increased demand for fire protection and emergency services. The project site is in the jurisdiction of Metro Fire, which provides fire protection and emergency medical services in the project area. The project proposes residential development in an area adjacent to existing urbanized land uses. In the existing conditions, the project site contains 28.5 acres of valley oak woodland and 27.7 acres of urban/developed land.

Under the proposed project, approximately 19.5 acres of the woodland vegetation would be converted to developed land. The project would reduce the total amount of vegetative fuels on the project site, but would increase human presence in proximity to the retained oak woodland, which could increase the risk of fire occurring at this site. All of the residences constructed on site would include interior fire suppression sprinklers and be constructed using noncombustible roofing and exterior materials. This would improve the fire resistance of the new buildings. There are no other large areas of dry vegetation near the project site that would pose a substantial risk of wildfire to the project site. The project is not expected to substantially increase the risk of fire in the area and would reduce the risk of wildland fires by reducing the amount of open space on site.

Metro Fire receives approximately 80,000 calls per year. Further, the population within the Metro Fire jurisdiction is approximately 738,000 people. Thus the existing call volume is just below one call for every 9.2 people. The project would have the potential to increase the City’s population by ±663 residents. An additional 72 calls per year would be expected from the project. This would be an increase of approximately 0.09% 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 project would subdivide the existing parcels that comprise the project site into 260 single-family residential parcels. This would increase the number of parcels within the Metro Fire service area, and increase the total revenue that Metro Fire collects through parcel taxes. Additionally, Metro Fire collects development impact fees and may receive funding through the County’s collection of parcel taxes. The impact fees and taxes generated by the development would provide funding to Metro Fire that could be used to fund additional Metro Fire staff and equipment to handle this increase in calls. No improvements or additions to Metro Fire facilities would be necessary as a result of this project. This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is required.

IMPACT 4.10-17:	Interfere 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 MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The cumulative context for consideration of impacts to emergency response and fire protection is buildout of projects within the jurisdiction of Metro Fire. 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 off-site impacts to create a larger cumulative impact. As discussed in the Regulatory Setting above, all future projects within the City would be required to comply with General Plan Policies 57.1, 57.2, 58.7, 58.8, 58.9, 58.11, 58.12, 58.13, and 62.1. In accordance with these policies, 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 Metro Fire 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 Metro Fire to fund additional Metro Fire staff and equipment to handle the cumulative increase in calls. Therefore, cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.10-18:	Require new law enforcement facilities
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The project would establish 260 new dwelling units within the City, supporting a population of 663 residents. As discussed in Section 4.2, Population and Housing, the project would not cause the City to exceed growth projections. The project area is currently served by the CHPD. 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 4.10-19:	Interfere with ability to provide law enforcement services
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The design of the project would not create any obstacles to the provision of law enforcement services to the project site or to surrounding land/land uses. As discussed in Section 4.5, Transportation, the project would provide adequate vehicular access to and from the project site to support emergency response and evacuation. Further, the project would not substantially increase delay or congestion on area roads and intersections and therefore would not interfere with emergency response to the site. The project is expected to have no impact associated with creation of a physical obstacle to police protection.

Revenue generated by the project in the form of parcel and property taxes, assessments, and development fees could be used to increase funding for CHPD services within the City. All required fees would be paid by the developer and each future lot owner to the City. 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 CHPD standards. Therefore, impacts related to law enforcement response times would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.10-20:	Require new law enforcement facilities or interfere with law enforcement response in the cumulative condition
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

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 off-site 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. The project is an infill project and, as discussed in Section 4.1, Land Use, there are very few properties remaining in within City limits that would allow for development. Regardless, as development continues in the area, the increased population could warrant improvements to the CHPD facilities and/or acquisition of

new equipment and new staff to ensure that call response time remains within the limits set by Citrus Heights. 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 City that could be used to fund additional CHPD staff to handle this increase in calls. Therefore, cumulative impacts and the project’s contribute to these impacts would be **less than significant**.

IMPACT 4.10-21:	Generate waste of a daily volume that cannot be accommodated by the Republic Services or landfills
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

The project would create 260 residences on the project site. Project buildout would result in a population increase of ±663 residents. Based on a review of statewide annual solid waste disposal, CalRecycle determined that in 2013, the average solid waste disposal rate was 4.4 pounds per person per day (CalRecycle 2014). Using this rate, the project would generate approximately 532 tons of solid waste annually. As discussed in the City of Citrus Heights General Plan EIR, the City is achieving the 50% waste diversion required by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. The project includes space on each residential lot for curbside recycling containers and thus would be expected to also achieve at least 50% solid waste diversion. Thus the project would generate approximately 266 tons of solid waste that would be disposed of at the Forward Landfill. The solid waste generated by the project would not exceed the available capacity at the Forward Landfill, which has a permitted throughput of 8,668 tons per day (CalRecycle 2018).

Collection fees must be paid by individual homeowners to offset the costs of providing these services. With payment of the required fees, the project is not expected to significantly affect Republic Services, through contract with the City, 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 4.10-22:	Generate waste of a daily volume that cannot be accommodated by the Republic Services or the landfill in the cumulative condition
SIGNIFICANCE:	Less Than Significant
MITIGATION MEASURES:	None Required
SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION:	Less Than Significant

Ongoing development in and surrounding the City of Citrus Heights would contribute solid waste to the landfill. However, the majority of land in the City is already developed. Policies 63.1, 63.5, 63.7, and 63.8 all encourage dedication to increased recycling. This increase in recycling would reduce the amount of solid waste going to landfills in the region. Therefore, ongoing development in the region consistent with adopted plans and policies of the local jurisdictions would not generate a volume of trash that exceeds the daily capacity or lifespan of Republic Services. Thus, cumulative impacts related to solid waste disposal would be **less than significant**.

4.10.4 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 4.10a The project applicant shall prepare a Level 3 Sewer Study meeting the requirements of the Sacramento Area Sewer District prior to the approval of improvement plans. The study must document project site and local area topography, phasing and timing of development, interceptors that would receive flows from the project site and their capacity, trunks that would receive flows from the project site and their capacity, reservation definition, any changes in sewage sheds, collector pipes, residential street layout, manhole details, and any exceptions to policy.

4.10.5 References

CalRecycle (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery). 2011. Solid Waste Disposal Tonnage Summary Data. Accessed March 2018. <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Landfills/LFData.htm>.

CalRecycle. 2018. "Facility/Site Summary Details: Forward Landfill, Inc." Accessed March 2018. <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/39-AA-0015/Detail/>.

Central Valley RWQCB (Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board). 2015. *Water Quality Control Plan*.

Central Valley RWQCB. 2016. “Waste Discharge Requirements for the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District, the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, Sacramento County.” Order R5-2016-0020. NPDES No. CA0077682. April 21, 2016.

CHWD (Citrus Heights Water District). 2016. *Urban Water Management Plan*. June 2016.

CHWD. 2018. “Where Our Water Comes From.” Accessed January 24, 2018. <http://chwd.org/our-water/where-our-water-comes-from/>.

City of Citrus Heights. n.d. “Development Fees.” Community and Economic Development Department, Building and Safety Division. Accessed January 24, 2018. <http://www.citrusheights.net/165/Permit-Development-Fees>.

City of Citrus Heights. 2011. *City of Citrus Heights General Plan Update and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan Environmental Impact Report*. July 2011.

Metro Fire (Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District). 2012a. “Board of Directors.” Accessed January 24, 2018. <http://metrofire.ca.gov/index.php/bod-information>.

Metro Fire. 2012b. “Operations.” Accessed January 24, 2018. <http://metrofire.ca.gov/~metrofir/index.php/ops-branch>.

NCWA (Northern California Water Association). 2007. *Sacramento Valley Land Use/Water Supply Analysis Handbook*. An Addendum to the Sacramento Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. November 2007. Accessed January 24, 2018. <https://www.norcalwater.org/res/docs/NCWA-guidebook-final.pdf>.

PG&E (Pacific Gas and Electric). 2018. “Learn about the PG&E natural gas system.” Accessed March 2018. https://www.pge.com/en_US/safety/how-the-system-works/natural-gas-system-overview/natural-gas-system-overview.page.

Sacramento Public Library Authority. 2007. *Sacramento Public Library Authority Facility Master Plan 2007–2025*. March 2007.

SASD (Sacramento Area Sewer District). 2016. *Urban Water Management Plan*. June 2016.

SASD. 2018. “Sewer Impact Fees.” Effective July 1, 2017. Accessed September 24, 2017. <https://www.sacsewer.com/sewer-impact-fees>.

SJWD (San Juan Water District). 2018a. “Wholesale.” Accessed September 24, 2017. <http://www.sjwd.org/wholesale>.

- SJWD (San Juan Water District). 2018b. “Population.” Accessed December 12, 2017. <http://www.sjwd.org/wholesale>.
- SJUSD (San Juan Unified School District). 2017. “Developer Fees.” Last updated August 9, 2017. Accessed January 24, 2017. <https://www.sanjuan.edu/Page/32333>.
- SJWD (San Juan Water District). 2016. *2015 Urban Water Management Plan Update*. Prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants. Rancho Cordova, California: Kennedy/Jenks Consultants. June 2016.
- SMUD (Sacramento Municipal Utility District). 2017. “Company Information.” <https://www.smud.org/en/about-smud/company-information/company-profile.htm>.
- SRCSD (Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District). 2018. “Impact Fees.” Effective July 1, 2017. Accessed January 23, 2018. <https://www.regionalsan.com/post/current-impact-fees>.
- SRPD (Sunrise Recreation and Park District). 2015. *Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update 2014–2024*. October 27, 2105.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK