

4.5 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

This section presents a Tier 1/Program level assessment of potential impacts on public services and utilities associated with the Parkway. Additional information on public services and utilities is provided in the Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Community Impact Assessment (CIA) (Mara Feeney & Associates and North Fork Associates, 2007), which is available at the locations identified in the Executive Summary, including the Placer County Transportation Planning Agency (PCTPA) website.

The public services and utilities are organized in the following order:

Public Services:

- Protective and emergency services – fire and police protection, and hospitals;
- Schools – elementary, middle, and high schools (public, charter, and private);
- Libraries – public libraries and bookmobiles; and
- Parks and recreation – public parks, recreational facilities, and bikeways

Utilities/Municipal Facilities:

- Utilities include electricity, natural gas, water, and sewer/wastewater;
- Municipal facilities handle solid waste, stormwater, and wastewater.

The study area is served by a number of public service agencies and utility providers. These agencies and providers are described in Sections 4.5.2.1 and 4.5.2.2.

4.5.1 REGULATORY SETTING

Both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) require consideration of impacts to public services and utilities. A general discussion of NEPA and CEQA requirements is provided in Chapter 1 of this Tier 1 EIS/EIR. In addition, other types of legislation influence public services and utilities. Relevant laws and guidelines are described below.

4.5.1.1 General Plans and Policies

City of Roseville

The City of Roseville's General Plan 2020 (City of Roseville, 2004a) contains goals and policies that address public services and utilities, including the following:

- Goal 7: Potential population growth in Roseville must be based on the long-term carrying capacities and limits of the roadway system, sewer and water treatment facilities, and electrical utility service, as defined in the Circulation Element and the Public Facilities Element.
- Goal 12: The City shall use growth management as a tool to maintain the City's identity, community form, and reputation in the region, to maintain high levels of service for residents, and to influence projects outside the City's boundaries that have the potential to affect the quality of life and/or services that are provided to residents.

City of Lincoln

The City of Lincoln is in the process of updating its General Plan. The City of Lincoln Goals and Policies Report (City of Lincoln, 2005) contains the following:

- Policy PFS-4.8: Discharge of Urban Pollutants. The City shall require appropriate runoff control measures as part of future development proposals to minimize discharge of urban pollutants (such as oil and grease) into area drainages.
- Policy PFS-5.8: Provision of Buffers for Regional Landfill. The City will promote the provision of adequate buffers for the Western Regional Landfill, in order to prevent the encroachment of incompatible land uses, which may compromise its long-term operations.
- Policy PFS-6.2: Undergrounding of Utility Lines. The City shall require undergrounding of utility lines in new development, except where it is not feasible due to the electrical transmission load or other operational issues as confirmed by the utility provider.
- Policy PFS-8.6: Emergency Access. The City shall require all new developments to provide adequate emergency access features, including secondary access points.

City of Rocklin

The City of Rocklin has a Draft General Plan that contains a Public Services and Utilities Element (City of Rocklin, 2005) with the following goals and policies:

- PF-1: To provide for adequate lead time in the planning of needed expansions of public services and facilities.
- PF-3: To require that any development that generates the need for public services and facilities, including equipment, pay its proportional share of providing those services and facilities. Participation may include, but is not limited to, the formation of assessment districts, special taxes, payment of fees, payment of the City's Construction Tax, purchase of equipment, and/or the construction and dedication of facilities.
- PF-11: To ensure that new development will not create a significant negative impact on the existing level of police and fire protection services.
- PF-13: To analyze the cost of fire protection, police services, and emergency medical response for annexations and major project developments and require a funding mechanism to offset any shortfall.
- PF-14: To require that projects be designed with at least two points of access for emergency vehicles in order to meet emergency service needs, or for general circulation, where such access is necessary to assure adequate ingress and egress.
- PF-33: To require the undergrounding of utility lines in new development, except where infeasible for financial and/or operational reasons.

- PF-39: To inform utility companies when major new developments and new street projects will occur so that planning for utility extensions can be coordinated.
- PF-43: To require that new development proposals include Drainage Master Plans unless waived by the City Engineer.
- PF-45: To request Placer County to require any development in the Rocklin Sphere of Influence to be compatible with City public service and facility standards.

The City of Rocklin General Plan also has specific goals for open space.

Sunset Industrial Area Plan

The Sunset Industrial Area Plan (SIAP) is a community plan that further refines the goals and policies of the Placer County General Plan for the plan area. The applicable SIAP policies are listed below:

- 1.F.1 The County will seek to provide a broad range of public facilities and services to businesses in the Sunset Industrial Area. Improvements to onsite services include the provision of improved fire protection, circulation improvements, and expanded utility services.
- 1.F.2 When considering land use changes in the vicinity of the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill and the Western Placer Waste Management Authority Material Recovery Facility operation, the County shall consider these solid waste facilities and operations as the dominant land use in the area. In order to protect these facilities and operations from incompatible encroachment, the County has established buffer zone standards described in Table I-6. The intent of this policy is to prohibit the creation of new parcels for residential use within 1 mile of the solid waste facilities and operations, not to prohibit construction of a residence on an existing legal building site within this area.

4.5.2 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Figure 4.5-1 shows the location of existing public services and utilities within the study area. Most of the public services and utilities currently provided in the study area are associated with the Pleasant Grove community, in the Western Segment (see Figure 4.2-1). The paragraphs below describe other public services and utilities provided in and around the study area.

4.5.2.1 Public Services

Protective and Emergency Services

Regional Providers. The California Department of Forestry (CDF) operates 21 units and 228 CDF fire stations and contracts with 575 local government fire stations around California. The CDF has 3,800 permanent employees, 1,400 seasonal employees, and 5,600 volunteer firefighters (State of California Department of Forestry and Fire, 2005).

The Valley Division of the California Highway Patrol (CHP) provides highway patrol services to the region, including the study area. The Valley Division has 16 area offices, five residential posts, one commercial inspection facility, and one transportation management center. It employs 826 uniformed officers and 277 nonuniformed personnel. The area offices closest to the study area are the Auburn Office in Newcastle, the North Sacramento Office in Sacramento, and the Yuba-Sutter Office in Yuba City (CHP, 2006).

The Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) operates three trauma centers that serve residents of the study area. They are located at Mercy Hospital in Carmichael, the Sutter Roseville Medical Center in Roseville, and the University of California at Davis Hospital in Sacramento (State of California EMSA, 2006).

Sutter County. Sutter County has six fire districts, three of which are Board-governed districts known as County Service Areas (CSAs). The CSA that services the portion of the study area that lies in south Sutter County is known as CSA D, which includes the Pleasant Grove Fire Department, headquartered at 3100 Howsley Road in the community of Pleasant Grove (Sutter County, 2006). This Fire Department has an additional fire station near Pleasant Grove and Sankey roads (shown on Figure 4.5-1 just south of the northern alignment).

The Sutter County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas of Sutter County. The Sheriff's Department office is located at 1077 Civic Center Boulevard in Yuba City (Sutter County Sheriff's Department, 2006).

Placer County. The Placer County Office of Emergency Services (OES), headquartered in Auburn, coordinates countywide disaster response services and manages the County's Emergency Operation Centers. The Placer County Fire Department is administered by the OES. It provides fire protection services and manages the Hazardous Materials Response Program, which has a Roseville team and two interagency teams based in Auburn and Truckee (Placer County, 2006c). There is a County/CDF station on Athens Avenue, close to the northeastern portion of the study area.

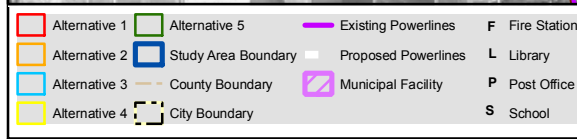
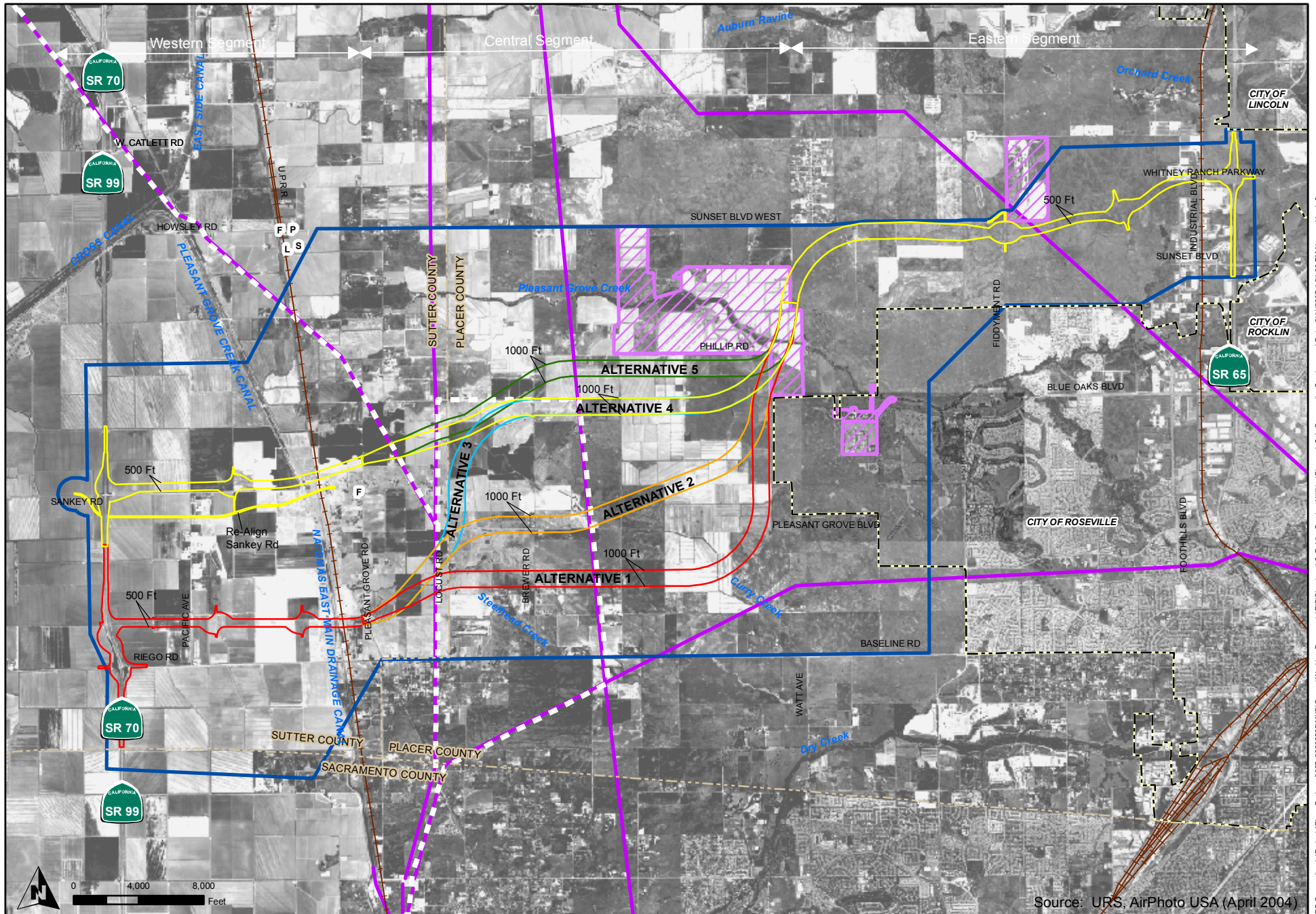
The cities of Roseville, Rocklin, and Lincoln have independent police and fire departments that provide services within city limits and can also coordinate with other emergency service providers in the region on a mutual aid basis. The Roseville Fire Department has seven fire stations located throughout the city, and a new fire station is proposed at a location near Pleasant Grove Boulevard and State Route (SR) 65. All fire stations have paramedic staff and equipment (City of Roseville, 2006a).

Sacramento County. Fire protection services for the small portion of the study area that lies in Sacramento County are provided by the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District (Metro Fire). Metro Fire services 417 square miles and approximately 600,000 people in Sacramento County. The district operates 42 stations and employs 750 uniformed and support personnel. The six stations closest to the study area are Stations #116 and #117 in Elverta, Station #111 in Rio Linda, Stations #41 and #112 in North Highlands, and Station #26 in Antelope. Metro Fire also has ten 24-hour advanced life support ambulances and several reserve ambulances (Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District, 2006).

The Sacramento County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement services in the portion of the study area that lies in Sacramento County. The two closest stations are in the Northwest Division—the McClellan Station in McClellan and the Northwest Service Center in North Highlands. The McClellan Station houses the Northwest Division Administrative Offices, where staff includes detectives, patrol deputies, crime analysts, and arson investigators. The Northwest Service Center includes a community resources supervisor and specialist, four problem oriented policing officers, a school resource officer, four code enforcement officers, and a CHP officer (Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, 2006).

Schools

Existing Schools. The Pleasant Grove Elementary School, located at 3075 Howsley Road in Pleasant Grove (shown on Figure 4.5-1 just south of the northern alignment), is the only school facility within the study area. The school is operated by the Pleasant Grove Joint Union Elementary School District, which



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Community Services and Municipal Facilities

Figure 4.5-1
June 2007

Source: URS, AirPhoto USA (April 2004)

URS Corporation L:\Projects\PlacerParkway\2007_28068595\AXD\Current\Working Documents\EIS\Chapter_4_5_Public_Service_Utilites\Figure_4_5-1_Community_Services.mxd Date: 2/14/2007 4:21:00 PM Name: akleeled

currently provides kindergarten to Grade 8 educational services for 176 students (Public Schools, 2006). Most of the students reside locally, but some are bused or driven from neighboring districts to the Pleasant Grove School through an interdistrict program.

Planned School Facilities. If future planned and proposed housing construction occurs, there will be a need to accommodate many more students in and around the study area in the future. Planned and proposed new school and university facilities associated with the development areas shown on Figure 1-15 include those described below.

The West Roseville Specific Plan (WRSP) identifies four elementary school sites, one middle school site, and one high school site. Population growth as a result of the WRSP's implementation is expected to generate an estimated 2,288 elementary (K-5) students, 984 middle school (6-8) students, and 1,463 high school (9-12) students (City of Roseville, 2004b).

The Regional University Specific Plan (RUSP) proposes a private university offering both undergraduate and graduate programs that will accommodate approximately 6,000 students and 800 professors and staff. Part of the campus is planned as a potential private high school that would accommodate up to 1,200 students, staff, and faculty (Placer County, 2006e).

The Placer Ranch Specific Plan (PRSP) allocates more than 10 percent of its 2,200 acres for a 245-acre satellite campus of the California State University Sacramento. The land use plan also includes sites for two elementary schools and a middle school (Thomson, 2004; Placer County, 2006b).

The Placer Vineyard Specific Plan (PVSP) DEIR indicates that one high school, two middle schools, and seven elementary schools are planned for the area, with the sites in each neighborhood serving as co-locations for recreation and schools (Quad Knopf, Inc., 2004).

Libraries

There are no libraries within the Placer Parkway study area. The closest one is Sutter County's Pleasant Grove Branch Library at 3093 Howsley Road, immediately to the west of the study area.

Parks and Recreational Facilities

No existing public parks or recreation facilities were identified within the corridor alignment alternatives. Within the study area, the closest park or recreation facility is in the City of Roseville, approximately 1,800 feet from the corridor alignment alternatives (see Figure 4.1-2).

Planned or Proposed Facilities

Plans for the City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin include provisions for future recreational uses such as picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, and model airplane flying. (The City of Roseville has not yet finalized its master plan for this multiuse facility but reflects the Placer Parkway concept in its conceptual master plan diagram). Similarly, preliminary land use concepts for RUSP, the Sierra Vista Specific Plan, and the Sutter Pointe Specific Plan area all include areas that are generally designated for recreational uses, some of which would be affected by proposed corridor alignments if they are adopted, as discussed in the CIA (Mara Feeny & Associates and North Fork Associates, 2007).

Bikeways had been proposed in the Western Segment of the study area as part of the South Sutter Specific Plan, which was subsequently rescinded. Future bikeways were identified along SR 99, Pleasant Grove Boulevard, Pacific, and existing railroad right-of-ways. Although the South Sutter Specific Plan is

no longer in effect, it is anticipated that Sutter County will continue to push for development of bikeways as part of any proposed development in the area, especially if it includes residential uses (Wilson, 2006).

Several of the new master planned communities approved or proposed in and around the study area include provisions for the creation of new park and recreation facilities:

- WRSP (approved)
- PVSP (proposed)
- PRSP (proposed)
- RUSP (proposed)

Further information is provided in the CIA.

4.5.2.2 Utilities and Municipal Facilities

Utilities

Utility providers for electricity, natural gas, water, and sewer/wastewater in the study area (by county and city) are described below.

Regional. The Natomas Central Mutual Water Company has a system of canals providing irrigation water to farms in the western portion of the study area (in both Sutter and Sacramento counties), and Reclamation District No. 1000 (RD 1000) maintains the primary drainage and flood control facilities in this vicinity. RD 1000 is the area that functions as the reclamation and flood control for the Sacramento River Basin and is considered a historic district (see Section 4.7, Cultural Resources).

Sutter County. Electricity and natural gas is provided by Pacific Gas & Electric Company. Wastewater is treated by the Sutter County Wastewater District. Generally, dispersed homes in the study area, including those in the community of Pleasant Grove, have private well and septic systems.

Placer County. Electricity and natural gas is provided by Pacific Gas & Electric Company. Water service is provided by the Placer County Water Agency and California American Water Company (Cal Am). Typically, dispersed homes in the study area have private well and septic systems.

The City of Roseville and the San Juan Water District provides water service for City of Roseville residents. Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, the City of Roseville, and the City of Rocklin provide additional utilities and services to the portions of the Eastern Segment of the study area. Sewer and wastewater treatment services in Roseville and Rocklin are provided by the South Placer Municipal Utility District.

Sacramento County. Electricity is provided by Pacific Gas & Electric Company. Natural gas is provided by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District. Water service in the study area is provided by the Natomas Central Mutual Water Company. Dispersed homes in the study area have private well and septic systems. Sewer service is provided by Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District.

Further research and analysis will be undertaken in Tier 2 to determine the locations of the electricity and natural gas lines in the study area, as well as locations of water and sewer outfalls/pipelines. Existing and proposed transmission lines are shown on Figure 4.5-1.

Municipal Facilities

Municipal public service facilities handle solid waste, stormwater, and wastewater. Further discussion of potential environmental impacts associated with stormwater is found in Section 4.11, Hydrology and Floodplains, and Section 4.12, Water Quality. Municipal facilities within or near the study area include the following:

- Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) Landfill, located east of Fiddymont Road, between Athens and Sunset Boulevard;
- City of Roseville's Regional Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP), located on Phillip Road;
- Roseville Energy Park, located immediately north of the Wastewater Treatment Plant; and
- Planned City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin.

These municipal facilities are described in more detail below.

The WPWMA Landfill is a 280-acre facility that includes a convention landfill, materials recovery facility, household hazardous waste center, and buy-back center (WPWMA, 2006). The facility was planned with a 1-mile buffer zone that would prohibit residential development near the landfill; however, the proposed Placer Ranch development includes plans for mixed use development within the buffer zone.

The City of Roseville's Regional PGWWTP is operated under a Joint Powers Agreement and provides wastewater treatment services, as well as recycled water for nonpotable use such as irrigation, to the north and northwest areas of Roseville. It has a 12 million-gallon-per-day treatment capacity and serves areas of Rocklin and the SIAP, as well as Roseville residents (City of Roseville, 2004c).

The Roseville Energy Park, owned by the City of Roseville, is under construction adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant, north of the WRSP area but within the City of Roseville's Sphere of Influence. Construction is expected to be completed by 2007. The 12-acre park will house a natural gas-fired electrical energy generating facility that is expected to supply 60 percent of the city's electricity requirements (Roseville Electric, 2003).

In 2003, the City of Roseville purchased approximately 1,700 acres of land along Pleasant Grove Creek for the purpose of constructing a stormwater retention basin. In addition to providing flood protection, this preserve will provide critical habitat protection, preserve agricultural practices in the area, and offer open space and recreation amenities.

4.5.3 IMPACT ANALYSIS

4.5.3.1 Methodology for Impact Evaluation

Potential impacts to public services and utilities in the study area were identified by comparing the footprint of the corridor alignment alternatives to aerial photographs and GIS data that mapped the locations of public services and utilities within the study area. For the purposes of this analysis (consistent with "worst-case analysis" principles), it was assumed that if a public service or utility fell within a corridor alignment, it would be affected, even though it may be possible to avoid the resource in the future, when a specific Parkway right-of-way is identified within the selected corridor. Impacts to

recreation resources and other resources protected under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act are addressed in Appendix D, Section 4(f).

4.5.3.2 Evaluation Criteria

Potential environmental impacts to public services and utilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Removal or relocation of an existing public utility or service);
- Temporary disruption of service (e.g., electricity or gas);
- New demand on public services and utilities from the Parkway, resulting in exceedance of capabilities, or a requirement for new facilities or permanently or temporarily disrupting access to such facilities; and
- Substantial deterioration of parks and/or recreational facilities, resulting in substantial deterioration of these facilities through increased use or other direct adverse impacts such as removing all or part of such a facility and temporarily or permanently disrupting access.
- Senate Bill 1059 designation of high voltage transmission corridor zones (TCZs) and ground rules for CEQA review of projects encroaching in TCZs.

4.5.3.3 Direct Impacts

No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative (Section 2.3-1), land for Placer Parkway would not be acquired and the Parkway would not be constructed. The No-Build Alternative would not have any impacts on public services or utilities in the study area.

Alternative 1 – the Red Alternative

Alternative 1 could result in temporary and/or permanent relocation of utilities in the study area. Alternative 1 would encroach upon 108.5 acres of an existing municipal facility (the City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin property).

The development of the Parkway would require the construction of new storm water drainage facilities within the selected corridor to manage storm water runoff from the new roadway. Design of these new facilities would be incorporated into project plans, and at this time no expansion of existing facilities is expected to be required.

The Parkway would generate some solid waste during construction. The project would comply with federal, state and local requirements for the disposal of construction-related solid waste. Any hazardous materials that would be used during construction would be stored, used, and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations for transport and disposal.

The Parkway would require nominal amounts of water during construction and irrigation water for landscaping. This demand would be quantified when the landscaping plans are completed during final design. Since landscaping concepts for the project envision low-maintenance plantings, demand is not expected to be substantial.

No wastewater would be generated by the Parkway and there would not be any impacts on wastewater treatment facilities or any requirement for expansion of existing facilities.

Impacts are described by segment below.

Western Segment. In the Western Segment, Alternative 1 would not directly affect any existing public services or utilities.

Central Segment. In the Central Segment, the Alternative 1 alignment would affect the City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin property, encroaching on 95.6 acres of this municipal facility.

Eastern Segment. Alternative 1 in the Eastern Segment would also encroach on approximately 13 acres of the City of Roseville's Reason Farms facility, which straddles the border between the Central and Eastern segments.

A Placer Parkway/Fiddymont Road interchange could potentially encroach upon the area immediately west of the existing sanitary landfill that is owned by the WPWMA and identified as a future landfill expansion area. Encroachment, if any, would affect approximately 5 to 6 acres of the southeastern corner of this property. This portion of the property is already constrained by power lines crossing the site diagonally. The encroachment required for realignment of Sunset Boulevard West, as part of this interchange, would reduce the useful life of the landfill expansion area, to what extent is not known, and would depend on a variety of technical and operating parameters that would be identified closer to the time the landfill expansion facility would be planned and permitted. The existing landfill is expected to meet waste disposal needs to 2036 or 2045 (Golder Associates, 2005; Schwall, 2006), so it is likely that the expansion area would not be placed into use until after the Parkway interchange is completed, if it is approved.

Alternative 2 – the Orange Alternative

Alternative 2 would encroach on 108.9 acres of a municipal facility (the City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin property), as described by segment below. New demand on public services and utilities would be the same as Alternative 1.

Western Segment. The Western Segment of Alternative 2 is the same as Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Central Segment. Alternative 2 would encroach on 95.6 acres of the City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin property.

Eastern Segment. The Eastern Segment of Alternative 2 is the same as Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts of this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Alternative 3 – the Blue Alternative

New demand on public services or utilities would be the same as discussed for Alternative 1. Alternative 3 would encroach upon approximately 100 acres of a municipal facility (the City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin property), as described by segment below.

Western Segment. The Western Segment of Alternative 3 is the same as Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts for this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Central Segment. Alternative 3 would encroach on 87.2 acres of the City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin property.

Eastern Segment. The Eastern Segment of Alternative 3 is the same as Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts of this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Alternative 4 – the Yellow Alternative

Alternative 4 could result in temporary and/or permanent relocation of utilities in the study area. New demand on public services or utilities would be the same as discussed for Alternative 1. Alternative 4 would encroach on approximately 100 acres of an existing municipal facility (the Reason Farms Retention Basin property). These impacts are described by segment below.

Western Segment. In the Western Segment, Alternative 4 would not affect any public services or utilities.

Central Segment. Alternative 4 would encroach upon 87.1 acres of the City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin property.

Eastern Segment. The Eastern Segment of Alternative 4 is the same as Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts of this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Alternative 5 – the Green Alternative

Alternative 5 could result in temporary and/or permanent relocation of utilities in the study area. New demand on public services or utilities would be the same as discussed for Alternative 1. Alternative 5 would encroach on approximately 96 acres of an existing municipal facility (the Reason Farms Retention Basin property). The impacts are described by segment below.

Western Segment. The Western Segment of Alternative 5 is the same as Alternative 4. Therefore, the potential impacts of this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 4.

Central Segment. The Alternative 5 would encroach upon 82.7 acres of the City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin property.

Eastern Segment. The Eastern Segment of Alternative 5 is the same as Alternative 1. Therefore, the potential impacts of this segment are the same as discussed for Alternative 1.

Comparison of Alternatives

None of the build alternatives would disrupt access to public services and utilities, although temporary and/or permanent relocation of utilities could be required as a result of any of the build alternatives. None of the alternatives would result in new demand on public services and utilities, nor would they result in exceedance of demand. None of the alternatives would conflict with established recreational or educational uses of the area, cause substantial deterioration of local park or recreation facilities through increased use, substantially affect provision of public services or utilities, or conflict with local adopted goals and policies.

All build alternatives would affect the Reason Farms Retention Basin property, with impacts ranging from 96.0 acres (Alternative 5) to 108.9 acres (Alternative 2) (see Table 4.5-1). This is not expected to result in any impacts to the functioning of the basin because the City of Roseville is planning for and accommodating the Parkway alignments in its planning process (as discussed in Section 4.1, Land Use).

It is anticipated that any additional stormwater runoff from the proposed Parkway would be accommodated by the planned City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin, which includes additional capacity for stormwater runoff storage that may be available as mitigation credits. The City of Roseville has not yet finalized its master plan for this multiuse facility but reflects the Placer Parkway concept in its conceptual master plan diagram. Section 4.12, Water Quality, provides further detail and analysis on stormwater runoff. No other public services or utilities, such as emergency and protective services, schools, libraries, municipal facilities, or parks and recreation, would be directly impacted by any of the alignment alternatives.

**Table 4.5-1
Summary of Impacts on Public Services and Utilities**

Potential Effect on Public Services and Utilities	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Total number of acres of municipal facilities impacted	108.5	109	100	100	96

Western Segment. In the Western Segment, all corridor alignment alternatives would terminate either at Sankey Road or north of Riego Road. The three alignment alternatives terminating north of Riego Road (Alternatives 1, 2, and 3) would not affect any public services or utilities. Alternatives 4 and 5, which terminate at Sankey Road, would not affect any public services or utilities.

Central Segment. All five build alternatives would affect the City of Roseville's Reason Farms Retention Basin. The acreage of this facility within the Central Segment that would be affected by each alternative is similar, ranging from 82.7 acres (Alternative 5) to 95.6 acres (Alternative 1).

Eastern Segment. In the Eastern Segment, all build alternatives follow the same route, connecting with SR 65 at Whitney Ranch Parkway, so potential impacts would not vary by corridor alignment alternative in this segment.

4.5.3.4 Secondary and Indirect Impacts

The No-Build Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, land would not be acquired for the Parkway and the Parkway would not be constructed. There would not be any secondary and indirect impacts from the Parkway under the No-Build Alternative.

Alternatives 1 Through 5

Placer Parkway would cause both beneficial and adverse impacts to the public services and utilities in the study area. Placer Parkway could improve access, reduce travel times, and reduce traffic congestion on local roadways used by current and future residents. In addition, response times for protective and emergency services could improve due to the reduction in travel times and congestion.

The Parkway could result in increased congestion on some roadway segments (see Section 4.8, Traffic and Transportation), which could adversely affect travel in these areas. Potential secondary and indirect impacts associated with growth are discussed in Section 6.1, Growth.

4.5.3.5 Cumulative Impacts

Under the No-Build Alternative, land would not be acquired for the Parkway and the Parkway would not be constructed. There would not be any secondary and indirect impacts from the Parkway under the No-Build Alternative.

During construction, the ability of emergency service providers to meet response time goals could be affected temporarily by traffic delays on arterials that feed into the Parkway. PCTPA would ensure coordination with emergency services prior to and during construction and by providing adequate access for emergency services during both construction and operation. Final design will include features to allow emergency turnaround routes along the Parkway for emergency providers, and maintenance of local access will ensure that emergency providers still will be able to cross over the Parkway in localized areas.

Alternatives 1 Through 5

As none of the Parkway build alternatives would directly affect any existing public services or utilities such as protective and emergency services, schools, libraries, municipal facilities, and parks and recreational facilities, the Parkway would not make a substantial contribution to potential cumulative impacts on these facilities.

It is possible that the Parkway could temporarily or permanently disrupt public services and/or utilities in the study area during construction and operation. As such, public services and/or utilities would be relocated or reconstructed in accordance with development existing in the vicinity at the time; it is not anticipated that the Parkway would make a substantial contribution to cumulative impacts on such public services and utilities.

The Parkway would potentially affect the City of Roseville Reason Farms Retention Basin, but it does not interfere with its detention capabilities. The city is accommodating the Parkway in its current Master Plan process by reserving a 1,000-foot-wide area for the future Parkway corridor alignment.

4.5.4 AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND/OR MITIGATION STRATEGIES

4.5.4.1 Tier 1 – Avoidance/Minimization Strategies

- During the development of alternatives, in order to reduce environmental impacts, avoidance alternatives were also considered (see Section 2.5.4). These alternatives did not meet the project Purpose and Need and were therefore eliminated from further consideration.
- The selection of a corridor for the Parkway during the Tier 1 process will contribute to the avoidance and/or minimization of impacts on public services and utilities. The confirmation of the general alignment of the Parkway will inform other developments and plans in the general vicinity, which should then be able to avoid locating recreational or other public services and utilities resources where they might conflict with the Parkway.
- During the Tier 1 environmental review process, PCTPA worked with local jurisdictions to plan for the Parkway and proposed development in order to reduce the likelihood of environmental impacts, including land use incompatibilities. Results of this coordination included modification and elimination of alternatives and refinement of corridor alignments. PCTPA also coordinated project planning with local emergency service providers to ensure the Parkway design will accommodate their needs and minimize

potential adverse impacts on response times. Similarly, PCTPA coordinated planning efforts with the City of Roseville to ensure that the project's conceptual design is compatible with recreation and other facilities being planned for the Reason Farms Retention Basin.

4.5.4.2 Tier 2 – Consultation/Coordination

- PCPTA will continue to coordinate with local jurisdictions in Tier 2 to reduce the likelihood of impacts on public service and utilities. Coordination will include development of specific project design details for the Parkway and other projects to minimize impacts, such as the location of the roadway footprint within the adopted corridor, and cooperation between PCTPA and local jurisdictions to ensure other planned facilities are located outside of the Parkway corridor and/or no-development buffer zone, where impacts to such facilities may be minimized.

4.5.4.3 Tier 2 – Mitigation Commitments

- To maintain existing and future local roadway connectivity (for emergency access, farming operations and community access), which will contribute to avoidance of public service impacts, over-crossings will be constructed, as appropriate, to convey traffic over the Parkway. These over-crossings will not connect to the Parkway.

4.5.4.4 Tier 2 – Mitigation Considerations

- Strategies related to potential reduction in the useful life of the landfill expansion area could include providing compensatory land, providing or participating in programs to reduce generation or increase diversion through new programs or new technologies, or contributing to infrastructure improvements that will eventually be needed to send materials off site. Given the magnitude of the impact and the long time period available for planning minimization strategies, impacts to the facility are likely to be minor.

4.5.5 TIER 1 AND TIER 2 STUDIES

- Analyses completed in Tier 1
 - Parks and recreational facilities.
 - Water supply and wastewater treatment.
 - Solid waste.
 - Schools and libraries.
 - Protective and emergency services.
- Analyses begun in Tier 1 which will be undertaken in greater detail in Tier 2
 - Coordination of project planning with maintenance operations and protective and emergency service providers will be focused on addressing service provider concerns and minimizing any potential to adversely affect safety or response times. PCTPA will continue to work with providers during future Parkway design phases, taking such measures as incorporating median crossings for use by emergency vehicles only, if necessary, to protect or enhance service response times.

- Coordination of planning efforts with the City of Roseville to ensure that the Parkway design is compatible with recreation and other facilities being planned for the Reason Farms Retention Basin.
- Additional analysis of the potential effects of the Parkway on the WPWMA Landfill.
- The analysis of utilities and municipal facilities will include identification of the location of utilities such as power lines, water lines, sewer pipes and canals, or drainage ditches that could be affected by the Parkway (e.g., require temporary disruption or permanent relocation). (If such work is required during construction, it would be coordinated with the agencies responsible for managing the affected utilities or services.)