

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

This section describes the public services and utilities that would serve the proposed Rancho Cordova General Plan Planning Area. Specifically, this section includes an examination of fire protection and emergency medical services, police services, water infrastructure, wastewater service, solid waste, schools, parks, and electrical, natural gas and telephone services. Each subsection includes descriptions of existing facilities, service standards, potential environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the General Plan, mitigation measure where appropriate and cumulative impacts.

4.12.1 FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District (SMFD) provides fire protection services, fire suppression, inspection, plan checking, emergency transportation and medical services, public education, advanced life support, and rescue services to the City of Rancho Cordova as well as the unincorporated portions of the Planning Area and southern Sacramento County. SMFD encompasses approximately 417 square miles in the southern portion of Sacramento County and includes both urban and rural areas. SMFD is the largest district in the County of Sacramento and the seventh largest local fire agency in the State of California. SMFD has 42 fire stations with approximately 673 paid personnel on its staff. The District includes 39 engine companies, 5 truck companies, 12 medic transportation units, 8 historical fire apparatus, 5 crash/rescue units, and various watercraft response units.

In the Rancho Cordova General Plan Planning Area, SMFD currently has seven fire stations. **Table 4.12.1-1** displays the location of the current SMFD facilities within the Planning Area boundaries. With the recent addition of the seventh station, the SMFD expanded its personnel base within the Planning Area to approximately 108 employees, which includes 90 line personnel, 8 chief officers and 10 other support related personnel. (Sacramento Municipal Fire District, April 2005; Dobson, April 2005)

TABLE 4.12.1-1
EXISTING RANCHO CORDOVA PLANNING AREA FIRE DEPARTMENT FACILITIES AND LOCATIONS

Name of Facility	Address	Location
Station 54	8900 Frederick Avenue	Planning Area
Station 61	10595 Folsom Blvd	City
Station 62	3646 Bradshaw Road	City
Station 63	12395 Folsom Blvd	City
Station 64	9116 Vancouver Drive	Planning Area
Station 65	11201 Coloma Road	City
Station 66	3180 Kilgore Road	City

Source: Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District, April 2005.

Fire Suppression Fleet

The fire suppression fleets (those vehicles assigned to a fire station) vary from station to station depending on location and the intensity of development in the immediate vicinity. SMFD fire suppression equipment generally consists of engines, aerial platform trucks, rescue boats, grass

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units, water tenders, and fully equipped Type 3 modular medical paramedic emergency response units. If a paramedic equipped engine is the first responder to an incident, the on-board paramedic provides emergency medical attention until a Type 3 modular unit arrives and assumes emergency medical service responsibilities.

Emergency Medical Service

The Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Division oversees the SMFD's emergency related services and personnel, including EMT-Paramedics. The SMFD currently deploys ten 24-hour Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulances, a number of ALS reserve ambulances, and several ALS engine companies. The majority of the stations in the Planning Area are equipped with either an ALS engine/paramedic combination or an ALS Type 3 modular/paramedic combination unit, or both.

Funding Mechanisms

The SMFD is generally funded through property taxes and grant funding. The funding and expenditures for the District are facilitated through the District's Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Measure Q was passed in November 2000 enabling the District to provide services to the communities of Sloughhouse and Rancho Murieta. Measure Q is funded through property taxes. Within the City limits of Rancho Cordova, the SMFD is funded through a variety of sources. Property tax revenue provides the majority of the funding for fire related services. Additional funds are generated through fire impact fees (used exclusively for construction of new growth stations and associated apparatus), ambulance transport fees, and service fees, mostly from fire prevention plan checking charges (Dobson, April 2005).

Service Standards

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating is the recognized classification for a fire department or district's ability to defend against major fires. According to the ISO, newly developing urban areas should have a fire station opened within 1 ½ miles of all commercial development and 2 ½ miles from all residential development when "build-out" exceeds 20 percent of the planning area. A rating of 10 generally indicates no protection, whereas an ISO rating of 1 indicates high firefighting capability. The SMFD has an ISO rating of 3 in locations of their service area with established water distribution systems and hydrants, such as the urban areas of the Planning Area. In "unwatered" areas they have an ISO rating of 8 (Dobson, April 2005).

Response Time

The SMFD has established a goal for a response time of five minutes or less for 80 percent of the time in the urbanized portions of the City. The SMFD Master Plan provides policy guidance; objectives, and activities to achieve improved emergency response to the District's citizens, to utilize existing District resources more efficiently, and to improve District essential facilities. Fire and emergency services in the County of Sacramento have developed a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) for a unified dispatch system. Under the JPA, the closest unit available is dispatched to an incident and Fire District boundaries are not an issue when an incident occurs. Additionally, the Regional Fire and Rescue Training Authority is a Joint Powers Authority ("JPA") comprised of three member agencies: California Office of Emergency Services - Fire and Rescue Branch; Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District; and the Sacramento Fire Department (City of Sacramento). One of the major goals of the JPA is to develop and manage a Regional Training Facility on approximately 40 acres of property committed by the United States Air Force to the JPA as part of the re-utilization of McClellan Air Force Base due to its closure.

Structural Fires and Wildland Fires

Structural fires occur in developed area and include structural, chemical, and vehicular related fires. Structural fires can result from mechanical failures, accidental occurrences, or arson (intentional activities). The building materials used in various structures can limit or be a catalyst for the spread of structural fires. Many of the existing structures in the Planning Area may be at risk from fire related hazards.

Wildland fires can result from natural processes or human activities. The main source of wildland fire in the Planning Area occurs where natural resource and habitat areas interface with urbanized development (i.e., along the American River Parkway and northern boundary of the Planning Area). Additionally, several of the new and proposed developments in the Planning Area contain large wetland preserves with natural vegetation, which have the potential to ignite and pose safety risks to adjacent and surrounding developments. Long hot summers often result in these natural areas having flammable vegetation, which provide a substantial source of fuel and a potential for wildland fires posing risks to both structures and human health and safety.

Current Planned Fire Facilities

The Fire Station Replacement Program proposed construction of eight new fire stations around Sacramento County. In Rancho Cordova, the existing Station 54 would be replaced by a new Station 54 at Vintage Park Drive and Bradshaw Road, and the existing Station 64 would be replaced by a new Station 64 at Manlove Road and Casals Street in Glenbrook. The proposed new Station 68 in the Sunrise Boulevard/Douglas Road area of Rancho Cordova would have 16,000 square feet and space for 13 firefighters. Additionally, two conceptual sites have been identified in the Rio Del Oro Planning Area. Additional stations are planned for Arden Park, Fair Oaks, Orangevale, Rio Linda, and North Highlands. Seven or the eight stations are scheduled to be completed by the end of 2006 (Werkman 2003, Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District 2004). No timetable has been established for completion of Station 68 due to construction delay.

4.12.1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

STATE

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

In accordance with California Code of Regulations Title 8 Sections 1270 "Fire Prevention" and 6773 "Fire Protection and Fire Equipment" the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include, but are not limited to, guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials, fire hose sizing requirements, restrictions on the use of compressed air, access roads, and the testing, maintenance and use of all fire fighting and emergency medical equipment.

City Emergency Response/Evacuation Plans

The State of California passed legislation authorizing the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to prepare a Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) program, which sets forth measures by which a jurisdiction should handle emergency disasters. Non-compliance with SEMS could result in the State withholding disaster relief from the non-complying jurisdiction in the event of an emergency disaster.

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The City of Rancho Cordova is responsible for emergency response and evacuation plans within the City limits. Because the City of Rancho Cordova incorporated in July 2003, it is not under any time constraints to prepare an emergency management plan. Until such time that it prepares an emergency management plan, the City has implemented the County of Sacramento's program.

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The existing Sacramento County General Plan was adopted in December of 1993 and is in the process of being updated. The 1993 Sacramento County General Plan fire and emergency medical service policies applicable to the unincorporated portions of the Planning Area are as follows. Policies PF-61 through PF-65 establish flow requirements, fire equipment (fire hydrants and associated water systems) installation, and emergency signal activation. Policies PF-66 through PF-69 discuss the possibility the County establishing a fire mitigation fee, and the incorporation and use of this fee.

Cordova Community Plan

Adopted by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors on May 21, 2003, this document is an extension of the Sacramento County General Plan, but is much more specific in terms of the objectives and implementation strategies; and is intended to address issues that are most important to this community. It includes several elements (e.g., land use, circulation, and housing), that are similar to those contained in the County's General Plan and provides goals, objectives and implementation actions for the Plan area. Please note, while the Plan area covers a large portion of the General Plan Planning Area and all areas within the existing City limits, it does not cover the entire Planning Area. The Jackson, Grant Line South, East Planning Areas are not within the Cordova Community Plan. Objectives pertaining to fire protection include PS-8 providing support to SMFD in the location and restructuring of fire facilities and PS-9 promoting fire protection in new developments.

Fire Codes and Guidelines

The availability of sufficient water flows and pressure are a basic requirement of the SMFD. Fire District requirements are determined for specific development projects at the design stage and are based on the Uniform Building Code (UBC). In addition to meeting minimum fire flow requirements, all development projects within the Planning Area are required to meet other various fire protection requirements identified in the plan check and review process. The Fire District requires that fire sprinklers be installed in all new commercial construction that exceeds 3,600 square feet and some residential properties exceeding 2,999 square feet. Also, for structures exceeding 3,600 square feet, the district requires water pressure of at least 20 pounds per square inch residual pressure at 1,000 gallons per minute flow. The district also requires that all signals installed on the project site include traffic control devices (Opticom) that allow the Fire District to activate the light and therefore control the flow of traffic in order to maintain a response time of 5 minutes. Fire lanes must be installed and dedicated prior to project approval. (Dobson, April 2005)

Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District Master Plan

The SMFD Master Plan provides policy guidance, objectives, and activities in an effort to improve emergency response to the district's citizens, use existing resources more efficiently, and improve district facilities. As part of the master plan, a Fire Station Replacement Program was recommended to actively address deficiencies with existing fire stations, including age and condition issues; noncompliance with building codes, such as the ability to respond to emergencies following an earthquake; and lack of apparatus rooms of sufficient size to store present-day emergency-response equipment. In addition, the program would improve emergency response to the district's citizens while using existing SMFD resources more efficiently.

4.12.1.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following threshold standard is based on State CEQA Guidelines (2005) Appendix G. A significant impact to fire protection and emergency services would occur if implementation of the proposed project:

- 1) Would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire related facilities or services, the construction and/or provision of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection and emergency services.
- 2) Expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential fire service impacts was based on consultation with SMFD staff and review of the proposed City of Rancho Cordova General Plan, Sacramento County General Plan, applicable emergency response and evacuation plans, and other relevant documents. The analysis for the proposed General Plan considered both projected Planning Area growth by year 2030 and growth under buildout conditions.

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

Impact 4.12.1.1 Implementation of the General Plan would result in the need for additional fire protection and emergency medical equipment and facilities that could result in physical environmental impacts. This would be a **less than significant** impact.

Implementation of the General Plan would include development of new residential, commercial, industrial, public facilities, and recreation facilities, which would generate the need for new and physically altered fire protection and emergency medical facilities. Growth in the Planning Area Additional officers would be added and facilities developed in response to population growth and as funding allows. In order to meet established response time goals additional equipment would also be required. Implementation of the General Plan would contribute to the increased demand for these services.

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The SMFD standard for a response time of five minutes or less for 80 percent of the time in the urbanized portions of the City would require the additional of new fire stations located in the western and southern portions of the Planning Area as development occurs. Exact number and location of these stations, personnel, and equipment would be dependent on how the Planning Area develops. However, three fire stations are planned east of Sunrise Boulevard near Douglas Road (one within the Sunridge Specific Plan area and two within the Rio del Oro Planning Area).

SMFD reviews all development project proposals for compliance with state and local requirements prior to approval and construction. SMFD has fire protection requirements and standards for new development projects, including hydrant spacing, fire flow, access and roadway requirements, and limitations on materials used. All residential, commercial, and industrial developments are subject to Uniform Building Code (UBC) requirements and SMFD fire codes, which would decrease the likeliness of structure related fires.

Typical environmental effects regarding the construction and operation of a fire facility may involve issues with noise (sirens), air quality (during the construction of the facility), biological resources (depending on location), cultural resources (depending on location), public utilities (demand for electric, water and wastewater service) and traffic on a local level due to the interruption of traffic light timing by fire engines. The environmental effects of construction of such facilities in the planning area been considered in the technical analyses of this EIR as part of overall development of the Planning Area.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies and action items are identified in the General Plan so as to reduce impacts from fire protection and emergency medical services:

- Policy ISF.2.1* *Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.*

- Action ISF.2.1.1* *Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.*

- Action ISF.2.1.2* *Adopt a phasing plan for the development of public facilities in a logical manner that encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities.*

- Action ISF.2.1.3* *Withhold public financing or assistance from projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities, and approve interim facilities only in special circumstances.*

- Action ISF.2.1.4* *Work with utility providers to coordinate the installation or upgrading of utilities and eliminate multiple trenching of city streets.*

- Policy ISF.2.2* *Coordinate with independent public service providers, including schools, parks and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.*

- Action ISF.2.2.1* *Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova*

Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.

- Policy ISF.2.3 *Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.*
- Action ISF.2.3.1 *Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.*
- Action ISF.2.3.2 *Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.*
- Action ISF.2.3.3 *Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:*
- *Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.*
 - *Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.*
 - *Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.*
 - *Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.*
- Policy ISF.2.4 *Ensure that water supply and delivery systems are available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or are guaranteed to be built by bonds or sureties.*
- Policy ISF.2.5 *Ensure that water flow and pressure are provided at sufficient levels to meet domestic, commercial, industrial, and firefighting needs.*
- Policy S.9.1 *Cooperate with the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire Department (SMFD) to reduce fire hazards, assist in fire suppression, and ensure efficient emergency medical response.*
- Action S.9.1.1 *Continue to review new development for adequate water supply and pressure, fire hydrants, and access to structures by fire fighting equipment and personnel.*
- Action S.9.1.2 *Continue to review projects for compliance with the Fire Code as part of the building permit process.*

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- Action S.9.1.3 Work with SMFD to develop high visibility fire prevention programs, including those that provide voluntary home inspections and awareness of home fire prevention measures.*
- Action S.9.1.4 Require on-site fire suppression systems for all new commercial and industrial development, as well as multi-family residential development with five or more units, to reduce the dependence on fire department equipment and personnel.*
- Action S.9.1.5 Continue to maintain, periodically update, and test the effectiveness of its Emergency Response Plan.*
- Action S.9.1.6 Require the installation of earthquake-triggered automatic gas shut-off sensors in high-occupancy facilities and in industrial and commercial structures.*
- Action 9.1.7 Continue to enforce all existing codes and ordinances regarding fire protection, including building inspection and vegetation management.*
- Action 9.1.8 Coordinate the design and installation of traffic control and calming measures to minimize impacts on emergency vehicle responses.*
- Policy S.9.2 Provide infill development with adequate off-site improvements to meet on-site fire flow requirements.*
- Policy S.9.3 Consider establishing mitigation fees to fund adequate fire protection and emergency medical response facilities, if such fees are critical and necessary to meet the facility funding needs of SMFD and existing methods of financing are inadequate.*

Implementation of Policy ISF 2.5 would require that sufficient and adequate water flows and pressure are maintained to meet all domestic, commercial and industrial firefighting and protection requirements. General Plan Policy ISF 2.1 requires the City to ensure sufficient capacity in fire protection and emergency medical services and that the facilities are available on time to maintain the desired service levels, avoid capacity shortages, and to protect the citizens quality of life and safety. Policy ISF 2.3 requires that fire and emergency medical facilities be phased in a logical manner with other public facilities and Policy ISF 2.5 requires that new development fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all fire related services and facilities.

Policy S 9.1 requires coordination between the City of Rancho Cordova and the SMFD to reduce fire related hazards, assist in fire suppression, and ensure efficient emergency medical response to all Rancho Cordova citizens.

Additionally, Policy S 9.2 would provide that adequate off-site improvements are in place to meet on-site fire flow requirements for the proposed infill and redevelopment activities associated with the General Plan. Policy SA 9.3 addresses funding for fire protection/emergency services and allows the City Council to establish mitigation fees for the purpose of funding adequate fire protection and emergency medical response facilities, provided they find that such fees are critical and necessary to meet the facility funding needs of the fire district and that existing methods of financing are inadequate.

Policies and actions in the proposed General Plan provides for future fire protection in the Planning Area and complements the existing SMFD and Sacramento County standards and

guidelines. Compliance with SMFD standards and regulations and implementation of the General Plan policies and associated action items identified above would reduce the General Plan's fire protection and emergency medical service impacts to **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Wildland Fire

Impact 4.112.1.2 Implementation of the proposed General Plan could result in safety hazards associated with wildland fires in residential areas adjacent to open space and natural areas. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

As described previously, the Rancho Cordova Planning Area contains portions of the American River Parkway, wetland, and natural areas that support a variety of trees, shrubs, and native grasses. These vegetation types provide a substantial source of fuel and a potential to ignite and pose safety risks to adjacent and surrounding developments. Construction of residential units in these areas has the potential to expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

- Policy S.9.1 Cooperate with the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire Department (SMFD) to reduce fire hazards, assist in fire suppression, and ensure efficient emergency medical response.*
- Action S.9.1.1 Continue to review new development for adequate water supply and pressure, fire hydrants, and access to structures by fire fighting equipment and personnel.*
- Action S.9.1.2 Continue to review projects for compliance with the Fire Code as part of the building permit process.*
- Action S.9.1.3 Work with SMFD to develop high visibility fire prevention programs, including those that provide voluntary home inspections and awareness of home fire prevention measures.*
- Action S.9.1.4 Require on-site fire suppression systems for all new commercial and industrial development, as well as multi-family residential development with five or more units, to reduce the dependence on fire department equipment and personnel.*
- Action S.9.1.5 Continue to maintain, periodically update, and test the effectiveness of its Emergency Response Plan.*
- Action S.9.1.6 Require the installation of earthquake-triggered automatic gas shut-off sensors in high-occupancy facilities and in industrial and commercial structures.*
- Action 9.1.7 Continue to enforce all existing codes and ordinances regarding fire protection, including building inspection and vegetation management.*

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- Action 9.1.8* *Coordinate the design and installation of traffic control and calming measures to minimize impacts on emergency vehicle responses.*
- Policy S.9.2* *Provide infill development with adequate off-site improvements to meet on-site fire flow requirements.*
- Policy S.9.3* *Consider establishing mitigation fees to fund adequate fire protection and emergency medical response facilities, if such fees are critical and necessary to meet the facility funding needs of SMFD and existing methods of financing are inadequate.*

Implementation of the General Plan policies and associated action items SA.1.37 and SA.1.37.1 through SA.1.37.7 would require new development to be reviewed by SMFD and install the fire safety infrastructure deemed essential by SMFD for the protection of persons and structures in areas of potential wildfires. Policy SA.1.39 would assist in the development of fire facilities and emergency medical response facilities to protect persons and structures in the Planning Area. These policies would ensure minimal impacts to residential areas within the Planning Area due to wildland fires and safety hazards would be considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.1.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for fire protection and emergency medical services includes the service area boundaries of the SMFD, which encompasses the entire General Plan Planning Area as well as Sacramento County. Future development proposed within the district boundaries (based on Sacramento County, and the cities of Folsom, Elk Groove, Citrus Heights, Galt, Lodi, and Sacramento General Plans land use projections), would further increase the demand for fire protection, emergency medical services, and related facilities requiring the necessity of new fire stations which could result in environmental impacts. Reader is referred to Section 4.0 for a list and locations of proposed and approved projects in the vicinity of the Planning Area.

Cumulative Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

Impact 4.12.1.2 Implementation of the General Plan in combination with other reasonably foreseeable development (based on Sacramento County, and the cities of Folsom, Elk Groove, Citrus Heights, Galt, Lodi, and Sacramento General Plans land use projections), would increase the population within the SMFD service area, requiring additional fire and emergency medical services and related facilities. The City's contribution to the need for expanded fire protection services is considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Implementation of the General Plan would require additional fire related services, equipment, and facilities to adequately serve the projected development within the Planning Area and SMFD's service area boundaries. Funding from property taxes, developer fees, impact fees and other alternative sources of funding would provide sufficient resources to serve the projected needs of the fire district under projected buildout conditions within SMFD's service area boundaries (Dobson, 2005). Subsequently, future development proposed in association with the

General Plan would increase revenues for the SMFD and provide funding to accommodate the additional growth. Individual development projects would be subject to SMFD review and approval for consistency with the SMFD Fire Station Master Plan, as well as CEQA review on a project-by-project basis, ensuring that impacts would be less than cumulatively considerable.

On a cumulative basis, future development of residential units in natural areas that support a variety of trees, shrubs, and native grasses have the potential to provide a substantial source of fuel and a potential to ignite and pose safety risks to adjacent and surrounding developments. Development in these areas has the potential to expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies and action items are identified in the General Plan so as to reduce impacts from fire protection and emergency medical services:

- Policy ISF.2.1* *Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.*

- Action ISF.2.1.1* *Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.*

- Action ISF.2.1.2* *Adopt a phasing plan for the development of public facilities in a logical manner that encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities.*

- Action ISF.2.1.3* *Withhold public financing or assistance from projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities, and approve interim facilities only in special circumstances.*

- Action ISF.2.1.4* *Work with utility providers to coordinate the installation or upgrading of utilities and eliminate multiple trenching of city streets.*

- Policy ISF.2.2* *Coordinate with independent public service providers, including schools, parks and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.*

- Action ISF.2.2.1* *Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.*

- Policy ISF.2.3* *Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.*

- Action ISF.2.3.1* *Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single*

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phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.

Action ISF.2.3.2 Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.

Action ISF.2.3.3 Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:

- Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.
- Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.
- Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.
- Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.

Policy ISF.2.4 Ensure that water supply and delivery systems are available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or are guaranteed to be built by bonds or sureties.

Policy ISF.2.5 Ensure that water flow and pressure are provided at sufficient levels to meet domestic, commercial, industrial, and firefighting needs.

Policy S.9.1 Cooperate with the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire Department (SMFD) to reduce fire hazards, assist in fire suppression, and ensure efficient emergency medical response.

Action S.9.1.1 Continue to review new development for adequate water supply and pressure, fire hydrants, and access to structures by fire fighting equipment and personnel.

Action S.9.1.2 Continue to review projects for compliance with the Fire Code as part of the building permit process.

Action S.9.1.3 Work with SMFD to develop high visibility fire prevention programs, including those that provide voluntary home inspections and awareness of home fire prevention measures.

Action S.9.1.4 Require on-site fire suppression systems for all new commercial and industrial development, as well as multi-family residential development with five or more units, to reduce the dependence on fire department equipment and personnel.

Action S.9.1.5 Continue to maintain, periodically update, and test the effectiveness of its Emergency Response Plan.

- Action S.9.1.6 *Require the installation of earthquake-triggered automatic gas shut-off sensors in high-occupancy facilities and in industrial and commercial structures.*
- Action 9.1.7 *Continue to enforce all existing codes and ordinances regarding fire protection, including building inspection and vegetation management.*
- Action 9.1.8 *Coordinate the design and installation of traffic control and calming measures to minimize impacts on emergency vehicle responses.*
- Policy S.9.2 *Provide infill development with adequate off-site improvements to meet on-site fire flow requirements.*
- Policy S.9.3 *Consider establishing mitigation fees to fund adequate fire protection and emergency medical response facilities, if such fees are critical and necessary to meet the facility funding needs of SMFD and existing methods of financing are inadequate.*

Implementation of Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element Policies ISF 2.1, ISF 2.3, ISF 2.5, ISF 3.5 and Safety Element Policies SA 1.37, SA 1.38, and SA 1.39 would reduce the General Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts on fire protection and emergency medical service related impacts to **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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4.12.2 LAW ENFORCEMENT

EXISTING CONDITIONS

City of Rancho Cordova Police Department

The City of Rancho Cordova Police Department (RCPD) is contracted through the Sacramento County Sheriff's Debarment (SCSD) Patrol Services. Patrol Services operate the SCSD towing and parking enforcement, community resources and service centers, emergency operations, and specialized patrol units. Upon incorporation, the City adopted an agreement agreeing that all law enforcement for the City of Rancho Cordova shall be provided by the SCSD and shall include the enforcement of State statutes and City codes and ordinances. The contracted services include patrol, traffic enforcement, investigations, and administrative services. As part of the City's contract with SCSD, the City pays for 100 percent of salaries for 55 sworn and 7 non-sworn staff that work solely in the City and 60 percent of 21 sworn and 8 non-sworn personnel that work not only in the City but also in eastern Sacramento County as well. The Police Station is located at 10361 Rockingham Way in the City of Rancho Cordova.

Service Standards

The City's Police Department utilizes several "in-house" targets for planning purposes, including the goal of providing one officer per every 1,000 citizens and one support staff member for every three officers – a standard that was adopted from the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department. Likewise, the Police Department's goal is to maintain an average response time for Priority One calls for service of five minutes or less. A Priority One call is a violent crime against a person or emergencies requiring an immediate response in order to preserve a life. Daily assessments are conducted on a call-by-call basis with the goal of improving the Department's response times.

Funding Sources

The SCSD and the Rancho Cordova Police Department are funded through Sacramento County tax revenues, including Rancho Cordova tax revenues and special federal and local grants. The SCSD is aggressive in identifying alternative funding sources for current and future problem-solving efforts, at both federal and local levels. Additional funding sources include, but are not limited to, several grants from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services in Washington, D.C. and the California Office of Traffic Safety. The agreement between the City and the SCSD is funded through the City's General Fund.

Sacramento County Sheriff's Department

The Sacramento County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement to unincorporated portions of the County and the contract cities of Citrus Heights, Elk Grove (currently, the City of Elk Grove is implementing plans for a city police department), and Rancho Cordova, serving a population of approximately 616,600 people. Patrol Services operate the SCSD towing and parking enforcement, community resources and service centers, emergency operations, and specialized patrol units. The SCSD has personnel totaling 2,332 people, consisting of 1,789 officers and 543 non-sworn members. The SCSD also has a reserve force of 168 officers and roughly 621 volunteer forces.

The Planning Area falls within the jurisdiction of the South Patrol Division, which is divided into four separate zones. The South Patrol Division has a total of 148 personnel, whose primary functions

are patrolling the South Division's Zones. The South Division includes a Captain, 7 lieutenants, 17 sergeants, 117 deputies and 6 civilians. The South Patrol Division's station is located at 9250 Bond Road in the City of Elk Grove. The patrol function is staffed 24 hours each day and is broken up into five different ten-hour shifts. Responsibility of the South Patrol Division extends to the unincorporated area bounded by the American River and the Sacramento City limits to the north, Contra Costa and San Joaquin counties to the south, El Dorado and Amador counties to the east, and the Sacramento River to the west (Rodrigues, 2006). For planning purposes, the SCSD uses a staffing ratio of one patrol officer to every one thousand residents in the unincorporated portions of the county and contract cities. This standard represents an acceptable national standard often used by other law enforcement agencies (Kelly, 2003).

California Highway Patrol

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) provides traffic regulation enforcement, emergency management, and assistance on State roadways and other major roadways in unincorporated portions of the southern Sacramento Valley area. The CHP is responsible for providing patrols on all interstates and state highways within California. The nearest CHP office is the Sacramento Communications Center (214), located in the Planning Area at 3165 Gold Valley Drive in Rancho Cordova. The office is a joint facility shared with Caltrans. This office dispatches all the patrols for Sacramento and Yolo Counties, approximately 75 percent of El Dorado, Nevada, and Placer Counties dispatches, 25 percent of Sierra County dispatches, and approximately 10 percent of the patrols for Yuba County. The Communications Center is primarily staffed by non-uniformed personnel but provides a wide-range of administrative and patrol services including, but not limited to: call box responses; stolen vehicle reports; cellular 911 calls; unit dispatches; and monitoring of the state-wide CHP General Information Hotline. Within the Planning Area, the CHP has jurisdiction over interstates and state highways, including US-50, State Route 99, and SR-16.

4.12.2.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

STATE

Emergency Response/Evacuation Plans

The State of California passed legislation authorizing the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to prepare a Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) program, which sets forth measures by which a jurisdiction should handle emergency disasters. Non-compliance with SEMS could result in the State withholding disaster relief from the non-complying jurisdiction in the event of an emergency disaster. The City of Rancho Cordova is responsible for emergency response and evacuation plans within the City limits. Because the City of Rancho Cordova incorporated in July 2003, it is not under any time constraints to prepare an emergency management plan. Until such time that it prepares an emergency management plan, the City has implemented the County of Sacramento's program.

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The existing Sacramento County General Plan was adopted in December of 1993 and is undergoing an update. The 1993 Sacramento County General Plan Public Facilities Element contains law enforcement related policies applicable to the unincorporated portions of the Planning Area. These policies (PF-57, PF-58 and PF-59) include language pertaining to the development of law enforcement programs to reduce and control crime, the planning of future law enforcement facilities concurrently with growth, and crime prevention education.

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

Cordova Community Plan

Adopted by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors on May 21, 2003, this document is an extension of the Sacramento County General Plan, but is much more specific in terms of the objectives and implementation strategies; and is intended to address issues that are most important to this community. It includes several elements (e.g., land use, circulation, and housing), that are similar to those contained in the County's General Plan and provides goals, objectives and implementation actions for the Plan area. Please note, while the Plan area covers a large portion of the General Plan Planning Area and all areas within the existing City limits, it does not cover the entire Planning Area. The Jackson, Grant Line South, East Planning Areas are not within the Cordova Community Plan. Objectives include the encouragement of neighborhood policing (PS-12), community communication with the Sheriff (PS-13), and SCSD coordination with regional Transit and local school districts (PS-11 and PS-14).

4.12.2.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following standards are based on State CEQA Guidelines (2005) Appendix G. A significant impact to police protection would occur if implementation of the proposed project:

- 1) Would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential law enforcement impacts was based on consultation with the staff from the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, including the City of Rancho Cordova Police Department, as well as review of the Sacramento County General Plan and other relevant literature such as the Agreement for Law Enforcement Services Between the County of Sacramento and the City of Rancho Cordova. The following evaluation focuses on the General Plan's specific police protection and law enforcement related impacts and whether these impacts would have a significant effect on the physical environment. The impact analysis considers 2030 conditions as well as buildout of the entire planning area.

Law Enforcement Services and Facilities

Impact 4.12.2.1 Implementation of the General Plan would increase the Planning Area population and would result in additional commercial, industrial and recreational uses in the Planning Area uses, which may result in additional law enforcement protection facilities that could result in physical environmental impacts. This would be a **less than significant** impact.

Implementation of the General Plan would include new residential, commercial, industrial, and recreation development, which would contribute to an increased demand for law enforcement and related services. The potential buildout of the entire Planning Area could result in a permanent population of 310,568 under buildout conditions. Based on the SCSD standard of one officer per 1,000 residents, an estimated total of 311 officers (190 new officers under buildout conditions) and equipment (i.e., patrol cars, radios, etc) would be required to maintain

adequate service levels. Additionally, The growth in the Planning Area may result in the need for a new police station and "service center" style police facilities. A stationhouse facility is typically approximately 20,000 square feet in size with a minimum of 125 parking spaces. A service center style facility is generally a minimum of 5,000 square feet, staffed by one or two officers/sheriffs and support staff, and located within a strip mall or similar site. The number and location for these facilities would be determined at a future date based on the development of the City.

Typical environmental effects regarding the construction and operation of a sheriff's facility may involve issues with noise (sirens), air quality (during the construction of the facility), biological resources (depending on location), cultural resources (depending on location), and public utilities (demand for electric, water and wastewater service). The environmental effects of construction of such facilities in the planning area been considered in the technical analyses of this EIR as part of overall development of the planning area.

General Plan Planning Area – Areas Outside of Existing City Boundaries

Current population within the Planning Area outside of the existing City limits is estimated to be 48,033 persons. Under buildout conditions the projected population this area is 108,069 persons or an increase of 60,036. Based on the SCSD officer per population ratio, an estimated 60 new officers would be needed to serve the increase in population.

General Plan Planning Area – Areas within Existing City Boundaries

With an estimated current City population of 55,109 (DOF, 2005), the City is expected to increase by 237 percent or 130,418 persons under buildout conditions. This increase would result in the need for 130 new sheriff officers to comply with the SCSD officer/population ratio.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies are contained in the General Plan Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element and the Safety Element, to ensure that proposed land uses associated with the General Plan do not adversely affect law enforcement services or the safety of the citizens of Rancho Cordova:

- Policy ISF 2.1* *Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.*

- Action ISF.2.1.1* *Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.*

- Action ISF.2.1.2* *Adopt a phasing plan for the development of public facilities in a logical manner that encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities.*

- Action ISF.2.1.3* *Withhold public financing or assistance from projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities, and approve interim facilities only in special circumstances.*

- Action ISF.2.1.4* *Work with utility providers to coordinate the installation or upgrading of utilities and eliminate multiple trenching of city streets.*

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- Policy ISF.2.3* Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.
- Action ISF.2.3.1* Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.
- Action ISF.2.3.2* Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.
- Action ISF.2.3.3* Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:
- Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.
 - Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.
 - Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.
 - Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.
- Policy ISF.2.4* Ensure that water supply and delivery systems are available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or are guaranteed to be built by bonds or sureties.
- Policy ISF.2.5* Ensure that water flow and pressure are provided at sufficient levels to meet domestic, commercial, industrial, and firefighting needs.
- Policy S.7.1* Encourage the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in the design of projects and buildings.
- Action S.7.1.1* Adopt and periodically update development standards and design guidelines consistent with current Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). Specifically, incorporate provisions to address the following:
- Natural Surveillance. Intended to keep intruders easily observable, natural surveillance provisions maximize visibility of people, parking areas, and building entrances (e.g., doors and windows that look out on to streets and parking areas, pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and streets, front porches, adequate nighttime lighting).
 - Territorial Reinforcement. Physical design can create or extend a sphere of influence. Users then develop a sense of territorial control while

potential offenders, perceiving this control, are discouraged. This design concept is implemented by features that define property lines and distinguish private spaces from public spaces using landscape plantings, pavement designs, gateway treatments, and fences.

- *Natural Access Control. A design concept directed primarily at decreasing crime opportunity by denying access to crime targets and creating a perception of risk for offenders. This design concept is achieved by designing streets, sidewalks, building entrances, and neighborhood gateways to clearly indicate public routes, and also by discouraging access to private areas with structural elements.*
- *Target Hardening. This is accomplished by adding features that prohibit entry or access, including window locks, dead bolts for doors, and interior door hinges.*

Action S.7.1.2 Adopt and implement a City of Rancho Cordova Uniform Security Code to ensure all structures meet applicable security standards.

Policy S.8.1 Monitor and review the level of police staffing provided in the City, and ensure that sufficient staffing and resources are available to serve local needs.

Action S.8.1.1 Complete a review of police services in the City on an annual basis and provide funding for additional services as needed and in conjunction with increased development.

Policy S.8.2 Develop law enforcement programs through community partnerships, which reduce, as well as prevent, crime.

Policy S.8.3 Plan and develop law enforcement facilities according to overall need and the distribution of growth within the City.

Policy S.8.4 Use education and crime prevention as integral parts of the practice of law enforcement.

Safety Element policies S 7.1, S 8.1, and S 8.3 requires the City to regularly monitor and review the level of police staffing to ensure sufficient staffing and resources are available to serve the anticipated needs, that the design of neighborhoods and buildings prevents crime and provides security and encourage the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in the design of development projects and buildings. Additionally, Safety Element policies S 8.2, S 8.3, and S 8.4 require that the City plan and develop law enforcement programs with a perspective toward reducing as well as controlling crime, keep with the overall needs and the distribution of growth, and use education and crime prevention as integral parts of the practice of law enforcement.

Although future development projects would increase demand for law enforcement services, they would also provide additional funding for services associated with growth. Implementation of Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element policy ISF 2.1 would ensure that sufficient capacity for law enforcement services and facilities will be available in a timely manner to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages and that the City coordinates with the SCSD and the RDPD during the review of plans and development projects. Additional

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Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element policies (ISF 2.1, ISF 2.3, and ISF 2.5) would ensure facilities are phased in a logical manner, that all new development pay its fair share portion of impacts to law enforcement related services, and that the City will coordinate with the SCSO and the RCPD in developing financial and service planning strategies to ensure adequate funding sources. In addition, development in the City is subject to City Ordinance 13-2003 that levies a special tax on taxable parcels associated with new development that is used for law enforcement service provision.

Therefore, implementation of the General Plan would result in law enforcement related impacts that are considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Design-Related Safety Concerns

Impact 4.12.2.2 The neighborhood design, home design, street design, and other features associated with implementation of the General Plan could reduce the ability of the City of Rancho Cordova Police Department to enforce the law and respond to crime and other emergencies in the project area. This is a **less than significant** impact.

The RCPD has established guidelines to enhance law enforcement and emergency response. These guidelines include the use of design measures to increase the opportunity for residents and occupants of buildings to see into areas deemed as potential sites for crime, such as secluded walkways and parks. While the RCPD understands the usefulness of pedestrian walkways and bikeways, they also recognize the potential for crime in these areas. Therefore, they have also set guidelines for the design of these pedestrian use areas. Street design is also a concern. An improperly designed street can adversely affect the ability of police officers to see clearly into neighborhoods as well as affect safety for pedestrians – especially children and handicapped residents. (Rodrigues, April 2005). In order to prevent intruders from seeking dark areas, parking lots and building entrances should have adequate nighttime lighting. Doors, windows, and porches that look out on the street prevent unwanted entry by intruders. Public spaces must be clearly marked in order to discourage unwanted entry onto private spaces. Structural elements such as landscape plantings, pavement designs, and gateway treatments can be used to reinforce territorial control.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies are identified in the General Plan so as to reduce impacts from design-related safety concerns:

Policy S.7.1 Encourage the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in the design of projects and buildings.

Action S.7.1.1 Adopt and periodically update development standards and design guidelines consistent with current Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). Specifically, incorporate provisions to address the following:

- *Natural Surveillance. Intended to keep intruders easily observable, natural surveillance provisions maximize visibility of people, parking areas, and*

building entrances (e.g., doors and windows that look out on to streets and parking areas, pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and streets, front porches, adequate nighttime lighting).

- *Territorial Reinforcement.* Physical design can create or extend a sphere of influence. Users then develop a sense of territorial control while potential offenders, perceiving this control, are discouraged. This design concept is implemented by features that define property lines and distinguish private spaces from public spaces using landscape plantings, pavement designs, gateway treatments, and fences.
- *Natural Access Control.* A design concept directed primarily at decreasing crime opportunity by denying access to crime targets and creating a perception of risk for offenders. This design concept is achieved by designing streets, sidewalks, building entrances, and neighborhood gateways to clearly indicate public routes, and also by discouraging access to private areas with structural elements.
- *Target Hardening.* This is accomplished by adding features that prohibit entry or access, including window locks, dead bolts for doors, and interior door hinges.

Action S.7.1.2 Adopt and implement a City of Rancho Cordova Uniform Security Code to ensure all structures meet applicable security standards.

Policy S.8.1 Monitor and review the level of police staffing provided in the City, and ensure that sufficient staffing and resources are available to serve local needs.

Action S.8.1.1 Complete a review of police services in the City on an annual basis and provide funding for additional services as needed and in conjunction with increased development.

Policy S.8.2 Develop law enforcement programs through community partnerships, which reduce, as well as prevent, crime.

Policy S.8.3 Plan and develop law enforcement facilities according to overall need and the distribution of growth within the City.

Policy S.8.4 Use education and crime prevention as integral parts of the practice of law enforcement.

Policy ISF.2.2 Coordinate with independent public service providers, including schools, parks and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.

Action ISF.2.2.1 Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.

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Implementation of Policy ISF 2.2 requires the City coordinate with the SCSD and the RCPD during the review of plans and development projects. Additionally, Safety Element policy S 7.1 ensures that neighborhoods and buildings are designed in a manner that prevents crime, and encourage the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in the design of development projects and buildings. Further, policies S 8.1, S 8.2, S 8.3, and 8.4 require the City to plan and develop law enforcement programs with a perspective toward reducing and controlling crime, plan and develop law enforcement facilities in keeping with overall needs and the distribution of growth, and use education and crime prevention programs as integral part of law enforcement in the City of Rancho Cordova. Therefore, with implementation of the General Plan Safety Element and other General Plan policies design-related safety impacts resulting from the General Plan are **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.2.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for law enforcement is the Sacramento County Sheriff's service area, which includes the City of Rancho Cordova and the unincorporated portions of Sacramento County. The development associated with the Rancho Cordova General Plan and growth in the Sacramento County service area (based on land use projections identified in the Sacramento County General Plan) would result in population increases contributing to incremental cumulative increase in demand for law enforcement resulting in additional environmental impacts associated with the development of new facilities. The reader is referred to Section 4.0 for a list and locations of proposed and approved projects in the vicinity of the Planning Area.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 4.12.2.3 Implementation of the General Plan and other reasonably foreseeable development in southeastern Sacramento County (based on Sacramento County land use projections) would increase the population within the Planning Area and surrounding area and would require additional law enforcement services and related facilities under cumulative conditions. This is a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.

Implementation of the General Plan and other development in the County would require additional law enforcement personnel services and equipment to adequately serve the projected development within the Planning Area boundaries and the SCSD service area. Both SCSD and the Rancho Cordova Police Department receive funding from property tax, building impact fees, facility impact fees and bonds, which are supplied through the general fund. As such, cumulative development would provide additional funding sources for the provision of law enforcement services. SACOG Blueprint projections estimate a 2050 population of 2.3 million in Sacramento County or 1.35 million for areas within the SCSD jurisdiction. A population of this size would result in a demand for 1,350 sheriff officers (based on 1 officer per 1,000 persons). Individual development projects would be subject to discretionary review and approval by local law enforcement and the Rancho Cordova City Council to ensure that adequate access, visibility, and security is provided. Additionally, the General Plan policies and action items identified under Impact 4.12.2.1 and Impact 4.12.2.2 would provide for funding commensurate

with development, implementation of educational programs, and that new projects are designed to reduce crime occurrences; therefore, the General Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts on law enforcement are less than cumulatively considerable.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies are identified in the General Plan so as to reduce impacts from design-related safety concerns:

- Policy S.7.1* *Encourage the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in the design of projects and buildings.*
- Action S.7.1.1* *Adopt and periodically update development standards and design guidelines consistent with current Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). Specifically, incorporate provisions to address the following:*
- *Natural Surveillance. Intended to keep intruders easily observable, natural surveillance provisions maximize visibility of people, parking areas, and building entrances (e.g., doors and windows that look out on to streets and parking areas, pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and streets, front porches, adequate nighttime lighting).*
 - *Territorial Reinforcement. Physical design can create or extend a sphere of influence. Users then develop a sense of territorial control while potential offenders, perceiving this control, are discouraged. This design concept is implemented by features that define property lines and distinguish private spaces from public spaces using landscape plantings, pavement designs, gateway treatments, and fences.*
 - *Natural Access Control. A design concept directed primarily at decreasing crime opportunity by denying access to crime targets and creating a perception of risk for offenders. This design concept is achieved by designing streets, sidewalks, building entrances, and neighborhood gateways to clearly indicate public routes, and also by discouraging access to private areas with structural elements.*
 - *Target Hardening. This is accomplished by adding features that prohibit entry or access, including window locks, dead bolts for doors, and interior door hinges.*
- Action S.7.1.2* *Adopt and implement a City of Rancho Cordova Uniform Security Code to ensure all structures meet applicable security standards.*
- Policy S.8.1* *Monitor and review the level of police staffing provided in the City, and ensure that sufficient staffing and resources are available to serve local needs.*
- Action S.8.1.1* *Complete a review of police services in the City on an annual basis and provide funding for additional services as needed and in conjunction with increased development.*

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- Policy S.8.2 Develop law enforcement programs through community partnerships, which reduce, as well as prevent, crime.*
- Policy S.8.3 Plan and develop law enforcement facilities according to overall need and the distribution of growth within the City.*
- Policy S.8.4 Use education and crime prevention as integral parts of the practice of law enforcement.*
- Policy ISF.2.2 Coordinate with independent public service providers, including schools, parks and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.*
- Action ISF.2.2.1 Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.*

Implementation of the General Plan Infrastructure, Services and Finance Element policies ISF 2.2 and General Plan Safety Element policies S 7.1, S 8.1, S 8.2, S 8.3, and S 8.4 would ensure that the General Plan's cumulative law enforcement related impacts are **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.3 WATER SERVICE

The following is discussion and impact analysis regarding water supply infrastructure. A detailed analysis of water supply (existing and planned) is provided in Section 4.9 (Hydrology and Water Quality) as well as **Appendix 4.9**.

EXISTING SETTING

Water Service Providers in the Planning Area

There are 3 water purveyors within the City's planning area: Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA), Zone 40; Golden State Water Company (GSWC); and California-American Water Company (Cal-Am) (see **Figure 4.9-3**). Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) for all water purveyors were obtained and used in this evaluation. The UWMPs identified the purveyor's existing and projected future water supplies and projected water demands through 2030 within each of their service areas.

SCWA

SCWA's service area (i.e., Zone 40) encompasses approximately 70 percent of the Planning Area and SCWA would be the primary water purveyor within the City. SCWA has engaged in a long-term water supply planning process through its participation in the regional Water Forum planning process and the recent adoption of its Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan (WSMP) (2005). The WSMP identifies the acreage of land area that could be served by existing and projected future water supplies through 2030 for an expected growth area of Sacramento County (as identified in the Sacramento County General Plan [1994]), based on planned land use pattern and density information available at the time the report was prepared. This area is known as the 2030 Study Area. SCWA's water supplies include surface water and groundwater resources that would, over the long-term, be conjunctively used to ensure that adequate groundwater levels are maintained throughout the Central Sacramento Groundwater Basin (Basin) and that both surface water and groundwater supplies are adequate to meet projected demands through 2030.

Golden State Water Company

Golden State Water Company (GSWC) also serves a portion (generally the northeastern portion) of the Planning Area. GSWC owns and operates the Cordova System, a water treatment and conveyance system that serves GSWC's service area. GSWC relies on both surface and groundwater to meet water demands within its service area. GSWC is projecting buildout within its service area by 2020.

Cal-Am

Cal-Am is a privately owned water purveyor that provides urban water supply to portions of Rancho Cordova located near Sunrise Boulevard and Douglas Road. Cal-Am purchases wholesale water from SCWA. Cal-Am is projecting buildout within its service area by 2025.

WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE

The existing water system in the Planning Area consists of Zone 40 facilities, including various raw and treated water transmission lines, distribution mains, pump stations, inertias, and treatment facilities. The following is an overview of water supply infrastructure in the Planning Area by service provider.

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SCWA Existing and Planned Water Supply Infrastructure Projects

Zone 40 Water Supply Infrastructure Plan (WSIP).

In order to achieve the objectives of the Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan, SCWA requires a steering document to ensure reliable long-term water supplies and adequate water supply infrastructure for its present and future customers in the Sunrise Corridor/Mather/Sunrise Douglas Service areas. The objectives of the Water Supply Infrastructure Plan (WSIP) are to provide a comprehensive evaluation of SCWA's water supplies, and to identify the likely alternative of water diversion(s), treatment, and conveyance facilities to efficiently make use of SCWA's water entitlements.

As a part of the master plan process, SCWA initiated the Zone 40 WSIP. This WSIP is a small piece of a larger strategic plan for conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater as set forth in the Master Plan document. This WSIP was integrated with a larger WSIP that included the entire Master Plan area. Smaller distribution facilities have not been included in the WSIP, but were evaluated and documented in water studies developed for specific projects. Individual water studies require approval by SCWA and may include development specific conditions including requirements for reservation of land for larger water facilities and phasing of water facilities to accommodate logical growth patterns.

The following are major water supply infrastructure projects that would provide water service to the Planning Area:

Existing Zone 40 water facilities include a transmission, distribution, and storage system with approximately 35 million gallons per day (mgd) of groundwater production facilities. Zone 40 has also purchased 11 mgd of nondedicated surface water capacity from the City of Sacramento's Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant. Additional facilities will be required for production, treatment, storage, and conveyance of water supplies to Zone 40 in accordance with the proposed 2002 Zone 40 WSMP.

Zone 40 Central Water Treatment Plant. SCWA plans to construct the 78-acre Central Water Treatment Plant (CWTP) and associated water supply facilities to provide up to 85 million gallons per day (mgd) of potable water to existing and approved urban development within the SCWA Zone 40 area. The CWTP site is located at the northeast corner of Florin and Knox Roads, west of the Florin Road/Excelsior Road intersection in Sacramento County. An associated SCWA corporation yard to house facilities and store equipment would be collocated on the site, along with a groundwater treatment facility. The CWTP would have the capacity to treat 85 mgd of raw surface water and 13 mgd of raw groundwater to serve approved land uses in the Zone 40 service area. Initial phases of facility construction are anticipated to be completed by 2010 with full buildout by 2019.

Freeport Regional Water Project (FRWP). SCWA and East Bay Municipal Utility District are constructing a diversion structure on the Sacramento River near the community of Freeport and a raw-water conveyance pipeline from the diversion structure to the central portion of Zone 40. As discussed above, SCWA would construct a 85-mgd surface-water treatment facility in the central portion of Zone 40 (CWTP), and the associated treated-water conveyance pipelines to deliver water to SCWA customers. This project is anticipated to be completed by 2010.

North Vineyard Well Field (formerly Excelsior Road Well Field) Project. This well field would provide for the extraction of up to 10,000 afy of groundwater for replacement and/or new

water supplies to serve existing or proposed development within Zone 40. Ultimately it would consist of up to eight wells located near Excelsior Road and Florin Road with a 30-inch raw-water pipeline to convey water to a new water treatment plant (Anatolia Water Treatment Plant) located near the southeast corner of the intersection of Sunrise Boulevard and Douglas Road in the Sun Ridge Specific Plan area). The first phase consists of three wells (4,500 gallons per minute [gpm]) and would be expanded as new development or replacement supplies are needed. If wells within SCWA's Mather/Sunrise system (in the south west portion of the Planning Area) are shut down because of past groundwater contamination, any additional capacity remaining in the well field can be claimed as a replacement supply (as opposed to a new water supply) by SCWA. This project is currently being constructed, with the initial phase estimated to be complete at the end of 2006. The project is expected to be built out by 2011. Water from this project has been allocated to the approved Sun Ridge Specific Plan area within the City and is also anticipated to be the initial water source for the proposed The Preserve at Sunridge project immediately south of the Sun Ridge Specific Plan area (see **Appendix 4.9**).

Eastern County Replacement Water Supply Project. This project is a proposal by SCWA to use remediated groundwater supplies obtained through the agreements between the County, SCWA, Aerojet, and McDonnell Douglas Corporation for replacement water lost as a result of past groundwater contamination in the Sunrise corridor area. The remediated groundwater would replace lost groundwater supplies of Cal-Am or GSWC or would be used to serve new urban development on lands known as Aerojet lands in the northern portion of Zone 40 and for enhanced fishery flows along the Cosumnes River. This project currently is under environmental review and facilities included within this project are anticipated to be constructed by 2010.

GSWC Existing Infrastructure Facilities

The Cordova System's distribution facilities have been designed with several interconnections to neighboring water purveyors for emergency purposes. GSWC maintains three 6-inch interconnections with the Cal-Am's distribution system on the west side of the Cordova System, and a 12-inch interconnection with the City of Folsom's distribution system at the eastern edge of the Cordova System. In addition, the Cordova System has five water storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 9.5 million gallons; one additional reservoir with additional 5.0 million gallons of storage capacity is scheduled to be online in spring 2006. Water treatment occurs at the Coloma Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and the Pyrites WTP.

Cal-Am Existing Infrastructure Facilities

Citizens Utilities (a private water utility provider which was later purchased by Cal-Am) purchased the Sunrise service area (also known as Security Park) from McDonnell Douglas in the early 1980s. It consists of approximately 2.8 square miles of land located immediately north of Douglas Road and east of Sunrise Boulevard, approximately 1.5 miles east of Mather Airport. Presently, this area is mostly undeveloped, serving approximately 20 commercial customers. The system includes five groundwater wells, only one of which is in regular use, with other wells available as needed for backup. The Sunrise Service area accounts for less than 0.1% of the Northern Division's production and sales. The Suburban service area consists of two systems, the Suburban system and the Rosemont system. These systems lie adjacent to each other and span the north and south sides of U.S. Highway 50 about 9 miles east of downtown Sacramento. This service area (i.e., Suburban /Rosemont) is located entirely within the City's planning area, south of the American River, and north of Mather Airport and includes portions of the developed (i.e., urban) areas of Rancho Cordova. There are approximately 17,000 customers in the

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Suburban/Rosemont area, which are served via 8 groundwater wells for the Rosemont subarea and 20 wells within the Suburban subarea. In all, the Suburban service area accounts for approximately 30% of the Northern Division's production.

4.12.3.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The reader is referred to the "Regulatory Framework" discussion in Section 4.9 (Hydrology and Water Quality) regarding applicable water supply regulations and policies. Sacramento County General Plan policies that were identified in Section 4.9 that are applicable to water supply infrastructure consideration include: PF-1 requiring new water facilities be planned to minimize impacts to in-stream water flow, PF-2 requiring new development be annexed into an existing water purveyor's service area if it is located outside of a service area, PF-4 connector fees shall cover the fare share costs of water service, and PF-5 requiring new treatment facilities be funded by beneficiaries.

4.12.3.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following significance thresholds are based on Appendix G from the State CEQA Guidelines (2005) and apply to the proposed project's water supply infrastructure system. A project is considered to have a significant water supply infrastructure impact on the environment when it would:

- 1) Result in the need for new systems or a substantial expansion or alteration to the local or regional water treatment or distribution facilities that would result in a physical impact to the environment; or
- 2) Result in the need for new systems or a substantial expansion or alteration to the local or regional water supplies that would result in a physical impact to the environment.

This impact analysis focuses on impacts on infrastructure needs to provide water service to the City and Planning Area. The analysis of water supply and its associated environmental effects is addressed in Section 4.9 (Hydrology and Water Quality).

METHODOLOGY

This section is based on review of applicable General Plan policies and the review of previously prepared environmental documents for other projects in the area, including, but not limited to, Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan, Water Supply Evaluation for the City of Rancho Cordova General Plan (see **Appendix 4.9**), Sunrise Douglas Community/Sunridge Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report.

Water Supply Infrastructure

Impact 4.12.3.1 Implementation the General Plan would require additional treatment capacity, storage capacity, and other conveyance facilities to meet the projected water demands. This is considered a **significant** impact.

Several new capital groundwater, surface water, and potential recycled water facilities are required to meet Zone 40's conjunctive use objectives and to meet the buildout water service

demands of the Planning Area. Proposed groundwater production and capacity facilities include wells (includes raw water piping to the treatment plant), treatment (water treatment facilities), storage (storage and pumping), and conveyance to the distribution system. SCWA assumes that most treatment facilities would have a maximum day input capacity of approximately 10 mgd per facility (i.e., six wells with a 1,500 gallons per minute [gpm] operating at 75 percent of capacity per day). SCWA anticipates up to seven new groundwater treatment plants would be needed to meet Zone 40's projected water demand through 2030, with two of the WTP anticipated within the Planning Area boundaries.

Surface water production and distribution infrastructure improvements to serve buildout of the Planning Area would include similar facilities as groundwater facilities (raw water pipelines, water storage tanks, pump facilities, treatment, and distribution facilities). As previously noted, major new surface water improvements that would serve the Planning Area consist of the Central Water Treatment Plant (treatment facilities to provide up to 85 million gallons per day (mgd) of potable water and SCWA corporation yard) and the Freeport Regional Water Project (diversion structure on the Sacramento River near the community of Freeport and a raw-water conveyance pipeline).

The recycled water facility component consists of pipelines, storage, and pumping capacity to deliver recycled water to customers within Zone 40. The recycled water component requires a distribution system separate from Zone 40's potable water system. Phase I of this system is complete and operational. Phase II is currently underway and consists of additional transmission pipelines, storage capacity, booster pumps, and localized distribution systems. As noted below, General Plan policy supports the use of recycled water and further expansion of recycled water infrastructure would be required.

Buildout of the proposed General Plan would require timely expansion of these facilities in order to maintain adequate service. These water supply distribution improvements would result in environmental effects to support General Plan and other regional growth. The environmental effects of water supply expansion and improvements have been considered in SCWA Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan EIR, Water Forum Agreement EIR, and Sunrise Douglas Community Plan and the Sun Ridge Specific Plan EIR, which have identified significant and unavoidable effects of developing water supplies. The reader is referred to Impact 4.9.4 for a detailed discussion of identified and anticipated environmental effects of water supply development.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan Policies and associated Action Items are included in the Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element, Land Use Element, and Natural Resources Element of the General Plan and would provide partial mitigation of this impact:

Policy ISF.2.1 *Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.*

Action ISF.2.1.1 *Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.*

Action ISF.2.1.2 *Adopt a phasing plan for the development of public facilities in a logical manner that encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities.*

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- Action ISF.2.1.3 *Withhold public financing or assistance from projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities, and approve interim facilities only in special circumstances.*
- Action ISF.2.1.4 *Work with utility providers to coordinate the installation or upgrading of utilities and eliminate multiple trenching of city streets.*
- Policy ISF.2.2 *Coordinate with independent public providers, including schools, parks, and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.*
- Action ISF.2.2.1 *Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.*
- Policy ISF.2.3 *Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.*
- Action ISF.2.3.1 *Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.*
- Action ISF.2.3.2 *Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.*
- Action ISF.2.3.3 *Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:*
- *Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.*
 - *Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.*
 - *Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.*
 - *Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.*
- Policy ISF.2.4 *Ensure that water supply and delivery systems are available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or are guaranteed to be built by bonds or sureties.*
- Action ISF.2.4.1 *Require all development projects, excluding subdivisions, to adhere to the following provisions:*

An assured water supply and delivery system shall be available at the time of project approval. The water agency providing service to the project may provide several alternative methods of supply and/or delivery, provided that each is capable individually of providing water to the project.

All required water infrastructure for the project shall be in place at the time of project approval, or shall be assured through the use of bonds or other sureties to the City's satisfaction. Water infrastructure may be phased to coincide with the phased development of large-scale projects.

Action ISF.2.4.2 Require all subdivision developments to adhere to the following provisions, to the extent permitted by state law:

- Proposed water supply and delivery systems shall be identified at the time of tentative map approval to the satisfaction of the City. The water agency providing service to the project may provide several alternative methods of supply and/or delivery, provided that each is capable individually of providing water to the project.
- The agency providing water service to the subdivision shall demonstrate prior to the approval of the Final Map that sufficient capacity shall be available to accommodate the subdivision plus existing development, and other approved projects in the same service area, and other projects which have received commitments for water service.
- Offsite and onsite water infrastructure sufficient to provide adequate water to the subdivision shall be in place prior to the approval of the Final Map or their financing shall be assured to the satisfaction of the City, consistent with the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act.
- Offsite and onsite water distribution systems required to serve the subdivision shall be in place and contain water at sufficient quantity and pressure prior to the issuance of any building permits. Model homes may be exempted from this policy as determined appropriate by the City, and subject to approval by the City.

Policy ISF.2.5 Ensure that water flow and pressure are provided at sufficient levels to meet domestic, commercial, industrial, and firefighting needs.

Policy ISF.2.6 Ensure that sewage conveyance and treatment capacity are available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or are guaranteed to be built by bonds or other sureties.

Policy ISF.2.7 Minimize visual impacts and physical impediments of utility infrastructure and equipment.

Action ISF.2.7.1 Coordinate with utility agencies to underground, strategically place, and screen equipment to the maximum extent feasible.

Policy ISF.2.8 Ensure accessibility to the latest technology for our residents and businesses.

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- Action ISF.2.8.1 Develop an Information Technology Strategic Plan with input from community stakeholders and experts.*
- Action ISF.2.8.2 Explore ways to improve the City's website to provide service in new ways.*
- Policy ISF.3.1 Foster the provision of comprehensive services targeted to meet the needs of the City's growing population.*
- Action ISF.3.1.1 City Staff shall actively work with other agencies and jurisdictions in the development/expansion and funding of a wide range of public services including, but not limited to neighborhood services, social and cultural services, special needs services, housing services, educational and community services, and recreational services.*
- Action ISF.3.1.2 Regularly survey or otherwise identify the service needs and priorities of Rancho Cordova residents.*
- Action ISF.3.1.3 Pursue grants and other funding opportunities to create new services or expand existing services targeted to meet the needs of Rancho Cordova residents and employees.*
- Action ISF.3.1.4 Encourage the co-location of public service providers into commercial, office, and mixed use sites that are accessible to persons in need of services.*

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the above General Plan policies and action items as well as Mitigation Measure MM 4.9.4 would ensure that the new development under the General Plan would not proceed without verification and determination that an adequate water supply and adequate water supply infrastructure exists. However, the proposed General Plan would contribute to identified significant environmental impacts associated with planned water supply and infrastructure projects as well as environmental effects from potential future other water supply sources and infrastructure projects. Given these conditions, this impact is considered **significant and unavoidable**.

4.12.3.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative water supply analysis focuses on water demand projections in Sacramento County and more specifically, within the South American groundwater Sub-Basin (or Central Area) that underlies southern Sacramento County. Reducing and mitigating the cumulative water impacts from development within the Sacramento Valley groundwater basins was the premise behind the preparation of the Water Forum Agreement. The reader is referred to Section 4.0 regarding a description of development activities within the region that contribute to cumulative water resource impacts. The cumulative setting includes the service areas of SCWA Zone 40, GSWC and Cal-Am.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Water Service Impacts

Impact 4.12.3.2 Implementation of the General Plan would contribute to the need for additional treatment capacity, storage capacity, and other conveyance facilities to meet cumulative water demands with SCWA, GSWC and Cal-Am. The General Plan's contribution would be **cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, the land uses associated with the Rancho Cordova General Plan would require considerable modifications and improvements to the existing water supply delivery system to meet the projected water demands. Additional water treatment, storage capacity, and the extension of the existing water system including pipelines and other transmission and conveyance infrastructure would be needed to meet the demand for both General Plan growth and other regional growth (e.g., City of Elk Grove and Sacramento County). As indicated above and under Impact 4.9.4, the expansion of water supply infrastructure and the development of planned and potential future water supply sources would result in significant environmental effects that the proposed General Plan would contribute to.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies and associated Action Items are included in the Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element, Land Use Element, and Natural Resources Element of the General Plan and would provide partial mitigation of this impact:

- Policy ISF.2.1* Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.
- Action ISF.2.1.1* Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.
- Action ISF.2.1.2* Adopt a phasing plan for the development of public facilities in a logical manner that encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities.
- Action ISF.2.1.3* Withhold public financing or assistance from projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities, and approve interim facilities only in special circumstances.
- Action ISF.2.1.4* Work with utility providers to coordinate the installation or upgrading of utilities and eliminate multiple trenching of city streets.
- Policy ISF.2.2* Coordinate with independent public providers, including schools, parks, and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.
- Action ISF.2.2.1* Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.

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- Policy ISF.2.3* Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.
- Action ISF.2.3.1* Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.
- Action ISF.2.3.2* Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.
- Action ISF.2.3.3* Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:
- Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.
 - Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.
 - Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.
 - Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.
- Policy ISF.2.6* Ensure that sewage conveyance and treatment capacity are available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or are guaranteed to be built by bonds or other sureties.
- Action ISF.2.6.1* Require all subdivision developments to adhere to the following provisions, to the extent permitted by state law:
- Sewage/wastewater treatment capacity shall be available at the time of tentative map approval.
 - The agency providing sewer service to the subdivision shall demonstrate prior to the approval of the Final Map by the City that sufficient capacity shall be available to accommodate the subdivision plus existing development, and other proposed or approved projects which have received sewage treatment capacity commitment.
 - Onsite and offsite sewage conveyance systems required to serve the subdivision shall be in place prior to the approval of the Final Map, or their financing shall be assured to the satisfaction of the City, consistent with the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act.

- Sewage conveyance systems within the subdivision shall be in place and connected to the sewage disposal system prior to the issuance of any building permits. Model homes may be exempted from this policy as determined appropriate by the City, and subject to approval by the City.

Action ISF.2.6.2 Generally, the City shall not allow construction of independent community sewer systems to serve new development.

Action ISF.2.6.3 Require all commercial or industrial development, as well as all residential development with lots smaller than two acres, to connect to a public sewer system.

Policy ISF.2.7 Minimize visual impacts and physical impediments of utility infrastructure and equipment.

Action ISF.2.7.1 Coordinate with utility agencies to underground, strategically place, and screen equipment to the maximum extent feasible.

Policy NR.5.1 Promote water conservation within existing and future urban uses.

Action NR.5.1.1 Install water-conserving landscaping and irrigation on City-owned and operated facilities.

Action NR.5.1.2 Require development project approvals to include a finding that all feasible and cost-effective options for conservation and water reuse are incorporated into project design.

Action NR.5.1.3 Establish a program that requires per capita water consumption to be reduced by at least 20 percent by 2030. The program shall include the following measures:

- Restrict water usage through metering or establishing designated watering days for the City's residences and businesses.
- Promote water conservation efforts through education.
- Implement standards that require low-flow appliances and fixtures in all new development.
- Work with water providers and water conservation agencies to create an incentive program that encourages retrofitting existing development with low-flow water fixtures.
- Require new development to utilize state-of-the-art irrigation systems that reduce water consumption (e.g., drip irrigation, gray-water systems).
- Encourage drought-tolerant vegetation and use water-efficient irrigation systems in landscaped public areas.

Policy NR.5.2 Encourage the use of treated wastewater to irrigate parks, golf courses, and landscaping.

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- Action NR.5.2.1 *Establish a Large-Scale Recycled Water Program and Citywide Recycled Water Distribution System Ordinance.*
- Action NR.5.2.2 *Coordinate with the City's water purveyors to establish a connected "purple pipe" system throughout the City's new development areas that uses recycled water.*
- Policy NR.5.3 *Protect surface and ground water from major sources of pollution, including hazardous materials contamination and urban runoff.*
- Action NR.5.3.1 *Restrict hazardous materials storage in the 100-year floodplain to prevent surface water contamination.*
- Action NR.5.3.2 *Educate the community on laws governing the proper handling of hazardous materials, especially those laws that pertain to discharging materials into creeks.*
- Action NR.5.3.3 *Install appropriate signage to deter the discharge of hazardous materials into storm drains.*
- Policy NR.5.4 *Prevent contamination of the groundwater table and surface water, and remedy existing contamination to the extent practicable.*
- Action NR.5.4.1 *Provide information on pollution prevention, disposal of hazardous waste and chemicals, liability and clean-up on the City's website and in educational materials and brochures.*
- Action NR.5.4.2 *Require clean-up of contaminated ground and surface water by current and/or past owners or polluters.*
- Action NR.5.4.3 *Encourage pollutant cleansing companies to use the latest technologies available in order to expedite the cleansing process and do the least harm to the environment.*
- Policy NR.5.5 *Minimize erosion to stream channels resulting from new development in urban areas.*
- Action NR.5.5.1 *Require community and specific plans to contain urban runoff control strategies and requirements that are consistent with Master Drainage Plans and the City's urban runoff management program.*
- Action NR.5.5.2 *Require development within newly urbanizing areas to incorporate runoff control measures into their site design or to participate in an area-wide runoff control management effort consistent with standards developed by the Public Works Department.*
- Action NR.5.5.3 *Encourage new development to incorporate features such as grassy swales, multi-use retention or detention basins, and integrated drainage systems to enhance water quality. Work with the Cordova Recreation and Park District to establish standards for integrating retention/detention basins into park sites and create examples of desirable and innovative natural drainage features.*

Action NR.5.5.4 Establish and require the use of best management practices to protect receiving waters from the adverse effects of construction activities, sediment and urban runoff.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the above General Plan policies and action items as well as implementation of Mitigation Measure MM 4.9.4 would ensure that the new development under the General Plan would not proceed without verification and determination that an adequate water supply and adequate water supply infrastructure exists, and not contribute to service area shortfalls in service. However, the proposed General Plan would contribute to identified significant environmental impacts associated with planned water supply and infrastructure projects as well as environmental effects from potential future other water supply sources and infrastructure projects. This contribution is **cumulatively considerable** and thus is considered **significant and unavoidable**.

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4.12.4 WASTEWATER SERVICE

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Wastewater Service

The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (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 major Sacramento Metropolitan Area through its three contributing agencies: the City of Folsom; the City of Sacramento; and the Sacramento County Sanitation District 1 (CSD-1). Under the Master Interagency Agreement (MIA) that defines the operational, financial, and administrative responsibilities of the SRCSD, the County of Sacramento and the Contributing Agencies SRCSD is responsible for the planning and financing of any new sewer facilities.

The Rancho Cordova General Plan Planning Area falls within the CSD-1 and SRCSD district boundaries and its sphere of influence. The current CSD-1 district boundary coincides with the Urban Policy Area (UPA) which identifies areas in Sacramento County anticipated for development during the planning horizon of the County's General Plan. Within the Planning Area, SRCSD treats the wastewater and maintains the wastewater interceptors, while CSD-1 maintains the rest of the conveyance system.

The main CSD-1 collection system includes over 2,400 miles of sewer pipelines ranging in size from four to 75 inches in diameter. The collection system pipelines are categorized and 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. Interceptors are a massive system of pipes (up to 10 feet in diameter) and pump stations, which carry wastewater directly to the Sacramento Regional Water Treatment Plant (SRWTP). At times of peak use, the interceptor system carries as much as 400 million gallons of wastewater per day. The existing SRCSD interceptor system in the Planning Area consists of the Cordova (COR) Interceptor, the Folsom Interceptor Trunks (FOI) and the Northeast Interceptor Trunks (NEI). The SRWTP receives and treats an average of 165 million gallons per day (mgd) (as of 2005). The SRWTP has a permitted dry weather flow design capacity of 181 mgd. Effluent discharges from the Planning Area are collected and conveyed through the CSD-1 trunk and SRCSD interceptors to the SRWTP and ultimately discharged into the Sacramento River near the unincorporated town of Freeport in Sacramento County.

Septic Service

The majority of the Planning Area is serviced by the CSD-1 facilities; however, portions of the Planning Area outside the CSD-1 boundaries are served by private septic systems. The portions of the Planning Area east of Sunrise Boulevard and south of Douglas Road consist of agriculture and rural residential land uses and are served by individual septic systems. The majority of this area is planned for CSD-1 facilities during the planning horizon of the General Plan. The Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (EMD) provides mandated regulatory services for solid waste facilities and septic service. The EMD is responsible for all septic tanks and systems in the County and all sewer disposal methods of any new development must meet the requirements of the EMD prior to approval as provided in the adopted Sacramento County Codes and Regulations.

4.12.4.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The existing Sacramento County General Plan was adopted in December of 1993 and is currently undergoing an update. The 1993 Sacramento County General Plan contains wastewater related policies applicable to the unincorporated portions of the Planning Area. Specific policies which may affect the General Plan Planning Area include PF-8 which does not allow projects to be developed if they would exceed trunk and interceptor capacity, PF-11 which states that the County will not support extension of the regional interceptor system beyond the urban service boundary, and PF-14 which does not allow independent community sewer systems.

The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

As previously discussed, the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD) provides public wastewater treatment, and disposal in the unincorporated and urbanized portions of Sacramento County under the direction of the County of Sacramento's Water Quality Division. SRCSD has prepared the following documents to guide the development of wastewater facilities in Sacramento County:

- **Regional Interceptor Master Plan 2000** - The SRCSD has prepared a long-range master plan for the large diameter interceptors that transport wastewater to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant and includes interceptor upgrades/expansions to accommodate anticipated growth through 2035. **See Figure 4.12.4-1.**

The differences between the Sacramento Sewerage Expansion Study (1993 Plan) and the Interceptor Master Plan 2000 (Plan 2000) are revised land use and population projections. Plan 2000 uses geographically based sewer-billing information to predict existing flows and SACOG geographically based population projections to predict areas of future growth and development densities. Plan 2000 assumes that all existing and future development will eventually be built out to an average density of 6 equivalent single-family dwellings per acre (6 ESDs/acre). Whereas the 1993 Plan assumed existing development would remain at a density of 2-4 ESDs/acre. The standard figure used to measure wastewater flow is 310 gallons per day (gpd) per ESD. The new ESD value of 6 assumes that in-fill development will occur during the useful life of the interceptor.

The 1993 Plan assumed a no-flow contribution from property zoned industrial; whereas, the Plan 2000 assumes extensive flow contribution from industrial uses. The SRWTP treatment and discharge capacity must either be increased, or another regional wastewater treatment plant must be built. Facilities scheduled to be built over the next 35 years, when operational, are projected to provide enough capacity for all planned development within the Urban Services Boundary and West Sacramento. Temporary service to new development areas is provided by developer-financed interim facilities.

There are also proposed changes in the interceptor framework, which include a new interceptor to serve Aerojet, a realignment of a segment of the Interceptor through the Mather Field area, and relocating the Deer Creek Interceptor to Grantline Road.

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- **Regional 2020 Master Plan** - The Sacramento Wastewater Treatment Plant Master Plan (2020 Master Plan) for the SRWTP provides a phased program of recommended wastewater treatment facilities and management programs to accommodate planned growth and to meet existing and anticipated regulatory requirements through the year 2020. The 2020 Master Plan addresses both public health and environmental protection issues while ensuring reliable service at affordable rates for SRCSD customers. The key goals of the 2020 Master Plan are to provide sufficient capacity to meet growth projections and an orderly expansion of SRWTP facilities, to comply with applicable water quality standards, and to provide for the most cost-effective facilities and programs from a watershed perspective.

New regulations and policies will have a significant influence of the operation of the wastewater treatment plant. The discharge permit adopted by SRWTP in 2000 contains new, more stringent requirements at both the state and federal levels that are designed to restrict discharges of toxic pollutants into surface waters. Water recycling will become an important compliance strategy. Innovative biosolids recycling technologies may be implemented. The allowable total maximum daily loads of pollutants discharged into the Sacramento River as well as prohibitions on elevated temperature of discharges into the Sacramento River will be future concerns.

County Sanitation District 1

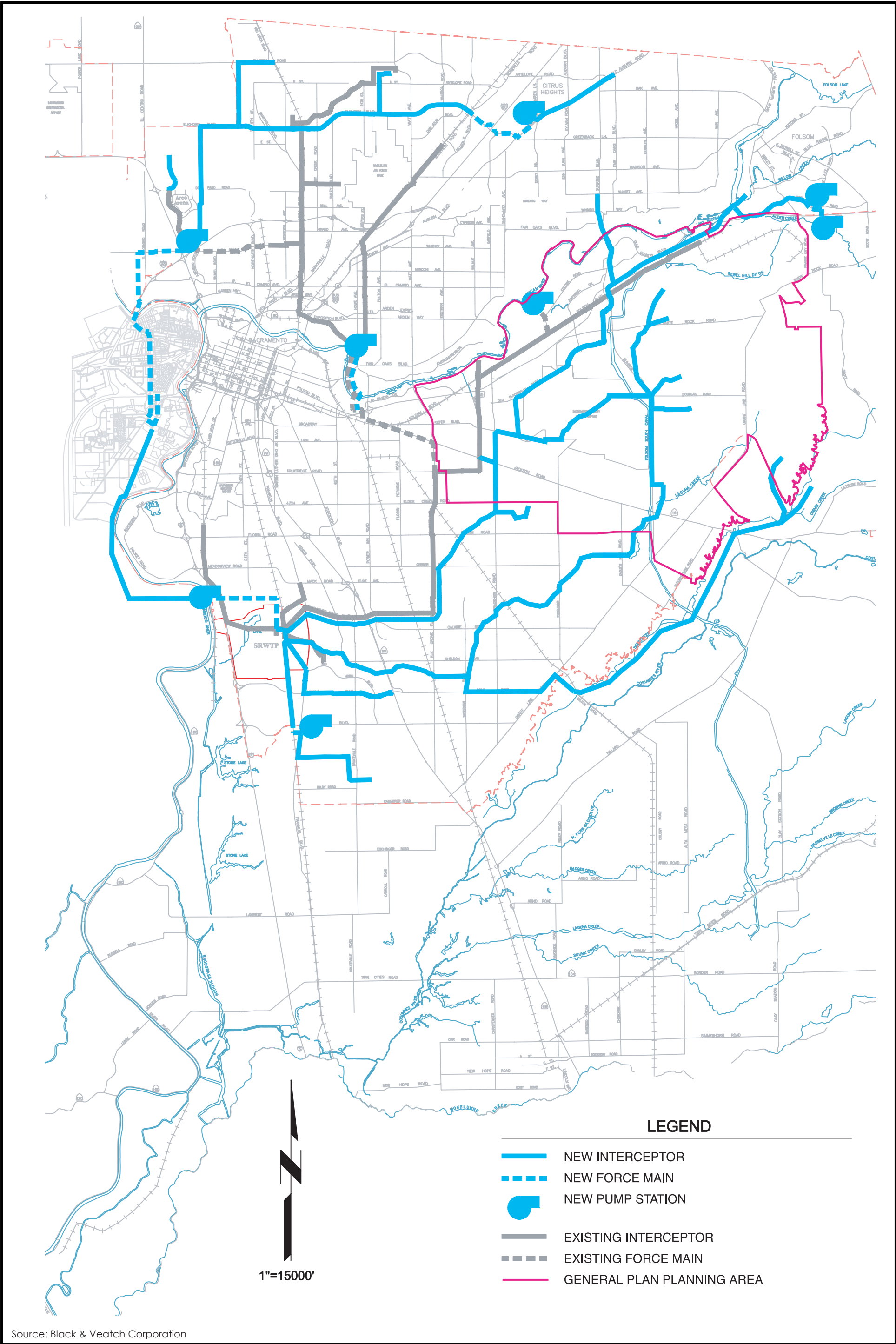
In 1999, CSD-1 agreed to prepare its own studies, separate from that of SRCSD, which is known as CSD-1 Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan and CSD-1 Rehabilitation Master Plan.

- **County Sanitation District 1 Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan** - The overall goal of the CSD-1 Sewerage Facilities Master Plan (Master Plan) is to estimate the future capital improvement needs of the CSD-1 trunk sewer system, both in capacity relief projects for the existing system and expansion projects to serve newly developed areas. This plan provides for sewerage facilities and relief sewers to address future development within CSD-1's service area and to minimize the risk from potential sewer overflows that could occur during storm events. This plan also addresses the financial aspects of the CSD-1 Trunk Expansion Program. See **Figure 4.12.4-2**.

There are two trunk systems in the Planning Area, the Cordova Trunk System and the Folsom Interceptor Trunk System. The Cordova Trunk System consists of four projects for the proposed relief plan. These include a diversion at Gold Express Drive to the future Sunrise Interceptor, which would relieve the predicted downstream capacity deficiencies in the existing 24-inch trunk sewer upstream of the Cordova Pump Station; better distribution of the flow between the parallel trunk sewers upstream of the Cordova Pump Station; and additional capacity for the influent sewer to the pump station.

There are six proposed relief projects in the Folsom Interceptor Trunk system. They include capacity upgrades to three existing pump stations (Mills Park, Zinfandel, and Sunrise-White Rock); abandonment of the Capital Center Pump Station by diversion of flows to the future Bradshaw Interceptor; and upsizing of sewers in Mills Park Drive and Sunrise Boulevard.

- **County Sanitation District 1 Rehabilitation Master Plan** - The CSD-1 Rehabilitation Master Plan provides a process for prioritizing and scheduling repair and replacement of the collection system and for improving the reliability of the existing wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system.

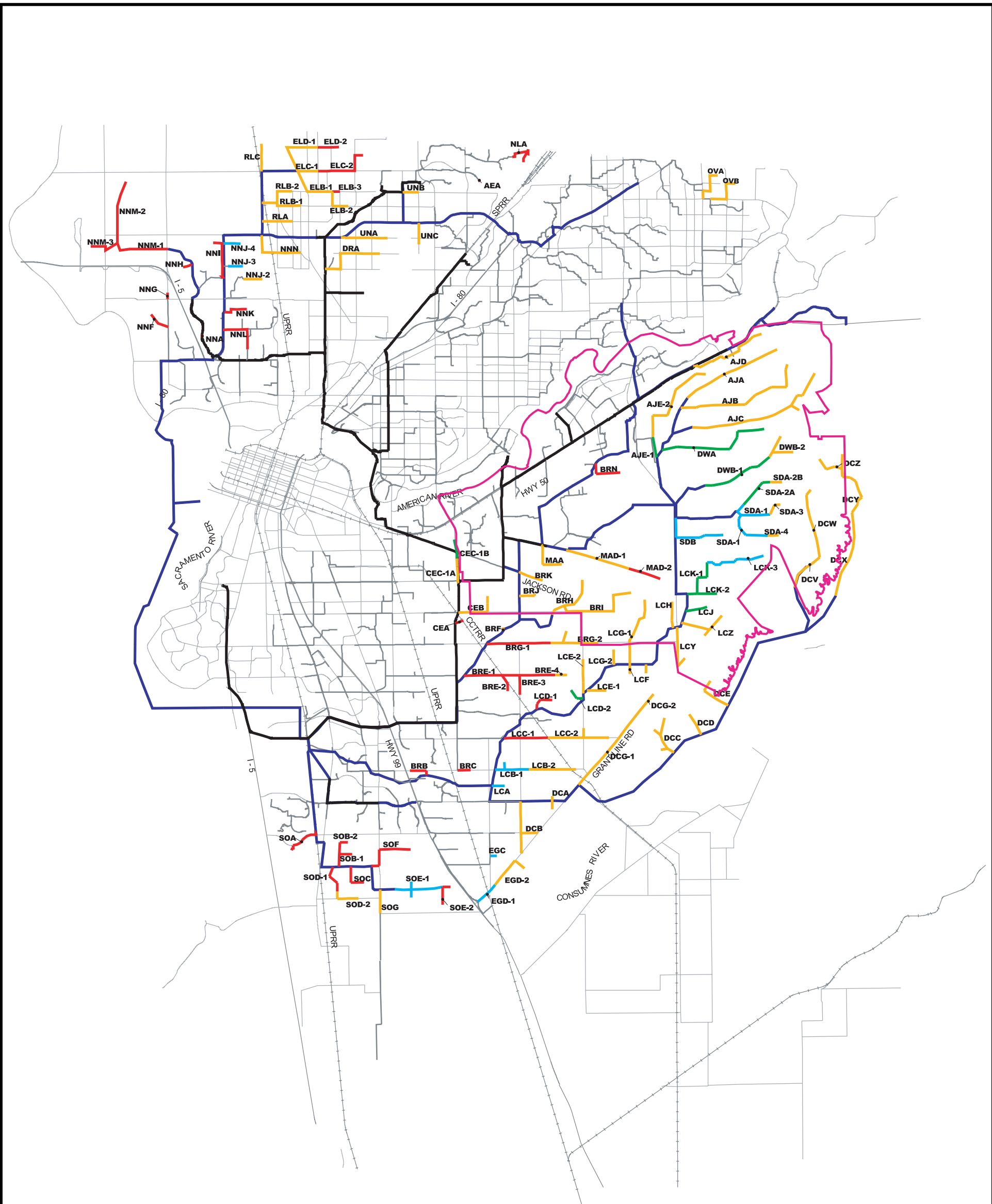


Source: Black & Veatch Corporation



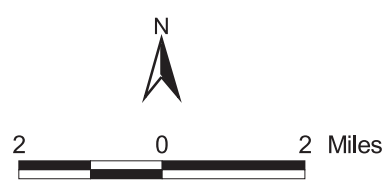
City of Rancho Cordova
Planning Department

Figure 4.12.4-1
SRCSD Interceptor Upgrades and Expansions



Legend

- Trunk Relief Projects*
- Phase 1 (2000-2005)
 - Phase 2 (2006-2010)
 - Phase 3 (2911-2020)
 - Phase 4 (after 2020)
 - Future Interceptors
 - Existing Interceptors
 - Existing Trunk Sewers
 - General Plan Planning Areas



T:\Rancho Cordova\General Plan EIR\AI Files\Figure 4.12.4-2.cai, February 2006

Source: Montgomery Watson Harza



City of Rancho Cordova
Planning Department

Figure 4.12.4-2
CSD-1 Trunk Expansion Projects

Rehabilitation is a program specific not project specific plan. It is a system wide area wide plan. They review maintenance records and age of system to determine what needs to be done. Sometimes it includes cleaning or replacing or relining a pipe. It is an ongoing program. Areas with many service calls or older pipes will receive more maintenance and rehabilitation. (Paul Philleo, Department of Water Quality CSD-1).

4.12.4.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following standards are based on State CEQA Guidelines (2005) Appendix G. A significant impact to wastewater service would occur if implementation of the proposed General Plan would result in the following:

- 1) Project exceeds wastewater treatment requirement of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- 2) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion or existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; or,
- 3) A determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project, that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential impacts on wastewater facilities and services was based on consultation with SRCSD and CSD-1 staff and review of the Master Plans and Expansion Plans from each agency. The impact analysis considers both 2030 conditions and buildout of the entire planning area.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Wastewater Conveyance and Treatment

Impact 4.12.4.1 Implementation of the Rancho Cordova General Plan would substantially increase wastewater flows and require additional infrastructure and may require additional treatment capacity to accommodate anticipated demands that would result in a physical effect on the environment. This impact is considered **significant**.

Wastewater Conveyance

Implementation of the General Plan would allow for increased development which would require improvements and modifications to existing SRCSD and CSD-1 facilities and require new wastewater conveyance infrastructure including collectors, trunks and interceptor sewer lines and appurtenances. Wastewater flow estimates and ultimate buildout wastewater demands are calculated using equivalent single family dwelling units (ESDs) per acre, with one ESD representing the effluent generated by one single family residence. The ESD projections are used to determine the located and capacity of future wastewater conveyance facilities and

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trunk sheds¹. Projected wastewater generation rates by year 2030 are estimated to be 36.5 mgd and under buildout conditions 42.2 mgd.²

The CSD-1 Sewerage Facilities Master Plan (Master Plan) translates existing and future land use projections to estimate wastewater flows and determine near-term and buildout system demands. The Master Plan also identifies improvements and modifications needed to ensure sufficient capacity in both conveyance and treatment facilities through 2020 and includes construction and operation costs associated with the proposed facilities. The Master Plan identifies several future trunk sheds proposed in the Planning Area to accommodate the estimated effluent flows including AJ Aerojet, BR Zinfandel, BE Gravel East, MA Mather/Kiefer, AJ Douglas White Rock, DC Upper Deer Creek, AJ Sunrise Douglas, and the LC Upper Laguna Creek.

Project developers initially finance construction of trunk lines, collector lines, and appurtenances, with some of the costs being reimbursed by SRCSD. Trunk facilities (including the lift station and force mains) are fully reimbursable over a period of time when the developer enters into a Reimbursement Agreement with CSD-1. All interceptor expenses are fully funded by SRCSD. Impact and service fees are collected based on acreage and use to finance projects funded or reimbursed by CSD-1 and /or SRCSD.

The Interceptor Master Plan 2000 uses revised land use and population projections. The Plan uses geographically based sewer-billing information to predict existing flows and SACOG geographically based population projections to predict areas of future growth and development densities. The Plan assumes that all existing and future development will eventually be built out to an average density of 6 equivalent single-family dwellings per acre (6 ESDs/acre). The standard figure used to measure wastewater flow is 310 gallons per day (gpd) per ESD. The new ESD value of 6 assumes that in-fill development will occur during the useful life of the interceptor. As the SRCSD Interceptor Master Plan uses SACOG projected population growth the Plan considers all projected growth within its service area boundaries, including development associated with the proposed Rancho Cordova General Plan.

The SRCSD Regional Interceptor Master Plan EIR (State Clearinghouse No. 200112085) addressed the potential environmental effects associated with the expansion of and construction of existing and future interceptors.

Sacramento County evaluated the environmental impacts of constructing trunk and interceptor sewers that would serve the Planning Area, as well as most of the Sacramento region, in the following EIRs:

- "CSD-1 Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan, Final EIR." Sacramento County Department of Environmental Review and Assessment (April 2004). Project-related facilities evaluated included trunk sewers in the AJ Aerojet and AJ Douglas White Rock trunk sheds (along with other trunk sewers in the south and southeast part of the County).

¹ Trunk shed refers to the area of flow much like a watershed.

² Year 2030 wastewater generation rates are calculated as follows: total commercial, industrial, office square footage in acres (1,288.8 ac) times 6 = 7732.9 ESD plus total dwelling units (109,884) = 117,616.9 ESD. 117,616.9 ESD times 310 gpd of wastewater = 36.5 mgd.

Buildout generation rates are as follows: total commercial, industrial, office square footage in acres (1,634.8ac) times 6 = 9808.5 ESD plus total dwelling units (126,241) = 136,050.5 ESD. 136,050.5 ESD times 310 gpd of wastewater = 42.2 mgd.

- "Sacramento regional County Sanitation District Interceptor Master Plan 2000, Final Program EIR." Sacramento County Department of Environmental Review and Assessment (February 2003). Project-related facilities evaluated included the Bradshaw, Aerojet, and Laguna Creek Interceptors.

Both EIRs were certified and the Master Plans were approved. Because these facilities would be constructed to serve the project, as well as other development in the region, the environmental impacts of these facilities are associated with development of the project. These impacts would also occur without development of the project; because the trunk and interceptor lines are required to serve regional development, they would be required whether or not the project is developed.

Implementation of the General Plan would require the construction of sewer lines to serve future growth. The following impacts were identified in the EIRs listed above as those that would remain significant or potentially significant after mitigation implementation:

- Temporary direct disruption or property access (interceptor construction);
- Permanent direct loss of agricultural productivity (interceptor construction and operation) and potential indirect conversion of agricultural land by expansion of urban services through agricultural lands within the Urban Services Boundary (run sewers);
- Short-term direct visual impacts associated with construction activities (trunk sewers);
- Potential direct impacts on a variety of biological resources, including wetlands and riparian resources (interceptor); loss of trees and other sensitive habitats (interceptor and trunk sewers); and loss or disturbance of special status plant and animal species, including valley elderberry longhorn beetle, freshwater invertebrates, tiger salamanders, western spadefoot toads, giant garter snakes, and Swainson's hawk nests (interceptor);
- Air quality emissions (direct) of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) during construction (trunk and interceptors);
- Noise (direct) during construction (trunk and interceptors); and
- Cultural resources (direct) (interceptor).

Supplying service of the entire Planning Area will require portions of the Planning Area to be annexed into CSD-1 service area (the majority of the Planning Area is currently in the CSD-1 service area, however portions of the Planning Area are in CSD-1 sphere of influence but not within current service boundaries).

Treatment Capacity

The SRWTP currently has a permitted capacity of 181 mgd for Average Dry Weather Flows (ADWF) and 400 mgd of Average Wet Weather Flows (AWWF). Currently, SRCSD is in the process of expanding the SRWTP to accommodate 250 ADWF and maintaining the 400 mgd for AWWF. The ADWF at the SRWTP is expected to be 218 mgd in the year 2020, approximately 32 mgd under capacity with proposed expansion improvements in place. These expansions are projected to accommodate all projected regional growth through the year 2020.

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The capacity of the SRWTP is determined by regional population estimates; therefore, is not related to any specific land uses or designations and is location independent (Seyfried, 2006). The SRWTP Master Plan considered all projected growth within its service area boundaries, which includes development proposed in association with the Rancho Cordova General Plan. Note that this does not represent a buildout population total for the SRCSD; rather, it represents the amount of growth expected within the SRCSD based on projections. Thus, if new development is approved prior to 2020, it is assumed that it would not change the rate of growth in the district; rather, it would change the potential location within the SRCSD of where the growth would occur. Expansion is planned to be phased to provide for sufficient long-term capacity. However, as the Master Plan for the treatment plant only has a horizon to 2020, wastewater generated from the potential development with implementation of the General Plan may impact operations at the SRWTP or cause its planned capacity to be exceeded.

Projected wastewater generation rates by year 2030 are estimated to be 36.5 mgd and under buildout conditions 42.2 mgd.³

Components of the Master Plan optimize the SRWTP's wastewater treatment capacity via storage to minimize treatment costs. The Master Plan provides for a capital program for expansion that addresses regulatory and industry changes in advanced treatment for potential "add-on" to conventional facilities and recycling and other alternative processes including source control improvements, evaluation of watershed offsets, and expanded recycling programs to meet the Master Plan objectives.

As described in the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant 2020 Master Plan Final EIR, construction and operation of the expanded SRWTP would result in several environmental impacts, most of which would be reduced to a less-than-significant level through mitigation implementation. The only significant and unavoidable impact related to the treatment plant that was identified would be from short-term increases in NO_x during construction of SRWTP facilities. However, as potential future additional plant expansion may be required, this could result in environmental effects beyond what the Master Plan EIR noted. The following are potentially significant environmental impacts from further plant expansion of the wastewater treatment plant.

- Degradation of water quality in (creeks) downstream of the WWTP. Any expansion of the WWTP would require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the CVWQCB. This would substantially reduce the possibility of significant water quality impacts.
- Adverse impacts on riparian habitat and wildlife, and aquatic and recreation resources from water quality degradation.
- Physical disturbance of cultural resources, rare plants, vegetation and other wildlife habitat, and other natural resources from the construction and maintenance of new pipelines and lift stations.

³ Year 2030 wastewater generation rates are calculated as follows: total commercial, industrial, office square footage in acres (1,288.8 ac) times 6 = 7732.9 ESD plus total dwelling units (109,884) = 117,616.9 ESD. 117,616.9 ESD times 310 gpd of wastewater = 36.5 mgd.

Buildout generation rates are as follows: total commercial, industrial, office square footage in acres (1,634.8ac) times 6 = 9808.5 ESD plus total dwelling units (126,241) = 136,050.5 ESD. 136,050.5 ESD times 310 gpd of wastewater = 42.2 mgd.

- Adverse noise, air quality, and visual impacts during the construction of new or expanded wastewater infrastructure.
- Adverse noise and odor impacts during the operation of expanded or new lift stations.

Supplying wastewater treatment to the entire Planning Area will require portions of the Planning Area to be annexed into SRCSD service area (the majority of the Planning Area is currently in the SRCSD service area, however portions of the Planning Area are in SRCSD sphere of influence but not within current service boundaries).

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies are contained in the General Plan Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element and the Land Use Element, to ensure that proposed land uses associated with the General Plan do not adversely affect wastewater related services in the Planning Area:

- Policy ISF.2.1* *Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.*
- Action ISF.2.1.1* *Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.*
- Action ISF.2.1.2* *Adopt a phasing plan for the development of public facilities in a logical manner that encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities.*
- Action ISF.2.1.3* *Withhold public financing or assistance from projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities, and approve interim facilities only in special circumstances.*
- Action ISF.2.1.4* *Work with utility providers to coordinate the installation or upgrading of utilities and eliminate multiple trenching of city streets.*
- Policy ISF.2.2* *Coordinate with independent public providers, including schools, parks, and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.*
- Action ISF.2.2.1* *Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.*
- Policy ISF.2.3* *Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.*
- Action ISF.2.3.1* *Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single*

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phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.

Action ISF.2.3.2 *Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.*

Action ISF.2.3.3 *Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:*

- *Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.*
- *Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.*
- *Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.*
- *Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.*

Policy ISF.2.6 *Ensure that sewage conveyance and treatment capacity are available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or are guaranteed to be built by bonds or other sureties.*

Action ISF.2.6.1 *Require all subdivision developments to adhere to the following provisions, to the extent permitted by state law:*

- *Sewage/wastewater treatment capacity shall be available at the time of tentative map approval.*
- *The agency providing sewer service to the subdivision shall demonstrate prior to the approval of the Final Map by the City that sufficient capacity shall be available to accommodate the subdivision plus existing development, and other proposed or approved projects which have received sewage treatment capacity commitment.*
- *Onsite and offsite sewage conveyance systems required to serve the subdivision shall be in place prior to the approval of the Final Map, or their financing shall be assured to the satisfaction of the City, consistent with the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act.*
- *Sewage conveyance systems within the subdivision shall be in place and connected to the sewage disposal system prior to the issuance of any building permits. Model homes may be exempted from this policy as determined appropriate by the City, and subject to approval by the City.*

Action ISF.2.6.2 *Generally, the City shall not allow construction of independent community sewer systems to serve new development.*

- Action ISF.2.6.3* Require all commercial or industrial development, as well as all residential development with lots smaller than two acres, to connect to a public sewer system.
- Policy ISF.2.7* Minimize visual impacts and physical impediments of utility infrastructure and equipment.
- Action ISF.2.7.1* Coordinate with utility agencies to underground, strategically place, and screen equipment to the maximum extent feasible.
- Policy LU.2.5* Phase growth based on market forces, infrastructure financing capacity, and the timing of the design, approval, and construction of transportation facilities and other infrastructure.
- Action LU.2.5.1* Require market studies, financing plans, phasing plans, and other associated studies as needed as part of all new major development applications in order to evaluate the need for these projects, their compliance with established City policy, and the impact of the development on the City and service providers.

Infrastructure, Services, and Financing Element Policy ISF.2.1 requires the City to ensure sufficient capacity in all wastewater facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages. Policy ISF.2.2 requires that wastewater facilities are phased in a logical manner that avoids and encourages the orderly development of sewer related facilities. There are several General Plan policies to ensure adequate funding for wastewater facilities to meet the demand anticipated from development proposed in association with the General Plan. Policy ISF.2.3 requires secure financing or other appropriate mechanisms in order to provide for the completion of required major wastewater facilities at their full planned widths or capacities in one phase. Policy ISF.2.6 requires that new development fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all wastewater facilities and infrastructure and treatment capacity shall be available in time to meet the demand associated with the General Plan and assured through the use of bonds or other sureties to the City's satisfaction.

Wastewater service provision for any development proposed under the General Plan is subject to regulatory review and compliance with any applicable wastewater Master Plan. Additionally, the SRCSD and CSD-1 Plans discussed previously, identify phasing and financing mechanisms to implement the recommended improvements. The General Plan and all subsequent development projects are subject to current SRCSD and CSD-1 policies, ordinances, and fees.

Mitigation Measures

Therefore, implementation of the proposed Rancho Cordova General Plan policies and associated action items would ensure that adequate wastewater conveyance and treatment is available and will mitigate service impacts to **less than significant**. However, buildout under the General Plan would contribute to the need for expanded wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities that have been identified to result in **significant and unavoidable** impacts to the environment and could result in impacts as described previously.

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4.12.4.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for wastewater services is Sacramento County and the service boundaries of the SRCSD, which includes the CSD-1 and the SRWTP service areas. Development associated with the Rancho Cordova General Plan would result in substantial population increases and result in an incremental cumulative demand for wastewater collection, conveyance and treatment facilities. The reader is referred to Section 4.0 Assumptions for a list and locations of proposed and approved projects in the vicinity of the Planning Area.

The Average Daily Wet Flow at the SRWTP is expected to be 218 mgd in the year 2020, approximately 32 mgd under capacity with proposed expansion improvements in place. These expansions are projected to accommodate all projected regional growth through the year 2020.

CSD-1 considered diurnal flow variations (changes in flow rates over the course of a day), as well as estimates of extraneous flows that enter the sewer system due to infiltration and inflow (I/I) of groundwater and storm water during wet weather periods to determine peak wastewater flows, which define the sizes of sewers needed. The I/I flows were estimated using flow-monitoring data obtained as part of this project and from other flow monitoring efforts by CSD-1 and SRCSD. Additionally, CSD-1 uses SACOG dwelling unit projections to determine future wastewater flows. In the year 2020, CSD-1 estimates an ESDs of 351,800 units, which calculates to a 134 mgd average wastewater flow for the anticipated future CSD-1 service area (CSD-1).

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Wastewater Impacts

Impact 4.12.4.2 Implementation of the proposed General Plan, in addition to other reasonably foreseeable development in eastern Sacramento County (based on the land use projections established in the Sacramento County General Plan), would substantially increase in wastewater flows and require additional infrastructure and treatment capacity that would result in a physical effect on the environment. This is considered **cumulatively considerable**.

Potential development constructed as a result of implementation of the General Plan land use designations and other development planned in Sacramento County and SRCSD's service area would substantially increase cumulative demands for wastewater services and related facilities. The capacity of the SRWTP and construction of wastewater SRCSD interceptors are determined by regional population estimates performed by Sacramento Area Council of Governments and not dependent on land use designations and residential densities. Individual trunk systems are determined by land uses in a specific geographical area and are dependent on the phasing of development in a particular area. However, the contribution of growth under the proposed General Plan would likely trigger the need for new wastewater conveyance and treatment expansion planning beyond the master plans of CSD-1 and SRCSD. As noted under Impact 4.12.4.1, the environmental effects of currently anticipated wastewater facility improvements have been evaluated in the EIRs for the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant 2020 Master Plan Project and planned expansion of CSD-1 regional wastewater facilities. However, future growth may require modification and expansion of currently planned wastewater facility improvements. The physical effects of constructing new trunk systems and treatment facilities will be analyzed by the SRCSD and CSD-1 under separate environmental documents. All new

development projects are required to pay connection fees and construct necessary wastewater improvements to ensure adequate financing. Potential environmental effects associated with additional wastewater facility expansion include, but are not limited to, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise, traffic, visual resources, waste management, water and soil resources, and health hazards.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies are contained in the General Plan Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element and the Land Use Element, to ensure that proposed land uses associated with the General Plan do not adversely affect wastewater related services in the Planning Area:

- Policy ISF.2.1 Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.

- Action ISF.2.1.1 Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.*

- Action ISF.2.1.2 Adopt a phasing plan for the development of public facilities in a logical manner that encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities.*

- Action ISF.2.1.3 Withhold public financing or assistance from projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities, and approve interim facilities only in special circumstances.*

- Action ISF.2.1.4 Work with utility providers to coordinate the installation or upgrading of utilities and eliminate multiple trenching of city streets.*

- Policy ISF.2.2 Coordinate with independent public providers, including schools, parks, and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.

- Action ISF.2.2.1 Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.*

- Policy ISF.2.3 Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.

- Action ISF.2.3.1 Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to*

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serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.

Action ISF.2.3.2 Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.

Action ISF.2.3.3 Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:

- Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.
- Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.
- Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.
- Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.

Policy ISF.2.6 Ensure that sewage conveyance and treatment capacity are available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or are guaranteed to be built by bonds or other sureties.

Action ISF.2.6.1 Require all subdivision developments to adhere to the following provisions, to the extent permitted by state law:

- Sewage/wastewater treatment capacity shall be available at the time of tentative map approval.
- The agency providing sewer service to the subdivision shall demonstrate prior to the approval of the Final Map by the City that sufficient capacity shall be available to accommodate the subdivision plus existing development, and other proposed or approved projects which have received sewage treatment capacity commitment.
- Onsite and offsite sewage conveyance systems required to serve the subdivision shall be in place prior to the approval of the Final Map, or their financing shall be assured to the satisfaction of the City, consistent with the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act.
- Sewage conveyance systems within the subdivision shall be in place and connected to the sewage disposal system prior to the issuance of any building permits. Model homes may be exempted from this policy as determined appropriate by the City, and subject to approval by the City.

Action ISF.2.6.2 Generally, the City shall not allow construction of independent community sewer systems to serve new development.

Action ISF.2.6.3 Require all commercial or industrial development, as well as all residential development with lots smaller than two acres, to connect to a public sewer system.

- Policy ISF.2.7 Minimize visual impacts and physical impediments of utility infrastructure and equipment.*
- Action ISF.2.7.1 Coordinate with utility agencies to underground, strategically place, and screen equipment to the maximum extent feasible.*
- Policy LU.2.5 Phase growth based on market forces, infrastructure financing capacity, and the timing of the design, approval, and construction of transportation facilities and other infrastructure.*
- Action LU.2.5.1 Require market studies, financing plans, phasing plans, and other associated studies as needed as part of all new major development applications in order to evaluate the need for these projects, their compliance with established City policy, and the impact of the development on the City and service providers.*

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the above General Plan policies and associated action items would ensure that the General Plan's cumulative wastewater service demands are **less cumulatively considerable**. However, the General Plan's contribution to significant and unavoidable environmental effects identified in the CSD-1 Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan EIR, SRCSD Interceptor Master Plan EIR, SRWTP Master Plan EIR, as well as anticipated environmental effects from additional future wastewater feature expansions are **cumulatively considerable** and is considered a **significant and unavoidable** impact.

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4.12.5 SOLID WASTE

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Sacramento County Department of Waste Management & Recycling (DWMR) is responsible for maintaining a waste management system for residents and businesses in the unincorporated areas of the County. The DWMR also oversees the Sacramento Regional Solid Waste Authority (SWA), which is a joint powers authority including the unincorporated Sacramento County, and the cities of Sacramento and Citrus Heights. The SWA is under the direction of the DWMR and regulates commercial solid waste collection by franchised haulers through SWA ordinances. The SWA oversees the waste management collection and disposal services for approximately 155,500 residences in the unincorporated area of the County. The largest commercial, residential, and industrial haulers in the County are Waste Management and BFI. Both Waste Management and BFI own and operate private transfer and disposal facilities, but also use public facilities for some of the non-recyclable materials collected. The majority of the solid waste, recyclable materials, and greenwaste collected in the County are processed at these facilities; however, some of the remaining un-recyclable waste is disposed of at Kiefer Landfill and other landfills outside the Sacramento area.

Waste Management has contracted with the County to provide commercial solid waste/recyclable/greenwaste collection and disposal in the unincorporated portions of the Planning Area. Waste Management processes the majority of what it collects at its own transfer facilities; however, uses the Keifer Landfill and the regional landfill at Lockwood Nevada for the remaining un-recyclable materials. BFI contracted with the City of Rancho Cordova and the County of Sacramento to provide collection and disposal services for those portions of the Planning Area within the existing city limits but also provide residential and commercial services to the unincorporated portions of the Area. BFI processes all of the residential materials it collects within the city limits and most of the commercial waste it collects at its Elder Creek Recycling and Transfer station. Waste and the remaining un-recyclable materials not processed at this facility are sent to the Forward Landfill in Manteca. BFI also uses the Kiefer Landfill for a limited amount of commercial waste disposal.

Solid Waste Diversion

Unincorporated Sacramento County had a diversion rate of 53 percent in 2002. Diversion rates for 2003 and beyond are only preliminary estimates, for 2004 the preliminary data show a 59 percent diversion rate⁴. In 2000, there were approximately 706,463 tons of waste materials in the unincorporated County's waste stream, which includes the entire Planning Area. Approximately 598,765 tons were buried in a landfill, 107,697 tons were transported out of state for disposal, and one ton was used for cogeneration (CIWMB).

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) provides an average per-capita solid-waste disposal rate for unincorporated Sacramento County of 0.36 ton per resident per year (CIWMB 2006). Business waste-disposal rates calculated by the CIWMB range from 0.3 ton per year for general-merchandise stores to 3.1 tons per year for restaurants (CIWMB).

In order to continue to achieve a 50 percent diversion, the Sacramento County Waste Management and Recycling Division (WMRD) converted its existing recycling collection

⁴ Preliminary data is subject to change during the CIWMB review process or when a jurisdiction submits updated information. These diversion rates are not official diversion rates and have not been reviewed by CIWMB.

program to a co-mingled program and has completed the implementation of greenwaste collection for residents within its service area. SWA adopted Ordinance No. 2 and Resolution 96-01, which mandates that refuse haulers, as a condition of their refuse hauling permit, divert 30 percent of the waste they currently collect from commercial and multi-family accounts in the unincorporated areas of the County and the cities of Citrus Heights and Sacramento. The SWA relies on private refuse haulers (commercial permittees) and local solid waste facilities to comply with this ordinance. County staff estimates that compliance with this ordinance, combined with existing diversion by private recycling companies, would increase overall diversion rates in the commercial/multi-family and self-haul sectors (and for the Regional Agency) to 50 percent. (Kobold, April 2005)

Landfill Capacity

Solid waste generated from the Planning Area is ultimately disposed of at three facilities: the Kiefer Road Landfill, the Forward Landfill, and the Lockwood Regional Landfill in Nevada. The Kiefer Road Landfill is located at 12701 Kiefer Boulevard, near the intersection of Kiefer Boulevard and Grant Line Road. The Kiefer Road Landfill boundary coincides with the Planning Area's southeastern boundary and the eastern side of Grant Line Road. The Kiefer Landfill is also bordered by the Grant Line South and East Planning Areas, which are proposed to the north and south of the landfill.

The Kiefer Road Landfill comprises approximately 1,084 acres and is the only landfill within Sacramento County that is permitted to accept non-hazardous solid waste and treated medical waste for disposal. The Kiefer Road Landfill is classified as a major landfill, which is defined as a facility that receives more than 50,000 tons of solid waste per year and is the only facility in Sacramento County that accepts solid waste from the public. The maximum tons per day (tpd) allowed at the Kiefer Road Landfill is 10,815 tpd, with an average intake of 6,362 tpd. The landfill has a total capacity of 117 million cubic yards (58 million tons). Currently, the Kiefer Road landfill is operating below permitted capacity and will have capacity for the next 30 to 40 years based on current disposal rates.

The Forward Landfill is a Class I, II, and III landfill, which accepts hazardous wastes, variance wastes, designated wastes, in addition to non-hazardous solid waste and treated medical waste. The Forward Landfill encompasses 567 acres in San Joaquin County and is located at 9999 S. Austin in City of Manteca, which is approximately 60 miles south of the Planning Area. The maximum permitted capacity of this landfill is 8,668 tons per day, with an average intake of 791 tpd, with an ultimate permitted capacity of 50 million cubic yards. This landfill is permitted through 2020 and has approximately 40 million cubic yards of remaining capacity.

The Lockwood Regional Landfill is a Class I landfill on approximately 1,535 acres, located approximately 10 miles east of Reno-Sparks in Storey County Nevada, and is made up entirely of imported wastes. Lockwood, which is owned and operated by Refuse Inc., provides disposal capacity for much of western Nevada, including Washoe, Storey, Lyon, Douglas and part of Churchill County. In addition, Lockwood receives waste from several areas in California, including the Lake Tahoe Basin, the Sierra foothills and portions of Sacramento County. The landfill receives approximately 4,000 tons per day (TPD) of solid waste with nearly 1,200 TPD (30%) coming from California. This facility has an existing maximum permitted capacity of 200 million tons; however, there are proposals that would triple the existing size of the landfill. This facility has a current permitted capacity for the next 40 years or through 2045 (Washoe County, 2006)

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Service Standards

Solid waste is generated at an average per capita rate of six pounds per day. Under AB 939, the County Integrated Waste Management Plan will require recycling programs that are expected to result in a 50 percent diversion away from landfills. As previously indicated, waste in the Planning Area is collected by Waste Management and BFI, which are capable of serving approximately 2,500 to 3,000 households per week.

SOLID WASTE SOURCE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Sacramento County

The County of Sacramento presently operates a solid waste management system (the "Solid Waste System") that is funded by solid waste revenues deposited in the County Refuse Enterprise Fund. The amount of solid waste disposed at the Solid Waste System has declined by almost 50 percent, due primarily to the delivery of waste generated in the City of Sacramento to transfer or disposal facilities other than the Solid Waste System. This loss of waste (and the corresponding loss of revenues associated with such waste) has placed significant financial stress on the Solid Waste System. The County is currently considering a number of additional ways to stabilize the long-term financial aspects of the Solid Waste System. In addition to the Solid Waste System the Department of Waste Management and Recycling implements various recycling programs including, but not limited to, Christmas Tree recycling, curbside recycling, and computer, television, and electronics recycling to reduce solid waste generation in the unincorporated portions of the County.

City of Rancho Cordova

In 1989, the California Legislature enacted AB 939, which requires every city and county within the State to prepare a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) and to provide for management of household hazardous waste generated by the residents within its jurisdiction. The City is in the process of preparing its HHWE. Each component of the Element must undergo environmental review before being approved by the City Council.

4.12.5.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR SOLID WASTE SERVICES

FEDERAL

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was enacted in 1976 to address the huge volumes of municipal and industrial solid waste generated nationwide. After several amendments, the Act as it stands today governs the management of solid and hazardous waste and underground storage tanks (USTs). RCRA, enacted in 1976, is an amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965. RCRA has been amended several times, most significantly by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984.

RCRA is a combination of the first solid waste statutes and all subsequent amendments. RCRA authorizes EPA to regulate waste management activities. RCRA authorizes states to develop and enforce their own waste management programs, in lieu of the federal program, if a state's waste management program is substantially equivalent to, consistent with, and no less stringent than the federal program.

STATE

California Integrated Waste Management Act

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires every city and county in the State to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to its Solid Waste Management Plan that identifies how each jurisdiction will meet the mandatory State waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000. The purpose of AB 939 is to "reduce, recycle, and re-use solid waste generated in the State to the maximum extent feasible." The term "integrated waste management" refers to the use of a variety of waste management practices to safely and effectively handle the municipal solid waste stream with the least adverse impact on human health and the environment. The Act has established a waste management hierarchy, as follows: Source Reduction; Recycling; Composting; Transformation; and Disposal. The City provides for the source reduction through the collection of greenwaste and recycling as part of the waste disposal program, which is provided by BFI Waste Disposal of Sacramento.

California Integrated Waste Management Board Model Ordinance

Subsequent to the Integrated Waste Management Act, additional legislation was passed to assist local jurisdictions in accomplishing the goals of AB 939. The California Solid Waste Re-use and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (§42900-42911 of the Public Resources Code) directs the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to draft a "model ordinance" (which Sacramento County has adopted) relating to adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects.

The model ordinance is used by the County as the basis for imposing recycling conditions on new development projects and on existing projects that add 30 percent or more to their existing floor area. The model ordinance requires that any new development project, for which an application is submitted on or after September 1, 1994, include "adequate, accessible, and convenient areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials." For subdivisions of single-family detached homes, recycling areas are required to serve only the needs of the home within that subdivision.

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The existing Sacramento County General Plan was adopted in December of 1993, and is currently being updated. The Sacramento County General Plan contains solid waste related policies, which are applicable to the unincorporated portions of the Planning Area. The only policy that may affect land use is PF-21 requiring a landfill buffer area for 2000 feet in every direction. The buffer are must be consist of agricultural, open space or recreational land uses. Policies PF-22 and PF-23 discuss fees and cost to cover solid waste disposal.

Cordova Community Plan

Adopted by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors on May 21, 2003, this document is an extension of the Sacramento County General Plan, but is much more specific in terms of the objectives and implementation strategies; and is intended to address issues that are most important to this community. It includes several elements (e.g., land use, circulation, and housing), that are similar to those contained in the County's General Plan and provides goals,

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

objectives and implementation actions for the Plan area. Please note, while the Plan area covers a large portion of the General Plan Planning Area and all areas within the existing City limits, it does not cover the entire Planning Area. The Jackson, Grant Line South, East Planning Areas are not within the Cordova Community Plan. Objective PS-4 requires for the provision and maintenance of solid waste collection and disposal in the community while reducing the amount of solid waste.

4.12.5.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A solid waste impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would result in any of the following:

- 1) Result in the need for new systems or supplies, or a substantial expansion or alteration to the solid waste materials recovery or disposal.
- 2) Substantially affect the ability to comply with solid waste source reduction programs.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential impacts on solid waste facilities and services was based on consultation with staff from the Sacramento County Environmental Management Department, review of the Sacramento County General Plan, as well as other pertinent literature.

Solid Waste Service

Impact 4.12.5.1 Implementation of the General Plan would increase solid waste generation and the demand for related services. This is considered a **significant** impact.

The land uses associated with the Rancho Cordova General Plan include residential, commercial, and industrial designations, which would substantially increase solid waste generation over existing conditions. Implementation of the General Plan could result in the construction of 53,480 new dwelling units within the existing City limits and an additional 31,012 new dwelling units for the unincorporated portion of the Planning Area, for a total of 84,492 dwelling units when compared to existing conditions. The land uses associated with the General Plan would also result in a Planning Area buildout population of 310,568 people. Assuming that each person generates 0.36 tons of solid waste each year, as established by CIWMB, the Planning Area would create approximately 11,180 tons of solid waste per year or approximately 30.6 tons per day (tpd).

Solid waste generated on a per employee per day basis has been identified by CIWMB for unincorporated Sacramento County as 11.6 lbs per employee per day (2.1 tons/year) (CIWMB). Projected year 2030 employees in the Planning Area are estimated to be 146,459 persons and under buildout conditions to be 195,021 persons. This calculates to 849 tons per day in 2030 and 1,131 tons per day at buildout for employees. In addition, project construction would also generate solid waste that would require service.

The 1993 Sacramento County General Plan identified a total 2010 population of 841,330. This population projection was then used to calculate the total amount of solid waste produced per capita in the unincorporated County area in 2010. A total of 1,725 tpd of solid waste using a 32 percent and 1,261 tpd of solid waste using a 50 percent waste stream reduction scenario by

2010 for all of unincorporated Sacramento County. Individual communities such as Rancho Cordova were not identified as of the waste generation, so a specific population-to-population comparison cannot be made. However one thing to consider, the per capita solid waste generation factor used to calculate the 2010 projects were much larger (1.1 tons per year and 0.75 tons per year as opposed to the current standard of 0.36 tons per year). As a result, less solid waste is generated by a potentially greater population.

The Kiefer Landfill has a permitted capacity of 10,815 tons per day (tpd). Currently, the daily intake at the landfill is 6,362 tpd and is predicted to be 8,404 tpd by 2022, based on current development proposals associated with the current Sacramento County General Plan, which includes the Rancho Cordova Planning Area.

The Kiefer Road Landfill, the Forward Landfill, and the Lockwood Regional Landfill have adequate capacity to accommodate waste generated as a result of implementing the City's General Plan; however, the City may contract with other service providers during the horizon of the General Plan, which in turn could result in the use of other landfill facilities. All solid waste collected by Waste Management and BFI is transported to their privately owned and operated transfer stations where the recyclable materials are separated out for processing (Quinn, 2005). The remaining waste is transported to one of the three landfills discussed above. The physical environmental effects of transporting additional waste generated as a result of the General Plan including additional trucks and trips, increased air emissions, traffic, noise, and biological related impacts etc. are addressed in the appropriate technical sections (i.e., Air Quality, Transportation and Circulation, Biological Resources, etc.) of this EIR.

As discussed previously, growth as a result of implementation of the General Plan would increase the amount of solid waste generated in the Planning Area. Without adequate waste diversion programs, the increase in solid waste has the potential to being about non-compliance with AB 939 and potentially RCRA, that of a reduction of solid waste.

The Kiefer Landfill has a 2,000-foot buffer around the permitted footprint of the landfill, which was established with the recent expansion. In the proposed East Planning Area, there are three parcels (APN 073-0070-011, 073-0070-002, and 073-0040-013) that are adjacent to the buffer boundaries and are wholly or in part within the 2,000-foot buffer. Sacramento County has an easement for the entire parcel 073-0070-011 for landfill operations. In the proposed Grant Line North Planning Area, there are eight parcels that are adjacent to the buffer and are wholly or partially located within the 2,000-foot buffer. Additionally, all parcels in the proposed Grant Line South Planning Area are adjacent to the buffer boundaries, with three of the parcels partially or wholly within the buffer area. Additional General Plan policies that ensure that proposed land uses associated with the General Plan do not adversely affect solid waste services in the Planning Area are set forth below.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan Infrastructure, Services, and Financing and Natural Resource Policies and associated Action Items are included in the Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element and are applicable to the Planning Area and ensure that proposed land uses associated with the General Plan do not adversely affect solid waste services in the Planning Area.

- Policy ISF.2.1 Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.*

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- Action ISF.2.1.1 *Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.*
- Action ISF.2.1.2 *Adopt a phasing plan for the development of public facilities in a logical manner that encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities.*
- Action ISF.2.1.3 *Withhold public financing or assistance from projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities, and approve interim facilities only in special circumstances.*
- Action ISF.2.1.4 *Work with utility providers to coordinate the installation or upgrading of utilities and eliminate multiple trenching of city streets.*
- Policy ISF.2.2 *Coordinate with independent public service providers, including schools, parks and recreation, reclamation, water, transit, electric and other service districts, in developing financial and service planning strategies.*
- Policy NR.8.1 *Support recycling efforts by developing a set of programs to educate residents on recycling and provide recycling services.*
- Action NR.8.1.1 *Provide curbside recycling and green waste service to all single-family and duplex residences in Rancho Cordova.*
- Action NR.8.1.2 *Create and facilitate a series of educational workshops for the public and businesses on composting and recycling. Provide at least one program to increase recycling by occupants of multi-family housing.*
- Action NR.8.1.3 *Encourage all office, commercial, and multi-family complexes to provide recycling bins and collection service for paper, plastic, glass, and metal.*
- Action NR.8.1.4 *Provide recycling centers at City facilities (e.g., City Hall, libraries) that are available to the public free-of-charge.*
- Action NR.8.1.5 *Develop a list of stores that sell recycled products and distribute that list to residents and businesses.*
- Action NR.8.1.6 *Provide locations for household hazardous wastes to be recycled.*
- Policy NR.8.2 *Encourage all companies that do business in Rancho Cordova to recycle and reuse construction scraps, demolition materials, concrete, industrial waste, and green waste.*
- Action NR.8.2.1 *Encourage the Elk Grove Unified School District and the Folsom-Cordova School District to support recycling at school sites by placing easily accessible recycling bins, providing educational programs on recycling, and using recycled products.*
- Policy NR.8.3 *Promote the use of rubberized asphalt on all public roadways in an effort to recycle old tires and reduce noise impacts. Implementation of this policy will help to preserve aggregate resources.*

Policy NR.8.4 Encourage the use of recycled materials and source reduction (also known as waste prevention) by governmental agencies and local businesses.

Action NR.8.4.1 Ensure that at least 50 percent of the City's office supply purchases are comprised of recycled or reusable products.

Policy NR.8.5 Meet state mandates for solid waste reduction and recycling. Increase recycling efforts beyond those required by state law through supporting businesses that buy and sell re-used materials, such as materials exchange centers.

Action NR.8.5.1 Implement the State's source reduction and recycling element (required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act) and the household hazardous waste element (required by PRC 41500-41510).

Policy NR.8.6 Encourage the use of recycled-content products and construction materials.

Policy NR.8.7 Maintain contact with Sacramento County and BFI regarding the capacity projections of Kiefer Landfill and Lockwood Landfill to ensure an adequate capacity for the long-term disposal needs of Rancho Cordova.

Mitigation Measures

MM 4.12.5.1 The following shall be added as a new policy under Goal LU.1:

Property buffering for the Kiefer landfill of a 2,000-foot buffer around the permitted footprint of the landfill shall be required. ~~planned with the landfill's operation in mind.~~ Where appropriate, land use density, buffers, or other measures should be used when planning future land uses near the landfill.

Implementation of General Plan Policies ISF 2.1, ISF 2.2, NR 8.1, NR 8.2, NR 8.3, NR 8.4, NR 8.5, NR 8.6, NR 8.7 from the Infrastructure, Services, and Financing and Natural Resource Elements and associated Actions and Mitigation Measure MM 4.12.5.1 would ensure that the General Plan's solid waste service impacts are **less than significant**.

4.12.5.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for solid waste includes Sacramento County and affected landfills. The development associated with the proposed General Plan would result in substantial dwelling unit, population, and commercial increases, which would contribute to a cumulative demand for solid waste services and facilities. Sacramento County, along with surrounding counties such as San Joaquin, Amador, and El Dorado, are all experiencing growth and contribute to cumulative demand for solid waste services. This cumulative setting accounts for the existing development in the City, proposed development in Planning Area, portions of Sacramento County and the capacity of local and regional solid waste facilities. Reader is referred to Section 4.0 Assumptions for a list and locations of proposed and approved projects in the vicinity of the Planning Area.

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Solid Waste Service

Impact 4.12.5.2 The proposed project, in addition to proposed and approved projects in the region area, would generate solid waste that would require expanded collection and disposal services. The project's contribution would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Development proposed in association with the General Plan (i.e., all residential, industrial or commercial development) would contribute to cumulative solid waste generation and related impacts and require additional truck trips, personnel and recycling facilities to meet the projected demand. Using the per capita solid waste generation identified and assuming implementation of mandatory reduction and diversion programs, cumulative development associated with the General Plan would generate approximately 111,804 tons of solid waste per year. This figure is based on the approximate population under buildout conditions of persons x 0.36 tons/person/yr = tons/yr and the solid waste generated by the number of projected buildout employees as identified under Impact 4.12.5.1. All development projects are subject to the mandatory City of Rancho Cordova and Sacramento County source reduction and recycling programs. The cumulative air quality, traffic, and noise impacts resulting from increased solid waste services are addressed in the appropriate technical sections of this EIR.

As previously discussed, the Kiefer Landfill, the Forward Landfill in Manteca, and the Lockwood Regional Landfill in Nevada would accommodate the Planning Area solid waste disposal demands and have adequate capacity to accommodate projected population growth and subsequent solid waste generation in the Planning Area at buildout under the General Plan. Implementation of the Rancho Cordova General Plan would not require additional landfill capacity or result in any environmental impacts not evaluated in this section. Implementation of source reduction measures by the City, such as recycling, collection of green waste, the use of recycled/reusable products would assist in the mandated source reduction goal. Additionally, landfills and other solid waste facilities must undergo rigorous environmental review prior to the expansion of existing landfills or the opening of new facilities. Therefore, implementation of the General Plan would have a **less than cumulatively considerable** impacts related to solid waste services.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan Infrastructure, Services, and Financing and Natural Resource Policies and associated Action Items are included in the Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element and are applicable to the Planning Area and ensure that proposed land uses associated with the General Plan do not adversely affect solid waste services in the Planning Area.

Policy ISF.2.1 Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.

Action ISF.2.1.1 Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.

- Action ISF.2.1.2 *Adopt a phasing plan for the development of public facilities in a logical manner that encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities.*
- Action ISF.2.1.3 *Withhold public financing or assistance from projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities, and approve interim facilities only in special circumstances.*
- Action ISF.2.1.4 *Work with utility providers to coordinate the installation or upgrading of utilities and eliminate multiple trenching of city streets.*
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- Action NR.8.1.4 *Provide recycling centers at City facilities (e.g., City Hall, libraries) that are available to the public free-of-charge.*
- Action NR.8.1.5 *Develop a list of stores that sell recycled products and distribute that list to residents and businesses.*
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- Policy NR.8.2 *Encourage all companies that do business in Rancho Cordova to recycle and reuse construction scraps, demolition materials, concrete, industrial waste, and green waste.*
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- Policy NR.8.3 *Promote the use of rubberized asphalt on all public roadways in an effort to recycle old tires and reduce noise impacts. Implementation of this policy will help to preserve aggregate resources.*
- Policy NR.8.4 *Encourage the use of recycled materials and source reduction (also known as waste prevention) by governmental agencies and local businesses.*

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

Action NR.8.4.1 Ensure that at least 50 percent of the City's office supply purchases are comprised of recycled or reusable products.

Policy NR.8.5 Meet state mandates for solid waste reduction and recycling. Increase recycling efforts beyond those required by state law through supporting businesses that buy and sell re-used materials, such as materials exchange centers.

Action NR.8.5.1 Implement the State's source reduction and recycling element (required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act) and the household hazardous waste element (required by PRC 41500-41510).

Policy NR.8.6 Encourage the use of recycled-content products and construction materials.

Policy NR.8.7 Maintain contact with Sacramento County and BFI regarding the capacity projections of Kiefer Landfill and Lockwood Landfill to ensure an adequate capacity for the long-term disposal needs of Rancho Cordova.

Implementation of General Plan Policies ISF 2.1, ISF 2.2 and NR 8.1, NR 8.2, NR 8.3, NR 8.4, NR 8.5, NR 8.6, NR 8.7 from the Infrastructure, Services, and Financing and Natural Resource Elements and associated Action Items would ensure that the General Plan's cumulative solid waste service impacts are **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.6 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EXISTING SETTING

According to the 2000 Census, there were approximately 1,286 kindergarten students, 5,261 1st to 4th grade students, 4,857 5th to 8th grade students and 5,286 high school (attending either private and public schools) in the General Plan Planning Area in 2000. These students are currently served by four school districts providing public elementary through high school educational facilities: Folsom Cordova Unified School District, Elk Grove Unified School District, Sacramento City Unified School District and San Juan Unified School District. Currently there are 17 elementary schools, three middle schools and two high schools in the Planning Area. Additionally, one elementary, two middle and two high schools serve students in the General Plan Planning Area but are located outside of the Planning Area. The current school district boundaries are displayed in **Figure 4.12.6-1**.

Folsom Cordova Unified School District

The FCUSD boundaries cover the majority of the General Plan Planning Area. FCUSD encompasses Sunrise Boulevard North Planning Area, Sunrise Boulevard South Planning, Westborough Planning Area, Rio Del Oro Planning Area, Aerojet Planning Area, Glenborough Planning Area and portions of Folsom Boulevard Planning Area, Grant Line West Planning Area, Mather Planning Area, Jackson Planning Area, East Planning Area, and Countryside/Lincoln Village Planning Area. Schools within the Planning Area and their 2004/2005 enrollments are identified in **Table 4.12.6-1**.

TABLE 4.12.6-1
FCUSD SCHOOLS AND 2004/05 ENROLLMENT IN THE PLANNING AREA

School Type	Grade Levels	2004/05 Enrollment	Location
Elementary			
Cordova Gardens	k-6	452	City
Cordova Lane	k-5	594	City
Cordova Meadows	k-6	398	City
Cordova Villa	k-5	378	City
Mather Heights	k-6	434	Planning Area
Peter J. Shields	k-6	351	City
Rancho Cordova	k-6	350	City
Riverview	k-6	248	City
White Rock	k-6	552	City
Williamson	k-6	405	City
Subtotal		4,162	
Middle Schools			
Mills	6-8	1,065	City
Mitchell	6-8	764	City
Subtotal		1,829	
High Schools			
Cordova	9-12	2,062	City

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

School Type	Grade Levels	2004/05 Enrollment	Location
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>2,062</i>	
<i>Alternative/Continuation</i>			
Kinney	9-12	273	City
Kitty Hawk	9-12	16	Planning Area
Mather Youth	7-12	83	Planning Area
Reymouth TMR	k-12	108	City
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>480</i>	
Total		8,533	

Source: California Department of Education

Folsom Cordova Unified School District (FCUSD) encompasses approximately 98 miles in eastern Sacramento County and includes the portion of the City's of Rancho Cordova and Folsom, and a small parcel (in the American River Canyon) located near the unincorporated community of Orangevale. The district is made up of 30 schools, with 19 elementary schools, four middle schools, two high schools, plus continuation high schools, adult education and other service centers. Based on current facilities, the FCUSD has a capacity of 18,265 students. Most schools in the Planning Area are below capacity allowing for more students. On a district level, FCUSD is operating at or near capacity for elementary and high schools. The school district has experienced considerable growth in the past few years.

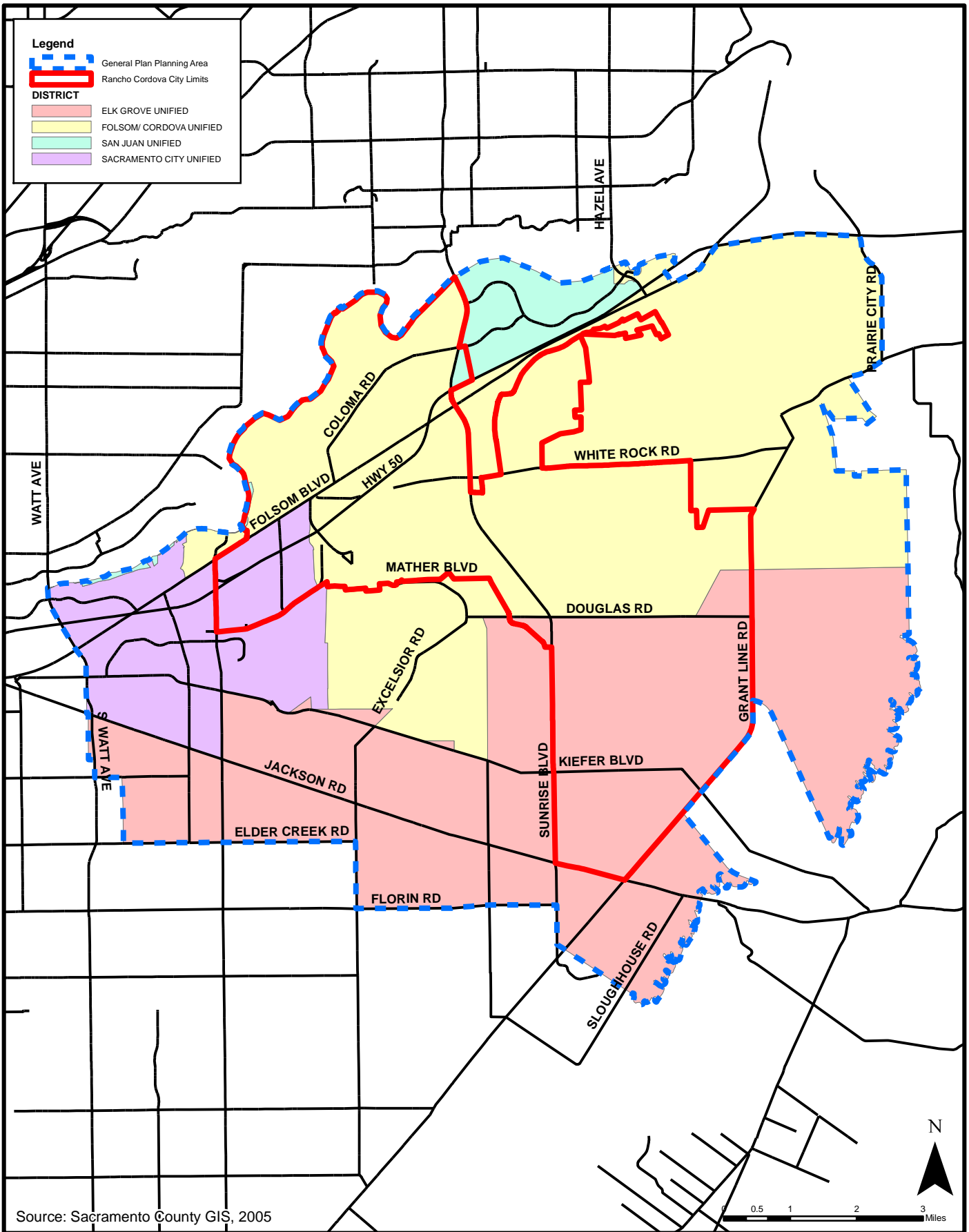
The Elk Grove Unified School District

The Elk Grove Unified School District (EGUSD) boundaries cover portions of the General Plan Planning Area including; Sun creek/Preserve, Grant Line North Planning Area, portions of the Mather Planning Area, Jackson Planning Area, Grant Line South Planning Area, and the East Planning Area. The existing land uses are generally vacant lands in the Sunrise Douglas Community Plan area, grazing land and mining activities west of Sunrise Boulevard. Current enrollment and schools (2004-2005) that serve the Planning area are identified in **Table 4.12.6-2**. Both Albiani Middle School and Pleasant Grove High School are new schools, therefore 2004/05 enrollment statistics are not available.

TABLE 4.12.6-2
EGUSD SCHOOLS AND 2004/05 ENROLLMENT IN THE PLANNING AREA

School Type	Grade Levels	2004/05 Enrollment	Location
<i>Elementary</i>			
<i>Cosumnes River</i>	<i>k-6</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>Sacramento County</i>
<i>Sierra Enterprise</i>	<i>k-6</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>Planning Area</i>
Subtotal		1,014	
<i>Middle Schools</i>			
<i>Katherine Albiani</i>	<i>7-8</i>	<i>New school</i>	<i>Elk Grove</i>
<i>High Schools</i>			
<i>Pleasant Grove</i>	<i>9-12</i>	<i>New school</i>	<i>Elk Grove</i>

Source: California Department of Education



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City of Rancho Cordova
Planning Department

Figure 4.12.6-1
School Districts
Within the General Plan Planning Area

The Elk Grove unified School District (EGUSD) has more than doubled in the past decade and is expected to experience the same level of growth through 2010. The District covers nearly 320 square miles and has been in existence for over 41 years. The EGUSD boundaries encompass the entire City of Elk Grove, portions of the City of Sacramento and the City of Rancho Cordova, and most of southern Sacramento County. The District currently serves more than 52,500 students and expects to reach 80,000 students by 2010. Due to constant increases in population, the Elk Grove Unified School District has made several adjustments to its district boundaries over the past 5 years.

According to EGUSD, enough new families move into the District to fill a classroom every three to five days. To keep up with this growth, the district will need to build approximately four schools every year. These schools are needed to accommodate growth and allow the district to lower the enrollments at its middle and high schools. As the district opens new schools, school boundaries will also change. With more than 320 square miles, the district will continue to grow for the foreseeable future. Elk Grove will need to house a projected enrollment of 80,000 students by 2010, and thousands of homes are scheduled to be built after 2010.

Sacramento City Unified School District

As depicted in **Figure 4.12.6-1**, the northwestern section of the Planning Area falls within the Sacramento Unified School District boundaries. This portion of the Planning Area is completely built out with light industry, mining activities, parks and open space, low-density residential, public/quasi-public, commercial mixed use, medium residential, and high-density residential land uses. As the area is completely built out the demand for new school facilities is limited.

TABLE 4.12.6-3
SCUSD SCHOOLS AND 2004/05 ENROLLMENT IN THE PLANNING AREA

School Type	Grade Levels	2004/05 Enrollment	Location
Elementary			
Abraham Lincoln	k-6	517	City
A. M. Winn	k-6	434	City
Golden Empire	k-6	580	Planning Area
James Marshall	k-6	464	Planning Area
Sequoia	k-6	514	Planning Area
Subtotal		2,509	
Middle Schools			
Albert Einstein	7-8	910	Planning Area
Subtotal		910	
High Schools			
Rosemont	9-12	996	Planning Area
Subtotal		996	
Total		4,415	

Source: California Department of Education

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

The Sacramento Unified School District is 150 years old. It began in 1854 on the corner of 5th and K Streets and includes Sacramento High School, which is the second oldest high school west of the Mississippi opened in 1856. The district has steadily grown and now is among the 10 largest school districts in California serving about 50,000 K-12 students and 20,000 adult education students. The district employs approximately 3,000 teachers and 3,000 classified non-teaching employees (clerical/technical, maintenance, classroom support, nutrition, and transportation). A district is considered unified when it serves all grades from kindergarten through 12th. In addition to neighborhood schools, the district offers specialized programs such as basic or fundamental, alternative schools, Waldorf methods, and a wide range of vocational subjects.

The San Juan Unified School District

The San Juan Unified School district (SJUSD) currently serves a small portion of the General Plan Planning Area known as Gold River. This area is completely built out with existing uses including: estate residential, low-density residential, medium-density residential, high-density residential, commercial-mixed use, light-industrial, office-mixed use, and public land uses. **Table 4.12.6-4** identifies the schools and enrollment serving this area. Only Gold River Elementary School is located in the Planning Area. Barrett Middle School and Rio Americano High School are located outside of the Planning Area. Both of these schools also serve other areas within the SJUD boundaries. Implementation of the General Plan would not include any development within the boundaries of the SJUSD.

TABLE 4.12.6-4
SJUSD SCHOOLS AND 2004/05 ENROLLMENT IN THE PLANNING AREA

School Type	Grade Levels	2004/05 Enrollment	Location
Elementary			
Gold River	p-6	606	Planning Area
Subtotal		606	
Middle Schools			
John Barrett	6-8	876	Sacramento County
Subtotal		876	
High Schools			
Rio Americano	9-12	1,841	Sacramento County
Subtotal		1,841	
Total		3,323	

Source: California Department of Education

The San Juan Unified School serves more than 40,000 students in 78 schools and special education centers, preschools, and adult education programs serving the northeast area of the County, with schools in Sacramento, Arcade, Arden, Carmichael, Citrus Heights, Fair Oaks, portions of Folsom, Gold River, and Orangevale.

The San Juan Unified School District Board of Education voted unanimously at the February 15, 2005 board meeting to consolidate Creekside and Roberts elementary schools and to operate Starr King Elementary and Middle School as a single K-8 school. The District anticipates consolidating more schools in the next two to three years. Between 2006-2008, they anticipate

closing up to three more elementary schools, one to two middle schools, and one to two high schools. Since 2000, five schools have been closed in the district – Fair Oaks, Kenneth, Littlejohn, Pallisades and Sunrise elementary schools.

Los Rios Community College District

The Los Rio Community College District is a two-year public college district that covers a 2,400 square mile service area, which includes Sacramento and El Dorado counties and parts of Yolo, Placer and Solano counties. The District services approximately 80,000 students. The colleges include American River, Cosumnes River, and Sacramento City Colleges. There are also major centers located in Davis, West Sacramento, downtown Sacramento, Natomas and Rancho Cordova. The Rancho Cordova Center is located on Rockingham Drive.

Funding and Financing Mechanisms

Districts typically funds new schools and facilities through a combination of local bonds, developer fees, and state bonds. State bonds pay for almost half the costs of new schools, with local bonds generated from property taxes providing an important source of additional funding. The passage of state bonds is not linked to any increase in property taxes. The principal and interest on state bonds are paid for by the state's general fund, which is made up of mainly personal and corporate income taxes and sales tax revenues. In addition to local bonds, the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 (Prop 47) was approved by voters in November 2002 and provides for a bond issue of \$13.05 billion to fund necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds are determined by the areas of greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Under the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act (SB 50) and Government Code Section 65995 (refer to section 4.12.6.2 below), school Districts can levy a mandatory per square foot fees on new residential development, with the amount determined by the State Board of Education. The most recent fees were adopted on July 4, 2004 (EGUSD, 2005).

Service Standards

All school districts in California are required to prepare a facilities master plan (FMP), which include service standards based on student generation rates and school capacities to determine a particular District's needs through its current plan period. FMPs typically have a planning horizon of ten years (i.e., 2000 through 2010) and provide a detailed forecast of the District's needs and identify strategic plans and actions to fulfill those needs. The FMP addresses how many classrooms are needed, at which grade levels, and the cost and timing of identified improvements. The identified improvements are balanced against the available District resources, existing and ultimate capacity constraints, current and projected revenue sources, and outside funding options. FMPs are influenced by market pressures such as commercial expansion, the phasing and timing and housing developments, availability of state funds, changes in state laws, and the viability and local bond elections. The District selects school sites in accordance with criteria developed by the California Department of Education. The Department of Education must review and approve all sites considered for selection and use by the District.

Student generation rates are used to determine the projected number of students that will result from residential development. Site selection criteria and projected student generation are the basis for determining the location, type, and number of schools required to serve a new development. Since the majority of new development is planned to occur within the FCUSD and EGUSD boundaries, the generation rates for those districts were used to develop the number of students anticipated from buildout of the General Plan.

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**TABLE 4.12.6-5
STUDENT GENERATION RATES FOR THE FCUSD**

Grade Level	Single family detached (students per dwelling unit)	Multi-family (students per dwelling unit)
K-5	0.299	0.150
6-8	0.104	0.052
9-12	0.107	0.054
Total	0.510	0.256

Source: Folsom Cordova Unified School District

**TABLE 4.12.6-6
STUDENT GENERATION RATES FOR THE EGUSD**

School Type	Single Family Residence (K-12 students/residence)	Multi-Family Residence (K-12 students/residence)
Elementary (K-6)	0.4398	0.3057
Middle 7-8)	0.1238	0.0730
High (9-12)	0.2007	0.1587
Total	0.7643	0.5374

Source: EGUCD School Facilities Master Plan, 2002-2010

**TABLE 4.12.6-7
STUDENT GENERATION RATES FOR THE SCUSD**

School Type	Student Generation Formula
Elementary (K-6)	Number of dwelling units x 0.060 x 7
Middle/High School (7-12)	Number of dwelling units x 0.050 x 6
Totals	Number of dwelling units x .110 x 13

Source: Sacramento City Unified School District

4.12.3.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

STATE

Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (SB 50)

The "Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998," also known as Senate Bill No. 50 or SB 50 (Stats. 1998, Ch.407), governs a school district's authority to levy school impact fees. This comprehensive legislation, together with the \$9.2 billion education bond act approved by the voters in November 1998 as "Proposition 1A", reforms methods of school construction financing in California. SB 50 instituted a new school facility program by which school districts can apply for state construction and modernization funds. It imposed limitations on the power of cities and counties to require mitigation of school facilities impacts as a condition of approving new development and provided the authority for school districts to levy fees at three different levels:

- Level I fees are the current statutory fees allowed under Education Code 17620. This code section provides the basic authority for school districts to levy a fee against residential and commercial construction for the purpose of funding school construction or reconstruction of facilities. These fees vary by district for residential construction and commercial construction and are increased biannually.
- Level II developer fees are outlined in Government Code Section 65995.5, allowing school districts to impose a higher fee on residential construction if certain conditions are met. These conditions include having a substantial percentage of students on multi-track year-round scheduling, having an assumed debt equal to 15–30% of the district's bonding capacity (percentage is based on revenue sources for repayment), having at least 20% of the district's teaching stations housed in relocatable classrooms, and having placed a local bond on the ballot in the past four years which received at least 50% plus one of the votes cast. A Facility Needs Assessment must demonstrate the need for new school facilities for unhoused pupils is attributable to projected enrollment growth from the construction of new residential units over the next 5 years.
- Level III developer fees are outlined in Government Code Section 65995.7. If State funding becomes unavailable, this code section authorizes a school district that has been approved to collect Level II fees to collect a higher fee on residential construction. This fee is equal to twice the amount of Level II fees. However, if a district eventually receives State funding, this excess fee may be reimbursed to the developers or subtracted from the amount of state funding.

The Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 (Prop 47)

This act was approved by voters in November 2002 and provides for a bond issue of \$13.05 billion to fund necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted at areas of greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California in order to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate growing student enrollment.

California Department of Education

The California Department of Education (CDE) School Facilities Planning Division (SFPD) has prepared a School Site Selection and Approval Guide that provides criteria for locating appropriate school sites in the State of California. School site and size recommendations were changed by the CDE in 2000 to reflect various changes in educational conditions, such as lowering of class sizes and use of advanced technology. The expanded use of school buildings and grounds for community and agency joint use and concern for the safety of the students and staff members also influenced the modification of the CDE recommendations.

Specific recommendations for school size are provided in the publication School Site Analysis and Development. This document suggests a ratio of 1:2 between buildings and land. CDE is aware that in a number of cases, primarily in urban settings, smaller sites cannot accommodate this ratio. In such cases, the SFPD may approve an amount of acreage less than the recommended gross site size and building-to-ground ratio.

Certain health and safety requirements for school site selection are governed by state regulations and the policies of the SFPD relating to:

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

- Proximity to airports, high-voltage power transmission lines, railroads, and major roadways;
- Presence of toxic and hazardous substances;
- Hazardous facilities and hazardous air emissions within one-quarter mile;
- Proximity to high-pressure natural gas lines, propane storage facilities, gasoline lines, pressurized sewer lines, or high-pressure water pipelines;
- Noise;
- Results of geological studies or soil analyses;
- Traffic and school bus safety issues.

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The existing Sacramento County General Plan was adopted in December of 1993. The County's General Plan is undergoing an update. The Sacramento County General Plan contains public school related policies applicable to the unincorporated portions of the Planning Area. These policies concern the siting and construction of school facilities (PF-26 through PF-33, PF-36 through PF-38), a school facilities planning program (PF-34 and PF-35), fees and school funding (PF-40 through PF-43), and the scheduling of school construction (PF-44 through PF-46).

4.12.6.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following standards are based on State CEQA Guidelines (2005) Appendix G. A significant impact to public schools would occur if implementation of the proposed project:

- 1) Would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for public school services.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential public school impacts associated with the implementation of the Rancho Cordova General Plan is based on review of the Facilities Master Plans for each district serving the area and from consultation with school district planning staff.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Public School Facilities

Impact 4.12.6.1 Implementation of the project would increase student enrollment in the Planning Area and require the construction of new schools and related facilities to serve the anticipated demand. This impact is considered **less than significant**.

According to the 2000 Census, there were 41,749 housing units in the General Plan Planning Area in 2000 (26,595 single family, 11,979 multifamily and 2,887 mobile homes). Implementation of the City of Rancho Cordova General Plan would result in the construction of approximately 126,241 new residential dwelling units in the Planning Area or an increase of 84,492 housing units over year 2000 conditions. The majority of growth in the Planning Area would occur within the Folsom Cordova Unified School District and the Elk Grove Unified School District. Areas of the Planning Area within the Sacramento City Unified and San Juan Unified school districts are, for the most part, built out and future residential development would be minimal. For this reason, student generation rates for FCUSD and EGUSD, as identified in **Table 4.12-5** and **Table 4.12-6**, are used to determine potential number of students under buildout conditions for the Planning Area. Based on these student generation rates and the current single family/multifamily ratios, under buildout conditions implementation of the General Plan may result in between 36,891 and 59,038 new students. While these totals are only an estimate based on current conditions, this calculation does indicate the substantial increase in students for the Planning Area.

Typical environmental effects as a result of the construction and operation of new school facilities include, air quality (during construction and operation), noise (during construction and operation), biological and cultural resources (depending on location), public services (electric, water and wastewater), and traffic (during construction and operation). Such school development would occur within the development areas evaluated in the technical analysis of this EIR.

**TABLE 4.12.6-8
POTENTIAL NEW STUDENT POPULATION UNDER BUILDOUT CONDITIONS FOR THE PLANNING AREA**

Grade Level	Single family detached (students per dwelling unit)	Single Family Students	Multi-family (students per dwelling unit)	Multifamily Students	Total*
FCUSD Student Generation					
K-5	0.299	17,964	0.15	3,662	21,626
6-8	0.104	6,248	0.052	1,269	7,518
9-12	0.107	6,429	0.054	1,318	7,747
Total	0.51	30,641	0.256	6,249	36,891
EGUSD Student Generation					
K-6	0.4398	26,424	0.3057	7,462	33,886
7-8	0.1238	7,438	0.073	1,782	9,220
9-12	0.2007	12,058	0.1587	3,874	15,932
Total	0.7643	45,920	0.5374	13,118	59,038

Note: * Total is for the whole General Plan Planning Area and not divided per district boundaries. Calculations are based on single family/multifamily ratios established from the 2000 Census for the General Plan Planning Area. Based on new 56,094 single family and 22,790 multifamily units under buildout conditions.

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General Plan Planning Area – Areas Outside of Existing City Boundaries

Implementation of the General Plan would allow the development of and estimated 50,318 housing units or an increase of 31,012 units at buildout over current conditions. Using the parameters identified in **Table 4.12.6-8**, the increase in housing units for areas outside of the existing City boundaries would calculate into an increase of between 13,540 to 21,670 new students.

General Plan Planning Area – Areas within Existing City Boundaries

Within the exiting City boundaries the number of housing units under buildout conditions is estimated to be 75,923 or an increase of 53,480 over existing conditions. Also using the parameters identified in **Table 4.12.6-8**, the increase in housing units within the existing City boundaries would calculate into an increase of between 23,394 to 37,439 new students.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

Listed below are proposed General Plan policies concerning the development and siting of new school facilities in the Planning Area. These policies are designed, in part, to reduce impacts to the natural environment because of school development.

Policy ISF.4.1 Encourage school districts to locate and site facilities in an integrated manner with the rest of the community.

Action ISF.4.1.1 Convene a focused design effort with Folsom Cordova and Elk Grove Unified School Districts to establish design guidelines for schools. Key issues include:

- Proper sizing of school campuses.*
- Design solutions that enhance; rather than impact neighborhoods.*
- Address shared use of school facilities, including park/school combined facilities and community use of school campus libraries.*

Action ISF.4.1.2 Support the Folsom Cordova and Elk Grove Unified School Districts in siting new school facilities according to the following criteria:

- Schools should be within walking distance of most residences, and should connect with trails, bikeways, and pedestrian paths.*
- Schools should serve as a focal point of neighborhood activity and be interconnected with churches, parks, greenways, and off-street paths whenever possible.*
- New schools should be placed adjacent to neighborhood and community parks whenever possible and be designed to promote joint use of appropriate facilities.*

Policy ISF.2.1 Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.

- Action ISF.2.1.1* Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.
- Policy ISF.2.2* Coordinate with independent public providers, including schools, parks, and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.
- Action ISF.2.2.1* Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.
- Policy ISF.2.3* Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.
- Action ISF.2.3.1* Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.
- Action ISF.2.3.2* Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.
- Action ISF.2.3.3* Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:
- Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.
 - Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.
 - Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.
 - Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.

As indicated previously, Government Code Section 65995 establishes the dollar amount school districts may impose on new development; however, this may not be sufficient fund all required facilities. Funding from state grants is possible but other sources would most likely still be required. Sources include but are not limited to Prop 47 funds, increased developer and local tax fees, and the local general obligation bond funds. Because specific locations for public schools have not been identified, site-specific environmental impacts of constructing the facilities cannot be determined at this time. However, it is reasonable to assume that the construction of schools and related facilities would not result in any environmental impacts not already addressed in the technical sections of this Draft EIR. Additionally, new public school facilities must undergo rigorous site-specific CEQA and California Board of Education evaluation prior to construction to identify and lessen environmental related impacts.

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California Government Code Sections 65995 (h) and 65996 (b) provide full and complete school facilities mitigation. Section 65995(h) states that the payment or satisfaction of a fee, charge, or other requirement levied or imposed pursuant to Section 17620 of the Education Code is deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impacts for the planning, use, development, or the provision of adequate school facilities and Section 65996 (b) states that the provisions of the Government Code provide full and complete school facilities mitigation. Therefore, the General Plan's public school facility impacts are considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.6.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for public schools includes the service area boundaries of the FCUSD, the EGUSD, the Sacramento Unified School District and the San Juan Unified School Districts.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Public School Impacts

Impact 4.12.6.2 Implementation of the General Plan in combination with other reasonably foreseeable development (based on General Plan land use projections for Sacramento County, Folsom, and Elk Grove) proposed in eastern Sacramento County would result in a cumulative increase in student enrollment and require additional schools and related facilities to accommodate the growth. This is a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.

Implementation of the General Plan would result in substantial population and residential unit increases. These increases would result in an incremental cumulative demand for schools and require the construction of new schools and related facilities to provide additional capacity and accommodate current and future enrollment. The provision of new school sites and related facilities would result in cumulative environmental impacts on traffic congestion, noise, potential loss of habitat, water, solid waste, etc, which are addressed as part of overall development allowed for in the General Plan in this EIR.

New public school facilities must undergo rigorous site-specific CEQA and California Board of Education evaluation prior to construction to identify and lessen environmental related impacts. Additionally, the environmental evaluation of future school sites includes both immediate and cumulative impacts as required by CEQA. The General Plan policies contained in the Infrastructure, Services, and Financing Element and discussed under **Impact 4.12.3.1** encourage each school district to coordinate with the City and Sacramento County throughout the entire school siting process to ensure safe and compatible land uses.

The adoption of all or some combination of Mello-Roos taxes, and SB 50 funding would partially mitigate cumulative impacts on schools and related facilities and California Government Code Sections 65995 (h) and 65996 (b) provide further school facilities mitigation. The existing funding mechanisms, bond measures within the school district and implementation of the Sacramento County General Plan and proposed Rancho Cordova General Plan policies and associated

action items would reduce the cumulative impacts on public school facilities. Additionally, pursuant to State law, payment of statutory fees represents full and complete school facilities mitigation; therefore, the General Plan's impacts on school facilities is **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

Listed below are proposed General Plan policies concerning the development and siting of new school facilities in the Planning Area. These policies are designed, in part, to reduce impacts to the natural environment because of school development.

Policy ISF.4.1 Encourage school districts to locate and site facilities in an integrated manner with the rest of the community.

Action ISF.4.1.1 Convene a focused design effort with Folsom Cordova and Elk Grove Unified School Districts to establish design guidelines for schools. Key issues include:

- Proper sizing of school campuses.
- Design solutions that enhance; rather than impact neighborhoods.
- Address shared use of school facilities, including park/school combined facilities and community use of school campus libraries.

Action ISF.4.1.2 Support the Folsom Cordova and Elk Grove Unified School Districts in siting new school facilities according to the following criteria:

- Schools should be within walking distance of most residences, and should connect with trails, bikeways, and pedestrian paths.
- Schools should serve as a focal point of neighborhood activity and be interconnected with churches, parks, greenways, and off-street paths whenever possible.
- New schools should be placed adjacent to neighborhood and community parks whenever possible and be designed to promote joint use of appropriate facilities.

Policy ISF.2.1 Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.

Action ISF.2.1.1 Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.

Policy ISF.2.2 Coordinate with independent public providers, including schools, parks, and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.

Action ISF.2.2.1 Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova

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Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.

Policy ISF.2.3 Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.

Action ISF.2.3.1 Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.

Action ISF.2.3.2 Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.

Action ISF.2.3.3 Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:

- Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.*
- Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.*
- Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.*
- Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.*

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.7 PARKS AND RECREATION

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Cordova Recreation and Park District

The Cordova Recreation and Park District (CRPD) has the primary responsibility for providing and maintaining recreation facilities and services within the General Plan Planning Area. **Figure 4.12.7-1** indicates the service area for CRPD. CRPD owns and maintains 18 neighborhood parks, 6 community parks, 4 community swimming pools, the Cordova Community Center at Hagan Community Park on Chase Drive, the Cordova Senior Center on Routier Road, Mather Sports Complex, the Cordova Public Shooting Center on Douglas Road, and the Cordova Golf Course on Jackson Road. **Table 4.12.7-1** includes the name, location, and short description of existing CRPD facilities. All of these facilities are within the General Plan Planning Area.

TABLE 4.12.7-1
EXISTING CRPD FACILITIES AND SERVICES

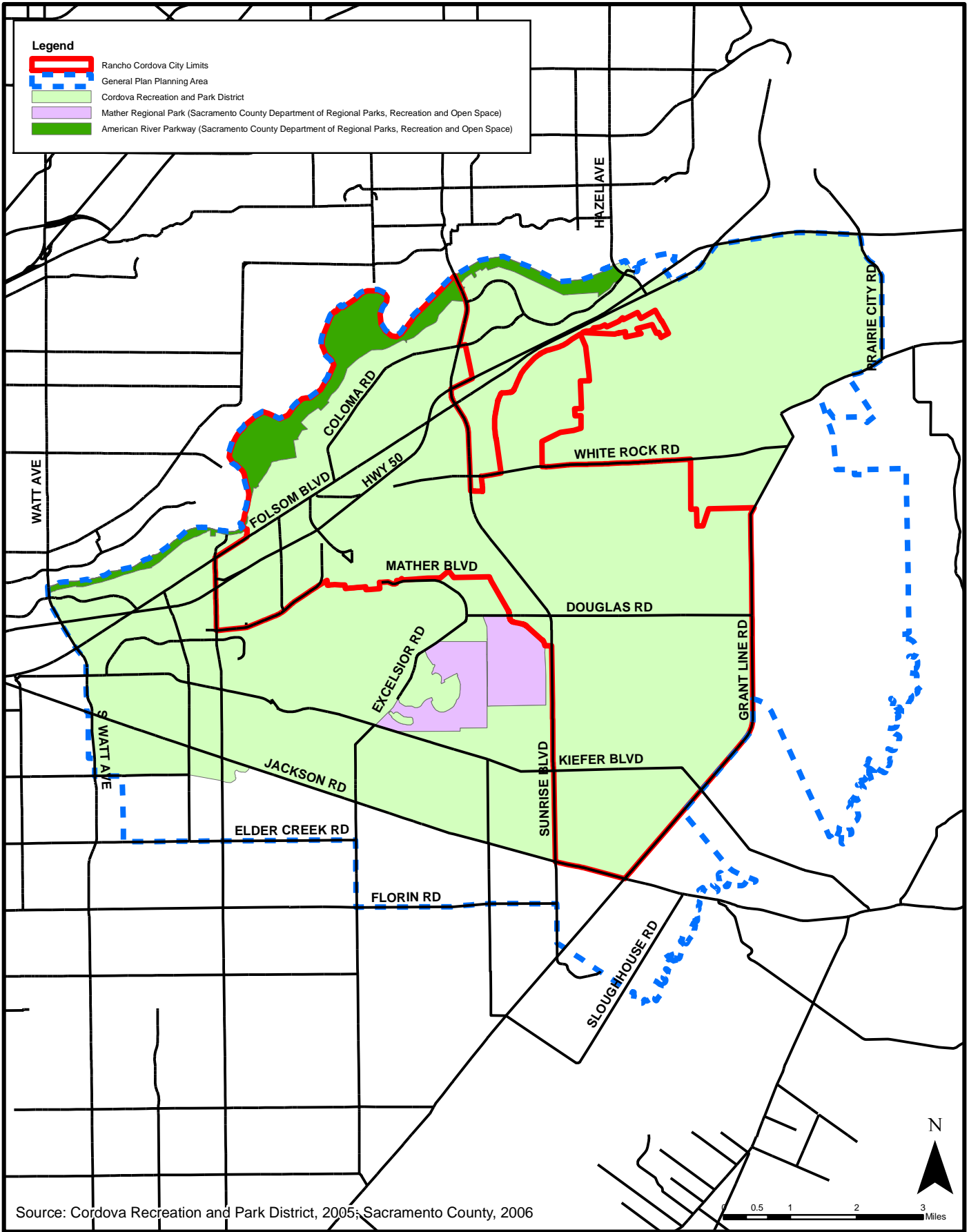
Facility Name	Location	Description of Facilities
Ahlstrom Park	Zinfandel Drive & Cordova Lane, Rancho Cordova	7 acres with a little league ballfield, picnic tables
Dave Roberts Community Park	Benita Drive & Mapola Way, Rancho Cordova	13 acres with a lighted softball field, tennis courts, regulation soccer field, and play ground.
Countryside Park	Glenmoor Drive, Rancho Cordova	2 acres with picnic tables and tot lot.
Federspiel Park	Aramon Drive & Chassella Way, Rancho Cordova	4 acres with swimming pool, bantam soccer field, picnic tables, and play ground.
Gold River Park	Gold Country Boulevard & Poker Flat Drive, Gold River	6 acres with picnic tables, horse shoe pits, tot lot, and play ground, bantam soccer field
Gold Station Park	Gold Station Road, Gold River	2.2 acres with picnic tables, playground, and bantam soccer field
Henley Park	Henley Drive, Rosemont	1/2 acre with picnic tables and tot lot.
Hagan Community Park	2197 Chase Drive, Rancho Cordova	75 acres with the Cordova Community Center, 3 swimming pools, 8 tennis courts, 8 group picnic areas, 3 baseball fields, 3 soccer fields, basketball court, petting zoo, play grounds, tot lots, fitness course, and scale model stream railroad. Also provides access to the American River Bike Trail and foot access to the American River.
Independence Park	Brittan Way & School Street, Mather	11 acres with picnic tables, restrooms, and playground.
Larchmont Community Park	Linda Rio Drive, Sacramento	14 acres with 2 tennis courts, 1 bantam soccer field, 1 regulation soccer field, group picnic area, and play ground.
Larchmont-Rossmoor Park	Ambassador Drive, Sacramento	3 acres with softball field, soccer field, picnic tables and play ground.
Lincoln Village Community Park	3480 Routier Road, Sacramento	17 acres with a lighted softball field, 4 tennis courts, swimming pool, basketball court, group picnic area and the Cordova Senior Center.
Manlove Park	Rose Parade Way & Spellbinder Court, Rosemont	3 acres with picnic tables and tot lot.

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Facility Name	Location	Description of Facilities
Primrose Park	Off Hedge Road & Jackson Highway, Rosemont	2.4 acres with picnic tables and tot lot with play structure.
Prospect Hill Park	Gold Flat Drive & Prospect Hill Drive, Rancho Cordova	7 acres with picnic tables, basketball court, bantam soccer field, and tot lot.
Riviera East Park	Mira Del Rio Drive, Sacramento	9 acres with 2 tennis courts, bantam soccer field, basketball court, group picnic area and tot lot.
Rosemont Community Park	Americana Way, Rosemont	17 acres with 4 tennis courts, 2 little league fields, softball field, playground, tot lot, and group picnic areas.
Rosemont North Park	Huntsman Drive & Premier Way, Rosemont	3 acres with picnic tables and play ground.
Rosswood Park	Roseport Way and Rose Brook Way, Rosemont	1 acre with picnic tables and tot lot.
Salmon Falls Park	Salmon Falls Drive, Sacramento	1/4 acre, no permanent facilities.
Sunriver Park	Klamath River Drive, Rancho Cordova	4 1/2 acres with picnic tables, ball field, basketball court, and tot lot.
Taylor Park	West La Loma Drive, Rancho Cordova	3 acres with a tot lot, play ground, and picnic tables.
Veterans Park	Mather Boulevard, Mather	6.4 acres with a play ground, tennis courts, basketball court, and a group picnic area.
White Rock Park	10488 White Rock Road, Rancho Cordova	12 acres with a swimming pool, 2 tennis courts, group picnic areas, play ground, and basketball courts.
Mather Sports Center	3755 Schriever Avenue, Mather	Aerobics, open gym, racquetball, weight rooms, and walking and jogging.
Cordova Senior Activity Center	3480 Routier Road, Sacramento	A full schedule of senior activities (i.e., watercolors, arts and crafts, yoga, and adult exercise.
Cordova Golf Course	9425 Jackson Road (1/2 mile west of Bradshaw Road)	Pro shop, lighted driving range, practice putting green, electric carts, hand carts, golf club rentals, restaurant.
Cordova Shooting Center	11551 Douglas Road, near Sunrise Boulevard	Outdoor Shooting Range with covered shooting positions, Rental Firearms, services and classes available include; basic handgun class (Safety and shooting), state approved Hunter Safety Class, private shotgun lessons, and CCW Classes for the three-county area.

Sacramento County Department of Parks, Recreation and Open Space

The Planning Area also contains the American River Parkway and the regional recreational facilities at Mather, including the Mather Golf Course, which are owned and maintained by the Sacramento County Department of Parks, Recreation and Open Space (DPROP). The American River Parkway is a 23-mile open space area that follows the American River. The Parkway includes a number of individual parks, including Goethe Park in the City of Rancho Cordova. The C.M. Goethe Park consists of 444 acres, and has hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding trails as well as picnic areas.



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City of Rancho Cordova
Planning Department

Figure 4.12.7-1
Park Districts
Within the General Plan Planning Area

PARKLAND STANDARDS

California Government Code Section 66477

California Government Code Section 66477, often referred to as the Quimby Act, permits local jurisdictions to require the dedication of land and/or the payment of in-lieu fees for park and recreation purposes. The required dedication and/or fees are based upon the residential density, parkland cost and other factors. Land dedicated and fees collected pursuant to the Quimby Act may only be used for the purpose of developing new or rehabilitating existing park or recreational facilities. The Quimby Act allows for local recreation and park districts to ask for a dedication of parkland up to 5 acres per 1,000 projected population.

The City has collected Quimby Act fees since its incorporation in July 2003. Before 2003, the County collected Quimby Act fees in the planning area and distributed these funds to CRPD for use in developing and managing parkland. The County still collects Quimby Act fees for areas under CRPD jurisdiction that are not within Rancho Cordova boundaries and distributes these fees to CRPD (Rio del Oro Specific Plan Project DEIR/DEIS). These fees contribute to a fund that is used to acquire properties for future parkland development. CRPD continues to collect fees from the City and County to meet the Draft Master Plan parkland requirement. Fees collected under the Quimby Act are determined by CRPD. **Table 4.12.7-2** lists CRPD standards for the provision of parklands.

TABLE 4.12.7-2
CRPD CLASSIFICATION OF MINI, NEIGHBORHOOD, AND COMMUNITY PARKS AND THEIR STANDARDS

Park Classification	Desirable Size (acreage)	Service Area
Mini	1.5–2 acres	One-eighth to one-quarter mile
Neighborhood	5–15 acres	One-quarter to one-half mile
Community	20–150 acres	1 to 2 miles

Source: CRPD 2005

CRPD calculates its Quimby Act parkland standard based on the most current census information of people per household for Sacramento County. CRPD's Quimby Act standard for dedication of parkland is 5 acres per 1,000 residents. Additional community amenities such as landscaped corridors, parkways, paseos, multiuse trails, and accessible open space are considered critical in defining a community; therefore, CRPD does not include those acreages within its standard of 5 acres per 1,000 residents.

Funding**Cordova Recreation and Park District**

New developments are required to provide either parkland dedication or in-lieu fees to the CRPD to construct new parks and related facilities. It is also common practice with new developments to form a special assessment district to fund the maintenance and operation costs of the new parks. The CRPD estimates such costs at approximately \$7,500 per acre annually, or about \$76 per residential unit. The CRPD also has had a long-established policy of siting parks adjacent to schools, and entering into joint-use agreements with the respective school district. CRPD has just recently formed a Landscaping and Lighting Assessment District for the Independence at Mather subdivision, and a Community Facilities Finance District for the Villages of Zinfandel subdivision to offset maintenance and operation costs for parkland and

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

open space facilities in these developments. CRPD also intends to form a Community Facilities Finance District for Sunrise Douglas Community Plan area and Rio del Oro. Another recently approved revenue source is the Proposition 12 Park Bond, which will provide slightly over \$1 million to upgrade CRPD facilities, and to replace aging equipment to comply with Consumer Products Safety Commission Guidelines and the Americans With Disabilities Act.

Sacramento County Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space

The Sacramento County Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space receives its funding from a variety of sources. The General Fund, which is an allocation of County taxes accounts for approximately 34.75 percent of the Department's revenues. Park fees, leases, services and concessions produce 12.97 percent of revenues; whereas, golf facilities and related activities produce 39.09 percent of departmental revenues and are self-supporting, covering all operating and maintenance costs. Other sources of revenue include state and federal revenues of 1.12 percent of total, park maintenance charges equaling 3.75 percent of the total, and donations and contributions contributing 0.73 percent of the Department's total revenue. The County's Transient Occupancy Tax also produces roughly 1.39 percent of revenue totals.

4.12.7.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

STATE

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) states that "the legislative body of a city or county may, by ordinance, require the dedication of land or impose a requirement of the payment of fees in lieu thereof, or a combination of both, for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative or parcel map. It should be noted that the Quimby Act only applies to the acquisition of new parkland and does not apply to the physical development of new park facilities or associated operations and maintenance costs. The Quimby Act effectively preserves open space needed to develop parkland and recreational facilities; however, the actual development of parks and other recreational facilities is subject to discretionary approval and is evaluated on a case-by-case basis with new residential development.

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The existing Sacramento County General Plan was adopted in December of 1993. The 1993 Sacramento County General Plan contains park and recreation related policies, discussed in the Open Space Element, applicable to the unincorporated portions of the Planning Area. Policy OS-9 states that the County shall seek a standard for regional parks of 20 acres per 1,000 persons. While there are a variety of policies relating to open space (i.e. wetlands, riparian corridors, woodland, and floodlands), other than Policy OS-9, there are no other policies relating to parkland/population ratios in the General Plan.

Cordova Recreation and Park District Facilities Master Plan

The Cordova Recreation and Park District (CRPD) has prepared the Cordova Recreation and Park District Facilities Master Plan (Master Plan), which outlines the District's projected needs for a period of ten years and strategies for fulfilling those needs. The current Master Plan's planning horizon is through 2010. The primary focus of the Master Plan is to develop of increasing

classroom capacity for recreational programs, forecasting modernization needs and identifying various methods of financing and revenue sources.

American River Parkway Master Plan

The American River Parkway Plan (Parkway Plan) addresses the entire length of the parkway, which includes portions of Sacramento County, the City of Sacramento, and a small portion of the Folsom State Recreational Area. The Parkway Plan was adopted and incorporated into the General Plans for Sacramento County and the City of Sacramento. The main purpose of the Parkway Plan is to provide a guide to land use decisions affecting the parkway; specifically addressing its preservation, use, development, and administration. The Parkway Plan is a policy and action document to ensure the preservation of the naturalistic environment while providing limited developments to facilitate human enjoyment of the parkway. The Parkway Plan includes guiding statements and specific tasks formulated to carry out the intent of the various policies identified in the plan.

4.12.7.3 IMPACTS AND GENERAL PLAN POLICIES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following standards are based on State CEQA Guidelines (2005) Appendix G. A significant impact to recreational facilities would occur if implementation of the proposed General Plan would result in the following:

- 1) An increase in 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.
- 2) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

METHODOLOGY

This section was prepared and evaluated based on consultation with Cordova Recreation and Parks District staff and review of the District's Master Plan.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Increased Demand for Park and Recreational Facilities

Impact 4.12.7.1 Implementation of the General Plan would increase the demand for existing facilities and require additional parks and recreational facilities to accommodate the anticipated growth associated with the General Plan. This would be a **less than significant** impact.

Potential development proposed in association with the General Plan would require additional parkland, facilities, and personnel to accommodate the demand. The staffing and administrative needs for the CRPD will increase as a result of the population and additional park and recreational facilities associated with implementing the Rancho Cordova General Plan. The estimated population in the Planning Area is anticipated to increase by approximately 207,426 persons under buildout conditions. Based on the current CRPD service standard of 5 acres per 1,000 population, the City would need to add approximately 1,037 acres of parkland

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to meet the anticipated demand. New parks and facilities would be developed in response to population growth and as funding allows. Park site and facilities may require land use permits in some case, depending on the anticipated uses and character or adjacent developments.

Typical environmental effects regarding the construction and operation of a parks and recreational facilities may involve issues with noise (during construction and playfields and playgrounds), air quality (during the construction of the facility), biological resources (depending on location), historic/cultural resources (depending on location), public services and utilities (demand for police and fire protection, electric, water and wastewater service) and traffic on a local neighborhood level. The environmental effects of construction of such facilities in the planning area been considered in the technical analyses of this EIR as part of overall development of the planning area.

There are various funding measures currently in place for land dedications and basic park development (turf, landscaping, and walkways) for the majority of mini, neighborhood, and community parks proposed in the Planning Area. In order to meet the projected growth within the service boundaries, both CRPD and Sacramento County will use new sources of revenue including but not limited to development impact fees, Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts (CFD), General Fund Reserves, grants and/or the expanded use of the District-wide Landscaping and Lighting District to fund capital expansion of parks and other recreational facilities. The parkland provision under the Quimby Act does not however, ensure that funding would be available for the physical development of parks needed to serve the anticipated growth associated with the General Plan.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies are contained in the General Plan Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element and the Safety Element, to ensure that proposed land uses associated with the General Plan do not adversely affect parks and recreational facilities.

- Policy ISF.2.1* *Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.*

- Action ISF.2.1.1* *Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.*

- Policy ISF.2.2* *Coordinate with independent public providers, including schools, parks, and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.*

- Action ISF.2.2.1* *Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.*

- Policy ISF.2.3* *Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.*

- Action ISF.2.3.1 *Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.*
- Action ISF.2.3.2 *Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.*
- Action ISF.2.3.3 *Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:*
- *Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.*
 - *Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.*
 - *Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.*
 - *Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.*
- Policy UD.3.3 *Promote the incorporation of public spaces and pedestrian amenities into all commercial and mixed-use projects.*
- Action UD.3.3.1 *Prepare and adopt guidelines for the design and integration of meaningful public spaces within commercial and mixed-use projects.*
- Action UD.3.3.2 *Require landscaping to be meaningful in nature, relating to the style and scale of the development and contributing to the look and feel of the City and district. Five consideration to how landscaping will mature over time.*
- Action UD.3.3.3 *Require site furniture that is uniform across the development and encourage furniture that is consistent across entire districts.*
- Action UD.3.3.4 *Prepare and adopt standards for project signage that promote the creation of a unique character for the project while respecting the impact of signage on neighboring properties and uses.*
- Policy OSPT.1.1 *Review all proposals for new residential development to ensure each project complies with City's minimum standards for parkland dedication, and is consistent with Cordova Recreation and Park District goals.*
- Action OSPT.1.1.1 *Require developers of all new residential development to dedicate parkland at a rate of five acres of land per 1,000 population. When necessary, provide an in-lieu payment option, which allows the developer to fund the acquisition of acceptable land equal to the dedication requirement.*

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Calculate required parkland dedication in addition to any required open space.

Action OSPT.1.1.2 Consult with the Cordova Recreation and Park District prior to determining the acceptability of lands proposed for dedication as public parkland.

Action OSPT.1.1.3 Establish a procedure for determining an appropriate in lieu fee amount that ensures CRPD will have adequate funds to purchase required park land for which in lieu fees are paid.

Policy OSPT.1.2 Coordinate with the Cordova Recreation and Park District to ensure that parks are provided, developed, and operated in a way that ensures that the City's parks goals are achieved throughout the community.

Policy OSPT.1.3 Encourage park development adjacent to school sites and promote joint use agreements between school and park districts.

Policy OSPT.1.4 Ensure that adequate and reliable funding sources are established for the long-term maintenance of parks and trails.

Action OSPT.1.4.1 Ensure that sufficient funding for maintenance of parks is assured prior to approval of any Final Subdivision Map that includes public parks and/or related facilities.

Action OSPT.1.4.2 Consider creating a fee and assessment program to provide increased funding for existing parks, in collaboration with the Cordova Recreation and Park District. This could include local or regional bond measures or assessment districts, public or private grants or partnerships, homeowners associations, or other methods deemed appropriate by the City.

Policy OSPT.1.5 Support the Cordova Recreation and Park District in their construction and maintenance of recreational facilities.

Action OSPT.1.5.1 Continue to work with the Cordova Recreation and Park District on this issue, and implement funding mechanisms as part of the City's review and approval of new development projects.

Action OSPT.1.5.2 Explore the possibility of the Cordova Recreation and Park District constructing a community pool that is usable year-round.

Action OSPT.1.5.3 Expand the Cordova Senior Center at the Lincoln Village Community Park, and the construction of new senior community facilities as demand for such facilities increases.

Policy OSPT.1.6 Provide sports and recreation facilities sufficient to attract regional sporting events.

Action OSPT.1.6.1 Continue to work with the Cordova Recreation and Park District in the planning and execution of park and recreation facilities to accommodate a variety of regional sports venues.

Action OSPT.1.6.2 Work cooperatively with the Sacramento Sports Commission and Chamber of Commerce Visitor and Tourist Bureau to attract and host regional sporting activities.

Policy OSPT.2.1 Review all proposals for new residential development to ensure compliance with the City's minimum open space standards.

Action OSPT.2.1.1 Adopt City Open Space Standards that clearly define the City's requirements for open space in new development. Such standards shall be defined as Mandatory Open Space and Performance Based Open Space.

Action OSPT.2.1.2 Require developers of all new residential development to dedicate parkland at a rate of 1.75 acres of land per 1,000 population, generally comprised of:

- Open Turf, Tree Canopy and Dog Parks;
- Neighborhood Greens; and
- Communitywide Open Space.

Action OSPT.2.1.3 Consider partial credit for mandatory open space within drainage facilities when certain criteria are met.

Action OSPT.2.1.4 Exempt from the minimum open space requirements residential subdivisions of ten acres or less which are not part of a master-planned development meeting the minimum open space requirement, at the City's discretion.

Action OSPT.2.1.5 Require all new development projects to provide a system of connected open space that includes greenway, trails, nodes, and green infrastructure (see City Open Space Standards), in proximity to all new residents.

Action OSPT.2.1.6 Ensure that funding for maintenance of open space is sufficient prior to approval of any Final Subdivision Map of development that includes open space facilities or amenities.

Action OSPT.2.1.7 Consider including encumbered land (such as a power line easement) that meets all other requirements for open space for inclusion in the open space system on a case-by-case basis.

Policy OSPT.2.2 Create a plan for identifying and maintaining open space.

Action OPST.2.2.1 Adopt a comprehensive Open Space Preservation Action Plan, which clearly defines the City's open space vision and provides clear direction for the inclusion of open space lands within new development.

Policy OSPT.2.3 Maximize the potential benefits of natural resource mitigation lands within urban development.

Action OPST.2.3.1 Maximize the potential benefits of natural resource mitigation lands within urban development.

Action OSPT.2.3.1 Encourage projects to accomplish the following:

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- *Align roads and public spaces to take advantage of vistas over mitigation lands;*
- *Site publicly accessible trails adjacent to the boundaries of mitigation lands to take advantage of the open character and uninterrupted edge of the mitigation lands; and*
- *Consider locating public parks adjacent to mitigation lands to create a greater sense of open space and to take advantage of opportunities for vistas and trail connections.*

Action OSPT.2.3.2 Through the development review process, incorporate design features that increase visual access to natural resource mitigation lands.

Policy OSPT.2.4 Ensure that where land designated or proposed to be designated for open space contains Native American historical, cultural and sacred sites, the City consults with the tribe as to the level of confidentiality required to protect the site and as to appropriate dignity to afford the site in any management plan. (Cross Reference: Cultural and Historic Resources Element)

Goal OSPT.3 Create a system of pedestrian and bicycle trails that maximize usage while providing places for walking and bicycling without conflicts with motor vehicles.

Policy OSPT.3.1 Develop a trails system that provides for maximum connectivity, so that all trails are linked for greater use as recreational and travel routes.

Action OSPT.3.1.1 Create and adopt a comprehensive Trails Master Plan that includes information on current resources and plans for future development, including designating locations and types of trails.

Action OSPT.3.1.2 Review all new development projects and public works projects and require compliance with the Trails Master Plan prior to approval.

Action OSPT.3.1.3 Provide appropriate pedestrian and bicycle linkages to existing facilities, particularly to those facilities within the American River Parkway and the Folsom South Canal.

Action OSPT.3.1.4 Develop and implement a capital improvement plan to construct new bridges, grade-separated crossings, and ramps at key intersections of major trails and roadways.

Policy OSPT.3.2 Participate with Sacramento County and other organizations to identify funding sources to maintain and enhance the American River Parkway.

Action OSPT.3.2. Work cooperatively with Sacramento County to fund enhancements within the American River Parkway, consistent with the American River Parkway Plan.

Policy OSPT.3.3 Provide major off-street trails with grade-separated crossings or enhanced at-grade pedestrian crossings, especially across four-lane streets and collector roadways, to provide safe routes free from conflicts with vehicles.

- Action OSPT.3.3.1 Include funding for grade-separated and enhanced at-grade pedestrian crossings through the development review and entitlement process and pursue grants and other funding for trails.*
- Goal OSPT.4 Encourage public use of all trails and open space and promote public input in creating and maintaining these resources.*
- Policy OSPT.4.1 Support updates to the American River Parkway Plan to encourage and expand recreational opportunities for all segments of the population, especially youth and seniors.*
- Action OSPT.4.1.1 Provide staff support and/or funding to facilitate updates to the American River Parkway Plan.*
- Action OSPT.4.1.2 Identify and support programs which serve the special recreational and open space needs of seniors, youth, and other special needs groups that may be underserved within the community.*
- Policy OSPT.4.2 Support programs which increase the use and safety of off-street trails.*
- Action OSPT.4.2.1 Encourage the use of volunteers and community groups to provide maintenance and safety patrols on trails through the provision of funding and staff assistance to leverage volunteer efforts.*
- Action OSPT.4.2.2 Promote the City's world-class system of parks, trails, and open space to all users through education, marketing, and community activities.*
- Action OSPT.4.2.3 Support trails events and trail use through publicity, proclamations, participation, and funding, community events (e.g., Eppie's Great Race, Fourth of July Celebration, Kid's Day, Nimbus Salmon Festival) that cross community and neighborhood boundaries, and help bring together various segments of the population.*

The potential incompatibilities from parks and recreational facilities on adjacent and nearby development (i.e., noise, lighting, traffic) are addressed further in the appropriate technical sections. Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element Policy ISF.2.1 requires that sufficient capacity in park and recreation facilities will be available on time to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other adverse effects and Policy ISF.2.2 states that the City shall coordinate with a Technical Advisory Committee during the review of plans and development projects. Urban Design Element Policy UD.3.3 would promote the incorporation of public spaces and pedestrian amenities into all commercial and mixed-use projects to ensure consistency with the vision of the General Plan.

There are a number of Open Space, Parks and Trails Element policies and actions that address land dedication, development and funding of park, open space, and recreational facilities to serve Rancho Cordova residents. OSPT.1.1, OSPT.1.2 and associated actions require that new development provide their share of parkland per CRPD and City standards. OSPT.1.4 calls for the pursuit of funding mechanism for parkland maintenance, while OSPT.2.1 and the associated actions require that new residential development be designated as accessible open space proper maintenance funding.

Infrastructure, Services, and Financing Policy ISF.2.3 would provide for provision of service commensurate with new development and require that new development fund a fair share portion to compensate for its impacts to all parks and recreational facilities, as provided for in

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state law. Additionally, Policy ISF.2.2 requires the City to coordinate with the CRPD and other public recreational providers in developing financial and service planning strategies. These policies would aid in attaining the necessary funding for the acquisition, development and maintenance of new parkland and existing park and recreational facilities. Implementation of the General Plan policies discussed above and identified below would ensure that there is adequate capacity, a reduction in incompatible land uses, sufficient funding, and consistency with other General Plan design principles.

Therefore, increased demand for parks and recreational facility impacts are considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.7.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for parks and recreation consists of the CRPD's service area boundaries as well as those facilities in the Planning Area under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento County Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space. The development proposed in association with the Rancho Cordova General Plan would substantially increase the demand for park and recreation facilities in the area.

Cumulative Park and Recreation Demands

Impact 4.12.7.3 Implementation of the General Plan in combination with other reasonably foreseeable development would require additional park and recreation facilities within the Planning Area boundaries and CRPD's service area boundaries. This would be a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.

Implementation of proposed and approved projects associated with the General Plan and other reasonably foreseeable development would contribute to the cumulative demand for regional and local recreational facilities and services in the CRPD boundaries and the unincorporated portion of the Planning Area. Individual development projects are subject to parkland standards per City and Quimby Act requirements, which satisfy the provision of physical parkland. The City implements the Quimby Act Land Dedication Ordinance to acquire most of the required parkland for future park locations. Community parks would be acquired through developer dedications of land and District-wide facilities would be acquired through in-lieu fees, developer dedications or a combination of acceptable means. As previously discussed, implementation of General Plan Infrastructure, Services, and Financing Element and Urban Design Element polices and associated action items would provide for adequate capacity, sufficient funding, and consistency with other General Plan design principles and cumulative parks and recreational facility impacts are anticipated to be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies are contained in the General Plan Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element and the Safety Element, to ensure that proposed land uses associated with the General Plan do not adversely affect parks and recreational facilities.

- Policy ISF.2.1* Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.
- Action ISF.2.1.1* Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.
- Policy ISF.2.2* Coordinate with independent public providers, including schools, parks, and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.
- Action ISF.2.2.1* Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.
- Policy ISF.2.3* Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.
- Action ISF.2.3.1* Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.
- Action ISF.2.3.2* Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.
- Action ISF.2.3.3* Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:
- Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.
 - Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.
 - Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.
 - Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.
- Policy UD.3.3* Promote the incorporation of public spaces and pedestrian amenities into all commercial and mixed-use projects.
- Action UD.3.3.1* Prepare and adopt guidelines for the design and integration of meaningful public spaces within commercial and mixed-use projects.

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- Action UD.3.3.2 *Require landscaping to be meaningful in nature, relating to the style and scale of the development and contributing to the look and feel of the City and district. Five consideration to how landscaping will mature over time.*
- Action UD.3.3.3 *Require site furniture that is uniform across the development and encourage furniture that is consistent across entire districts.*
- Action UD.3.3.4 *Prepare and adopt standards for project signage that promote the creation of a unique character for the project while respecting the impact of signage on neighboring properties and uses.*
- Policy OSPT.1.1 *Review all proposals for new residential development to ensure each project complies with City's minimum standards for parkland dedication, and is consistent with Cordova Recreation and Park District goals.*
- Action OSPT.1.1.1 *Require developers of all new residential development to dedicate parkland at a rate of five acres of land per 1,000 population. When necessary, provide an in-lieu payment option, which allows the developer to fund the acquisition of acceptable land equal to the dedication requirement. Calculate required parkland dedication in addition to any required open space.*
- Action OSPT.1.1.2 *Consult with the Cordova Recreation and Park District prior to determining the acceptability of lands proposed for dedication as public parkland.*
- Action OSPT.1.1.3 *Establish a procedure for determining an appropriate in lieu fee amount that ensures CRPD will have adequate funds to purchase required park land for which in lieu fees are paid.*
- Policy OSPT.1.2 *Coordinate with the Cordova Recreation and Park District to ensure that parks are provided, developed, and operated in a way that ensures that the City's parks goals are achieved throughout the community.*
- Policy OSPT.1.3 *Encourage park development adjacent to school sites and promote joint use agreements between school and park districts.*
- Policy OSPT.1.4 *Ensure that adequate and reliable funding sources are established for the long-term maintenance of parks and trails.*
- Action OSPT.1.4.1 *Ensure that sufficient funding for maintenance of parks is assured prior to approval of any Final Subdivision Map that includes public parks and/or related facilities.*
- Action OSPT.1.4.2 *Consider creating a fee and assessment program to provide increased funding for existing parks, in collaboration with the Cordova Recreation and Park District. This could include local or regional bond measures or assessment districts, public or private grants or partnerships, homeowners associations, or other methods deemed appropriate by the City.*
- Policy OSPT.1.5 *Support the Cordova Recreation and Park District in their construction and maintenance of recreational facilities.*

Action OSPT.1.5.1 Continue to work with the Cordova Recreation and Park District on this issue, and implement funding mechanisms as part of the City's review and approval of new development projects.

Action OSPT.1.5.2 Explore the possibility of the Cordova Recreation and Park District constructing a community pool that is usable year-round.

Action OSPT.1.5.3 Expand the Cordova Senior Center at the Lincoln Village Community Park, and the construction of new senior community facilities as demand for such facilities increases.

Policy OSPT.1.6 Provide sports and recreation facilities sufficient to attract regional sporting events.

Action OSPT.1.6.1 Continue to work with the Cordova Recreation and Park District in the planning and execution of park and recreation facilities to accommodate a variety of regional sports venues.

Action OSPT.1.6.2 Work cooperatively with the Sacramento Sports Commission and Chamber of Commerce Visitor and Tourist Bureau to attract and host regional sporting activities.

Policy OSPT.2.1 Review all proposals for new residential development to ensure compliance with the City's minimum open space standards.

Action OSPT.2.1.1 Adopt City Open Space Standards that clearly define the City's requirements for open space in new development. Such standards shall be defined as Mandatory Open Space and Performance Based Open Space.

Action OSPT.2.1.2 Require developers of all new residential development to dedicate parkland at a rate of 1.75 acres of land per 1,000 population, generally comprised of:

- Open Turf, Tree Canopy and Dog Parks;
- Neighborhood Greens; and
- Communitywide Open Space.

Action OSPT.2.1.3 Consider partial credit for mandatory open space within drainage facilities when certain criteria are met.

Action OSPT.2.1.4 Exempt from the minimum open space requirements residential subdivisions of ten acres or less which are not part of a master-planned development meeting the minimum open space requirement, at the City's discretion.

Action OSPT.2.1.5 Require all new development projects to provide a system of connected open space that includes greenway, trails, nodes, and green infrastructure (see City Open Space Standards), in proximity to all new residents.

Action OSPT.2.1.6 Ensure that funding for maintenance of open space is sufficient prior to approval of any Final Subdivision Map of development that includes open space facilities or amenities.

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Action OSPT.2.1.7 Consider including encumbered land (such as a power line easement) that meets all other requirements for open space for inclusion in the open space system on a case-by-case basis.

Policy OSPT.2.2 Create a plan for identifying and maintaining open space.

Action OPST.2.2.1 Adopt a comprehensive Open Space Preservation Action Plan, which clearly defines the City's open space vision and provides clear direction for the inclusion of open space lands within new development.

Policy OSPT.2.3 Maximize the potential benefits of natural resource mitigation lands within urban development.

Action OPST.2.3.1 Maximize the potential benefits of natural resource mitigation lands within urban development.

Action OSPT.2.3.1 Encourage projects to accomplish the following:

- Align roads and public spaces to take advantage of vistas over mitigation lands;
- Site publicly accessible trails adjacent to the boundaries of mitigation lands to take advantage of the open character and uninterrupted edge of the mitigation lands; and
- Consider locating public parks adjacent to mitigation lands to create a greater sense of open space and to take advantage of opportunities for vistas and trail connections.

Action OSPT.2.3.2 Through the development review process, incorporate design features that increase visual access to natural resource mitigation lands.

Policy OSPT.2.4 Ensure that where land designated or proposed to be designated for open space contains Native American historical, cultural and sacred sites, the City consults with the tribe as to the level of confidentiality required to protect the site and as to appropriate dignity to afford the site in any management plan. (Cross Reference: Cultural and Historic Resources Element)

Goal OSPT.3 Create a system of pedestrian and bicycle trails that maximize usage while providing places for walking and bicycling without conflicts with motor vehicles.

Policy OSPT.3.1 Develop a trails system that provides for maximum connectivity, so that all trails are linked for greater use as recreational and travel routes.

Action OSPT.3.1.1 Create and adopt a comprehensive Trails Master Plan that includes information on current resources and plans for future development, including designating locations and types of trails.

Action OSPT.3.1.2 Review all new development projects and public works projects and require compliance with the Trails Master Plan prior to approval.

- Action OSPT.3.1.3 Provide appropriate pedestrian and bicycle linkages to existing facilities, particularly to those facilities within the American River Parkway and the Folsom South Canal.
- Action OSPT.3.1.4 Develop and implement a capital improvement plan to construct new bridges, grade-separated crossings, and ramps at key intersections of major trails and roadways.
- Policy OSPT.3.2 Participate with Sacramento County and other organizations to identify funding sources to maintain and enhance the American River Parkway.
- Action OSPT.3.2.1 Work cooperatively with Sacramento County to fund enhancements within the American River Parkway, consistent with the American River Parkway Plan.
- Policy OSPT.3.3 Provide major off-street trails with grade-separated crossings or enhanced at-grade pedestrian crossings, especially across four-lane streets and collector roadways, to provide safe routes free from conflicts with vehicles.
- Action OSPT.3.3.1 Include funding for grade-separated and enhanced at-grade pedestrian crossings through the development review and entitlement process and pursue grants and other funding for trails.
- Goal OSPT.4 Encourage public use of all trails and open space and promote public input in creating and maintaining these resources.
- Policy OSPT.4.1 Support updates to the American River Parkway Plan to encourage and expand recreational opportunities for all segments of the population, especially youth and seniors.
- Action OSPT.4.1.1 Provide staff support and/or funding to facilitate updates to the American River Parkway Plan.
- Action OSPT.4.1.2 Identify and support programs that serve the special recreational and open space needs of seniors, youth, and other special needs groups that may be underserved within the community.
- Policy OSPT.4.2 Support programs which increase the use and safety of off-street trails.
- Action OSPT.4.2.1 Encourage the use of volunteers and community groups to provide maintenance and safety patrols on trails through the provision of funding and staff assistance to leverage volunteer efforts.
- Action OSPT.4.2.2 Promote the City's world-class system of parks, trails, and open space to all users through education, marketing, and community activities.
- Action OSPT.4.2.3 Support trails events and trail use through publicity, proclamations, participation, and funding, community events (e.g., Eppie's Great Race, Fourth of July Celebration, Kid's Day, Nimbus Salmon Festival) that cross community and neighborhood boundaries, and help bring together various segments of the population.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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4.12.8 ELECTRICAL, NATURAL GAS, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Electrical Services

All electric service within the City's Planning Area boundaries is provided by the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District (SMUD). SMUD generates approximately 1,196.8 Megawatts (MW) of electricity and delivers it to an approximately 900 square mile area within Sacramento County. Approximately half of the electricity is generated by SMUD via hydroelectric means and approximately 40 percent of SMUD's electricity is generated through thermal means. The remaining electricity is generated by either wind or solar power. Throughout the year, SMUD buys and sells energy and capacity on a short-term basis to meet load requirements and reduce costs. SMUD also has entered into long-term contracts with other various suppliers to provide an additional 1,186 MW of electricity. SMUD is currently in the process of constructing the Cosumnes Power Plant (CPP), which will provide the utility with 1,000 megawatts (MW) of power to ensure SMUD's long range plans to meet the growing power needs of Sacramento County. Existing SMUD facilities in the Planning Area include 230 kilovolt (Kv) transmission lines that run diagonally through the eastern portion of the Planning Area and various 69 kV and 12 kV lines that distribute the electricity to individual residential development and commercial and industrial customers.

Natural Gas

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides natural gas to customers within the City limits and to unincorporated portions of the Planning Area. The existing facilities in the Planning Area consist of 4½-inch to 16-inch pipelines delivering service to all residential, commercial, and industrial customers that are not served by private propane tanks. As with telephone and cable service, natural gas lines are typically co-located with other utilities in trenches to reduce construction costs and environmental impacts. All construction and maintenance activities for natural gas facilities are the responsibility of PG&E.

Cable Television Service/Telephone Service

There are several purveyors providing cable television and other cable related services (i.e., internet) to the City's Planning Area. Cable fibers are generally co-located and installed concurrently with other utility infrastructure. This infrastructure is installed underground within new development in order to reduce visual and aesthetic impacts and any potential safety hazards.

There are several purveyors (i.e., SBC, Comcast, etc.) providing telephone service to the City's Planning Area. Telephone facilities in the Planning Area include both aerial and underground fiber and copper transmission lines. Most of the underground and aerial telephone transmission lines are generally co-located with other utilities on poles or underground trenches and are constructed in public and roadway rights of way to reduce visual and aesthetic impacts and potential safety hazards. The environmental review of providing telephone and cable services is typically handled on a case-by-case basis in conjunction with individual development projects.

4.12.8.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

STATE

California Building Energy Efficiency Standards

Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations, known as the Building Energy Efficiency Standards, were established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. The standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. After adoption of the California Energy Security and Reliability Act of 2000 (AB 970), the California Energy Commission produced changes to the Building Energy Efficiency Standards. In November 2003 the California Energy Commission adopted these updated standards. The California Building Standards Commission adopted the 2005 changes in July 2003 and the updated standards took effect on October 1, 2005. Included in the update were requirements identified under Senate Bill 5X, part of which requires the California Energy Commission to adopt energy efficiency standards for outdoor lighting.

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The existing Sacramento County General Plan was adopted in December of 1993. Existing policies related to energy facilities include the location of facilities to minimize visual intrusion, biological impacts, and land use incompatibilities for cogeneration and solar facilities as well as conventional electric facilities (PF-71, through PF-74, PF-76, PF-77, and PF-81 through PF-83), the identification of non-potable water availability (PF-79) and the location of transmission infrastructure (PF-85 through PF-100). Policies PF-101 through PF-115 speak to the location of subtransmission lines, while PF-116 discusses the County's electric and magnetic field policy. Policy PF-118 requires the routing of new high-pressure gas mains within railway and electric transmission corridors, if feasible.

4.12.8.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A public services or utilities impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would result in the need for new systems or supplies or a substantial expansion or alteration to electricity, natural gas, or telephone that results in a physical impact on the environment or would result in inefficient, wasteful and unnecessary consumption of energy (based on State CEQA Guidelines Appendix F).

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential impacts on electrical, natural gas and telephone services resulting from the proposed project is based on consultation with the service providers, review of California Energy Commission policies, State standards, and the Sacramento County General Plan.

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IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Electrical, Natural Gas, and Infrastructure

Impact 4.12.8.1 Implementation of the General Plan would substantially increase demand for electrical, natural gas, telephone and related infrastructure. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

Under buildout conditions as identified in the General Plan, the demand of electricity may reach up 1,200 MW including existing and projected future loads. Of this, approximately 650 MW of electrical power would be needed within the existing city limits and 550 MW for portions of the Planning Area outside the current city boundaries. To serve the anticipated development through 2020, SMUD is constructing a new 230 kV to 69 kV bulk power substation within the SunRidge Specific Plan area, south of Douglas Road and east of Sunrise Boulevard. This substation will be integrated into the existing substation, transmission, and delivery system. To deliver the electricity beyond 2020, SMUD has indicated the need for new substations, and new 69 kV and 12 kV lines. New overhead 69 kV power lines would be installed within the existing transmission line corridors to reduce visual and other potential environmental impacts, where feasible. SMUD annually updates its demand projections and will modify and update its system plans in response to growth. In addition to electric facilities, SMUD requests specific power line easements and right of ways during the planning stages of new development. All electrical distribution lines, substations, transmission, delivery facilities, and easements required to serve the Planning Area are subject to CEQA review. SMUD does not foresee any capacity shortages or problems in meeting the buildout demands associated with the Rancho Cordova General Plan (Angeja, 2006). Potential environmental effects of obtaining more power through the development of power plants include, but are not limited to, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise and vibration, traffic, visual resources, waste management, water and soil resources, and health hazards. Potential environmental effects for the construction of transmission lines include, but are not limited to, air quality (during construction), biological resources (depending on location), cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise and vibration (during construction), traffic, visual resources, and health hazards.

As indicated, PG&E provides natural gas service to the Planning Area. The existing facilities in the Planning Area consist of 4 ½-inch to 16-inch pipelines delivering service to all customers that are not served by private propane tanks. Although, buildout of the proposed General Plan would increase demand for natural gas and related facilities, PG&E does not anticipate any availability or other services problems in serving the land uses proposed under the General Plan (Munroe, 2005). Potential environmental effects for the construction of gas lines include, but are not limited to, air quality (during construction), biological resources (depending on location), cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise and vibration (during construction), traffic, and health hazards.

Development under the General Plan would be required to comply with recently adopted changes to Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations regarding energy efficiency that will be effective in September 2005. These new energy efficiency standards were developed in response to the state's energy crisis as well as AB 970 and SB 5X in regards to improving residential and nonresidential building energy efficiency, minimizing impacts to peak energy usage periods and to reduce impacts on overall state energy needs.

There are several purveyors (i.e., SBC, Comcast, etc.) providing telephone service as well as cable television and other cable related services to the City's Planning Area. While implementation of the General Plan would result in growth in the Planning Area and require the expansion of these services, Most of the underground and aerial telephone transmission lines are generally co-located with other utilities on poles or underground trenches and are constructed in public and roadway rights of way to reduce visual and aesthetic impacts and potential safety hazards. The environmental review of providing telephone and cable services is typically handled on a case-by-case basis in conjunction with individual development projects.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies are contained in the General Plan Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element and the Natural Resource Element, to ensure that proposed land uses associated with the General Plan do not result in adverse environmental effects from the provision of electric, natural gas, and cable/television services in the Planning Area.

- Policy ISF.2.1 Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.*
- Action ISF.2.1.1 Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.*
- Action ISF.2.1.2 Adopt a phasing plan for the development of public facilities in a logical manner that encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities.*
- Action ISF.2.1.3 Withhold public financing or assistance from projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities, and approve interim facilities only in special circumstances.*
- Action ISF.2.1.4 Work with utility providers to coordinate the installation or upgrading of utilities and eliminate multiple trenching of city streets.*
- Policy ISF.2.2 Coordinate with independent public providers, including schools, parks, and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.*
- Action ISF.2.2.1 Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.*
- Policy ISF.2.3 Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.*
- Action ISF.2.3.1 Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single*

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phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.

Action ISF.2.3.2 *Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.*

Action ISF.2.3.3 *Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:*

- *Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.*
- *Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.*
- *Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.*
- *Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.*

Policy ISF.2.7 *Minimize visual impacts and physical impediments of utility infrastructure and equipment.*

Action ISF.2.7.1 *Coordinate with utility agencies to underground, strategically place, and screen equipment to the maximum extent feasible.*

Policy ISF.2.8 *Ensure accessibility to the latest technology for our residents and businesses.*

Action ISF.2.8.1 *Develop an Information Technology Strategic Plan with input from community stakeholders and experts.*

Action ISF.2.8.2 *Explore ways to improve the City's website to provide service in new ways.*

As required by Infrastructure, Services, and Financing Element Policy ISF.2.1, the City shall ensure that there is sufficient capacity in electric, natural gas, and cable/television facilities and that these facilities are available on time to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages. Policy ISF 2.2 and Policy ISF 2.3 ensures that the City will coordinate with the appropriate providers in the City during the review and planning process to preclude any adverse impacts associated with the provision of these services and that these facilities are provided in a logical manner with other proposed development. The majority of the infrastructure for these services would be co-located and constructed concurrently with other utilities where feasible and be located within roadway and other public right of ways to lessen or eliminate potential environmental impacts. Coordination between the service providers and the developer will preclude any adverse impacts associated with the provision of natural gas, telephone, and cable related services; therefore, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.8.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for electrical, natural gas and cable services encompass the service areas of the each particular service provider (i.e., SMUD, PG & E, SBC, Comcast, etc.). The cumulative setting for electric service and natural gas also includes Northern California, which is currently experiencing a great amount of growth and a subsequent cumulative demand for these services and related infrastructure.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative Electrical, Telephone, and Cable Services

Impact 4.12.8.2 Implementation of the proposed project as well as potential development in the surrounding areas (based on Sacramento County General Plan land use projections) would result in cumulative utility service impacts. The project's contribution would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, all the Planning Area electrical supply demands will be served by SMUD, an independent operator of power. SMUD is not a California investor-owned utility and is therefore not subject to deregulation. SMUD has arrangements with the California Power Exchange, Automated Power exchange, the California Independent System Operator, Western Systems Power Tool and Northern California Power Tool to purchase and sell short-term power based on current market conditions. Additionally, SMUD has constructed the first phase of the Consumnes Power Plant (CPP), which is a 1,000-megawatt natural gas power plant at the decommissioned Rancho Seco site.

To assist in the long-term sustainability and reliability of Northern California's electrical energy grid, SMUD owns and operates the Upper American River Project (UARP), which consists of 11 reservoirs and eight powerhouses, generates enough electricity to meet about 20 percent of SMUD's customer demand. In a normal water year, the UARP provides roughly 1.8 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity – enough energy to power about 180,000 homes and provides operational flexibility, system reliability and economical power generation for SMUD. The value of the UARP also extends beyond the boundaries of SMUD's service territory by assisting in the maintaining of integrity for Northern California's entire electric transmission system (SMUD, 2006). The CPP and UARP would ensure a guaranteed and adequate long-term energy supply to meet buildout conditions in the Planning Area (SMUD, 2006).

Every year, the Business Planning and Budget Group at SMUD publishes its Load Forecast and Economic Outlook, analyzes and evaluates the estimated power usage over the next ten years and plans for electrical generation and purchase to cover this usage. In the latest such report, SMUD has indicated that it would have adequate supply and infrastructure to serve the electricity demands generated from the Rancho Cordova General Plan under buildout conditions and, which is estimated at approximately 1,100 MW, in addition to meeting other demands within its service area (Angeja, January 2006). PG&E has also indicated that it has adequate natural gas supply and would extend infrastructure, as needed, to serve the growth anticipated under cumulative conditions.

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The provision of cable and television services would not result in additional cumulative environmental impacts identified for electric or natural gas in Impact 4.12.8.1, as facilities are generally co-located and placed with public rights of way to reduce such impacts. The construction of new utility infrastructure is subject to CEQA review and compliance and the physical effects of extending service and infrastructure will be analyzed on a project-by-project basis as new development proposals are received. Fee-based utilities and services, such as electric, natural gas and cable/telephone provide for additional development through capital improvements based on service fees and connection fees, which would ensure adequate funding mechanisms even for cumulative conditions. Cumulative environmental impacts due to construction of facilities and transmission infrastructure to serve the project have been generally considered in this EIR. Additionally, implementation of the General Plan policies and associated action items identified under Impact 4.12.8.1 would ensure that the General Plan's electric, natural gas, and cable/television are less than significant and less than cumulatively considerable.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Action Items That Provide Mitigation

The following General Plan policies are contained in the General Plan Infrastructure, Services, and Finance Element and the Natural Resource Element, to ensure that proposed land uses associated with the General Plan do not result in adverse environmental effects from the provision of electric, natural gas, and cable/television services in the Planning Area.

- Policy ISF.2.1 Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meet the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.*

- Action ISF.2.1.1 Except when prohibited by state law, require sufficient capacity in all public facilities to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.*

- Action ISF.2.1.2 Adopt a phasing plan for the development of public facilities in a logical manner that encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities.*

- Action ISF.2.1.3 Withhold public financing or assistance from projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities, and approve interim facilities only in special circumstances.*

- Action ISF.2.1.4 Work with utility providers to coordinate the installation or upgrading of utilities and eliminate multiple trenching of city streets.*

- Policy ISF.2.2 Coordinate with independent public providers, including schools, parks, and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.*

- Action ISF.2.2.1 Establish a Technical Review Committee for continued coordination with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the Cordova Recreation and Park District, and the school districts, during the review of plans and development projects.*

- Policy ISF.2.3* Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.
- Action ISF.2.3.1* Require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms. Financing should be sufficient to complete required major public facilities at their full planned capacities in a single phase. Major facilities include roadways of collector size or larger; all wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project; and all sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.
- Action ISF.2.3.2* Require new development to fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public infrastructure and facilities.
- Action ISF.2.3.3* Include sufficient funding in fee programs and/or other finance mechanisms to cover the costs of each of the following roadway items:
- Design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction of roadway lanes, traffic signals, and bridges.
 - Right of way acquisition, design, engineering, environmental compliance, and construction costs.
 - Drainage and other facilities related to new roadway construction.
 - Installation of landscaped medians, sidewalks, and streetscaping where appropriate.
- Policy ISF.2.7* Minimize visual impacts and physical impediments of utility infrastructure and equipment.
- Action ISF.2.7.1* Coordinate with utility agencies to underground, strategically place, and screen equipment to the maximum extent feasible.
- Policy ISF.2.8* Ensure accessibility to the latest technology for our residents and businesses.
- Action ISF.2.8.1* Develop an Information Technology Strategic Plan with input from community stakeholders and experts.
- Action ISF.2.8.2* Explore ways to improve the City's website to provide service in new ways.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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